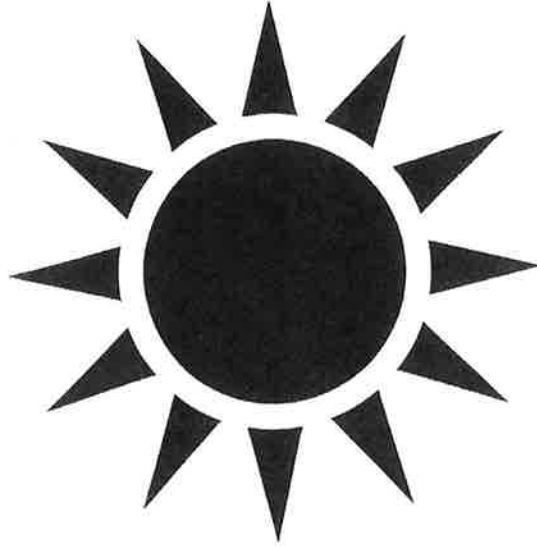


NTI DAY 26



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 4th

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

Day 26 Checklist (complete ALL items on the checklist)

Reading

_____ Read "Amphibian Alert!"

Math

_____ Complete Daily Common Core Review 7-1

_____ Complete Estimating Metric Distance/Length worksheet

_____ Number Rock: Metric System

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=djTNU4XIRo>

Science

_____ Read "People and Ecosystems" Answer the six multiple choice questions and complete the open response on the answer sheet provided.

Learning Resource Video: "Home Sweet Habitat."

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p15lrEuhYmo>

Learning Resource Video: "Food Webs"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vtb3I8VzIfg&t=40s>

Learning Resource: Bill Nye "Amphibians" (to support your reading story)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDb3AyaNYAU>

PE/Health & Nutrition

_____ Complete Spell Your Name Fitness Activity

_____ Complete PE Fitness Calendar



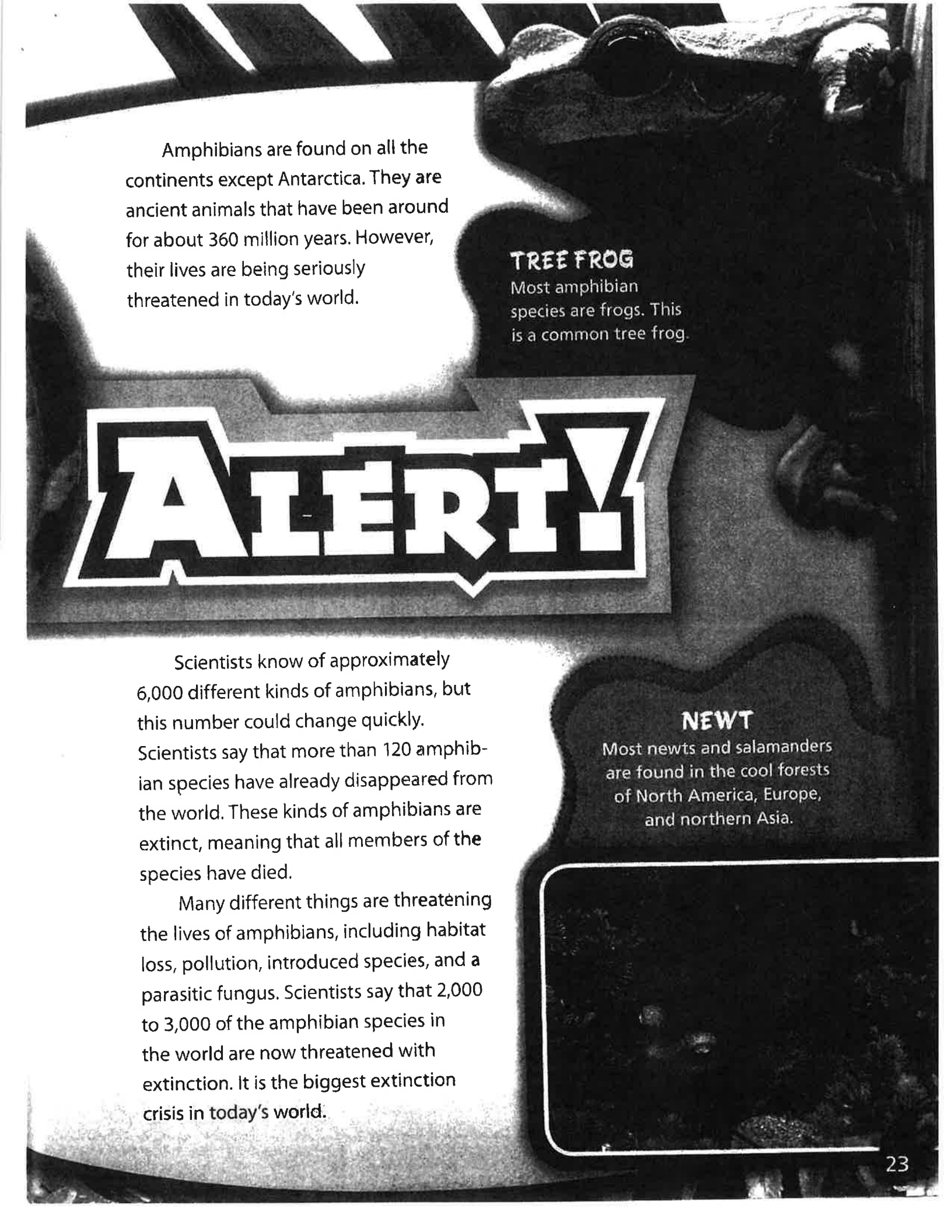
AMPHIBIAN

Frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts are amphibians. The word *amphibian* means “double life” because these animals live part of their lives in water and part of their lives on land. An amphibian starts life in the water and then lives on land as an adult.

Amphibians lay their eggs in the water. These eggs do not have a hard shell. They are more like jelly. Young amphibians that hatch from the eggs look very different from adult amphibians. The young breathe with gills. They have tails that help them swim.

As young amphibians grow, their bodies change. They grow legs. Lungs develop and their gills disappear. These changes allow amphibians to live on land and breathe air with their lungs.

The skin of amphibians is not protected by hair, feathers, or scales like other animals. Their skin is permeable, which means they can absorb air and water through their skin.



Amphibians are found on all the continents except Antarctica. They are ancient animals that have been around for about 360 million years. However, their lives are being seriously threatened in today's world.

TREE FROG

Most amphibian species are frogs. This is a common tree frog.

ALERT!

Scientists know of approximately 6,000 different kinds of amphibians, but this number could change quickly. Scientists say that more than 120 amphibian species have already disappeared from the world. These kinds of amphibians are extinct, meaning that all members of the species have died.

Many different things are threatening the lives of amphibians, including habitat loss, pollution, introduced species, and a parasitic fungus. Scientists say that 2,000 to 3,000 of the amphibian species in the world are now threatened with extinction. It is the biggest extinction crisis in today's world.

NEWT

Most newts and salamanders are found in the cool forests of North America, Europe, and northern Asia.



● This fire salamander lives in Hungary.

Habitat Loss and Pollution

Amphibians often live in swamps and ponds. But many of these swamps and ponds are being filled in to make way for roads, houses, and malls. Amphibians also live in rain forests that are being cut down or destroyed by fire. The loss of these habitats often leaves the amphibians nowhere to live.

Clean water is extremely important to amphibians. Adult amphibians need clean water to keep their skin moist. Adults lay their eggs in water, and young amphibians live completely in water.

Some ponds and creeks are close to farms. Chemical fertilizers are used on farms to grow better crops.

Pesticides are used to kill insects that destroy crops. However, when it rains, these chemicals are washed into the nearby ponds and creeks that lead to swamps and rivers.

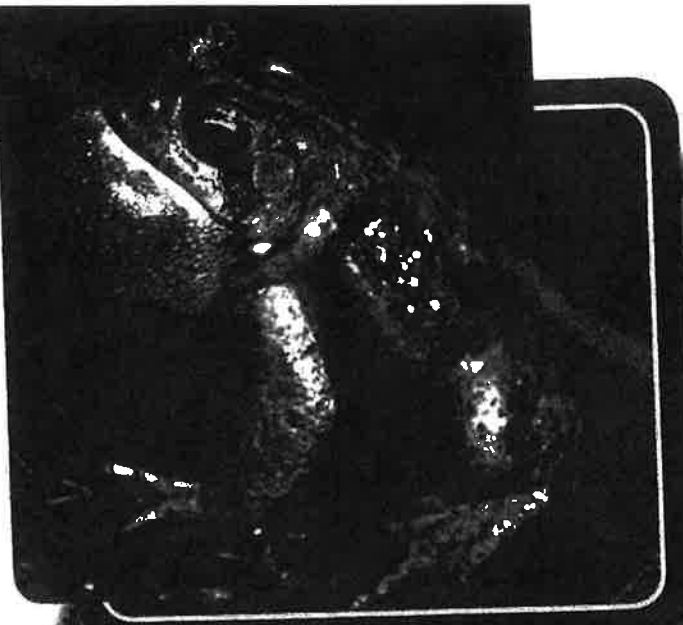
Many frogs in these areas have been found with deformities, such as missing legs or extra legs. Deformed frogs like these have been found in 44 of the 50 United States. Some scientists believe that the chemical pollution in the water is absorbed by the soft eggs of amphibians and by their permeable skin. The chemical pollution affects the eggs and growth of the young, causing these deformities.

● Blue poison dart frogs are endangered and found only in five forests of Suriname in South America.

Introduced Species and Fungus

Since the 1930s African clawed frogs have been shipped around the world by the thousands. These frogs are used in laboratory studies and for other purposes. Some exotic amphibians are shipped to other countries as pets or for food. Sometimes these amphibians escape or are released into their new habitat. In their new habitat they can cause problems.

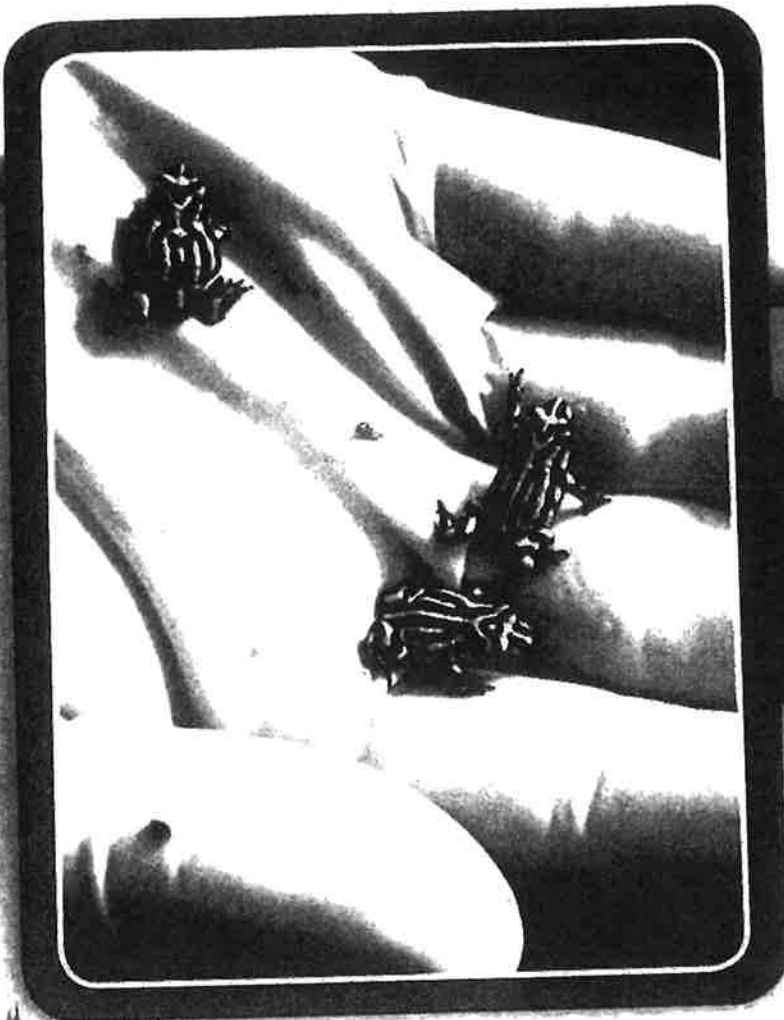
The introduction of African clawed frogs into new areas has caused two major problems. African clawed frogs are more aggressive than many frogs, and they have been known to eat other frogs. But the bigger problem is that African clawed frogs carry a fungus called amphibian chytrid (KIT rid). This fungus does not hurt African clawed frogs, but it is deadly to many other kinds of amphibians.



● This cane toad lives in the Amazon jungle in Peru.

Scientists discovered this fungus in 1993. In the wild the fungus is unstoppable and untreatable. It can kill 80 percent of the amphibians in an area within months. Scientists suspect that dozens of frog species have gone extinct because of this fungus.





- About 130 critically endangered Corroboree frogs are being protected and preserved at Taronga Zoo in Sydney, Australia. Only about 200 of these frogs are left in the wild.

Plans to Help

Scientists and conservation groups from around the world are putting plans together to help save amphibians. Much of their work focuses on the amphibian chytrid fungus because the disease it causes is the most serious and immediate threat.

Some scientists are researching how the disease spreads and why it kills only some individuals in one species, but kills all of another species. Other scientists are assessing the damage the disease has caused. The areas most affected so

far include Central America, the Caribbean, Australia, and parts of Asia. However, scientists warn there is no continent or amphibian species that is safe.

Conservation groups that include many zoos are taking in many of the threatened amphibian species to protect and preserve them. In the future when the research scientists find ways to control the disease, the conservation groups will release these animals back into their natural habitat.

What We Can Do

Like scientists, you can do research and learn as much as you can about the problems facing frogs and other amphibians. You can search the Internet using search words, such as *threats to frogs and amphibians*, for more information. You can find maps and lists of the amphibian species in your area.

Amphibians live all over North America and in every state of the United States. The Appalachian range is home

to many different species. Contact local nature preserves, zoos, or the office of environmental matters in your state to learn about volunteer opportunities.

You can also help by keeping local ponds and creeks clean. Although these small habitats may not seem as important as others, they are home to many creatures. We need to help preserve a future for them as well as for us.



● A zookeeper at Taronga Zoo cares for Corroboree frog eggs (photo at right), tadpoles, and young frogs. Zoos all around the world are developing similar conservation programs to protect amphibian species from extinction.



- Alex scored 20 points in the basketball game, which is 4 times as many points as Tony scored. How many points did Tony score?
 (A) 5 points (C) 24 points
 (B) 16 points (D) 80 points
- Which number rounds to 140,000 when rounded to the nearest ten thousand?
 (A) 124,641 (C) 138,982
 (B) 134,798 (D) 149,641
- There are 35 chairs and 8 tables in the art room. The art teacher wants to put an equal number of chairs at each table. How many chairs will be at each table? How many chairs will be left over?
 (A) 4 chairs at each table; 1 chair left over
 (B) 4 chairs at each table; 3 chairs left over
 (C) 5 chairs at each table; 3 chairs left over
 (D) 5 chairs at each table; 5 chairs left over
- Which is the number name for 32,492?
 (A) thirty thousand, four hundred ninety-two
 (B) thirty-two thousand, four hundred two
 (C) thirty-two hundred, four hundred ninety-two
 (D) thirty-two thousand, four hundred ninety-two
- Candace makes \$8 per hour at her job. Last month she worked 38 hours. She also made \$65 babysitting last month. How much money did Candace earn last month? Show your work.
- Draw an area model and use partial products to find 15×18 .
- Tyrone drove 372 miles in 6 hours. Use compatible numbers to estimate how many miles Tyrone drove each hour.
- An elementary school spent \$143,250 on repairs to the building. The middle school spent \$235,500 on repairs. How much did the two schools spend for repairs?

Determine which letter best represents the length / height.

Millimeter (mm)

A millimeter is about the thickness of a credit card.



Centimeter (cm)

10 mm = 1 cm.
The metal portion of a pencil is about 1 cm. A ruler is about 30 centimeters.



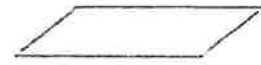
Meter (m)

100 cm = 1 m
From the floor to a door knob is about 1 meter.



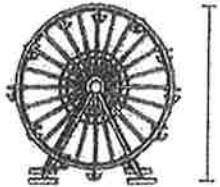
Kilometer (km)

1,000 m = 1 km
Most major roads are at least a kilometer long.

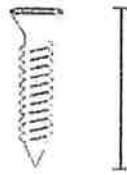


Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____



- 1) Ferris Wheel
A. 30 centimeters
B. 5 meters
C. 50 kilometers
D. 23 meters



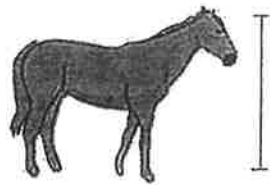
- 2) Screw
A. 20 centimeters
B. 25 centimeters
C. 3 centimeters
D. 1 meter



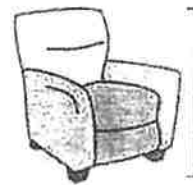
- 3) Can of Beans
A. 120 centimeters
B. 2 meters
C. 2 kilometers
D. 10 centimeters



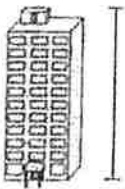
- 4) Flash Drive
A. 30 centimeters
B. 60 centimeters
C. 6 centimeters
D. 15 centimeters



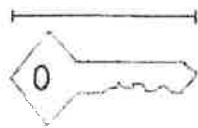
- 5) Adult Horse
A. 90 centimeters
B. 2 meters
C. 25 millimeters
D. 30 centimeters



- 6) Recliner
A. 60 centimeters
B. 1 meter
C. 120 centimeters
D. 10 millimeters



- 7) 11 Story Building
A. 1 meter
B. 3 kilometers
C. 335 centimeters
D. 30 meters



- 8) Key
A. 5 centimeters
B. 2 meters
C. 15 centimeters
D. 150 centimeters



- 9) Notebook Paper
A. 15 centimeters
B. 1 meters
C. 60 centimeters
D. 25 centimeters

Determine which choice best answers each question.

Answers

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1) Which choice best represents the length of a loaf of bread?
 A. 31 kilometers
 B. 31 millimeters
 C. 31 centimeters
 D. 31 meters</p> | <p>2) Which choice best represents the height of a flag pole?
 A. 9 kilometers
 B. 9 millimeters
 C. 9 meters
 D. 9 centimeters</p> | <p>3) Which choice best represents the height of an apple?
 A. 10 centimeters
 B. 10 millimeters
 C. 10 kilometers
 D. 10 meters</p> |
| <p>4) Which choice best represents the depth of a swimming pool?
 A. 3 meters
 B. 3 millimeters
 C. 3 centimeters
 D. 3 kilometers</p> | <p>5) Which choice best represents the height of a glue stick?
 A. 8 meters
 B. 8 kilometers
 C. 8 millimeters
 D. 8 centimeters</p> | <p>6) Which choice best represents the height of a recliner?
 A. 1 millimeter
 B. 1 meter
 C. 1 kilometer
 D. 1 centimeter</p> |
| <p>7) Which choice best represents the height of a 2 story home?
 A. 12 kilometers
 B. 12 millimeters
 C. 12 centimeters
 D. 12 meters</p> | <p>8) Which choice best represents the height of a dog?
 A. 61 centimeters
 B. 61 kilometers
 C. 61 millimeters
 D. 61 meters</p> | <p>9) Which choice best represents the length of a toothbrush?
 A. 18 centimeters
 B. 18 meters
 C. 18 kilometers
 D. 18 millimeters</p> |
| <p>10) Which choice best represents the length of a paperclip?
 A. 25 millimeters
 B. 25 meters
 C. 25 centimeters
 D. 25 kilometers</p> | <p>11) Which choice best represents the length of a dvd?
 A. 10 kilometers
 B. 10 meters
 C. 10 millimeters
 D. 10 centimeters</p> | <p>12) Which choice best represents the height an airplane flies?
 A. 10 kilometers
 B. 10 centimeters
 C. 10 millimeters
 D. 10 meters</p> |
| <p>3) Which choice best represents the height of a clothes dresser?
 A. 1 millimeter
 B. 1 meter
 C. 1 kilometer
 D. 1 centimeter</p> | <p>14) Which choice best represents the height of a bicycle?
 A. 1 millimeter
 B. 1 centimeter
 C. 1 meter
 D. 1 kilometer</p> | <p>15) Which choice best represents the height of a refrigerator?
 A. 2 millimeters
 B. 2 kilometers
 C. 2 meters
 D. 2 centimeters</p> |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

CHAPTER 5: Understanding Ecosystems

Read the article below to answer questions 1–7.

People and Ecosystems

Damage to Ecosystems

People affect Earth’s ecosystems more than any other living thing does. Most animals help keep a balance in ecosystems. People, however, can upset the natural balance as well as help maintain it.

Over time, people have damaged ecosystems. They use chemicals to manufacture things, kill insects, and fertilize crops and lawns. Some chemicals used in factories and on farms leak into waterways and the ground, where they can harm or kill plants and animals.

People clear away trees and other plants to make room for growing cities. They cut down trees for lumber and paper. This has led to the decline of forests. More than half the world’s rain forests have been cleared. Plants and animals that lived there have died out. When rain forests are destroyed, their trees can no longer release water and oxygen into the atmosphere. All these changes harm ecosystems.

Repair and Care of Ecosystems

People can find ways to lower human effects on ecosystems. For example, dams built on rivers to generate electricity can keep salmon from swimming up the streams to lay their eggs. To help the salmon, people build fish ladders around the dams.

When mines are dug and land is cleared to get resources, the land is damaged and often can no longer be used as it was before. In these areas, people now practice reclamation, or repairing damage to an ecosystem.

Some lands that once had railroad tracks on them are made into hiking and biking trails. Natural habitats near the trails are sometimes protected from development. People also improve and take care of ecosystems by planting trees, setting up wildflower gardens or protecting parks, forests, beaches, and other areas.

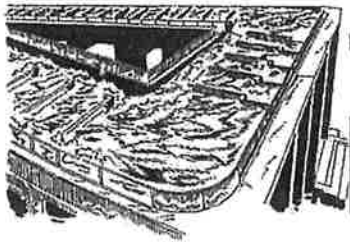
PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

Kentucky Core Content for Assessment: SC-04-4.7.2 Students will describe human interactions in the environment where they live; classify the interactions as beneficial or harmful to the environment using data/evidence to support conclusions.

Please mark your answer for each multiple-choice question by filling in the circle completely for the correct answer. Mark only one answer for each question. If you do not know the answer, make your best guess.

1. What is reclamation?
- (A) putting chemicals in waterways
 - (B) repairing damage to an ecosystem
 - (C) cutting down large numbers of trees
 - (D) building highways where there was once farmland

Use the illustration below to answer question 2.



2. What are fish ladders?
- (A) racks for drying fish
 - (B) channels that carry fish from hatcheries to rivers
 - (C) artificial waterways that allow fish to swim around dams
 - (D) scales on the underside of a fish

HINT Read the question carefully.

3. What is one way chemicals used by farms and factories do NOT hurt nearby waterways?
- (A) They can kill water plants.
 - (B) They can poison water animals.
 - (C) They can create dams.
 - (D) They can make the water dirty.
4. According to the article, which of these has the GREATEST effect on Earth's ecosystems?
- (A) animals
 - (B) plants
 - (C) diseases
 - (D) humans
5. According to the article, how do people reuse land that once had railroad tracks on it?
- (A) They make hiking and biking trails there.
 - (B) They put highways there.
 - (C) They plant gardens there.
 - (D) They plant trees there.

6. More than half the world's rain forests have been cut down because
- (A) the plants were needed to put more oxygen in the air.
 - (B) people needed the wood for building and the land for farms.
 - (C) the area needed to be cleared to prevent the spread of wildfires.
 - (D) they were too large and needed to be thinned.

OPEN-RESPONSE QUESTION

Read all parts of the open-response question before you begin. Use the grid on the next page to create any required charts or graphs. If a question does not require a chart or graph, write your written response over the grid lines.

HINT Think of ways people have harmed ecosystems and ways they have repaired them.

7. Examine the chart on the next page. You will use this chart to record your answers to Parts a and b.
- a. List TWO ways people harm ecosystems.
 - b. List THREE ways people repair ecosystems.
 - c. Below your chart, write one way you would like to help repair an ecosystem. Support your answer with details about how your assistance would affect populations in the ecosystem.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →



PEOPLE'S EFFECTS ON ECOSYSTEMS

Ways People Harm Ecosystems	Ways People Repair Ecosystems
<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>

PE/Health NTI Day 26

Instructions:

All Grades:

PE Fitness Calendar: Check off each day as you complete the task on the calendar. Do each task 3 times per day.

Spell Your Name Fitness: Use the worksheet designated for your grade level and spell your full name. Each letter has an exercise attached to it on the worksheet. Perform all the exercises for your name. Do 3 Names throughout the day (can be your name 3 times, parents/grandparents names, teachers name, siblings, babysitter, etc.).

Names used for Spell Your Name Fitness:

Parent/Guardian signature: _____

SPELL YOUR NAME

— AND GET MOVING! —

A: 10 BURPEES

B: 20 PUSH UPS

C: 25 JUMPING JACKS

D: 1 MINUTE PLANK

E: 20 SQUATS

F: 1 MINUTE WALL SIT

G: 20 BURPEES

H: 30 PUSH UPS

I: 20 ARM CIRCLES

J: 30 CRUNCHES

K: 25 SQUATS

L: 30 ARM CIRCLES

M: 45 SECOND PLANK

N: 15 PUSH UPS

O: 2 MINUTE WALL SIT

P: 25 JUMPING JACKS

Q: 15 BURPEES

R: 20 SQUATS

S: 30 CRUNCHES

T: 20 ARM CIRCLES

U: 1 MINUTE PLANK

V: 25 SQUATS

W: 20 PUSH UPS

X: 45 SECOND PLANK

Y: 30 JUMPING JACKS

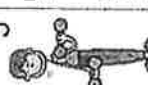



















Z: 20 ARM CIRCLES

Physical Education Fitness Calendar

Directions: Complete each fitness challenge for each day of the month. When you are finished, pass it in to your Physical Education teacher.

Note: if you miss a day, that's ok. Just make up that day on the next day. The idea is to do something active everyday!!!

April 2020

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Student Name: _____</p> <p>Classroom Teacher: _____</p> <p>Parent Signature: _____</p>						
<p>5 Get some cans of food from the grocery store and do arm curls while a family member or friend counts to 100. Use both arms!</p> 	<p>6 Keep your feet straight while you bend relaxed at the waist. Breathe in and out slowly making your hands reach for the floor.</p> 	<p>7 Do the butterfly stretch for 30 seconds. Start with your feet together and then pull them apart until you feel a stretch. Repeat with the letter "J".</p> 	<p>8 Reach up off the floor 15 times.</p> 	<p>9 Do squats while watching 3 commercials on T.V.</p> 	<p>10 Rest Day</p> 	<p>11 Balance on one foot while a family member or friend sings the ABC song 3 times.</p> 
<p>19 Challenge a family member or friend to a "Mountain Climber To 50" Race.</p> 	<p>13 Pretend to hula hoop while saying the alphabet forwards then backwards. If you have a hula hoop, use it!</p> 	<p>14 Dance to one of your favorite songs.</p> 	<p>15 Do 60 seconds of arm of arm circles.</p> 	<p>16 Rest Day</p>	<p>17 Grab one foot and stretch it straight up for 30 seconds. Repeat using the other leg. Then try it with your eyes closed.</p> 	<p>18 Hold a push-ups position while giving a high five to a family member or friend 25 times.</p> 
<p>26 Do 100 jumping jacks.</p> 	<p>20 Get some cans of food and do lunges while a family member or friend sings you THEIR favorite song.</p> 	<p>21 Spell your full name while you jump in the air for each letter.</p> 	<p>22 Rest Day</p>	<p>23 Reach and touch your toes while counting to 30. Go slow! Repeat 3 times.</p> 	<p>24 Do 50 side bends. While doing them sing your favorite song out loud.</p> 	<p>25 Challenge a family member or friend to a "jumping jack race to 50" contest.</p> 
			<p>29 Make up your own fitness challenge and draw it on the back of this paper.</p>	<p>30 Pick One Of Your Favorite Days And Do it Again!!!</p> 	<p>30 Check off (✓) when you finish each day</p>	