

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

NTI DAY 17



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 4

Teacher: _____

Day 17 Checklist (complete ALL items on the checklist)

Reading

- _____ Compare Texts - Think about how **Owen and Mzee** and **Sea Sanctuary** are the same and are different (use story from day 12)
- _____ Complete the "Text to Self" on notebook paper (minimum 1 paragraph)

Math

- _____ Complete Daily Common Core Review 8-7
- _____ Mini Lesson 16 - 5 (Draw Figures with Line Symmetry)
Video can be found at
https://media.pk12ls.com/curriculum/math/enVisionmath_CC20_K6_2016_EN/ALVs/A0280325/player.html or students can read the lesson of the video on the attached sheet page 846
- _____ Complete homework practice pages 849 - 850
- _____ Additional online resources:
Number Rock: Symmetry
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJlhywRfvh8>

Science

- _____ Read "Animal Life Cycles" pages 27-31 (be sure to read all sidebars, pictures and captions, and labeled diagrams)

Music

- _____ Complete Ms. Mattill's Music Notes Activity - "Betty Botter"



Compare Texts

TEXT TO TEXT

Compare Nonfiction Both “Owen and Mzee” and “Sea Sanctuary” are nonfiction. With a partner, make a Venn diagram to compare and contrast the two selections. Include information about how the texts are organized, the types of graphics and photographs used, and the authors' purposes.



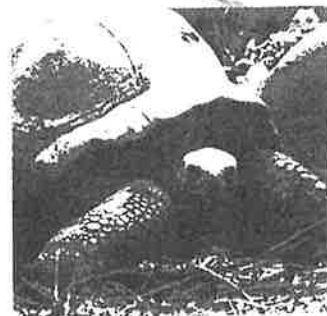
** Complete this section **

TEXT TO SELF

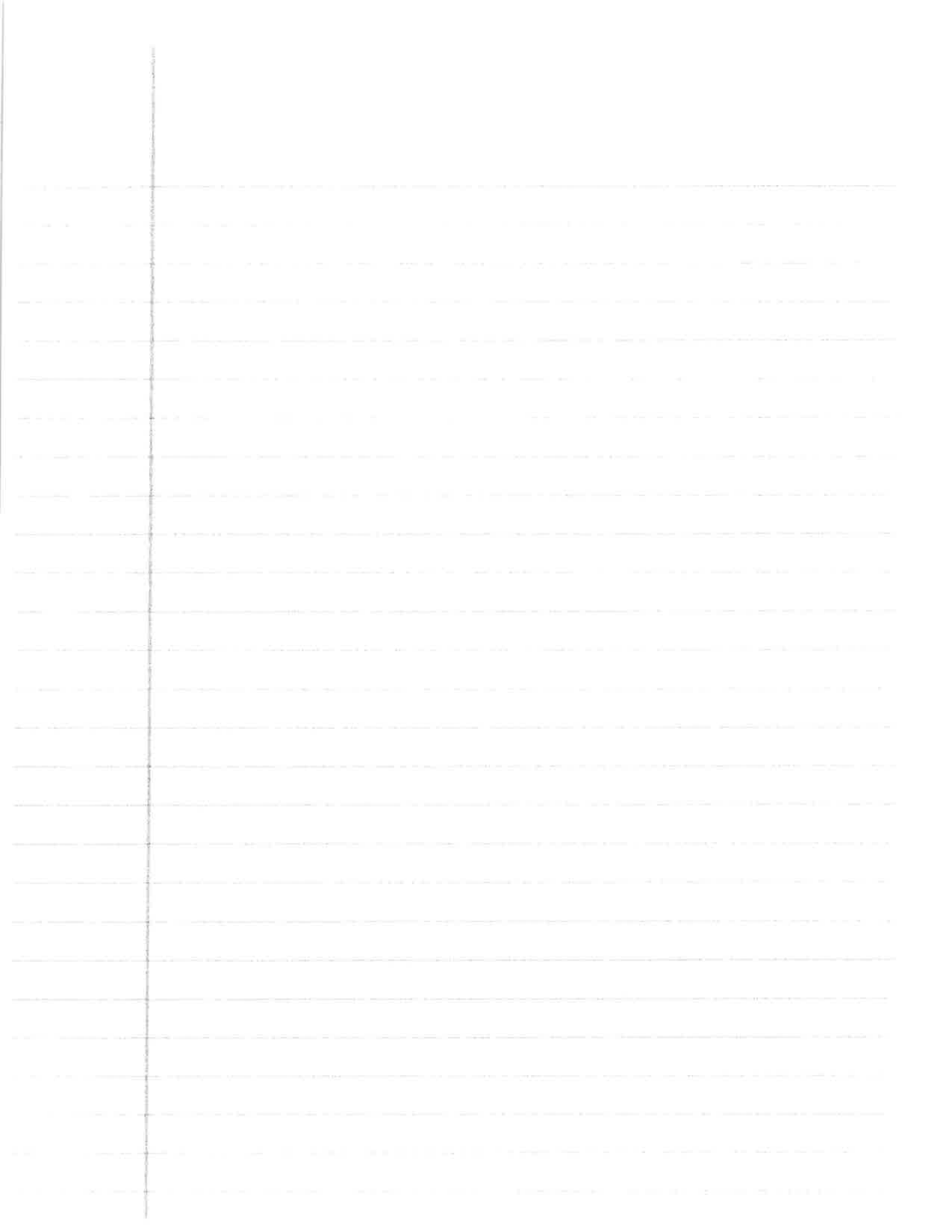
Write About an Animal Think about a time when you saw an animal in the wild, in a zoo, or in an aquarium. Write a description of the animal and its habitat. Tell how it interacted with nearby animals. Share your writing with a small group.



Connect to Science Think about another part of the world where a wildlife sanctuary might help protect a threatened species or habitat. With a partner, use the Internet or other media to find out more information about that animal or habitat. Present your findings to the class.



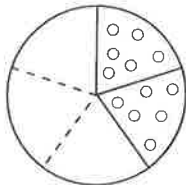
RI.4.5 describe the overall structure of a text or part of a text; **RI.4.7** interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively; **W.4.7** conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation; **SL.4.4** report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience/speak clearly at an understandable pace



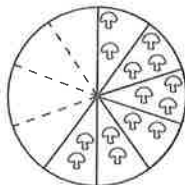
1. What is 661,239 rounded to the nearest ten thousand?

- (A) 670,000
- (B) 662,000
- (C) 661,000
- (D) 660,000

2. The two trays of pizza below show the amount of pizza left over after the fourth-grade party.



Pepperoni



Mushroom

Which of the following compares the amount of pepperoni pizza left over to the amount of mushroom pizza left over?

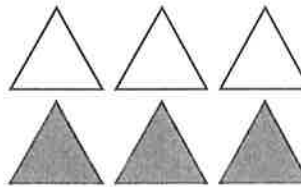
- (A) $\frac{2}{5} > \frac{6}{10}$
- (B) $\frac{6}{10} < \frac{2}{5}$
- (C) $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$
- (D) $\frac{6}{10} > \frac{2}{5}$

3. There are 63 students in the school band. At a band concert, Jerome saw that equal numbers of band members were seated in 3 different sections. How many band members were seated in each section?

- (A) 21 band members
- (B) 14 band members
- (C) 7 band members
- (D) 3 band members

4. In January of 2013, Mr. Edwards turned 64 years old. In what year was Mr. Edwards born?

5. In the picture, $\frac{3}{6}$ of the triangles are shaded. Write a fraction that is equivalent to $\frac{3}{6}$.

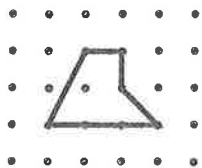


6. Compare $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$.

7. Write 12,249 in expanded form, and write the number name.

8. Find $346,001 + 209,499$.

Sarah wants to design a line-symmetric tabletop. She sketched half of the tabletop. What are two ways Sarah can complete her design?

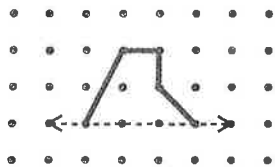


The tabletop is line symmetric if the design can be folded along a line of symmetry into matching parts.

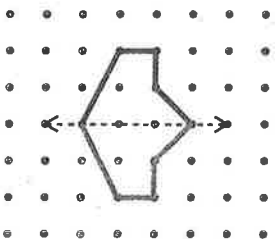


One Way

Draw a line of symmetry.



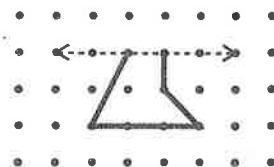
Complete Sarah's design on the opposite side of the line of symmetry.



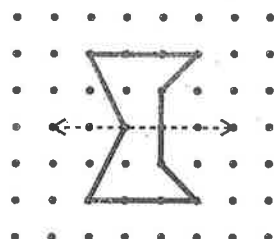
The design for the tabletop is now line symmetric.

Another Way

Draw a different line of symmetry.

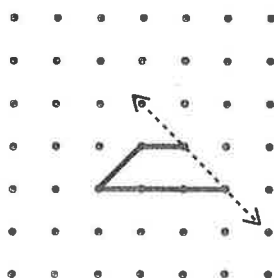
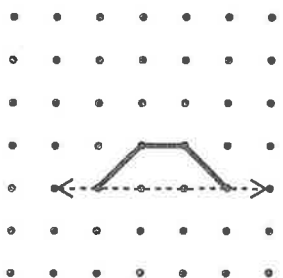


Complete Sarah's design on the opposite side of the line of symmetry.



The design for the tabletop is now line symmetric.

Convince Me! © MP.4 Model with Math Sarah sketched a different design for a smaller tabletop. Use the lines of symmetry to draw two ways Sarah can complete her design.



Homework & Practice 16-5

Draw Shapes with Line Symmetry

Another Look!

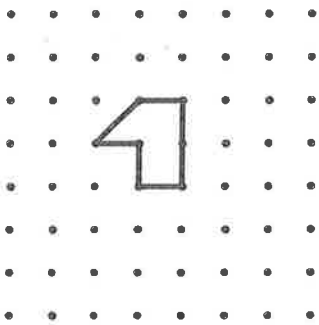
You can use dot paper to draw line-symmetric figures.



How to draw a line-symmetric figure:

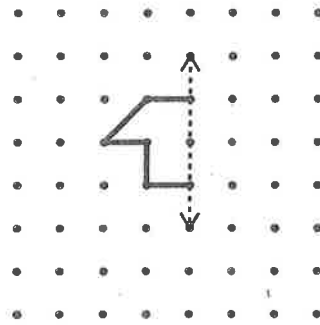
Step 1

Draw a figure on dot paper.



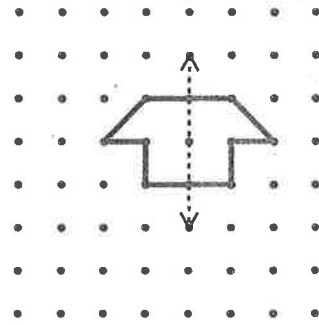
Step 2

Draw a line of symmetry.

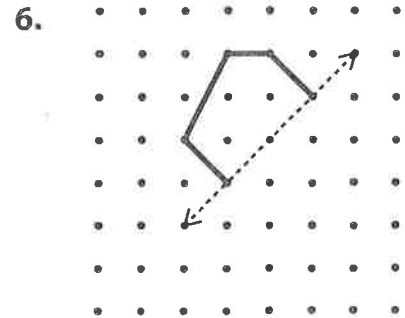
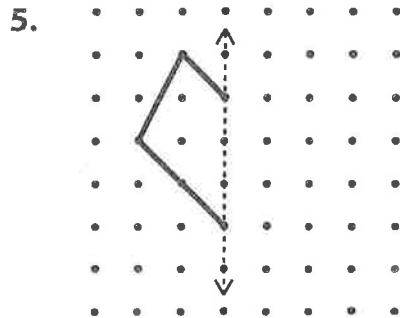
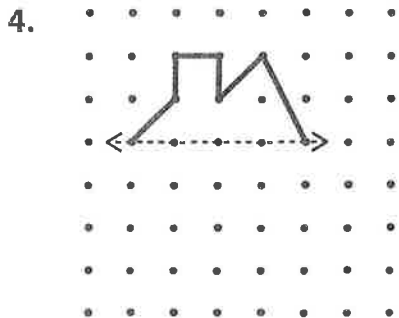
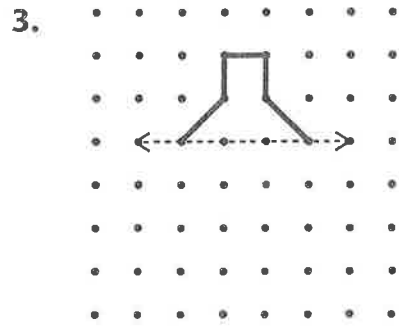
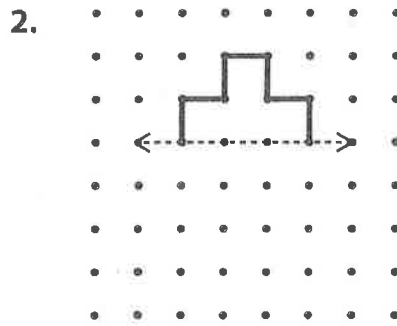
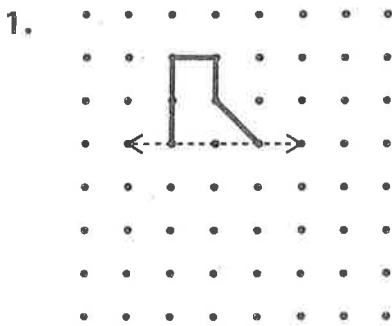


Step 3

Complete the figure on the opposite side of the line of symmetry.



For 1–6, use the line of symmetry to draw a line-symmetric figure.



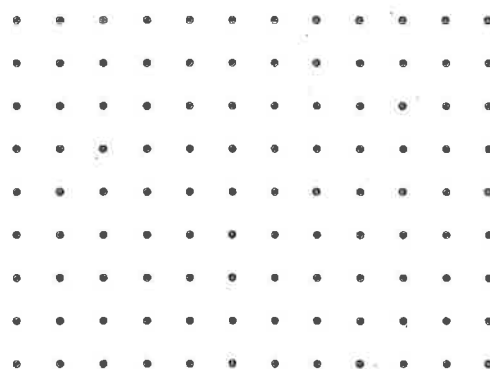
7. © **MP.2 Reasoning** Draw a quadrilateral that has no lines of symmetry.

8. © **MP.4 Model with Math** Draw a figure with exactly 2 lines of symmetry.

9. A storage compartment for a gym locker room can hold up to 7 folded towels. There are 22 compartments for towels. Katie has 150 towels to fold and put away. How many of the compartments will be filled? How many towels will be in a compartment that is not completely filled?

10. © **MP.4 Model with Math** James bought \$175 in accessories for his video game console. He spent \$15 on a new power cord and the rest of his money on 5 new video games. Each video game cost the same amount. Write two equations you could use to find the cost of each video game.

11. Create a line symmetric figure. Draw half of a figure. Then draw a line of symmetry. Complete your figure on the opposite side of the line of symmetry.

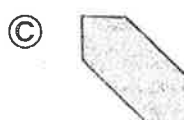
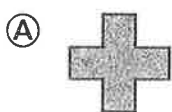


12. © **A-Z Vocabulary** Describe the difference between *parallel* and *intersecting lines*.

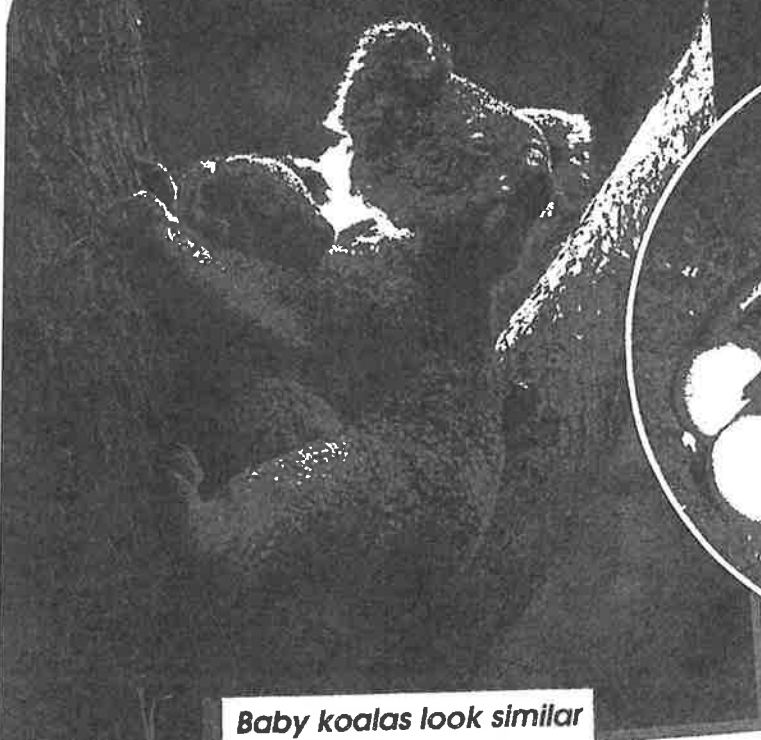
13. **Higher Order Thinking** Draw a figure that has both horizontal and vertical symmetry.

© Common Core Assessment


14. Which of the following figures has 4 lines of symmetry?
Draw lines as needed.



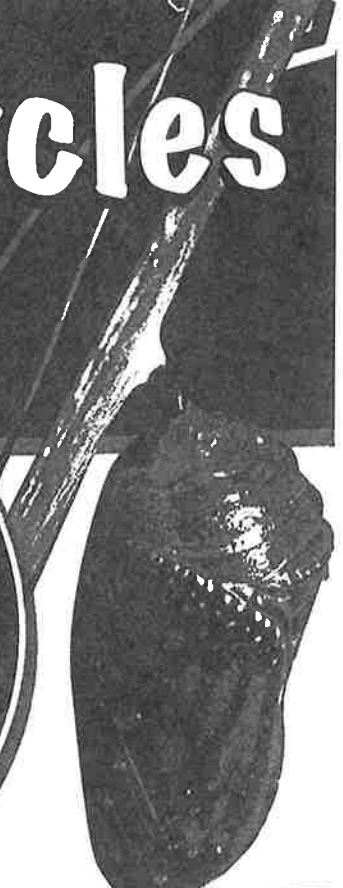
Animal Life Cycles



Baby koalas look similar to their parents.



Baby birds first hatch from eggs.



Butterflies develop wings as they change into adults.

STEP 1 Prepare to Read

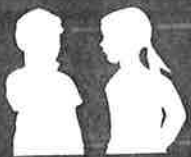
The Big Picture

Living things grow and change. Some living things look like their parents when they are babies. For example, a chick looks similar to an adult bird and a puppy looks similar to an adult dog.

Other living things look different from their parents when they are young. For example, butterflies and moths first hatch out of eggs and become caterpillars. Then, as they change into adults, they develop wings.

Although different animals grow in different ways, all living things have a **life cycle**. A life cycle is the process of growth for a living thing.

As you read, learn about the **stages**, or steps, in an animal's life cycle.



What We Know

With a partner, discuss what you already know about a baby animal and how it grows.

STEP 2

Read for Understanding

Strategy

Before you read a section, look at the photos and read the heading and the captions. Make a prediction about what you will be reading. Then, after reading the section, check your prediction.

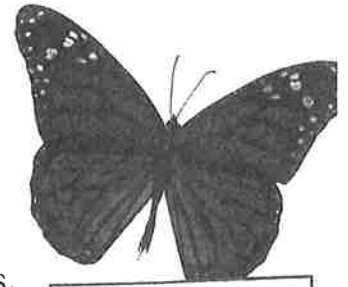
Reading Skill

What do monarch butterflies do when winter is over?



The Life Cycle of a Butterfly

Sometimes, a baby animal's body does not look like its parents' bodies. As the baby grows into an adult, its body changes. The process of this change is called **metamorphosis**. A butterfly goes through metamorphosis.



monarch butterfly

There are many different kinds of butterflies.

One kind is the monarch butterfly. Monarch butterflies are orange and black. Some monarch butterflies **migrate** in the fall by flying south to Mexico where it is warm. There, they spend the winter sleeping in trees. In the spring, they begin their migration back north. The female monarchs start laying eggs.

All butterflies have the same four stages in their life cycle. In the first stage, a female butterfly lays eggs on a leaf.

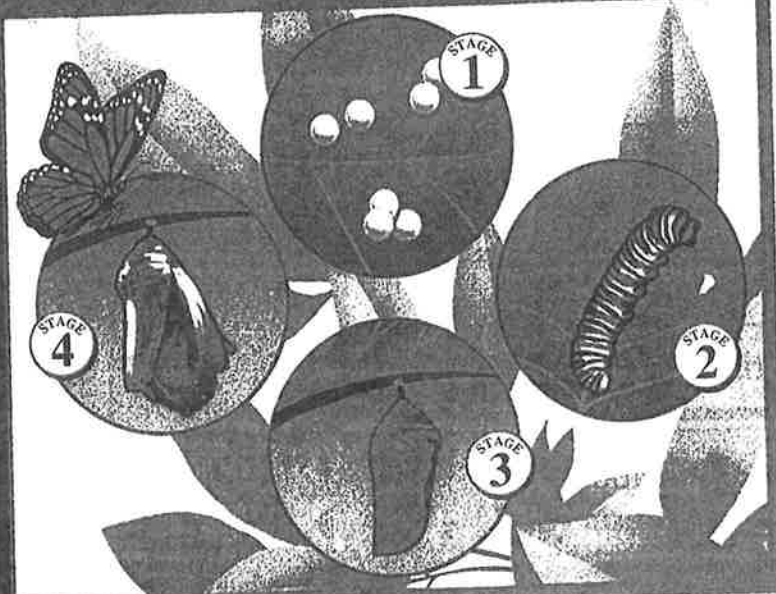
During the second stage, the eggs hatch. From each egg, a **larva** crawls out. This larva is also called a caterpillar. The caterpillar eats leaves for several weeks. It grows long and fat. Its skin cannot stretch as it gets bigger, so the caterpillar sheds its skin. There is new skin underneath the old skin. This happens several times.

During the third stage, the caterpillar hangs from a tree. It forms a **chrysalis** that is hard and green. Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar turns into a **pupa**. After about two weeks, the pupa will be a butterfly.

In the fourth stage, the butterfly comes out of its chrysalis. It is an adult. Its wings are folded and wet. After the butterfly's wings are dry, it can fly.

The female butterfly continues the life cycle by mating with a male butterfly and then laying eggs. This process is called **reproduction**. New caterpillars will hatch from the eggs soon.

The Life Cycle of a Butterfly



The Life Cycle of a Frog

Like a butterfly, a baby frog looks different from an adult frog. A frog also goes through metamorphosis. For example, a bullfrog looks like a fish when it is young. It lives in water, breathes with **gills**, and has a tail. However, when the bullfrog becomes an adult, it has four legs for living on land. It breathes oxygen with lungs.

In the first stage of a frog's life cycle, an adult female frog lays eggs. Most frogs, like the bullfrog, lay eggs in water.

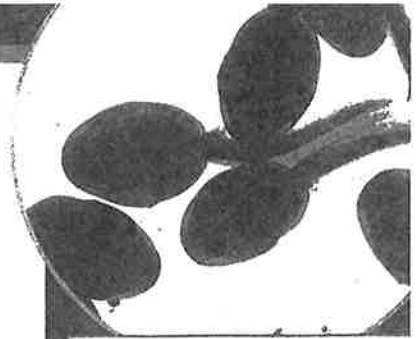
During the second stage, a small larva called a **tadpole** hatches from each egg. A tadpole looks like a small fish. It swims in water and eats water plants, such as **algae**. Like fish, a tadpole breathes with gills. It has a long tail, too.

During the third stage, a tadpole grows legs. It looks like a small frog with a long tail. It may begin to eat insects and plants found in the water.

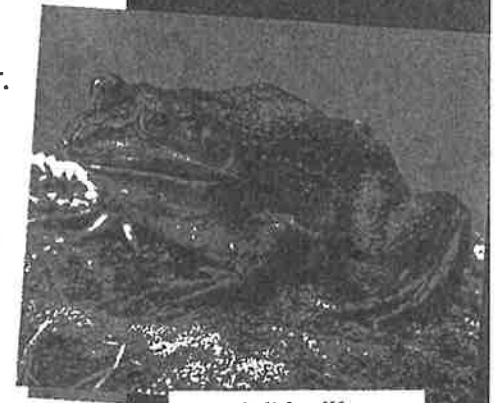
During the fourth stage, a tadpole develops lungs so that it can breathe on land. It is called a froglet. It lives in water until it can easily come up for air. A froglet still has a tail, but it is short.

In the fifth stage, a froglet becomes an adult frog. Its tail disappears. The adult frog now lives on land and in the water.

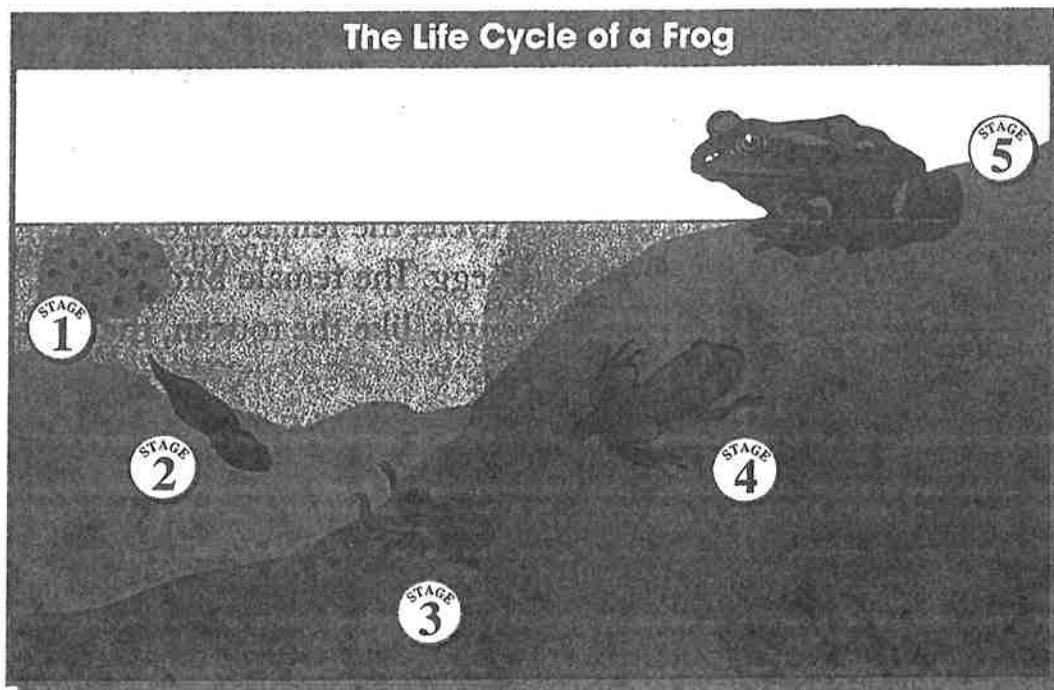
Soon, the adult female frogs will reproduce. A new group of tadpoles will be born, and the life cycle will start over.



Tadpoles look different from adult frogs.



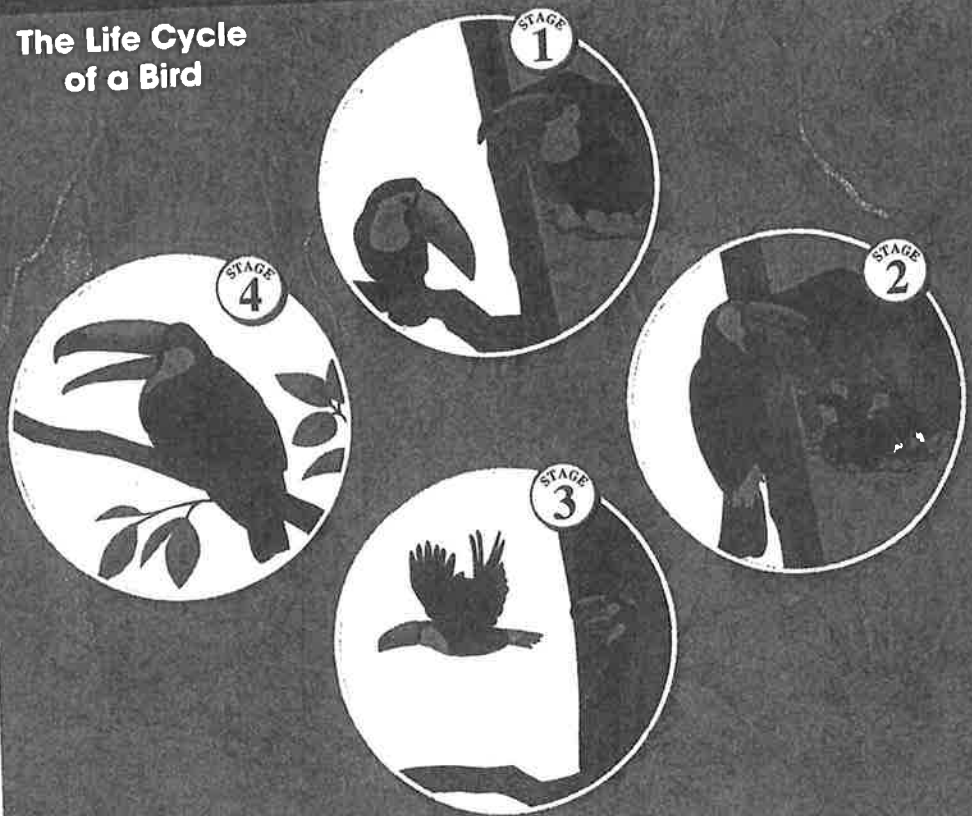
adult bullfrog



Think-About-It

Why does an adult frog have legs instead of a tail?

The Life Cycle of a Bird



toucan

The Life Cycle of a Bird

In many life cycles, the babies look a lot like the adults. For example, baby birds, called chicks, look like adult birds. Dogs, cats, and people also have babies that look a lot like their parents. They do not go through metamorphosis.

The world has more than 9,000 different kinds of birds, but they all share a similar life cycle. A toucan is a kind of bird that lives in a tropical rain forest. Toucans have huge, colorful bills. Sometimes, they use their bills to toss fruit to each other. They chatter loudly to call a mate. Toucans build their nests in tree hollows. This is where they raise their chicks.

In the first stage of a bird's life cycle, the female bird lays eggs. A baby bird grows inside each egg. The female bird sits on the egg to keep it warm. For some birds, like the toucan, the male bird takes turns sitting on the egg.

During the second stage, a chick hatches from the egg. The parent birds feed the baby chick. Some chicks, like the toucan, are born blind and without feathers. Over time, the chick grows feathers and can see. Most chicks, like the toucan, stay in the nest until they can fly.

Reading Skill

What happens after a chick hatches from an egg?



During the third stage, the young bird leaves the nest. It goes out to search for its own food.

In the fourth stage, the bird is a fully grown adult. When the adult bird finds a mate and reproduces, the life cycle starts again.

All birds have a similar life cycle. However, not all birds live the same kind of life. For example, toucans eat fruits, but sea birds eat fish. Many birds migrate to warm places in winter, while other birds stay in the same habitat.



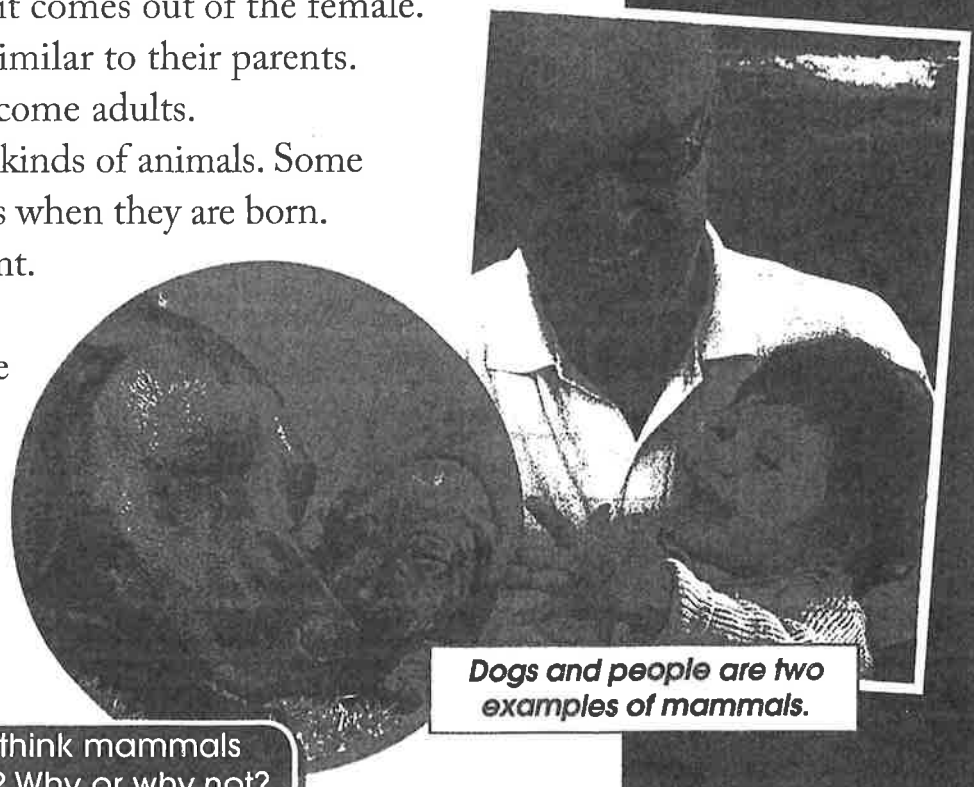
When young birds can fly, they leave the nest to search for their own food.

The Life Cycle of a Mammal

Mammals have life cycles, too. A mammal is any animal that has hair or fur. Female mammals make milk to feed their young. Mammals also have backbones and are warm-blooded. The body temperature of warm-blooded animals is constantly warm. Dogs, cats, horses, and people are all mammals.

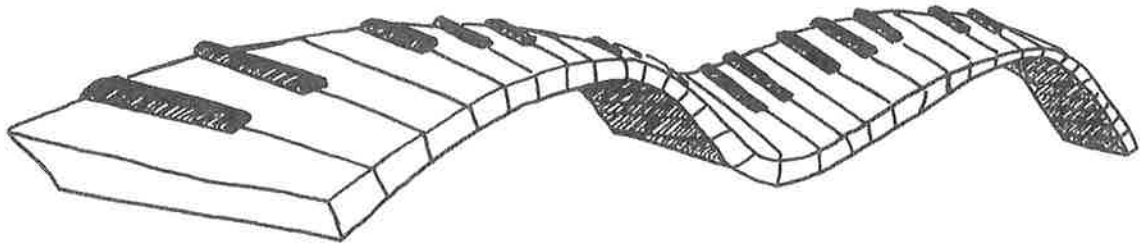
Most mammals do not hatch from eggs. In those mammals, the eggs are inside the female. After a female mammal mates with a male mammal, the egg can change and grow into a baby. The baby is born when it comes out of the female. Mammals are born looking similar to their parents. Over time, they grow and become adults.

There are many different kinds of animals. Some animals look like their parents when they are born. Some look completely different. However, each animal has a life cycle and a need to survive in its environment.



Dogs and people are two examples of mammals.

Think About It Do you think mammals go through metamorphosis? Why or why not?



Ms. Mattill's Music Notes

4th grade NTI ~~Week 3~~ Day #17

This week you will be singing or saying nursery rhymes together.

- Say the poem "Betty Botter" *Hint: Start slow!!*

Betty Botter

Betty Botter bought some butter,
But, she said, "The butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter
It will make my batter bitter.
But, a bit of better butter
Will make my batter better."
So, she bought a bit of butter
Better than her bitter butter,
And she put it in her batter
And the batter was not bitter.
So, 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.



-
- Turn this page over and point to beat while you say the poem.
 - How many times did you have to go through the 8 beats on the page to say the poem? _____
 - How many beats total in the poem? _____
 - How did you figure it out?

