

# NTI DAY 8



Harrison County Schools

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: 4<sup>th</sup>

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please complete within one week of the NTI day.**

## Day 8 Checklist

### Math

Constructed Response Task OR 30 minutes of Math on EXACT PATH.

Number of the Day (If you choose the EXACT PATH option, you DO NOT have to complete Number of the Day.)

Date for Exact Path: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

### Reading

Silent, Nighttime Hunters OR 30 minutes of Reading on EXACT PATH.

Subjects and Predicates

Date for Exact Path: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

### Music

# Constructed Response Task

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: Day 8

Which of the following numbers could be rounded to 37,000?

36,523      37,199      37,748      36,989

Show your work below:

Answer:

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Explanation:

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: Day 8

Number of the Day:  
2,944,812

Using the last 2 digits,  
 write prime or composite.

Write in expanded form:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Write in written form:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

ODD OR EVEN?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Take the digit in the ones place and write 10 multiples  
 for that number:  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

~~MULTIPLY THE  
 DIGITS:~~

Round the number to the nearest place.  
 Tens: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hundreds: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thousands: \_\_\_\_\_

Multiply by the following.  
 10: \_\_\_\_\_  
 100: \_\_\_\_\_  
 1,000: \_\_\_\_\_



Tell 2 ways to make the number:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Take 2 digits from the number and  
 make a new 2 digit number. Tell if it is  
 prime or composite. If composite, write  
 2 factors for the number.  
 New number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Prime or Composite  
 \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Put the Number of the Day in the correct place value below.

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred	Ten	One	Hundred	Ten	One	Hundred	Ten	One

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

RI 4.1

# Silent, Nighttime Hunters

By Guy Belleranti

Owls are raptors, or birds of prey. They are carnivores who quickly and silently swoop down on their prey from above. Most raptors such as eagles, hawks and falcons are day hunters. They use their sharp eyesight to spot small animals on the ground below. Owls, on the other hand, use their senses to hunt in a different way. Owls are nocturnal, which means they do their hunting at night.

## What do owls eat?

Prey usually includes small mammals, such as rodents, rabbits, mice, moles, and voles. They will also eat small lizards, frogs, insects, and even other birds.

A couple varieties, such as the Asian Fishing Owl, will even wait on the banks of rivers and creeks so they can swoop down to catch fish.



Photo A: The Common Great-Horned Owl lives in North America.

## Why do owls hunt at night?

An owl hunts after dark, when there's less competition from other predators. During the nighttime it's easier for an owl to fly around unseen.

Owls have special adaptations that allow them to hunt in darkness, when most other birds and large predators are asleep.

## How does an owl capture and eat its prey?

Like all raptors, an owl has powerful talons on its feet and a sharp beak on its head. It uses its sharp talons to capture and hold small animals. Owls can swallow smaller prey whole. It uses its beak to tear larger prey into pieces before swallowing.

Because owls swallow prey whole or in large chunks, they regurgitate (spit up) undigested bone, fur, and feathers in the form of pellets.

## How do any owl's keen senses help it to hunt at night?

The feathers around an owl's circular inset face catch and direct sound to its ears. In fact, an owl can hear a mouse 75 feet away!

Its soft feathers have a special shape that allow it to fly silently, so its prey can't hear it coming. Even the owl doesn't hear its own wings, making it easier to concentrate on hearing prey.

The owl's huge forward-facing eyes have the unique ability to see in low light. Its thin beak is low on the face and points downward, so it doesn't block the owl's view while catching prey.

Unlike a human, an owl can't move its eyes to look to the sides, but it can move its head  $\frac{3}{4}$ 's of the way around. This means an owl can see behind itself just by turning its head! How would you like to be able to do that?



Photo B: Notice the camouflage on this Tawny Owl.

## Where do owls live?

Owls are found in deserts, grasslands, and forests all over the world. They are on every continent except Antarctica.

While most owls live in trees, some varieties of owls live in caves, mines, old buildings, and barns. Burrowing owls live in underground burrows.

## Do owls have camouflage to help protect them from predators?

Yes, most owls have special coloring and patterns on their bodies to help them blend into their natural surroundings. Owls that live in trees often mimic the pattern of tree bark. (See photo B.)

Snowy Owls live in the treeless tundra of the arctic. Their white coloring provides camouflage in these icy surroundings.

## How big are owls?

The Eurasian Eagle Owl, which lives across most of Europe and Asia, is one of the largest owl species. It has a six foot wingspan and can weigh nine pounds.

The Elf Owl, which lives in the deserts of Arizona and Mexico, is the world's smallest owl species. Its wingspan is usually under a foot. At only 1.9 ounces, it weighs less than a hot dog.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Silent, Nighttime Hunters

## Vocabulary Activity



The scrambled words below are vocabulary words from the article. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Please be sure each word is spelled correctly.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

p o s o w

**hint:** move rapidly down through the air

2. \_\_\_\_\_

n e r p t a t

**hint:** repeated design

3. \_\_\_\_\_

s r o p e a t r d

**hint:** hunters

4. \_\_\_\_\_

w r o r b u s

**hint:** underground animal homes

5. \_\_\_\_\_

m i c m i

**hint:** copy

6. \_\_\_\_\_

t l o s a n

**hint:** bird's claws

7. \_\_\_\_\_

c e t i n n o t n

**hint:** large mass of land





**Subjects and predicates are the main parts of any sentence.**

**The subject tells who or what the sentence is about.  
The predicate tells what the subject does, is, or has.**

**Underline the simple subject in each sentence once.  
Underline the simple predicate of each sentence twice.**

1. The old dog loafs by the fire.
2. Mark studies math one hour each day.
3. Maria draws pictures of children.
4. The old man jumped aboard the fishing boat.
5. That greedy thief ran away with my bacon.
6. Women work at many fine jobs.
7. The children played in the park until dark.
8. Pat works as a crossing guard.
9. This map will help us find the way.
10. Stars glimmer in the early light.
11. Those officers will help us.
12. I work hard in school.
13. The loud thunder scared the puppy.
14. Lightning flashed across the sky.
15. Big raindrops splashed on my head.



**Write five sentences. In each sentence, draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate.**

# NTI Music - 4th

Find the notes in the picture below and fill in the section with the matching color

 = GREEN     = BLUE     = RED     = YELLOW

