

NTI DAY

32



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 4

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

Day 32 Checklist (complete ALL items on the checklist)

Reading

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

_____ Read the poem "**The Hen**"

_____ Additional online resources:

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

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>

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

Math

_____ Complete Daily Common Core Review 2-2

_____ Mini Lesson 15 - 2 (Understanding Angles and Unit Angles)

Video can be found at

https://media.pk12ls.com/curriculum/math/enVisionmath_CC20_K6_2016_EN/ALVs/A0280316/player.html or students can read the lesson of the video on the attached sheet page 778

_____ Complete homework practice pages 781 - 782

_____ Additional online resources:

Number Rock: Angels

<https://numberrock.com/lessons/angles/>

Science

_____ Read "Earthquakes" page 64 and answer questions and open-response.

Art

_____ Complete Art at Home activity

Consider ►

How can a poem tell a story?

What different ideas about friendship do the authors of the next two poems convey?

CONTEXT CLUES

Sometimes context clues are not directly around the word you need to figure out. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of *ferocious* in the first line of the poem.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

The hen "says the most insulting things," as if the hen could talk and were a person. How is the clucking of an angry hen similar to a person shouting insults?

The Hen

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

1 The Hen is a ferocious fowl,
She pecks you till she makes you howl.
And all the time she flaps her wings,
And says the most insulting things.
5 And when you try to take her eggs,
She bites pieces from your legs.
The only safe way to get these,
Is to creep on your hands and knees.



10 In the meanwhile a friend must hide,
And jump out on the other side.
And then you snatch the eggs and run,
While she pursues the other one.
The difficulty is to find
A trusty friend who will not mind.

THEME The theme of a poem is the message it conveys. This poem is about an angry hen, but it is also about friendship. What does the poet want his friend to do for him? Why do you think the poet has difficulty finding a trusty, reliable friend? What is the theme, or message, of the poem?

RHYME Words can rhyme even though they have different spellings. Which words rhyme even though they are not spelled the same way?



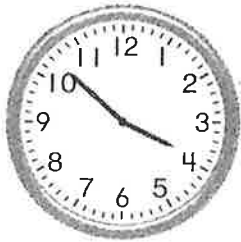
1. Which is seven hundred eighty thousand, two hundred sixteen written using base-ten numerals?

- (A) 780,216
- (B) 708,216
- (C) 78,261
- (D) 78,216

2. The fourth-grade class sold 1,125 raffle tickets. The fifth-grade class sold 1,075 raffle tickets. How many raffle tickets did the classes sell in all?

- (A) 1,200 raffle tickets
- (B) 2,000 raffle tickets
- (C) 2,100 raffle tickets
- (D) 2,200 raffle tickets

3. Which time is shown on the clock?



- (A) 4:52
- (B) 4:12
- (C) 3:52
- (D) 3:12

4. What is 21,883 rounded to the nearest hundred?

- (A) 21,900
- (B) 21,800
- (C) 21,000
- (D) 20,000

5. Write 3,492 in expanded form.

6. Write thirty-four thousand, two hundred sixty-six using base-ten numerals.

7. On Thursday, 13,450 people attended a baseball game. Only 11,350 people attended the game on Friday. How many more people attended the game on Thursday than the game on Friday?

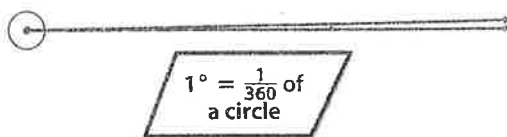
8. Is $123,000 - 112,000$ greater than or less than 10,000? Explain how you can tell using mental math.

Essential Question What is the Unit Used to Measure Angles?

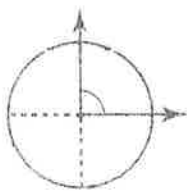
A

An angle is measured with units called degrees. An angle that turns through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle is called a unit angle. How can you determine the angle measure of a right angle and the angles that turn through $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$ of a circle?

An angle that measures 1° is a unit angle or one-degree angle.



B Divide to find the angle measure of a right angle.

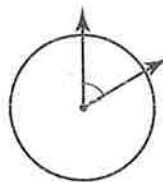


Right angles divide a circle into 4 equal parts.

$$360^\circ \div 4 = 90^\circ$$

The angle measure of a right angle is 90° .

C Multiply to find the measure of an angle that turns through $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle.

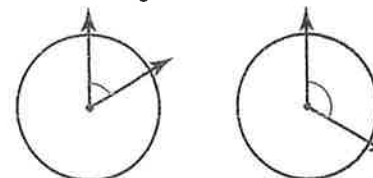


Multiply by $\frac{1}{6}$ to calculate the angle measure.

$$\frac{1}{6} \times 360^\circ = \frac{360^\circ}{6} \text{ or } 60^\circ$$

The angle measure is 60° .

D Add to find the measure of an angle that turns through $\frac{2}{6}$ of a circle.



$$\frac{1}{6} = 60^\circ$$

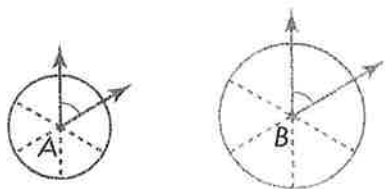
$$\frac{2}{6} = ?$$

Remember $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$. Add to calculate the measure of $\frac{2}{6}$ of a circle.

$$60^\circ + 60^\circ = 120^\circ$$

The angle measure of $\frac{2}{6}$ of a circle is 120° .

Convince Me! © MP.3 Critique Reasoning Susan thinks the measure of angle B is greater than the measure of angle A. Do you agree? Explain.



Name _____



Homework & Practice 15-2

Understand Angles and Unit Angles

Another Look!

You can find the measure of an angle using fractions of a circle.

The angle shown is $\frac{2}{5}$ of a circle.

What is the measure of this angle?

Remember that $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$.

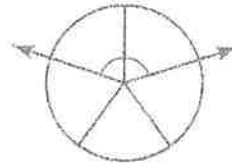
Divide to find the angle measure of $\frac{1}{5}$ of a circle.

$$360^\circ \div 5 = 72^\circ$$

An angle that turns through $\frac{1}{5}$ of a circle measures 72° .

$$72^\circ + 72^\circ = 144^\circ$$

The measure of this angle is 144° .

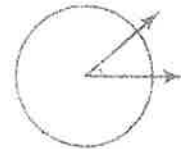


Fractions of a circle can help with the understanding of angle measures.



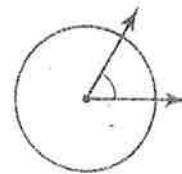
For 1–4, find the measure of each angle.

1. The angle turns through $\frac{1}{9}$ of the circle.



2. A circle is divided into 6 equal parts. What is the total angle measure of 1 part?

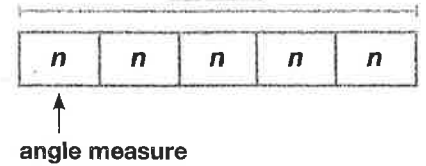
$$\frac{1}{6} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



3. A circle is divided into 5 equal parts. What is the total angle measure of 4 parts?

4. A circle is divided into 8 equal parts. What is the total angle measure of 4 parts?

5. © **MP.2 Reasoning** Noah used a bar diagram to find the measure of an angle that turns through $\frac{1}{5}$ of a circle. Write an equation to find the measure of the angle.



6. **Number Sense** Miguel cut $\frac{1}{4}$ from a round pie. Mariah cut a piece from the same pie with an angle measure of 60° . Who cut the larger piece? Explain.

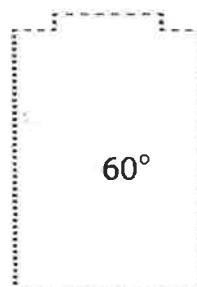
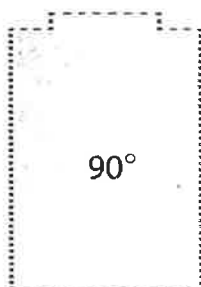
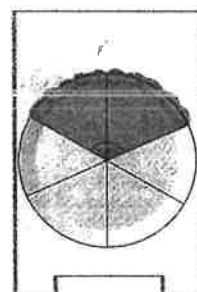
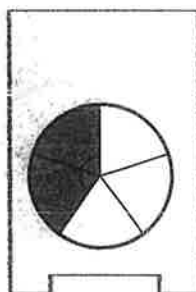
7. © **MP.3 Construct Arguments** Janie served 4 same-size pizzas at the class party. Explain how to find how many slices of pizza Janie served if the angle for each slice turns through a right angle.

8. Wendy's older brother is buying a car. He can make 24 payments of \$95 or 30 payments of \$80 each. Which costs less? How much less?

9. **Higher Order Thinking** A circle is divided into 18 equal parts. How many degrees is the angle measure for each part? How many degrees is the angle measure for 5 of those parts? Break apart 18 to solve. Explain.

© **Common Core Assessment**

10. Draw a line to match the angle in the circle with its angle measure.



CHAPTER 8: Changes to Earth's Surface

Read the article below to answer questions 1–7.

Earthquakes

An earthquake is a vibration, or shaking, of Earth's crust. Most earthquakes occur along faults. A fault is a break in the crust, along which rock moves. Rock on either side of a fault can move up or down, side to side, or both.

Many earthquakes happen where plates are moving past each other. Sometimes, the rocks along a fault get stuck and don't move for a while. But the plates are still moving and causing pressure on the rocks. The rocks bend and stretch—almost like rubber bands. When the pressure builds up enough and the rocks stretch too far, they snap and suddenly slip past each other. This sudden jolt releases, or sets free, the energy that has built up. The energy takes the form of vibrations that move through Earth's crust.

The point underground where the movement first takes place is called the focus. When rocks slip at the focus, energy moves out in all directions through the rock around it. Damage from the vibrations caused by this

release of energy is usually centered on the epicenter. The epicenter is the point on the surface that is right above the focus.

In California, scientists record more than 30,000 earthquakes each year. Dozens of major earthquakes in California have occurred along the San Andreas fault, which is about 1000 kilometers (621 miles) long.

Earthquakes can cause major destruction. In 1906, an earthquake caused fires that burned down most of the city of San Francisco. The 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake postponed the third game of the World Series. That earthquake caused about \$6 billion in damage.

In 1994, the Northridge earthquake caused parts of the crust in Los Angeles to move 20 centimeters (about 8 inches). More than 3000 homes were destroyed. Ten highway bridges and seven concrete parking garages fell down. The total damage was more than \$20 billion.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

Kentucky Core Content for Assessment: SC-04-2.3.2 Students will describe and explain consequences of changes to the surface of the Earth, including some common fast changes (e.g., landslides, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes), and some common slow changes (e.g., erosion, weathering).

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 a fault?

- (A) a break in Earth's crust where earthquakes can occur
- (B) the point underground where an earthquake's movement first takes place
- (C) the energy that is released during an earthquake
- (D) the line on a seismograph that records earthquake movement

HINT How are these words similar?

2. A *seismograph* is an instrument that records earthquake waves. What is *seismology*?

- (A) an instrument that records sound
- (B) the science that deals with earthquakes
- (C) a scale of measurement
- (D) earth science

3. What is the point below Earth's surface where an earthquake begins?

- (A) epicenter
- (B) focus
- (C) fault
- (D) core

4. Which is the final step of an earthquake?

- (A) Pressure causes the rocks to snap and slip past each other suddenly.
- (B) Plates are still moving and causing pressure.
- (C) Rocks along the fault line get stuck and can't move.
- (D) Energy is released in the form of vibrations through the crust.

5. In the word *epicenter*, the prefix *epi-* means

- (A) attached to.
- (B) above.
- (C) after.
- (D) outer.

HINT Scan the article for details.

6. Which of these statements is NOT a FACT?

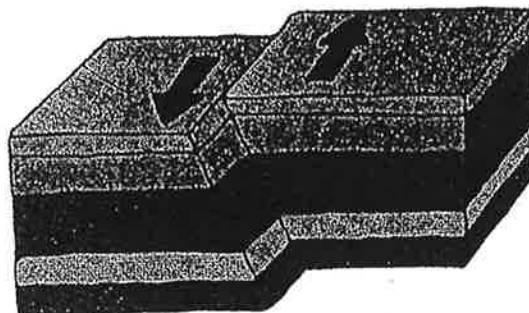
- (A) The San Andreas fault runs through most of Arizona.
- (B) More than 30,000 earthquakes are recorded each year in California.
- (C) The San Andreas fault is about 1000 kilometers long.
- (D) Damage is usually the worst near an earthquake's epicenter.

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 Reread the section of the article that explains how plates move.

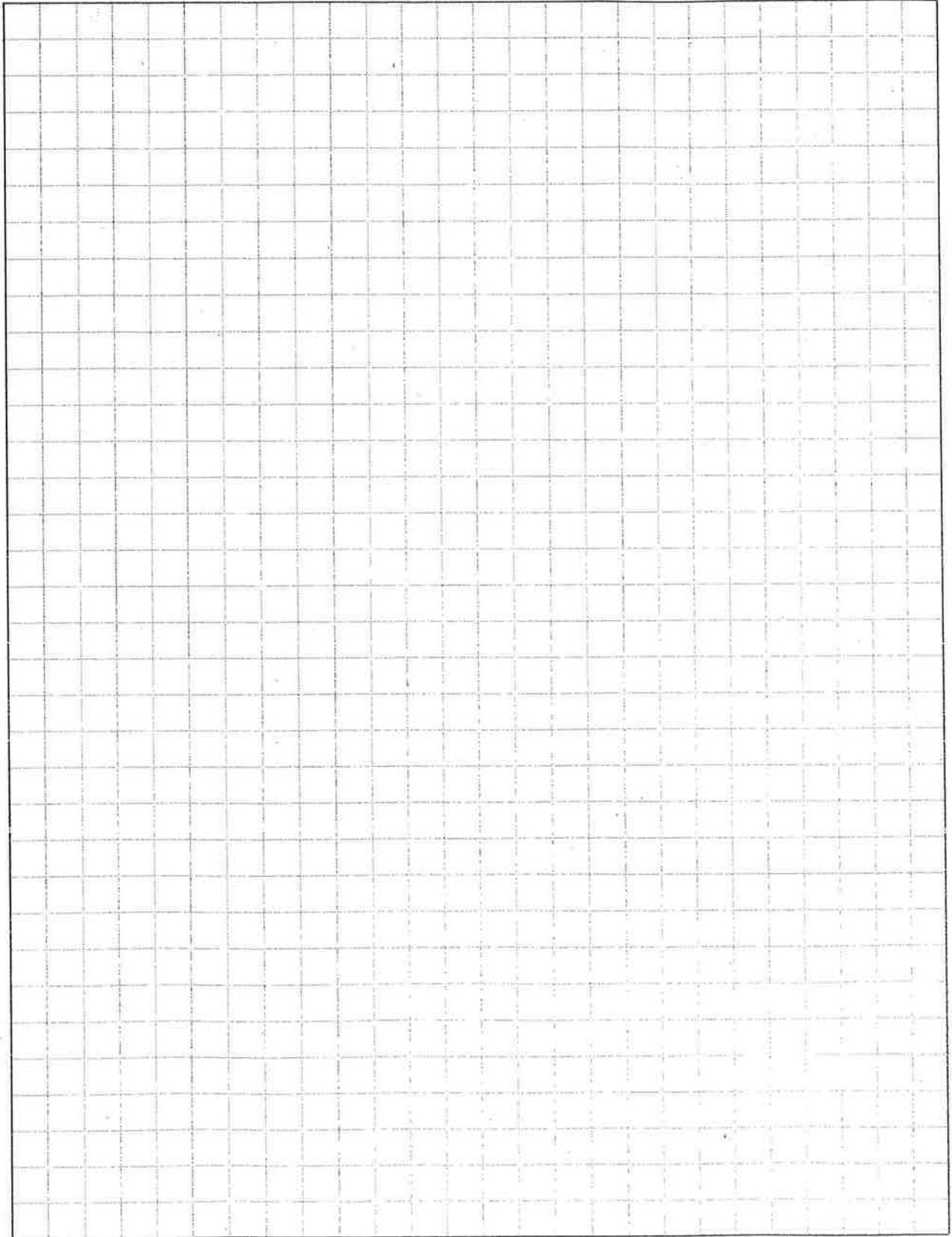
7. The diagram shows how plates move along a fault.



- a. Describe the movement shown in the diagram.
- b. Explain how the movement can cause an earthquake.

Name _____

Date _____





© Harcourt

STOP! ○

NTI Art at Home

Directions: For NTI day 32 choose an activity to complete. Each activity will include the one of the Elements of Art: **line, shape, color, value, form, texture, and space**. Use any materials you have, take your time, and have FUN!

<p>Line: Draw a face like below, give your person hair using different types of lines. Create 6 different hairstyles.</p> 	<p>*** Shape: Using different shapes geometric, has a name (triangle, square, rectangle) and organic (made up) create something out of any materials you'd like!***</p> <p>Parent Initial: _____</p>	<p>*** Color Mixing: Using food coloring or paint, mix the primary colors: red, blue, and yellow to make new colors. ***</p> <p>Parent Initial: _____</p>
<p>*** Form: The element of form refers to shapes that have 3 dimensions. Forms have height, width, and depth. They can be viewed from multiple angles. Use play dough, aluminum foil, a toilet paper roll, etc. to create something. Use your imagination! ***</p>	<p>Texture Hunt: Lay a piece of paper over an object and rub over it with the side of a crayon. Find 10 different textures.</p>	<p>Photograph the Elements of Art.</p> <p>Use your device to take photos of things that feature the Elements.</p> <p>Email to Mrs. Smiley or share on school FaceBook site.</p>
<p>Space: Draw a landscape with space- give the illusion of depth.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw a line across the middle of the paper. 2. The top portion will be the sky. 3. The bottom will be the grass and landscape. You can add hills and mountains. 4. Add detail (color, trees, barns, animals, etc). 	<p>Value: the lightness or darkness of a color.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose a crayon color and color three different areas. 2. On one, tint it with a white crayon (1). 3. On the third area, shade with black (3). <p>Number 2 is the original color (gray). Repeat with 3 more colors.</p> 	<p>Collage of the Elements of Art</p> <p>Use clippings from magazines to find one example of each Element to create an Elements of Art Collage.</p>

Any activity with *:** If possible, please upload a photo of your activity on ClassDojo, School Facebook Site, email to chelsey.smiley@harrison.kyschools.us or any other school site. These activities also need a parent initial in that box and returned to school. Any other activities will need to be returned to school.

If having difficulty with blank paper, use the back of this sheet.