

NTI DAY 31



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 4

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

Day 31 Checklist (complete ALL items on the checklist)

Reading

_____ Mini Lesson Read about Rhyme, Context Clues, Word Meaning, Figurative Language, Personification, and Mood (Can be found in the boxes around the edge of the poem.)

_____ Read the poem "**Wind**" (Keep poem to use again later in the week)

_____ Additional online resources:

Context Clues: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wm5d7c0xGt0>

Personification: <https://youtu.be/VqBZMR83wCg>

Figurative Language:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=52&v=6QbV81llq0l&feature=emb_logo

Poetry Theme: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RecVd-6g-IY>

Poetry Mood: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SQq7XZ_lm34

Rhyme: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68sZEkw4k2M>

Math

_____ Complete Daily Common Core Review 2-1

_____ Mini Lesson 15 - 1 (Line, Rays, and Angles)

Video can be found at

https://media.pk12ls.com/curriculum/math/enVisionmath_CC20_K6_2016_EN/ALVs/A0280315/player.html or students can read the lesson of the video on the attached sheet page 772

_____ Complete homework practice pages 775 - 776

_____ Additional online resources: Lines, Rays, and Line Segments:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1VSun4wX7UQ>

Science

_____ Read "Natural Resources" page 60 and answer questions and open-response.

PE

_____ Complete "Create Your Own Workout"

_____ Complete "Food Label Frenzy"

_____ Complete Fitness Calendar

Wind

by Amy Lowell

RHYME Rhyming words in most poems follow a repeated pattern. What is the rhyming pattern in this poem? How is the pattern of rhyme in this poem the same as the pattern in the previous poem? How is it different?

CONTEXT CLUES Context clues are words or phrases that can help you figure out what a word means. In the first line of the poem, the poet says that the wind shouts. Look at the context clues. What do you think the poet mean by saying that the wind shouts?

WORD MEANING A rover is someone who wanders from place to place. Why does the poet describe the wind as a rover?

- 1 He shouts in the sails of the ships at sea,
He steals the down¹ from the honeybee,
He makes the forest trees rustle and sing,
He twirls my kite till it breaks its string.
- 5 Laughing, dancing, sunny wind,
Whistling, howling, rainy wind,
North, South, East and West,
Each is the wind I like the best.
- He calls up the fog and hides the hills,
- 10 He whirls the wings of the great windmills,
The weathercocks² love him and turn to discover
His whereabouts—but he's gone, the rover!
Laughing, dancing, sunny wind,
Whistling, howling, rainy wind,
- 15 North, South, East and West,
Each is the wind I like the best.

¹ down pollen

² weathercocks a weathervane shaped like a rooster

The pine trees toss him their cones with glee,
The flowers bend low in courtesy,
Each wave flings up a shower of pearls,
20 The flag in front of the school unfurls.
Laughing, dancing, sunny wind,
Whistling, howling, rainy wind,
North, South, East and West,
Each is the wind I like the best.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Figurative language is language used in a way that is different from a word or phrase's usual meaning. It is used to create a picture in the reader's mind or to make a comparison that helps the reader see ordinary things in a new way. To what does the poet compare the wind in this poem?

PERSONIFICATION

Personification is a kind of figurative language that gives human feelings and actions to something that is not human. The "he" in this poem is the wind. The poet says the wind "shouts" and "steals." What are some of the other human-like things the poet says the wind can do?

MOOD The poet says she likes all kinds of wind. The word *glee* communicates a positive, happy mood. What other words suggest a positive mood in this poem?



1. Which comparison is true?
 (A) $284,924 > 293,820$
 (B) $34,948 > 34,824$
 (C) $48,681 < 48,592$
 (D) $23,294 < 23,294$

2. What is 692,041 rounded to the nearest hundred?
 (A) 692,100
 (B) 692,040
 (C) 692,000
 (D) 691,000

3. Which is fifty-eight thousand written using base-ten numerals?
 (A) 580,000
 (B) 58,000
 (C) 5,800
 (D) 580

4. For which numbers is the value of the first underlined digit ten times as great as the value of the second underlined digit? Select all that apply.
 343,43
 333,33
 303,03
 131,33
 102,201

5. Evan has a shell collection. On Monday, he found 6 new shells. On Tuesday, he gave 9 shells to his friends. After giving the shells away, Evan had 37 shells left. How many shells did Evan have to start?

6. Aretha reads 3 chapters of her book each day. How many days will it take Aretha to finish the book if it has 24 chapters? Write a number sentence to solve the problem.

7. What is 347,492 rounded to the nearest ten thousand?

8. Describe the relationship of the value of the 4 in the ten thousands place to the value of the 4 in the thousands place.

344,682

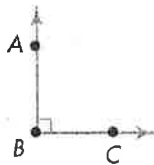
Point, line, line segment, ray, right angle, acute angle, obtuse angle, and straight angle are common geometric terms.

Lines and parts of lines are named for their points. A ray is named with its endpoint first.

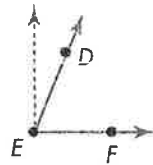
Geometric Term	Example	Label	What You Say
A point is an exact location in space.		Point Z	Point Z
A line is a straight path of points that goes on and on in opposite directions.		\overleftrightarrow{AB}	Line AB
A line segment is a part of a line with two endpoints.		\overline{GR}	Line Segment GR
A ray is a part of a line that has one endpoint and continues on forever in one direction.		\overrightarrow{NO}	Ray NO

An angle is formed by two rays that have the same endpoint.

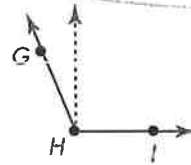
Angles are named with 3 letters. The shared endpoint of the rays is the center letter. The other letters represent points from each ray.



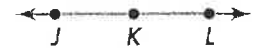
$\angle ABC$ is a right angle. A right angle forms a square corner.



$\angle DEF$ is an acute angle. An acute angle is open less than a right angle.



$\angle GHI$ is an obtuse angle. An obtuse angle is open more than a right angle but less than a straight angle.



$\angle JKL$ is a straight angle. A straight angle forms a straight line.

Convince Me! © MP.7 Look for Relationships Complete each figure to show the given angle.



Homework & Practice 15-1

Lines, Rays, and Angles

Another Look!

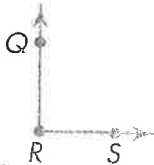
Here are some important geometric terms.



• C

Point

A point is an exact location in space. This is point C.



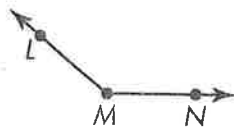
Right angle

A right angle forms a square corner. This is $\angle QRS$.



Line

A line is a straight path of points that goes on and on in opposite directions. This is \overleftrightarrow{AB} .



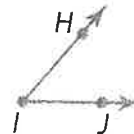
Obtuse angle

An obtuse angle is greater than a right angle. This is $\angle LMN$.



Line segment

A line segment is part of a line. It has two endpoints. This is \overline{XY} .



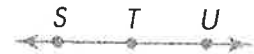
Acute angle

An acute angle is less than a right angle. This is $\angle HIJ$.



Ray

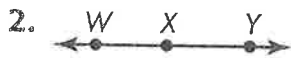
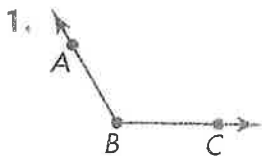
A ray is part of a line. It has one endpoint and goes on and on in one direction. This is \overrightarrow{AB} .



Straight angle

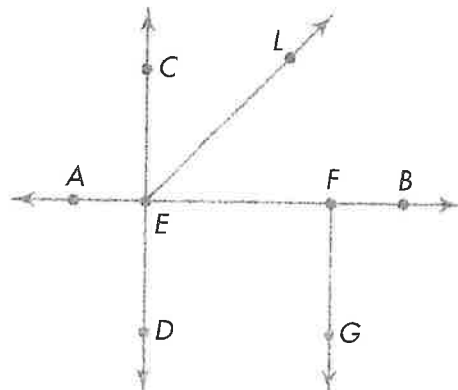
A straight angle forms a straight line. This is $\angle STU$.

For 1–3, use geometric terms to describe what is shown. Be as specific as possible.

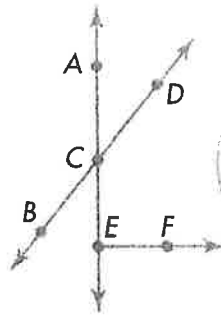


For 4–6, use the diagram at the right.

- Name three different rays.
- Name two different line segments.
- Name two different acute angles.



For 7–9, use the diagram at the right.

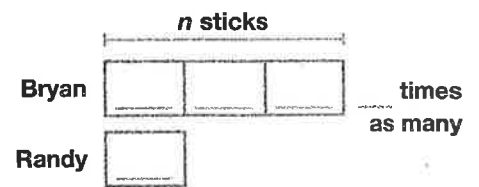


There may be more than one name for the same geometric figure.



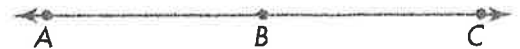
7. Name two lines.
8. Name two obtuse angles.
9. Name one point that lies on two lines.

10. **MP.4 Model with Math** Randy used 92 sticks to build a model. Bryan used 3 times as many sticks. Complete the bar diagram to represent how many sticks Bryan used. Then find how many more sticks Bryan used than Randy. Write and solve equations.



11. **Vocabulary** What is the difference between a *line* and a *line segment*? Draw an example of each.

12. **Higher Order Thinking** Name two rays with the same endpoint in the figure below. Do they form an angle? Explain.



Common Core Assessment

13. What is the name for the figure shown below?



- (A) Ray \overrightarrow{GH}
- (B) Line \overleftrightarrow{GH}
- (C) Line Segment \overline{HG}
- (D) Angle $\angle GH$

14. Mary drew \overleftrightarrow{XY} . Which of the following is Mary's drawing?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)



CHAPTER 7: The Rock Cycle

Read the article below to answer questions 1–7.

Natural Resources

Natural resources are any materials found in nature that people can use to meet their needs. Some natural resources are soil, rocks, trees and other plants, and animals.

Many of the resources people use are in limited supply. Some are reusable resources, or resources that can be used again and again. Resources such as water, carbon dioxide, oxygen, and nitrogen are reused in natural cycles. People's actions can make certain other materials reusable. For example, recycling cans makes aluminum reusable.

Other resources cannot be used again and again. Wood burned in a fireplace is gone forever. However, seeds from the tree that the wood came from can grow into new trees, replacing the wood that was used. Such resources are called renewable. A field of wheat can be replanted after the crop has been harvested. Resources are considered renewable if they can be replaced within a human lifespan.

Some materials, once used, are gone forever. These resources that cannot be replaced within a human lifespan are called nonrenewable resources. Many energy resources, materials that we use for fuel, are nonrenewable. Coal and oil are two of these. Coal formed over millions of years from plant matter that was buried. Oil also formed over millions of years.

Trees are renewable, but an old-growth forest is not. After a forest has been cut down, it takes hundreds of years to grow back to its old form. In some areas, groundwater is a nonrenewable resource. Water is pumped from the ground faster than it can be replaced. Rock and soil take a long time to form. Rock and the metals that come from ores within rocks are nonrenewable. Some soils, such as clay, are used for building. Much soil is used for growing crops. It is used and eroded faster than it forms.

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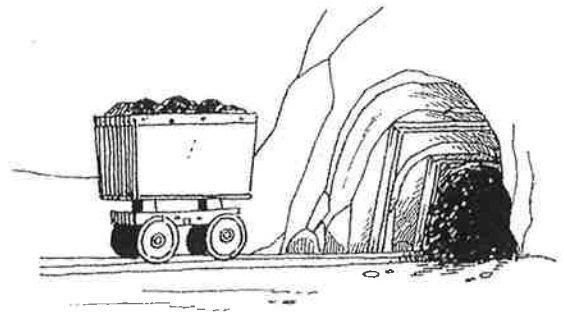
PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

Kentucky Core Content for Assessment: SC-04-2.3.1 Students will classify earth materials by the ways that they are used; explain how their properties make them useful for different purposes.

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. Which of the following is NOT naturally reusable?
 (A) carbon dioxide
 (B) metals
 (C) nitrogen
 (D) water
2. Which of the following can be considered renewable?
 (A) a resource that is replaced within 60 years
 (B) a resource that is replaced within 150 years
 (C) a resource that is replaced within 200 years
 (D) a resource that is replaced within 250 years
3. According to the article, which of the following is NOT used as fuel?
 (A) coal (C) soil
 (B) oil (D) wood
4. Old-growth forests are a
 (A) renewable resource.
 (B) nonrenewable resource.
 (C) reusable resource.
 (D) reusable and renewable resource.

Use the illustration below to answer question 5.



5. Coal formed from which of the following?
 (A) ancient plants
 (B) decayed animals and shells
 (C) sap from ancient trees
 (D) petrified animal waste
6. Nonrenewable resources take a long time to form. An example of a nonrenewable resource is
 (A) soil.
 (B) rain.
 (C) crop plants.
 (D) animals raised for food.



Name _____ Date _____

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 carefully about how you use resources daily.

7. Examine the chart on the next page. The column headings name different categories of natural resources.
- a. Look at the following list of natural resources, and write them under the correct column headings. You may use some of the natural resources in more than one column.

- animals
- coal
- oil
- ores
- plants
- rock
- soil
- water
- wood

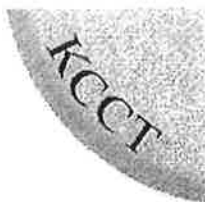
- b. Explain how you use one resource from the *Building Materials* column AND one resource from the *Fuel* column each day.

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PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

Name _____

Date _____



NATURAL RESOURCES		
Food and Water	Building Materials	Fuel

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STOP! ○

NTI DAY 31: Physical Education

Grades 3-5:

Complete the following exercise activities and continue to work on the fitness Calendar for April.

1) Create Your Own Workout

Students will create their own 5 minute exercise routine, using any combination of exercises. Write down the name of each exercise and the number of times/how long they will perform each exercise. Examples of possible exercises to use are: jumping jacks, push ups, sit ups, burpees, running/jogging, etc. Time yourself to make sure it is at least 5 minutes. Write down your workout below:

2) Food Label Frenzy:

Find 3 food labels in your house (You can find a food label on the side of any package of food).

How many Sugars do you see? Do that many jumping jacks (example 25 grams, do 25 jumping jacks).

How many Carbohydrates? Do that many squats.

How much Fat? Do that many crunches or sit-ups or hold a plank for that many seconds.

How much Protein? Do that many push-ups.







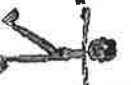







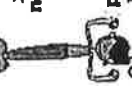





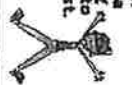



Type of Food	Sugar (Jumping Jacks)	Carbohydrates (Leg Squats)	Fats (Crunches/Sit Ups/Plank)	Protein (Push Ups)

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 and do arm curls while a family member or friend sits behind you. Use both arms!</p> 	<p>6 Keep your legs straight while you bend relaxed at the waist. Bend out slowly making your hands reach for the floor.</p> 	<p>7 Do the butterfly stretch while saying out loud to words that begin with the letter "Y".</p> 	<p>1 Hold a push-ups position while saying the month of the year 3 times.</p> 	<p>2 Skip around the house while you sing the school song.</p> 	<p>3 Grab Walk from the kitchen to your bedroom (run the stairs down the stairs)</p> 	<p>4 Balance on one foot while a family member or friend sings the ABC song 3 times.</p> 
<p>2 Challenge a family member of friend to a "Mountain Race."</p> 	<p>13 Pretend to hula hoop while saying the alphabet backwards. If you have a hula hoop, use it!</p> 	<p>14 Dance to one of your favorite songs.</p> 	<p>8 Reach up off the floor 15 times.</p> 	<p>9 Do squats while watching 3 commercials on T.V.</p> 	<p>17 Grab one fact and stretch your thigh for 10 seconds. Repeat using the other leg. Turn 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>19 Stand in front of a mirror and flex or move every muscle you can think of.</p> 	<p>20 Get some cans of food and do lunges while a family member or friend sings your THIR favorite song.</p> 	<p>21 Spell your full name while you jump in the air for each letter.</p> 	<p>15 Do 60 seconds of arm circles.</p> 	<p>16 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>26 Do 100 Jumping Jacks.</p> 	<p>27 With your back flat against the wall, sit for 60 seconds.</p> 	<p>28 Rest Day</p>	<p>22 Rest Day</p>	<p>30 Pick One Of Your Favorite Days And Do It Again!!!</p>		<p>Check off (✓) when you finish each day</p>