

Fourth Grade Remote Learning
May 6, 2020- May 12, 2020

Name: _____ Homeroom Teacher: _____

Parent Signature: _____

Date	ELA	Writing	Math	Science/ Social Studies
<p>May 6, 2020 Wednesday</p>	<p>Introduction to Poetry- Watch video https://www.flocabulary.com/unit/what-is-poetry/video/?authkey=4589f4dd4787be09a0b525d99b4b74882f37b1bb Complete sheets for " In Daddy's Arms"</p>	<p>Watch video on Adjectives https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxoDGIPUmyU Complete adjective wheels worksheet</p>	<p>Addition and Subtraction Worksheet</p>	<p>Watch Simple Machines Video from Generation Genius. Tell me three facts you learned. Simple Machines Video: https://www.generationgenius.com/?share=E1F02</p>
<p>May 7,2020 Thursday</p>	<p>Learn about Cinquains Complete Cinquain worksheets</p>	<p>Write your own Cinquain- Follow the rules.</p>	<p>Points, Line Segments, Rays Worksheet</p>	<p>https://www.studystack.com/flashcard-2164000 Practice all 50 States and Capitals for at least 15 minutes.</p>
<p>May 8, 2020 Friday</p>	<p>Learn about Acrostics Complete Acrostic Worksheets</p>	<p>Write your own Acrostic about your mom (Mother's Day is Sunday!)</p>	<p>Types of Angles Worksheet</p>	<p>Simple Machine Worksheet Watch Video about Simple Machines First* https://www.generationgenius.com/?share=E1F02</p>

May 11, 2020 Monday	Learn about Haikus Complete Haiku Worksheets	Write your own Haiku	Types of Angles Worksheet	50 States and Capitals Worksheet pg 1-2.
May 12, 2020 Tuesday	Learn about Limericks Complete Limerick Worksheets	Write your own Limerick	Word Problems	50 States and Capitals pg 3-4

in daddy's arms

in daddy's arms i am tall
& close to the sun & warm
in daddy's arms

in daddy's arms
i can see over the fence out back
i can touch the bottom leaves of the big magnolia tree
in Cousin Sukie's yard
in daddy's arms

in my daddy's arms the moon is close
closer at night time when i can almost touch it
when it grins back at me from the wide twinkling skies

in daddy's arms i am tall
taller than Benny & my friends Ade & George
taller than Uncle Billy
& best of all
i am eye-ball-even-steven with my big brother Jamal

in my daddy's arms
i am strong & dark like him & laughing
happier than the circus clowns
with red painted grins
when daddy spins me round & round
& the whole world is crazy upside down
i am big and strong & proud like him
in daddy's arms
my daddy

—Folami Abiade



Name _____

in daddy's arms

Understanding the Poem

First, read the lines from the poem. Then show what they mean by completing each sentence.

1. *in daddy's arms i am tall
& close to the sun & warm
in daddy's arms*

The narrator's father makes her feel _____.

2. *in daddy's arms
i can see over the fence out back
i can touch the bottom leaves of the big magnolia tree*

The narrator feels taller than she really is because her father

_____.

3. *in my daddy's arms the moon is close
closer at night time when i can almost touch it
when it grins back at me from the wide twinkling skies*

You can tell that the narrator is happy because _____

_____.

4. *in daddy's arms i am tall
taller than Benny & my friends Ade & George*

The narrator must be a child because _____

_____.

5. *when daddy spins me round & round
& the whole world is crazy upside down
i am big and strong & proud like him*

The narrator's father must be a good parent because _____

_____.

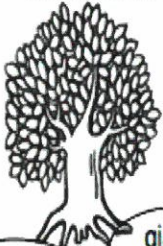
Learn about Adjectives then complete the adjective wheel:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxoDGIPUmyU>

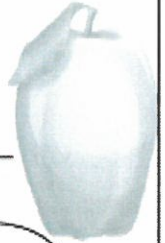
Name: _____



ADJECTIVE WHEELS



Describe these nouns using five *interesting* adjectives.



<p>Example</p>		

CINQUAIN

A cinquain is a five line poem that was invented in the 1900s by American poet Adelaide Crapsey. Traditional cinquains use a five line format that is based on a syllable count. The modern cinquain also uses a five line format, but instead of counting syllables the modern cinquain uses a word count format, each line must contain a certain number of words. See the correct layout below:

line 1 - one word (noun) a title or subject

line 2 - two words (adjectives) describing the title

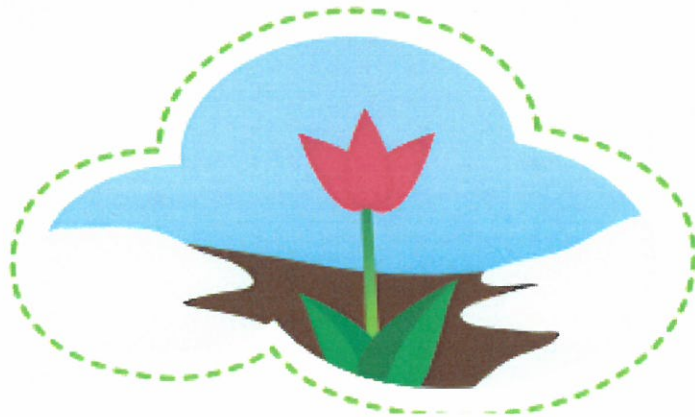
line 3 - three words (verbs) describing an action related to the title

line 4 - four word phrase that relates to the title of the poem

line 5 - one word (noun) that can be a synonym for the title, or relate to the title

EXAMPLE:

Spring
Green, bright
Budding, rising, growing
Shaking off winter's chill
Bloom



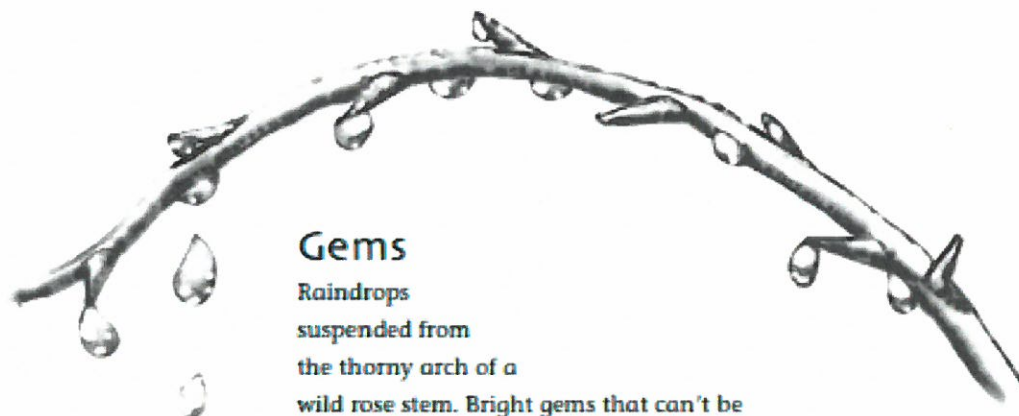
© 2013 by Linda Ward Beech

SIMILE- It is a comparison of two unlike things using like or as.

Ex. She was as pale as a lump of sugar.

METAPHOR- A comparison of two different things. It is like a simile without like or as.

Ex. A good laugh is sunshine in a house.



Gems

Raindrops
suspended from
the thorny arch of a
wild rose stem. Bright gems that can't be
possessed.

—Marian Swinger

The Flames of Autumn

Leaves flare,
orange, yellow,
red. Trees blaze briefly and
gloriously before the long
winter.

—Marian Swinger

Spring Snow

Snowflakes
Slip from the sky
Like soft white butterflies,
Brush the trees with their flimsy wings,
Vanish.

—John Foster

Understanding the Poems

Read each question and choose the best answer. You may wish to reread "Cinquain Collection" as you work.

1. Look at the first poem. It compares _____.
 - (A) rain and fire
 - (B) stems and arches
 - (C) flowers and thorns
 - (D) raindrops and gems
2. In the second poem, the leaves of a tree are described as _____.
 - (A) teardrops
 - (B) gemstones
 - (C) flames of fire
 - (D) flakes of snow
3. How are raindrops like gems "that can't be possessed"?
 - (A) Gems aren't free, but raindrops are.
 - (B) Gems are forever, and so are raindrops.
 - (C) Rain is a gift from the sky, and gems are a gift from Earth.
 - (D) Raindrops are beautiful, but you can't hold them in your hand.
4. In the second poem, what does *gloriously* probably mean?
 - (A) faithfully
 - (B) brilliantly
 - (C) delicately
 - (D) hopefully
5. In the last poem, snowflakes are being compared to butterflies because they _____.
 - (A) are impossible to follow
 - (B) both slip through the sky
 - (C) disappear without a trace
 - (D) float as softly and gently as butterflies

Name _____

Cinquain Collection

Understanding the Poems

1. These poems use many similes and metaphors. Decide whether each of the following sentences is a simile or a metaphor. Check the appropriate column. Remember:

Simile (uses *like*)

The snow is like a white blanket.

Metaphor

The snow is a white blanket.

	Simile	Metaphor
Raindrops are precious gems.		
The rose's stem is like an arch.		
Trees blaze briefly.		
Their leaves are like flames of fire.		
Snowflakes fly like butterflies.		
Snow brushes the trees with its wings.		

2. What could you compare these things with? Complete the list.

clouds → pillow

wind → _____

dry leaves → _____

bare tree → _____

stars at night → _____

line of ants → _____

3. Write your own similes and metaphors. Use the list you just completed for ideas, or come up with new ideas.

Example: **The sun rested its head on a nearby cloud.**

CINQUAIN

~Five lines
~non-rhyming
~lines follow a
specific pattern

Cats
Curious, playful
Sneaking, pouncing, sleeping
Always fun to cuddle
Feline



LINE 1: SUBJECT (ONE WORD)
LINE 2: TWO WORDS TO DESCRIBE
THE SUBJECT
LINE 3: THREE ACTION VERBS, EACH
ENDING IN -ING
LINE 4: FOUR WORDS TO DESCRIBE
FEELINGS ABOUT THE SUBJECT
LINE 5: SYNONYM FOR THE SUBJECT
(ONE WORD)

A large, empty rectangular box with a blue border, intended for writing a cinquain poem. The box is surrounded by a decorative, dotted border.

ACROSTIC

Each letter of a subject begins a line of the poem.



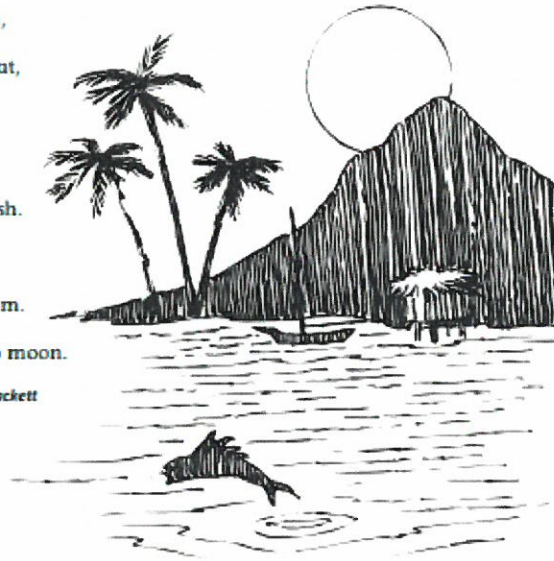
Trusts that I can learn
Eases my fears
Always understands
Cares about my life
Helps me make new friends
Excited over my success
Reads amazing books to me

Acrostics

Coral reef and carnival,
Anancy, trickster spider man,
Reggae, rap to sunsplash beat,
Ice cone syrup, juicy sweet,
Breadfruit fried, tasty dish,
Blue mountain and flying fish.
Emerald sea, blazing noon.
At Christmas poinsettia bloom.
Night time, come the mango moon.

—Anita Marie Sackett

CARIBBEAN



SUNBEAM

Slip slither
Under river
Now a shiver
Bring together
Each quiver
As a silver
Mirror mirror

—Mary Green

Understanding the Poems

Read each question and choose the best answer. You may wish to reread "Caribbean" and "Sunbeam" as you work.

1. The first poem tells about _____.
 - (A) a colorful festival
 - (B) life in and around a coral reef
 - (C) things to do and see when you're on a trip
 - (D) the sights, sounds, and tastes of the Caribbean
2. What does the expression "emerald sea" mean?
 - (A) Emeralds come from the sea.
 - (B) The ocean is full of treasures.
 - (C) The sea is a beautiful green color.
 - (D) There's more to the sea than meets the eye.
3. Which of the following things is not from the Caribbean?
 - (A) poinsettias
 - (B) mangos
 - (C) piñatas
 - (D) reggae
4. What is the poem "Sunbeam" about?
 - (A) the colors of the rainbow
 - (B) the play of light on water
 - (C) sunrays reflecting off the moon
 - (D) a beam of light shooting through space
5. Which of these does the poet compare the sunbeam to?
 - (A) a mirror
 - (B) candlelight
 - (C) a deep river
 - (D) a quiver of arrows

Name _____

Acrostics

Understanding the Poems

1. The poems in this collection are *acrostics*. In an acrostic poem, the first letter of each line spells a word when they are all read together.

What are the nine words from the first poem that are used to spell "Caribbean"?

What are the seven words that are used to spell "Sunbeam"?

2. On each line, write a word that begins with the given letter. Be sure it relates to the main word.

M _____	<i>moon</i>	A _____	<i>Alaska</i>
O _____		M _____	
O _____		E _____	
N _____		R _____	
L _____		I _____	
I _____		C _____	
G _____		A _____	
H _____			
T _____			

3. On a separate sheet of paper, write an acrostic poem using ideas from the previous activity, or start with a new idea. When you are finished, share your work with a classmate.

ACROSTIC

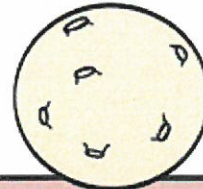
Each letter of a subject
begins a line of the poem.

Trusts that I can learn
Eases my fears
Always understands
Cares about my life
Helps me make new friends
Excited over my success
Reads amazing books to me



HAiKU

Japanese poem
usually about nature
-free verse (doesn't rhyme)



The glistening sea
Glowing moon in the night sky
Reflects on water

Needs water and sun
Delicious veggies and fruit
Grow in the springtime

Line 1: 5 syllables
Line 2: 7 syllables
Line 3: 5 syllables

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To count the number of syllables in a word,
have kids put their hands under their chins
as shown, and say the word **NORMALLY**.



Feel the number of times the chin "bumps."
THAT is what they count! Now tell the kids
to count those "chin bumps" on their fingers
as they say the word!



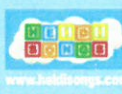
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le



phant!



Haiku Collection



Moon Dance

Men dance round and round.
The moon high above their heads
Is about to fall.

—Buson Yosa

Worm

At night, quietly,
A worm under the moonlight
Digs into a nut.

—Basho

Clothing

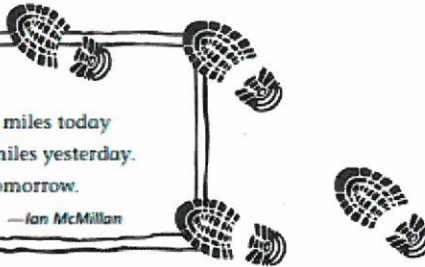
In my new clothing
I seem not to be myself.
Am I someone else?

—Basho

Hiker

Walked five miles today
and seven miles yesterday.
Five more tomorrow.

—Ian McMillan



Understanding the Poems

Read each question and choose the best answer. You may wish to reread "Haiku Collection" as you work.

- Which statement can be said about these poems in general?
 - They are mostly about thoughts and ideas.
 - They tell about a simple detail in everyday life.
 - They are about impossible or imaginary things.
 - They tell a story with a beginning, middle, and end.
- Why does the author of "Clothing" feel like he isn't himself?
 - He is ill.
 - His clothes don't fit.
 - He is wearing new clothes.
 - He is wearing somebody else's clothes.
- In total, how many miles will the "Hiker" hike?
 - twelve
 - fifteen
 - thirteen
 - seventeen
- In each line of "Hiker," the number of miles he must walk _____.
 - is more than the day before
 - equals the total number of miles
 - rhymes with the end of the next line
 - is the same as the number of syllables
- In "Moon Dance," why does the poet say that the moon is "about to fall"?
 - The moon is round and full.
 - The men are dizzy from dancing.
 - The dancers are ready to go to sleep.
 - It is late and the moon is sinking behind the hills.

Name _____

Haiku Collection

Understanding the Poems

1. Haiku follows a very precise syllable pattern. Put slashes in "Worm" and "Moon Dance" to show where each syllable is. Then write the number of syllables next to each line.

Worm

At night, quietly, _____

A worm under the moonlight _____

Digs into a nut. _____

Moon Dance

Men dance round and round. _____

The moon high above their heads _____

Is about to fall. _____

2. Now, you try it. Write a haiku poem following the same syllable pattern. When you are finished, exchange your poem with a partner. Count the number of syllables in each line to check your partner's work.



HAiKU

Japanese poem

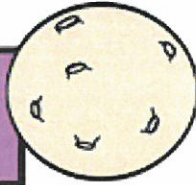
-3 lines

-5 syllables, 7 syllables, 5 syllables

-usually about nature

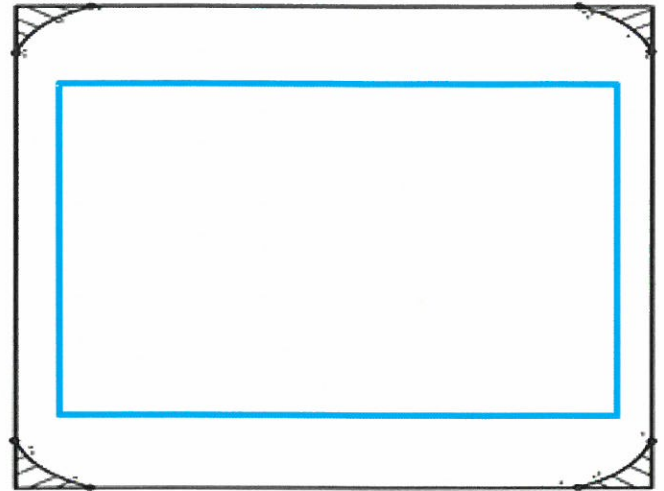
-free verse (doesn't rhyme)

The glistening sea
Glowing moon in the night sky
Reflects on water



Needs water and sun
Delicious veggies and fruit
Grow in the springtime

Line 1: 5 syllables
Line 2: 7 syllables
Line 3: 5 syllables



LIMERICK

5-line
humorous
poem with a
beat and
rhyme
scheme
aabba.
It is supposed
to be funny
and full of
nonsense.

There once was a woman from Tupall
Who learned to play basketball
She dribbled all night
Until it was light
Then slam dunked a vase in the hall.



Line 1: There once was a ____
from/named ____
Line 2: Who..... (rhyme with line 1)
Line 3: Shorter line that does not
rhyme with 1 + 2.
Line 4: Short line rhyme with Line 3.
Line 5: "Punch line" Rhyme with lines
1 + 2 and make it long.

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RHYME SCHEME– The pattern of rhymes. A letter is assigned to each end of the line. If it rhymes with another end of line, it has the same letter.

Ex. Roses are red A
Violets are blue B
Sugar is sweet C
And so are you. B

Limerick Collection

1

There was a young farmer from Leeds
Who swallowed six packets of seeds.
It soon came to pass
He was covered with grass,
And he couldn't sit down for the weeds.

— Traditional

2

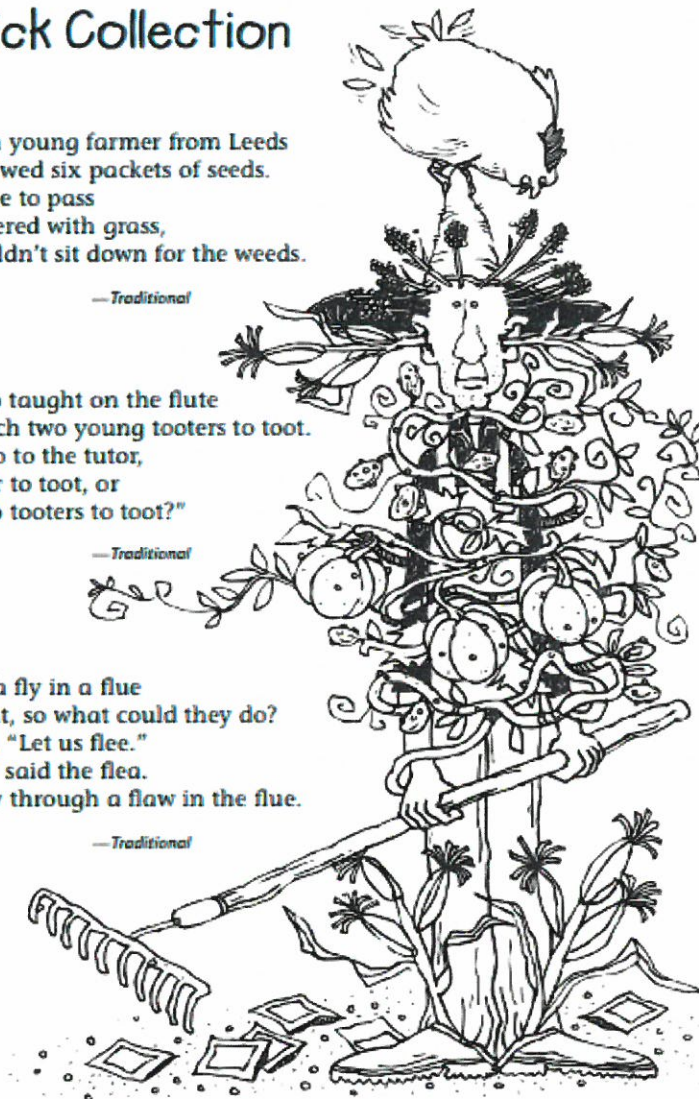
A tutor who taught on the flute
Tried to teach two young tooters to toot.
Said the two to the tutor,
"Is it harder to toot, or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"

— Traditional

3

A flea and a fly in a flue
Were caught, so what could they do?
Said the fly, "Let us flee."
"Let us fly," said the flea.
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

— Traditional



Understanding the Poems

Read each question and choose the best answer. You may wish to reread "Limerick Collection" as you work.

- The first poem tells about a farmer who _____.
 - planted flowers in his hair
 - had grass all over his body
 - had too many weeds in his garden
 - ate his plants before they had a chance to grow
- In the second poem, the "tooters" ask whether it is harder to _____.
 - whistle while you work
 - teach or to play the flute
 - teach a kid or a grown-up
 - teach two students at the same time
- In the last poem, the flea and the fly were trapped in _____.
 - a flue
 - a flaw
 - a flap
 - a flytrap
- Which of these is another way to say what the fly said to the flea?
 - Go away.
 - Come with me.
 - What should we do?
 - Let's get out of here as quickly as we can.
- How did the fly and the flea get out?
 - The fly led the way.
 - The flea followed the fly.
 - They flew through a hole.
 - They pretended to get sick.

Name _____

Limerick Collection

Understanding the Poems

1. A *limerick* is a clever way of telling a very simple joke or funny situation. Summarize each limerick in your own words. Don't worry about using rhyming words, tongue twisters, or clever words.

a. The first poem is about _____

b. The second poem is about _____

c. The third poem is about _____

2. The last two poems are tongue twisters. They use words that have very similar spellings, but they mean completely different things. Do you know what these words mean? Write the words in the box next to their definitions.

flaw	toot	flee	flue	fly	flea	tutor
------	------	------	------	-----	------	-------

a. to help a student with his or her schoolwork _____

b. to blow through a hole on a musical instrument _____

c. an insect with two wings _____

d. a small wingless insect that lives on animals _____

e. to run away from danger _____

f. a weak spot _____

g. a pipe inside a chimney _____

LIMERICK

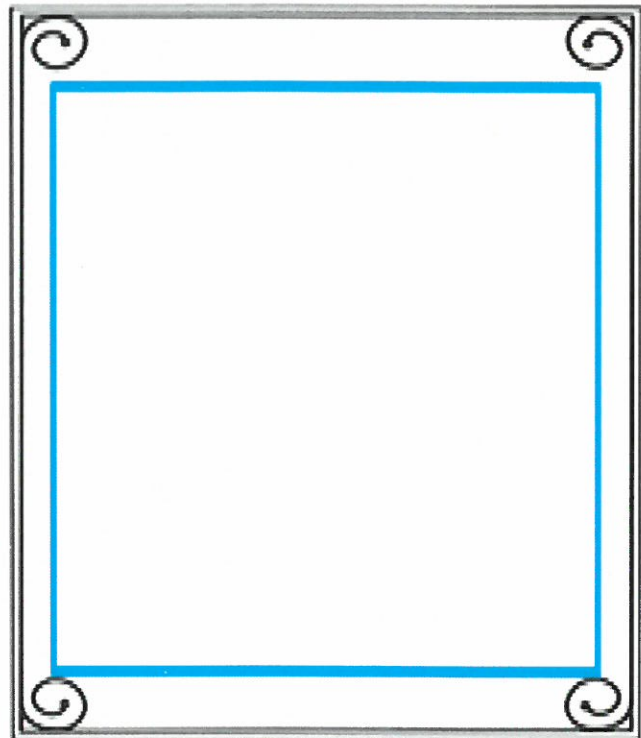
5-line humorous poem with a beat and rhyme scheme aabba.

There once was a man from Plump street
Who didn't know what he should eat
So rather than die
He ate a whole pie
Then decided to gnaw on his feet!

There once was a woman from Tupall
Who learned to play basketball
She dribbled all night
Until it was light
Then slam dunked the pot on the wall.



- Line 1:** There once was a _____
from/named _____
- Line 2:** Who..... (rhyme with line 1)
- Line 3:** Shorter line that does not rhyme with
1 + 2.
- Line 4:** Short line rhyme with Line 3.
- Line 5:** "Punch line" Rhyme with lines 1 + 2
and make it long.



Science Wednesday, May 6th

Simple Machines Video:

<https://www.generationgenius.com/?share=E1F02>

Directions: Use complete sentences to write three facts you have learned.

Fact:

Fact:

Fact:

States and Capitals Quiz

Part 1: Match each state on the left with its capital on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. _____ Kansas | A. Boise |
| 2. _____ Idaho | B. Helena |
| 3. _____ Arkansas | C. Salem |
| 4. _____ Montana | D. Topeka |
| 5. _____ California | E. Sacramento |
| 6. _____ Wyoming | F. Cheyenne |
| 7. _____ New Mexico | G. Little Rock |
| 8. _____ Oregon | H. Santa Fe |

Part 2: *What state am I?* Tell what state the clues are describing.

9. **Clue 1:** I am known as the Empire State.
Clue 2: I am home to the Statue of Liberty.
Clue 3: My capital is Albany.
What state am I? 9. _____
10. **Clue 1:** There is no state further north than I.
Clue 2: There is no state larger than I.
Clue 3: My capital is Juneau.
What state am I? 10. _____
11. **Clue 1:** I am home to the Painted Desert.
Clue 2: Visit me if you want to see the Grand Canyon.
Clue 3: My capital is Phoenix.
What state am I? 10. _____
12. **Clue 1:** Detroit is my largest city.
Clue 2: One of the Great Lakes is named after me.
Clue 3: My capital is Lansing.
What state am I? 10. _____

States and Capitals Quiz

Part 3: Read each sentence. If the statement is true, write the word **true** on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word to make the statement true.

13. _____ The capital of Connecticut is Hartford.
14. _____ The capital of Minnesota is St. John.
15. _____ The capital of Indiana is Indianapolis.
16. _____ The capital of Illinois is Springfield.
17. _____ The capital of Maine is Septembara.
18. _____ The capital of Georgia is Athens.
19. _____ The capital of Pennsylvania is Smithsburg.
20. _____ The capital of North Dakota is Bismarck.

Part 4: Fill in the blank lines to complete the name of each capital city.

21. Nevada - C _____ City
22. Oklahoma - O _____ City
23. Utah - S _____ L _____ City
24. Missouri - J _____ City

States and Capitals Quiz

Part 5: Unscramble the letters to find the name of each capital city.

25. N B T S O O (Massachusetts) _____
26. F O R T K F R A N (Kentucky) _____
27. R V E O D (Delaware) _____
28. R N E E V D (Colorado) _____
29. N R O O D C C (New Hampshire) _____
30. N A U S T I (Texas) _____
31. O M N I A D S (Wisconsin) _____
32. N T O E N T R (New Jersey) _____

Part 6: Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

33. _____ Pierre is the capital of (North / South) Dakota.
34. _____ The capital of North Carolina is (Raleigh / Columbia).
35. _____ Richmond is the capital of (Washington / Virginia).
36. _____ The capital of Ohio is (Cleveland / Columbus).
37. _____ The only state capital to be named after a president is in (Nebraska / Maryland).
38. _____ (Montpelier / Helena) is the capital of Vermont.
39. _____ Annapolis is the capital of (Maryland / New York).
40. _____ The capital of Hawaii is (Maui / Honolulu).

Simple Machines

by Sandie Lee

We use simple machines every day. They help us lift, pull, transport, and hold objects together. Without these very basic machines our lives would be much harder.

Amp Up Your Ramp - *Inclined Plane*

Imagine trying to carry a heavy box up a ladder. It would probably be difficult and perhaps even dangerous. But if you were to place a long sheet of plywood on the ladder and push the box up, it would take less effort and energy.

You can see people using inclined planes, or ramps, all the time in their daily lives. Have you ever seen a delivery truck with a long ramp? The ramp helps people load or unload products more easily. Have you ever seen a building with a ramp that leads to a door? This is an inclined plane for people using wheelchairs.



A ladder leaning on a wall is an inclined plane. Stairs are sloped to make an inclined plane. The bottom of your bathtub is also an inclined plane because it is sloped to force water toward the drain.

Get the 'Wedge' Edge



What has at least one slanting side and ends in a sharp edge? A wedge. A wedge is similar to a ramp, but instead of moving an object from here to there, it pushes it apart. The narrower the wedge is, the easier it is to divide something.

Wedges can be sharp like axes, knives, or shovels. They can also be round, like the tip of a nail or the tines of a fork. Just imagine how difficult it would be to eat dinner without the help of knives and forks to cut and pick up your food.

Simply Screwy



Even a basic screw is a simple machine. A screw is made of two simple machines combined together. An inclined plane is wrapped around a wedge to form a screw. This wrapped inclined plane is called a thread.



When the thread of a screw is wide, it will be harder to turn. If it is narrow, it will be easier to turn but it will take longer to fasten.

Jars, bottles, and their lids are also considered screws. Drill bits are screws too.

The Clever Lever

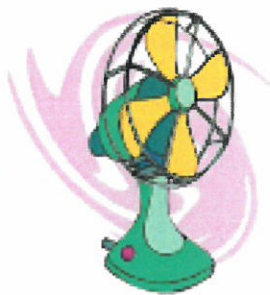
Levers are able to help us lift heavy objects. It's easy to recognize a lever - many tools with a handle attached are considered one.

Levers consist of a stick and a fulcrum (*fuul-kruh-m*). The fulcrum is the point on which the lever moves. By changing the position of the fulcrum you will either gain or lose power - the closer the fulcrum is to the object the easier it is to lift.



Seesaws, shovels, and crow bars are all levers.

The Wheel Deal



The wheel and axle is one of the oldest simple machines around. In fact, a wheel was found dating back 5,500 years. A true simple wheel and axle machine consists of a rod (axle) secured to a wheel.

A water faucet has a wheel and axle on it. The knob that you turn is the wheel. When you turn the knob, you are also turning an axle that it's attached to.

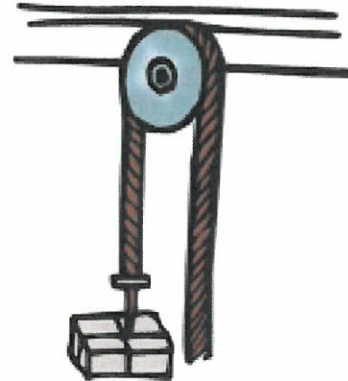
A fan is another example of a wheel and axle. The fan blades (wheel) are attached to a rod (axle). When the motor is turned on, the fan blades will spin and produce a nice cooling breeze on a hot day.

Pull That Pulley

Take a wheel with a groove running around and it. Add an axle and a rope or cable. Put them together and you have a pulley.

When you work with a pulley, lifting becomes a cinch. Why? The rope on each side of the pulley supports half of the entire weight of the object being lifted. With one pulley, you only need to use half the force required to lift the object.

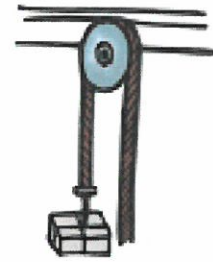
Imagine raising a flag to the top of the pole without a pulley. How would you do it? You could take a ladder and climb to the top and fasten the flag. You could use a ramp and push it to the top. The easiest way would be to simply attach it to a pulley and hoist away. Letting pulleys do the job is safe, simple, and fun!





Simple Machines

by Sandie Lee



1. What type of simple machine is found on a water bottle cap?

- a. lever
- b. pulley
- c. wheel and axle
- d. screw

2. How is a wedge like an inclined plane? How is it different?

3. On which type of simple machine would you find a fulcrum? Explain what a fulcrum is.

4. Which is an example of a wheel and axle?

- a. shovel
- b. water faucet knob
- c. seesaw
- d. crow bar

5. What type of simple machine is shown in the picture to the right?

- a. inclined plane
- b. pulley
- c. wheel and axle
- d. wedge



Name: _____

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 53 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 52 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 66 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 60 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 76 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

What number is 569 less than 612?

$$\begin{array}{r} 134,615 \\ - 9,068 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 968 \\ - 883 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 88 \\ 7 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 48 \\ 6 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 3 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 6 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 3 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 29 \\ 2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 4 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ + \\ \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 6 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Name: _____

It was Amanda's turn to milk the two cows. She started milking them at 5:22 a.m. and finished at 7:17 a.m. How long did it take her to milk the two cows?

Tim broke his toy truck. He needs 84 cents to buy new wheels for it. He has five dimes and four nickels. How much more money does he need?

Kevin and Jenna have the same amount of money. Kevin has 9 nickels and 5 dimes. If Jenna has 3 dimes, then how many nickels does she have?

I am an even whole number. I am greater than 0 and I am also less than 20. If you multiply me by 7 the product will be less than 1. What possible number or numbers could I be?

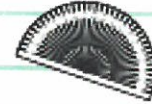
word root **equi** can mean **equal or fair** **equivocate**

Here is a video to review the types of angles:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2JSk0DC5q4g>

Name: _____ Date: _____

Know Your Angles

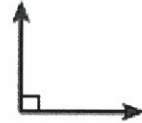


An acute angle is between 0 and 90 degrees.



Acute

A right angle is 90 degrees.



Right

An obtuse angle is between 90 and 180 degrees.



Obtuse

A straight angle is 180 degrees.



Straight

There are four types of angles: acute, right, obtuse, and straight. Identify and classify the following angles.

 Angle: _____	 Angle: _____
 Angle: _____	 Angle: _____
 Angle: _____	 Angle: _____

Classifying Angles

Angles are named according to their size.



acute

(smaller than a right angle)



right

(exactly 90°)



obtuse

(larger than a right angle)

Label the following angles as either: **acute**, **right** or **obtuse**.

You may like to use a right angle finder to help you!



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



6) _____







7) _____



8) _____

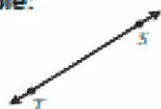
Name: _____

Points, Line Segments, Lines, and Rays

Point	Line Segment	Line	Ray
			
<p>A point is pictured by a dot. It is named with a capital letter. This is point <i>A</i>.</p>	<p>A line segment is a straight path between 2 points. This is line segment <i>BC</i> or <i>CB</i>. It is written \overline{BC} or \overline{CB}.</p>	<p>A line is a straight path that goes on forever in both directions. This is line <i>DE</i> or <i>ED</i>. It is written \overleftrightarrow{DE} or \overleftrightarrow{ED}.</p>	<p>A ray is a straight path that goes on forever in one direction. This is ray <i>FG</i>. It is written \overrightarrow{FG}.</p>

Write if each is a **point**, **line segment**, **line**, or **ray** and its name.

Example:



Line *TS* or *ST* \overleftrightarrow{TS} or \overleftrightarrow{ST}

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.