

LEARN

A NETWORK of COLLEGE PREP ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Summer Work Packet

Grade 4

DIRECTIONS: This student work packet contains remediation and enrichment activities *for 6 week's worth of work*. Different from previous weeks of school closure please note the following:

- Your child's teachers will reach out the first week you receive these to answer any questions you have about the work in this packet.
- Your LEARN Campus staff will be available to answer questions regarding the content until the last day of school, 6/19/20 but will be on vacation after that.
- Please follow the campus guidance on packet completion and return

Chicago Public Library Access

**Chicago residents only*

Don't Have a Chicago Public Library Card

* Children under 14 must have a guardian apply with them

- 1.) Apply for an eCard at <https://tinyurl.com/LEARNCPCLcard>
- 2.) Access eBooks, audible books, and other online resources
- 3.) Check out other resources at <https://chipublib.overdrive.com/>

Already have a Chicago Public Library card

- 1.) Go to: <https://www.chipublib.org/>
- 2.) Select: "Browse"
- 3.) Choose "eBooks" under "By Format"
- 4.) Check out other resources at <https://chipublib.overdrive.com/>

North Chicago Public Library Access

<http://www.ncplibrary.org/>

Select: Kid's Corner

Select: TumbleBook Library

Waukegan Public Library Access

<https://www.waukeganpl.org/temporary-library-card/>

- 1.) Complete the temporary library card form
- 2.) Access online resources at: <https://www.waukeganpl.org/eresources/>

Student Name _____

June

2020

Summer Enrichment Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Last day of school	Take a walk and have your child share what they hear, smell, feel and see.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Write a creative story	Write out three things that you are thankful for	Create a chore chart to create structure for the summer	Draw what you are feeling or thinking	Play emotions charades. Can you family guess the emotion?	Write a letter to someone to tell them you appreciate them.	Make a list of 10 ways to respect at home or at school.
28	29	30				
Make a KINDNESS poster and list out ways people can show	Write/draw about something you can't do YET, but that you can get better at this	Write/journal about what it means to be a good friend.				

July

2020

Summer Enrichment Activities

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Draw or write out five things that you are good at	2 Think of three things you can do to be helpful in your home today. Then do them!	3 Write: happy/ worried/ sad/ afraid. Then write or draw things that make you feel these emotions.	4 Go outside, sit down, and close your eyes for 1 minute. What did you hear? What did you smell?
5 What is the best thing that has happened so far this summer? Why?	6 Rewrite or draw the ending to your favorite book or movie.	7 Make up a new dance and teach it to someone.	8 Spend 10 minutes stretching.	9 Draw a map of your neighborhood.	10 Tell someone a joke.	11 Make up a new game and teach someone how to play it.
12 Write down three things you are thankful for.	13 Write: calm/silly/excited. Then write or draw things that make you feel these emotions.	14 What is your favorite show or movie? Write or draw a story that includes you as a character.	15 Draw a picture of a new invention. What does the invention do? How much will you sell it for?	16 Write your own picture book and then read it to someone.	17 Play a game with your family and/ or friends (e.g., Tag, boardgame, card game, etc.)	18 Pick a breathing exercise from below and practice it for 5 – 10 minutes.
19 Design and draw a cake for someone you know.	20 Write a letter to someone you are grateful for. If you can, mail it.	21 Design and draw your dream house.	22 Write/draw a story that happens in the dream house you designed yesterday.	23 Write a song about something you are thankful for.	24 Draw or write three things you love about yourself.	25 Go outside, sit down, and close your eyes for 1 minute. What did you hear? What did you smell?
26 Write/draw three things you hope to learn this school year.	27 Write or draw a story about your favorite day at school.	28 Write or draw 5 things that make a GREAT teacher.	29 Pick a breathing exercise from below and practice it for 5 – 10 minutes.	30 What do you want to be when you grow up? Write a story about it.	31 Write or draw 3 – 5 goals for this school year.	

Breathing Exercises

The Flower Breath: Imagine smelling a flower. Breathe in through your nose, out through your mouth.

The Bunny Breath: Take three quick sniffs through the nose and one long exhale through the nose. (As he starts to get the hang of it, have your little bunny focus on making the exhale slower and slower.)

The Snake Breath: Inhale slowly through the nose and breathe out through the mouth with a long, slow hissing sound.

Blow Out the Candle: Imagine a birthday candle. Take in a deep breath through the nose and then exhale through the mouth to blow out the candle.

Smell the Rose/Blow Out the Candle: Combine the Flower Breath (on the inhale) with the Blow Out the Candle Breath (on the exhale), holding up your pointer finger to your nose as "you smell the rose," and drop your finger to your mouth as you "blow out the candle."

Summer Enrichment Activities

Information	Website
<p>The Metropolitan Museum of Art From Purewow.com, “New York’s Met Museum has an entire section of its website dedicated to young ones called MetKids. The online-only experience features a time machine, where you can search by time period, idea or location to uncover objects and artwork from the museum’s rooms. The “Big Ideas” search tool allows kids to look into topics like inventions, fashion and battles, and see all the relevant artifacts—a cool way to learn without it really seeming like you’re learning. There are also videos, as well as an interactive map of the museum that allows you to check out various exhibitions around the building.”</p>	<p>https://www.metmuseum.org/art/online-features/metkids/</p>
<p>The British Museum From purewow.com, “Ever wanted to see the Rosetta Stone or a real-life mummy? Look no further than the British Museum, which you’d usually have to seek out during a vacation in London. The tour is interactive, with artifacts searchable by era, region or type, and you can discover all sorts of interesting objects, including a bank check from Barclays and a papyrus poem from ancient Egypt.”</p>	<p>https://britishmuseum.withgoogle.com/</p>
<p>Smithsonian National Museum of History From purewow.com, “Take yourself on a tour of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, whether it’s through the temporary exhibitions or the permanent collection. Along the way, check out dinosaur skeletons, animals from around the globe and even past exhibits that are no longer on display in reality. It’s a great way to keep your kids learning about the world around them even when they can’t be in school, and there are plenty of follow-up activities or readings you can do after the tour. While you’re there, stop by the Smithsonian Castle and the Hirshhorn Sculpture</p>	<p>https://naturalhistory.si.edu/visit/virtual-tour</p>

Garden, both of which have adjoining virtual tours.”	
Boston Children’s Museum	https://www.bostonchildrensmuseum.org/museum-virtual-tour
NASA Glenn Research Center	https://www.nasa.gov/glennvirtualtours
Monterey Bay Aquarium From purewow.com, “Who doesn’t want to look at peaceful videos of undersea life when they need a break from reality? The Monterey Bay Aquarium’s live web cams will delight both you and your young ones, especially the adorable penguin cam. To find something soothing, watch the hypnotizing moon jelly cam or the kelp forest cam, which showcases leopard sharks moving among the kelp. When the live cams aren’t running (they operate during specific hours), there are pre-recorded videos to fill in.”	https://www.montereybayaquarium.org/animals/live-cams
National Women’s History Museum	https://www.womenshistory.org/womens-history/online-exhibits
“Civil Right’s Photography” at the High Museum of Art	https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/civil-rights-photography/9wlSPkiyouv-Lw?hl=en
Detroit Institute of the Arts	https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/detroit-institute-of-arts?hl=en
Smithsonian “Fun Stuff for Kids and Teens”	https://www.si.edu/kids
Making Our Children Dancers for Life from Stay Home Miami From their website, “join the Thomas Armour Youth Ballet Instructors as they teach our children the many ways dance can enhance their health and well-being from home.”	https://www.stayhome.miami/making-our-children-dancers-for-life/
Soccer for Success at Home from Stay Home Miami	https://www.stayhome.miami/soccer-for-success-at-home/
Storyline Online (Read Alouds) from Stay Home Miami	https://www.stayhome.miami/share-an-adventure-with-read-aloud-books/

Day	Date	Title	Genre	Page Started	Page Finished	Total Time

Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

Day	Number of Minutes
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Total Minutes This Week	

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal? _____
If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Chicago Changer

Reform means to make things better. Jane Addams saw things in Chicago to reform. She saw poor people living in crowded neighborhoods. The houses were small. They did not have enough rooms for all of the people who lived in them. The streets were dirty. People did not have places to get clean water. They did not have places to wash. Jane Addams wanted to help poor people have a better life, and she did. She believed that helping poor people would make everyone's life better. She would make Chicago better. In 1889 Jane Addams set up a place to help people. She called it Hull-House.

Hull-House was a settlement house. It helped immigrants to Chicago. Immigrants are people who move to a new country. The immigrants needed to find homes. They needed to learn English. They needed to learn about the city. Jane Addams wanted to teach them the skills they needed to live well on their own. When people came to thank her, that was fine. But she liked it better when they did not come back. She was glad that they were independent.

Jane Addams had more than one idea about how to help the people of Chicago. One thing she did was to live in the same community where the poor people lived. This helped her to understand their problems. She listened to them. She helped them work together to change things in their neighborhood. She was one of Chicago's first community organizers.

Another thing Jane Addams did was talk to Chicago's leaders. Jane Addams was a powerful woman. She knew the Mayor. She talked to him and the other leaders about the problems of the poor people. Sometimes the leaders listened. Sometimes they did not. Someone once heard the mayor say "Here comes that woman again, let's get out of here."

But she kept trying. She made changes. She made the schools better. She helped to set up playgrounds. She made people's jobs safer. She fought for people to get better pay. She even became the Garbage Inspector in her ward. Then she could help clean up the neighborhood. Jane Addams worked with many other people to help families. She helped neighborhoods. She became famous around the world for her hard work. She won a Nobel Peace Prize. That is a very important honor. Jane Addams left Chicago an important legacy. Hull-House is still in Chicago today. It still helps people make progress. She showed how one person can make progress for a whole city.

Week 1

Directions: Neatly answer each of the following questions in complete sentences.

Chicago Changer: Comprehension Questions

1. In what ways was Jane Adams a reformer? Give at least two examples.

2. What was the name of the charity house Jane Adams created? What was its purpose?

2 What is the product of 12 and 32? Show your work.

Could you use an area model to help solve the problem?



Solution

3 A deli is preparing trays of sandwiches. There are 48 trays. Each tray has 23 sandwiches. How many sandwiches are there?

- (A) 240
- (B) 824
- (C) 1,104
- (D) 1,932

Nathan chose (A) as the correct answer. How did he get that answer?

PAIR/SHARE

How could you check your answer for reasonableness?

How could partial products help you solve this problem?



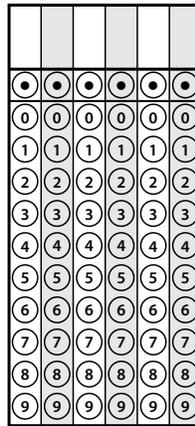
PAIR/SHARE

Does Nathan's answer make sense?

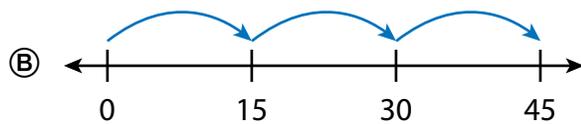
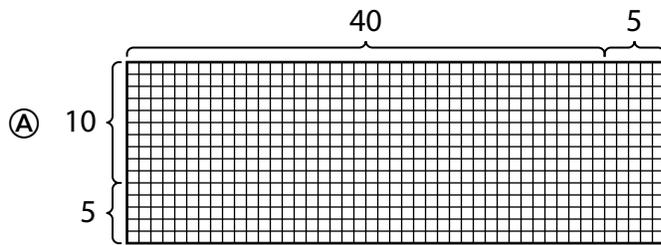
4 A person blinks about 16 times per minute. About how many times does a person blink in 3 hours? [Hint: 1 hour = 60 minutes]

- (A) 48
- (B) 96
- (C) 960
- (D) 2,880

5 What is the product of 47 and 91?

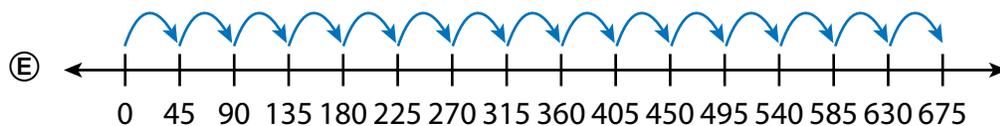


6 Which models below could represent the solution to the problem 45×15 ?



(C) $(4 \times 1) + (4 \times 5) + (5 \times 1) + (5 \times 5)$

(D) $(10 \times 40) + (10 \times 5) + (5 \times 40) + (5 \times 5)$



Day	Date	Title	Genre	Page Started	Page Finished	Total Time

Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

Day	Number of Minutes
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Total Minutes This Week	

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal? _____
If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

Week 2

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Westward Expansion

The Oregon Trail! Go west, young man! Have you ever wondered how everyone spread out across this country from the original 13 colonies? During the period of Westward **Expansion**, many **settlers** traveled across the same 2,000-mile trail to the west. The Oregon Trail stretched from Missouri to Oregon. The journey took 4-6 months. Covered Wagons were loaded with food and supplies. There was little room for more than one or two people to ride; so most of the **pioneers** had to walk the whole way—sometimes without shoes! Can you imagine walking all the way across the United States? And barefoot?!

The trip was very challenging. Crossing rivers was extremely dangerous. Often parts of the wagon would break. Some people died from sickness or fatigue or even bad weather. A disease called cholera was an especially big problem. In the days of the Oregon Trail, cholera had no cure. Once someone showed the slightest symptom of illness, he or she could die within a few hours. After a while, the grass alongside the trail started to disappear. Too many horses and cows had been grazing in the same spot from all of the traffic. The later pioneers had trouble finding food for their livestock.

The covered wagons traveled in long trains, or caravans, for safety. At night the settlers would gather their caravan into a big circle. In the middle of the circle they would build a campfire, eat, and sleep.

Week 2

Directions: Neatly answer each of the following questions in complete sentences.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Why did some settlers end up walking the trail? Explain your answer.

2. What is the main idea of this article?

7 Complete each equation below using a factor between 20 and 30 so that:

- The missing factor in Ian's equation will give the greatest possible three-digit product.
- The missing factor in Tia's equation will give the least possible four-digit product.

Ian's equation: $43 \times \dots = \dots$

Tia's equation: $43 \times \dots = \dots$

8 Mo has 14 tutoring sessions. Each session is 35 minutes long. How many minutes does Mo spend in the 14 sessions? Show your work.

Solution

9 MATH JOURNAL

Write a word problem you can solve by multiplying 2 two-digit numbers. Solve the problem and show how to find the answer.



SELF CHECK Go back to the Unit 3 Opener and see what you can check off.

- 2 Rogelio has 2,490 stamps in his collection. He divides his stamps equally among his 6 children. How many stamps does each child get? Show your work.

Solution

- 3 There are 1,275 people waiting to try out for a show. The people wait in 5 rooms. Each room has the same number of people. How many people are in each room?
- (A) 111
 - (B) 251
 - (C) 255
 - (D) 1,270

Awan chose (D) as the correct answer. How did he get that answer?

How could you use partial quotients to solve this problem?



PAIR/SHARE

How could you use multiplication to check your answer?

Can you use multiplication to help solve the problem?

PAIR/SHARE

How can you tell that Awan's answer does not make sense?

Day	Date	Title	Genre	Page Started	Page Finished	Total Time

Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

Day	Number of Minutes
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Total Minutes This Week	

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal? _____
If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

Week 3

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Homestead Act of 1862

The Homestead Act of 1862 gave 160 acres of land away to individuals who met certain requirements. In order to file a claim, an individual had to be at least 21 years of age and be the head of household. This law allowed women to file claims and own land. The act also required a person to be a citizen of the United States or declare intention to gain citizenship. This allowed many European immigrants, African-Americans and others to stake claims as well. Many railroads and western towns sent representatives to European countries to entice people to move to the United States. These representatives showed pictures of beautiful towns with tree lined streets and rich soil for farming.

The applicant of a claim had to file an affidavit with the local land office stating they met the conditions required by the law. At this time, the claimant would pay a fee of \$12 for filing the paperwork. Once the filing was complete, there were additional requirements to meet in order to receive the patent and title to the land. A person had to build a home, live on the land, make the land his/her permanent residence, and work the land for a period of 5 years.

Many people who came to claim land paid for the services of a locator. This person would assist them in finding an unclaimed tract of land. Many locators showed individuals land near their own claim in order to “settle” the country and have neighbors nearby. After living on the land, building a home, and farming the land for 5 years, it was time to “prove up.”

This simply required the homesteader to find two individuals who would serve as witnesses. These witnesses had to state they had known the homesteader for 5 years, knew the claimant had tilled the land and grown crops. With witnesses in tow, a claimant would proceed to the land office to “prove up,” paying another small filing fee of \$6 and having both witnesses sign the final documents. After-wards, the claimant would receive a final certificate or patent to the land, having met all the conditions.

Directions: Neatly answer each of the following questions in complete sentences.

The Homestead Act of 1862- Comprehension Questions

1. What was the purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862?

2. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the Homestead Act.

4 Mariah finds $4,048 \div 8$ using partial quotients as shown at the right. What partial quotient goes in the box?

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 60
- (D) 70

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \square \\
 500 \\
 8 \overline{)4,048} \\
 \underline{-4,000} \\
 48 \\
 \underline{-48} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

5 A tailor has 1,495 yards of fabric to make costumes. He needs 7 yards of fabric for each costume. How many costumes can the tailor make? Is there any fabric left over? Show your work.



Solution

6 Jack uses partial quotients to solve $6,035 \div 5$ as shown by the area model.

	1,000	+ 200	+ 35
5	5,000	1,000	35

Jack says the quotient is 1,235 because $1,000 + 200 + 35 = 1,235$. What did Jack do wrong?

- (A) Jack broke apart 6,035 incorrectly.
- (B) Jack wrote the incorrect partial quotient above 1,000.
- (C) Jack should have subtracted 35 from $1,000 + 200$.
- (D) Jack wrote the incorrect partial quotient above 35.

7 Find $2,259 \div 3$.

0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

8 Trina has a box of 1,132 beads to make necklaces. She wants to use as many of the beads as possible to make 9 necklaces. She uses the same number of beads for each necklace. How many beads are on each necklace? How many beads are left over? Show your work.



There are beads on each necklace.

There are beads left over.

9 MATH JOURNAL

Explain how to divide 3,625 by 4 using partial quotients.

 **SELF CHECK** Go back to the Unit 3 Opener and see what you can check off.

Day	Date	Title	Genre	Page Started	Page Finished	Total Time

Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

Day	Number of Minutes
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Total Minutes This Week	

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal? _____
If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Susan B. Anthony

Susan B. Anthony was an American civil rights leader who was instrumental in the quest to grant woman the right to vote (suffrage). Susan Brownell Anthony was born the daughter of Quaker parents. The family soon moved to New York State where Susan received her education at a school her father ran. She soon developed political inclinations and took a strong stance against slavery.

In 1854, Anthony devoted herself to the rights of women and advocated complete equality between men and women. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton published the weekly paper "The Revolution," which contained equality literature and other political messages.

She became vice-president-at-large of the National Woman's Suffrage Association (NWSA) from 1869 until 1892, when she became president. On November 5, 1872, Anthony asserted her 14th amendment right (to vote) and voted for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election. At the time, it was illegal for women to vote and Anthony was arrested.

In 1878, woman suffrage was introduced to Congress, but the idea floundered for many years. In the meantime, Anthony and several other women published, *The History of Woman Suffrage* in 1884. It wasn't until 1920 that the 19th amendment (allowing women to vote) was ratified in congress 14 years after her death. Susan B. Anthony was honored on the U.S. dollar coin minted in 1979.

Directions: Neatly answer each of the following questions in complete sentences.

Susan B. Anthony: Comprehension Questions

1. Describe Susan B. Anthony's accomplishments.

2. What is the author's point of view? Explain your answer.

- 2 Leo paints for $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour each day on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. How long does Leo paint this week? Show your work.

Does Leo paint for the same amount of time each day?



Solution

- 3 Karime walks $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile each day for 5 days. The number of miles Karime walks altogether is between which two whole numbers?
- (A) 0 and 1
 - (B) 1 and 2
 - (C) 3 and 4
 - (D) 4 and 5

Lacey chose (A) as the correct answer. How did she get that answer?

PAIR/SHARE

Draw a model to show the problem situation.

Make sure your answer is reasonable!

PAIR/SHARE

How did you get the answer you chose?

- 4 A choir concert lasts for $\frac{5}{6}$ of an hour. The choir performs 3 concerts on the weekend. Find the number of hours the choir performs on the weekend.

The answer is between which two whole numbers?

- (A) 0 and 1
- (B) 1 and 2
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 3 and 4

- 5 Find the products to complete the table.

	Product
$3 \times \frac{4}{6}$	
$2 \times \frac{4}{5}$	
$5 \times \frac{2}{3}$	
$2 \times \frac{3}{6}$	

- 6 Morgan buys 6 tomatoes that each weigh $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound.
 Russ buys 14 tomatoes that each weigh $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pound.
 Who buys tomatoes that weigh more? Show your work.



..... buys tomatoes that weigh more.

Day	Date	Title	Genre	Page Started	Page Finished	Total Time

Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

Day	Number of Minutes
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Total Minutes This Week	

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal? _____
If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Blind Boy

O say, what is that thing called light,
Which I can ne'er enjoy?
What is the blessing of the sight?
O tell your poor blind boy!

You talk of wondrous things you see,
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Then make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make
Whene'er I sleep or play;
And could I ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I may bear
A loss I ne'er know.

Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy;
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

The Blind Boy- Reading Comprehension Questions

Directions: Neatly answer each of the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the main idea of the poem? Explain your answer.

2. How does the blind boy feel about being blind? Explain your answer.



7 Tell whether each expression has a value of $\frac{15}{4}$.

	Yes	No
$5 \times \frac{3}{4}$	(A)	(B)
$1 \times \frac{5}{4}$	(C)	(D)
$15 \times \frac{1}{4}$	(E)	(F)

8 MATH JOURNAL

Use words, equations, or pictures to explain how to find the answer to the problem below.

Brittany practices hitting softballs for $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour each day for three days.

For how many hours does she practice hitting softballs?



SELF CHECK

Go back to the Unit 4 Opener and see what you can check off.

- 2 Tell how the sides and angles of the shapes below are alike and different.



square



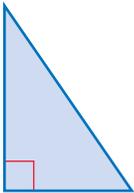
rhombus

Solution

.....

.....

- 3 Which is the best name for the triangle shown?



- (A) acute isosceles triangle
- (B) acute scalene triangle
- (C) right isosceles triangle
- (D) right scalene triangle

Ricky chose (B) as the correct answer. How did he get that answer?

All the square's angles look alike, but the rhombus looks like it has two different kinds of angles.



PAIR/SHARE

What does a rhombus have in common with a parallelogram?

How many right angles does a triangle have to have to be called a "right triangle"?

PAIR/SHARE

Could a triangle ever have 2 right angles?

Day	Date	Title	Genre	Page Started	Page Finished	Total Time

Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

Day	Number of Minutes
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Total Minutes This Week	

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal? _____
If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

Week 6

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

More Trees

When my teacher asked me to write the mayor, I thought about it. I thought about the changes I want. I want a playground. We had a playground, but our community got crowded. They built homes where the playground was. I want a library. We had a library, but it burned down. People said they needed too much money to build a new one.

My teacher said to write about just one thing I wanted. So first I thought about everything and then I chose one thing. I chose trees. I want more trees. If we have more trees, the city will be cooler in summer. It will be prettier, too. And in winter we can put lights on them so it will be brighter. This was a change everyone would like.

I wrote my ideas to the mayor and I told my family about it, too. My mother told the block club the idea. They liked it so much that they called a city office. They asked if they could get trees to plant on our block. It took weeks to get the answer, but then the answer came. We got ten trees.

One Saturday, the people in the block club planted all the trees. They had to dig big holes and it was a lot of hard work. After that, they had to water them. People took great care of the trees. They were little trees at first but then they started to grow. Birds even came to nest in them.

Now in the morning I hear birds singing. I knew the trees would be pretty, but I didn't know there would be more birds, too. I'm so glad I wrote the letter and I'm glad I told my mother my idea. I hope the mayor puts trees all over the city. We already have them on my block. Everyone is glad.

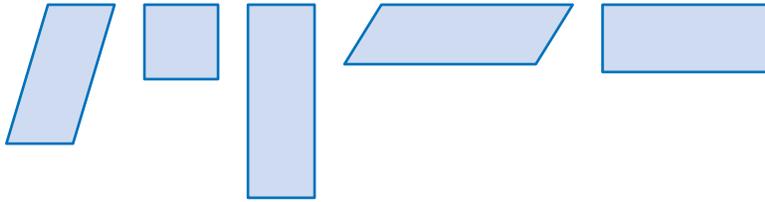
Directions: Neatly answer each of the following questions in complete sentences.

More Trees- Comprehension Questions

1. How is this passage organized? Explain your answer.

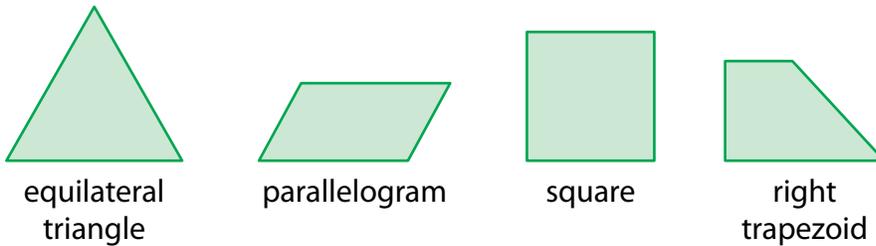
2. What character trait does the narrator display in the passage? Explain how you know.

4 Which is the best name for the group of shapes below?



- (A) shapes with acute angles
- (B) shapes with right angles
- (C) shapes with parallel sides
- (D) shapes with perpendicular sides

5 Sort the four shapes below. Use the characteristics shown in the table. Draw each shape in each column where it belongs. Some shapes may belong in more than one column.



equilateral triangle

parallelogram

square

right trapezoid

Shapes with at Least One Acute Angle	Shapes with at Least One Pair of Perpendicular Sides	Shapes with at Least One Pair of Parallel Sides



6 Tell whether each sentence is *True* or *False*.

	True	False
A right scalene triangle can have 3 different kinds of angles.	(A)	(B)
A right isosceles triangle has 2 right angles.	(C)	(D)
An equilateral triangle is also an acute triangle.	(E)	(F)
A triangle can have 2 perpendicular sides.	(G)	(H)

7 MATH JOURNAL

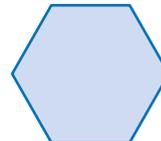
Divide the shapes below into two groups. Give each group a title that tells what all the shapes in that group have in common. Then describe another shape that belongs to each group.



quadrilateral



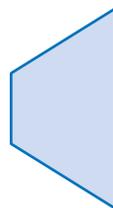
square



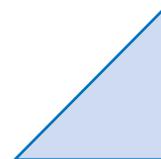
hexagon



parallelogram



trapezoid



triangle



SELF CHECK Go back to the Unit 5 Opener and see what you can check off.

