

Grade 4 E-Learning Packet



Name: _____

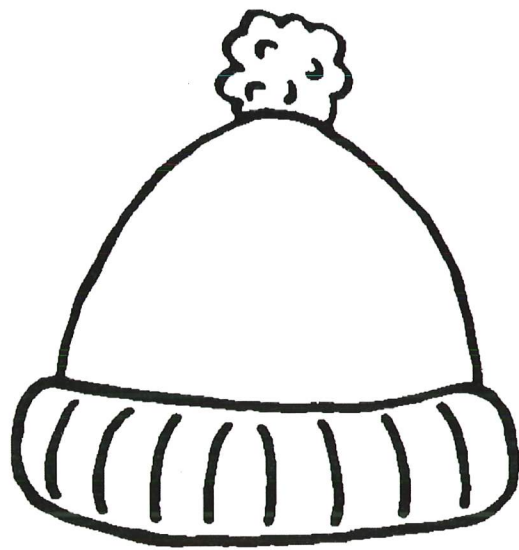
4th Grade E-Learning Assignments

Students will be given directions to complete the assignments from each day on an E-learning day.



	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Must-Do	<p><u>CLA</u> <u>Math</u> <u>Science</u> <u>Social Studies</u></p>	<p><u>CLA</u> <u>Math</u> <u>Science</u> <u>Social Studies</u></p>	<p><u>CLA</u> <u>Math</u> <u>Science</u> <u>Social Studies</u></p>	<p><u>CLA</u> <u>Math</u> <u>Science</u> <u>Social Studies</u></p>	<p><u>CLA</u> <u>Math</u> <u>Science</u> <u>Social Studies</u></p>
	<p>1 <u>CLA: Reading Match Activity</u></p> <p>2 <u>Math: Whole Number Sense Activity</u></p> <p>3 <u>Social Studies Directions & Positions</u></p>	<p>1 <u>CLA: Term I Vocabulary</u></p> <p>2 <u>Math: Multiplication & Division Activity</u></p> <p>3 <u>Social Studies Game: Location</u></p>	<p>1 <u>CLA: YCT 4 Vocabulary</u> 3 pages each time</p> <p>2 <u>Math: Fraction Activity</u></p> <p>3 <u>Social Studies three-branches-government</u></p>	<p>1 <u>CLA: YCT Wordwall Activity 1</u></p> <p>2 <u>Math: Place Value Kahoot Activity</u></p> <p>3 <u>Science Word Wall-Fahrenheit degree to Celsius degree</u></p>	<p>1 <u>CLA: Kahoot Activity 2</u></p> <p>2 <u>Math: Rounding & Multiples & Factors Wordwall Activity</u></p> <p>3 <u>Science Word wall Cloud type</u></p>
Virtual Options	<p>4 <u>Listen to the story If We Did Not Eat Vegetables...</u></p>	<p>4 <u>Listen to the story The Emperor's New Clothes</u></p>	<p>4 <u>Listen to the story Mom, I am Really Mad!!</u></p>	<p>4 <u>Sing and Dance Listen to Mama</u></p>	<p>4 <u>Sing and Dance Rice Field</u></p>

Day 1



一. 选出正确的词语或拼音。

- () 1. dà xī yáng ①太平洋 ②大西洋 ③打西洋
- () 2. qiáng dù ①偏北 ②强壮 ③强度
- () 3. yán xù ①沿岸 ②延续 ③持续
- () 4. yán àn ①沿岸 ②延续 ③持续
- () 5. zuó tiān ①今天 ②昨天 ③注意
- () 6. 达到 ①dá dào ②dǎ dǎo ③dà dào
- () 7. 飓风季 ①jǔ fēng jì ②jù fēng jì ③guǎn lǐ jú
- () 8. 加勒比海 ①jiā lè bǐ hǎi
②mò xī gē wān
③fáng zāi zhǔn bèi
- () 9. 高峰期 ①gǎo fēng qì
②gǎo fēng qì
③gāo fēng qī
- () 10. 气温 ①qí wēn ②jí wēn ③qì wēn

二. 根据拼音写汉字。

1. 明天要考试，我们要 前做好 备。
2. 飓风即 来 。
3. 受到阵风的 ，气温会持续 低。

Understanding of Place Value

Name: _____

Set A

- 1 Write the number 78,215 in the place-value chart.

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Write 78,215 in expanded form and word form.

- 2 Write the number 540,632 in the place-value chart.

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Write 540,632 in expanded form and word form.

Set B

- 3 Show different ways to make 25,302.

_____ thousands + _____ hundreds + _____ ones

_____ hundreds + _____ ones

_____ ones

- 4 Show different ways to make 708,496.

_____ hundred thousands + _____ thousands + _____ hundreds +
_____ tens + _____ ones

_____ thousands + _____ hundreds + _____ tens + _____ ones

_____ hundreds + _____ tens + _____ ones

Understanding of Place Value *continued*

Name: _____

Set B *continued*

- 5** Show different ways to make 492,623.

_____ ten thousands + _____ thousands + _____ hundreds +
_____ tens + _____ ones

_____ thousands + _____ tens + _____ ones

_____ hundreds + _____ ones

- 6** Write 841,620 in three different ways.

- 7** Why do both of these show 27,974?

$$20,000 + 7,000 + 900 + 70 + 4$$

$$27 \text{ thousands} + 97 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones}$$

Severe weather

Grade 4 Science Worksheet

Write the word for the weather.

tornado

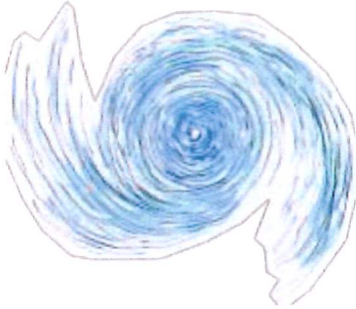
blizzard

drought

lightning

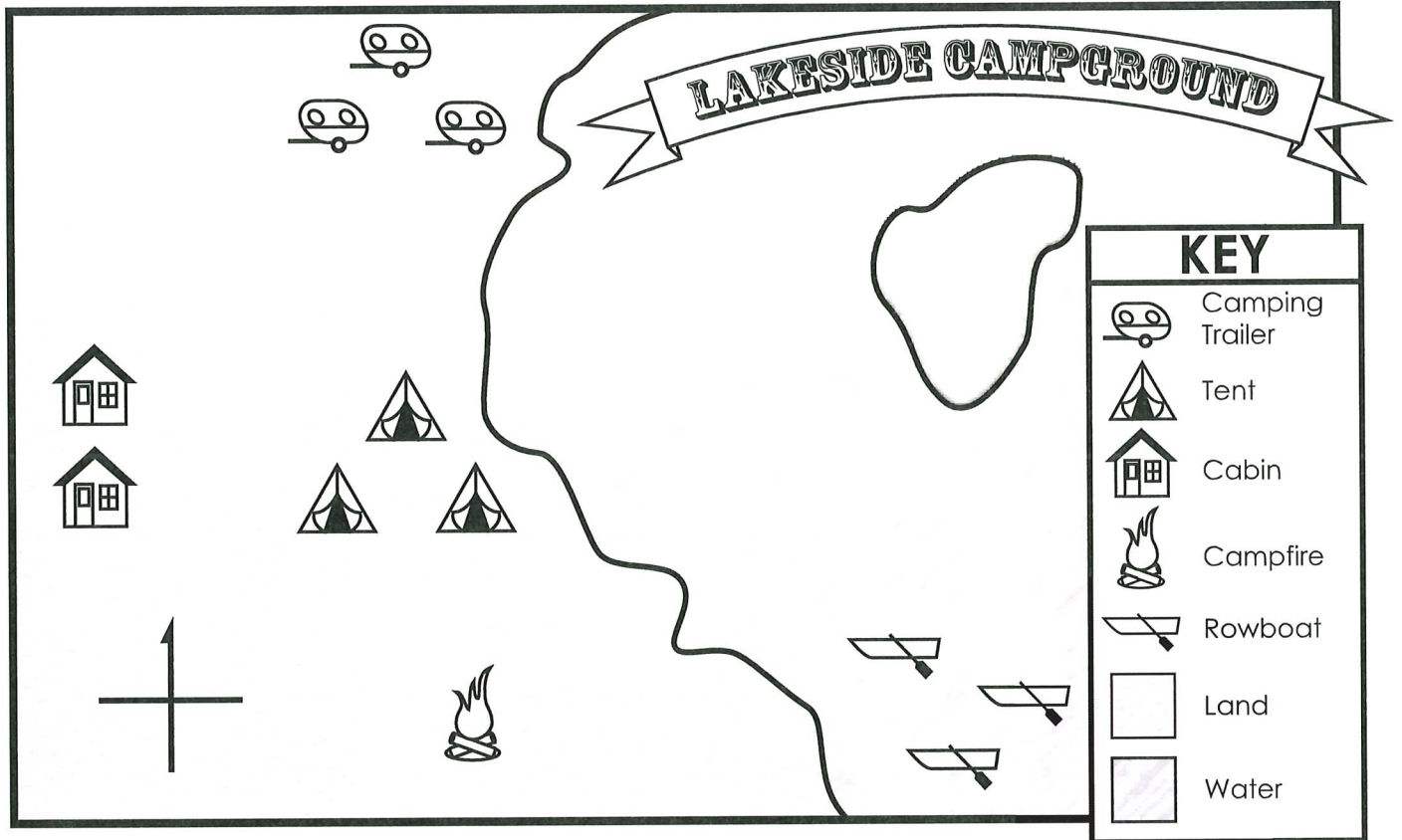
hurricane

flood



Name: _____

Reading a Map

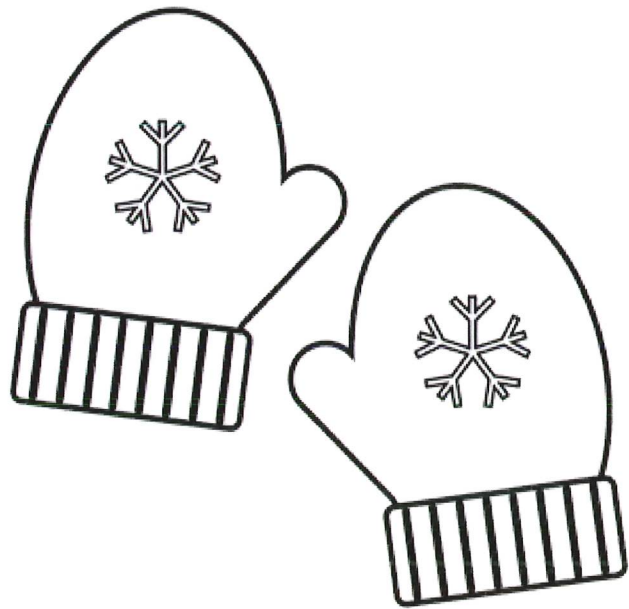


1. Label **N**, **S**, **E**, and **W** on the compass rose.
2. Color the land **green** and the water **blue**.

Write **north**, **south**, **east**, or **west** to complete each sentence.

3. The rowboats are _____ of the campfire.
4. The camping trailers are _____ of the tents.
5. The cabins are _____ of the tents.
6. The campfire is _____ of the camping trailers.
7. The island is _____ of the cabins.

Day 2



一. 选出正确的词

() 1. 爸爸说他今天四点左右会来接我。

- A. 五点 B. 四点半 C. 四点五分 D. 左边和右边

() 2. _____我生病了, _____我还是去上学。

- A. 因为, 所以 B. 虽然, 但是 C. 从... 至

() 3. 受北方冷空气的_____, 今天大部分地区最低温将达到华氏 35 度。 A. 影响 B. 预报 C. 飓风

() 4. 学校书展将从十月十五日一直_____到十月二十五日。


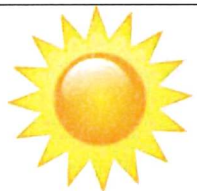

- A. 预计 B. 准备 C. 延续

() 5. _____我努力说中文, _____老师给了我一张金票。

- A. 因为, 所以 B. 虽然, 但是 C. 从... 至

二. 根据下面的天气预报, 用完整的句子回答问题。

二零二二年十月二十五日 星期六

明尼阿波利斯市	北京市	上海市
华氏 28 度/41 度	华氏 82 / 95 度	华氏 60/70 度
		

例题: 哪一个城市可能会下雨?

上海市可能会下雨。

1. 哪个城市的民众要注意保暖?

2. 北京市最高温将达到几度?

3. 哪个城市可能会有霜冻?

4. 哪个城市可能出现积云或卷云?

Comparing Multi-Digit Numbers

Name: _____

Set A

Write the symbol that makes each statement true. Use $>$, $<$, or $=$.

1 $23,230$ _____ $2,323$ 2 $33,003$ _____ $33,030$ 3 $9,999$ _____ $10,000$

4 $40,404$ _____ $40,040$ 5 $52,177$ _____ $52,771$ 6 $421,073$ _____ $412,730$

Set B

7 Circle all the numbers that are less than 78,265.

78,000 79,000 70,000 80,000 78,200 78,300

8 Circle all the numbers that are less than 45,763.

46,000 40,000 50,000 45,700 45,800 45,000

9 Circle all the numbers that are greater than 108,427.

108,000 108,400 108,500 109,000 108,430 108,420

10 How did you solve problem 7?

Rounding Whole Numbers

Name: _____

Round each number to the nearest ten.

1 72

2 172

3 2,572

4 101,372

Round each number to the nearest hundred.

5 180

6 1,180

7 56,180

8 980

9 1,980

10 56,980

Round each number to the nearest thousand.

11 7,750

12 17,750

13 25,750

14 70,750

Round each number to the nearest ten thousand.

15 65,321

16 165,321

17 185,321

18 205,321

19 Round 307,451 to each place value given below.

to the nearest thousand: _____

to the nearest hundred: _____

to the nearest ten: _____

Water cycle words

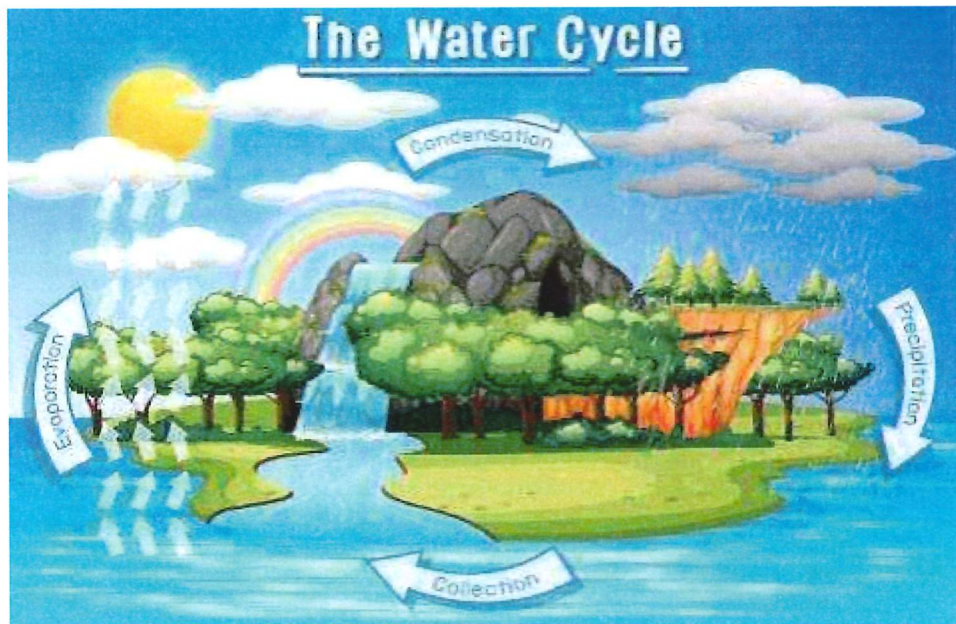
Write each phase of the water cycle next to its definition.

precipitation

condensation

collection

evaporation



Water falls to the ground.

Water runs downhill to form lakes and oceans.

The sun's heat turns water into a gas called water vapor.

Water vapor gathers to form clouds.

QUIZZ

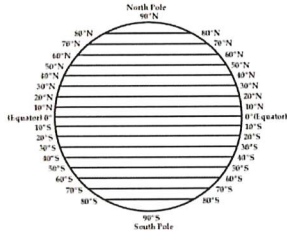
Latitude and Longitude
10 Questions

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

1.

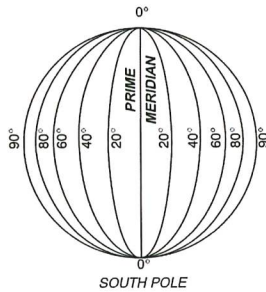


Is this showing latitude or longitude?

A Latitude

B Longitude

2.



Is this showing latitude or longitude?

A Longitude

B Latitude

3. Latitude is measured out from what?

A International Date Line

B Equator

C United States

D Prime Meridian

4. Longitude is measured out from what?

A Prime Meridian

B Equator

C United States

D International Date Line

5. Latitude and longitude are measured in what?

A Kilometers

B Gallons

C Degrees

D Inches

6. Is latitude measured in degrees north and south OR degrees east and west?

A East and West

B North and South

7. Is longitude measured in degrees north and south OR degrees east and west?

A North and South

B East and West

8. Is longitude measured in degrees north and south OR degrees east and west?

A East and West

B North and South

9. Which runs horizontally around the earth?

A Prime Meridian and lines of latitude

B Equator and lines of longitude

C Equator and lines of latitude

D Prime Meridian and lines of longitude

10. Which runs vertically around the earth?

A Prime Meridian and lines of longitude

B Prime Meridian and lines of latitude

C Equator and lines of latitude

D Equator and lines of longitude

Day 3



公鸡生蛋十期末复习

- () 1. 三只小猪故事里的其中一个_____是饭厅。
①场景 ②专家 ③大厅 ④气温
- () 2. 气象局昨天发布大风_____, 提醒民众注意保暖。
①报纸 ②警报 ③地区 ④预计
- () 3. 爸爸不_____让妹妹一个人在外面玩, 所以叫哥哥陪她出去。
①放心 ②由得 ③小心 ④表演
- () 4. 你要我在十秒之内从这里跑到餐厅? 你这是在_____我呀!
①提醒 ②为难 ③笑 ④注意
- () 5. 美国中部_____的民众要小心龙卷风。
①乐队 ②只会 ③地区 ④地形
- () 6. 妈妈很_____, 因为我不喜欢吃青菜。
①有信心 ②摇头 ③放心 ④烦恼
- () 7. 因为我提前准备今天的考试, 所以我对我的分数很_____。
①有信心 ②摇头 ③放心 ④烦恼
- () 8. 故意的意思是_____。
①知道别人喜欢就去做
②知道别人不喜欢, 但是还是去做
③故事的意思
- () 9. 看到妈妈很烦恼, 我也不由得担心了起来。
①小心 ②忍^{rěn}不住 ③不急

Modeling Multi-Step Problems

Name: _____

Write an equation to represent each problem. Show your work.

- 1** The Lopez family goes to the movies. They buy 2 adult tickets for \$6 each and 3 child tickets for \$4 each. Write an equation to represent how much money the family spends on movie tickets, t .
- 2** Grace earns \$5 each time she walks her neighbor's dog. She walks the dog 5 times in one week. Then she spends \$7 on a book and \$9 on a building set. Write an equation to represent how much money Grace has left, m .
- 3** During the basketball game, Mika makes 3 baskets worth 2 points each, 2 baskets worth 3 points each, and 2 free throws worth 1 point each. Write an equation to represent how many points Mika scores, p .
- 4** Will has 20 pounds of apples. He makes 2 batches of applesauce that use 4 pounds each, one batch of apple butter that uses 6 pounds, and he uses 3 pounds to make juice. Write an equation to represent how many pounds of apples Will has left, p .
- 5** What strategies did you use to write an equation?
- 6** Is there another way you could write one of your equations? Could you write it as two equations? Explain.

Solving Multi-Step Problems

Name: _____

Write and solve an equation for each problem. Show your work.

- 1** Tasha spends 25 minutes reading on Wednesday night. She spends 17 more minutes reading on Thursday than she did on Wednesday. Write and solve an equation to find how many minutes Tasha spent reading on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Tasha spent _____ minutes reading.

- 2** Erik has 2 bags of bird seed. One bag has 10 pounds of seed, and the other bag has 8 pounds of seed. He fills 7 bird feeders with 2 pounds each. Write and solve an equation to find how many pounds of bird seed are left.

There are _____ pounds left.

- 3** There are 15 boys and 19 girls in math club. The tables in Mrs. Miller's classroom seat 4 students each. Write and solve an equation to find how many tables Mrs. Miller will need.

Mrs. Miller will need _____ tables.

- 4** Frankie earns \$5 each time he babysits his little sister. He has saved \$30. Frankie wants to save \$52 to buy a new skateboard. Write and solve an equation to find how many more times Frankie will need to babysit.

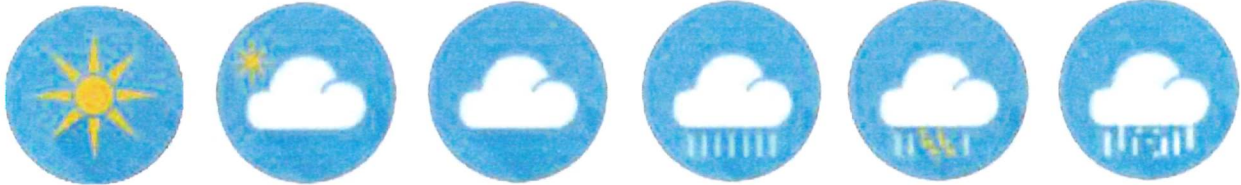
Frankie will need to babysit _____ more times.

- 5** How can you estimate to check one of your answers? Show your work.

Reading weather data

Grade 4 Science Worksheet

Weather Report		
Day	Temperature High / Low	Conditions
Monday	90° / 72°	Sunny
Tuesday	83° / 73°	Stormy
Wednesday	80° / 68°	Stormy
Thursday	84° / 76°	Partly Cloudy
Friday	87° / 73°	Sunny



Which day was the hottest? _____

Which night was the coolest? _____

On how many days was it stormy? _____

How many degrees did the high temperature fall from Monday to Wednesday? _____

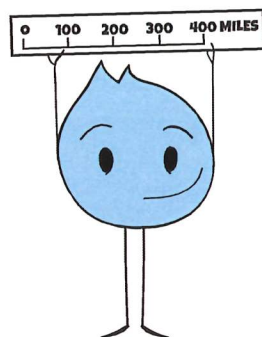
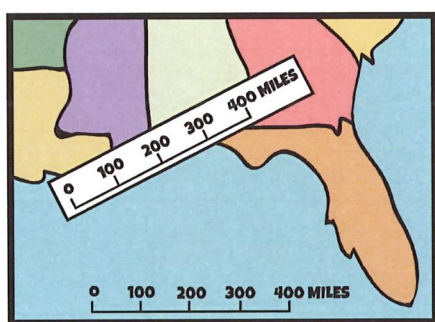
Compare the weather on Tuesday and Friday. Which day would be better for an outdoor soccer game? Why?

What do you think the weather might be like on Saturday? Why? _____

MAP SCALE

Everything looks so small on a map, so how can you tell how far you need to travel? The map scale will help you figure out the distance.

The picture below has a map scale along the bottom of the map that goes from 0 miles to 400 miles, counting by hundreds. The boy using the map wanted to figure out about how far it was from Louisiana to Georgia, so he used a piece of white paper, and copied the map scale down. Now, he can use the paper like a ruler, and measure whatever distances he wants on the map.



DIRECTIONS: Cut off the map scale at the bottom of the page. It matches the map below. Use it to measure the distances given.



1. Distance from Bogota to Quito.

2. Distance from La Paz to Brasilia.

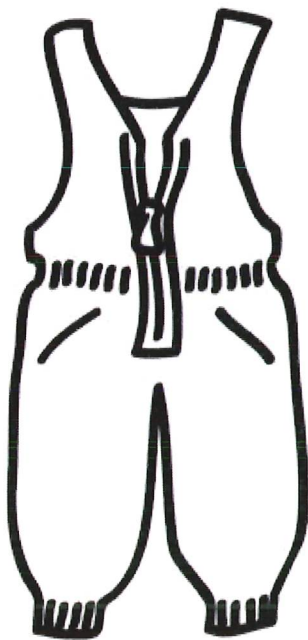
3. Distance from Asuncion to Quito.

4. Distance from Georgetown to Santiago.

5. Distance from Brasilia to Bogota.

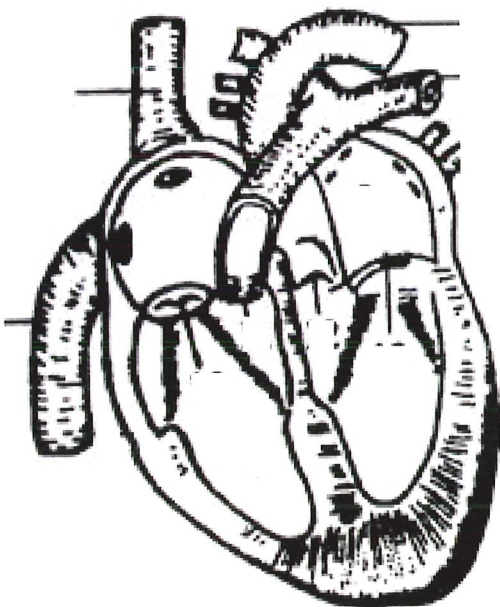


Day 4



请你根据学过的内容，把血液循环排顺序。

- 再从右心房进入右心室，
- 由暗红色变成鲜红色后，
- 最后进入大动脉
- 再流入肺静脉。
- ~~血液从上腔静脉和下腔静脉进入右心房，~~
- 血液在肺中接触氧气，
- 然后流入肺动脉，再流入肺。
- 有氧气的血从肺静脉流到左心房和左心室，
- 流遍全身



1. 血液从上腔静脉和下腔静脉进入右心房

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Multiplying by Two-Digit Numbers

Name: _____

Estimate each multiplication problem to check if the student's answer is reasonable. If not, cross out the answer and write the correct answer.

Multiplication Problems	Student Answers
14×17	2,380 238 Estimate: $14 \times 20 = 280$
15×19	285
21×18	3,078
16×13	28

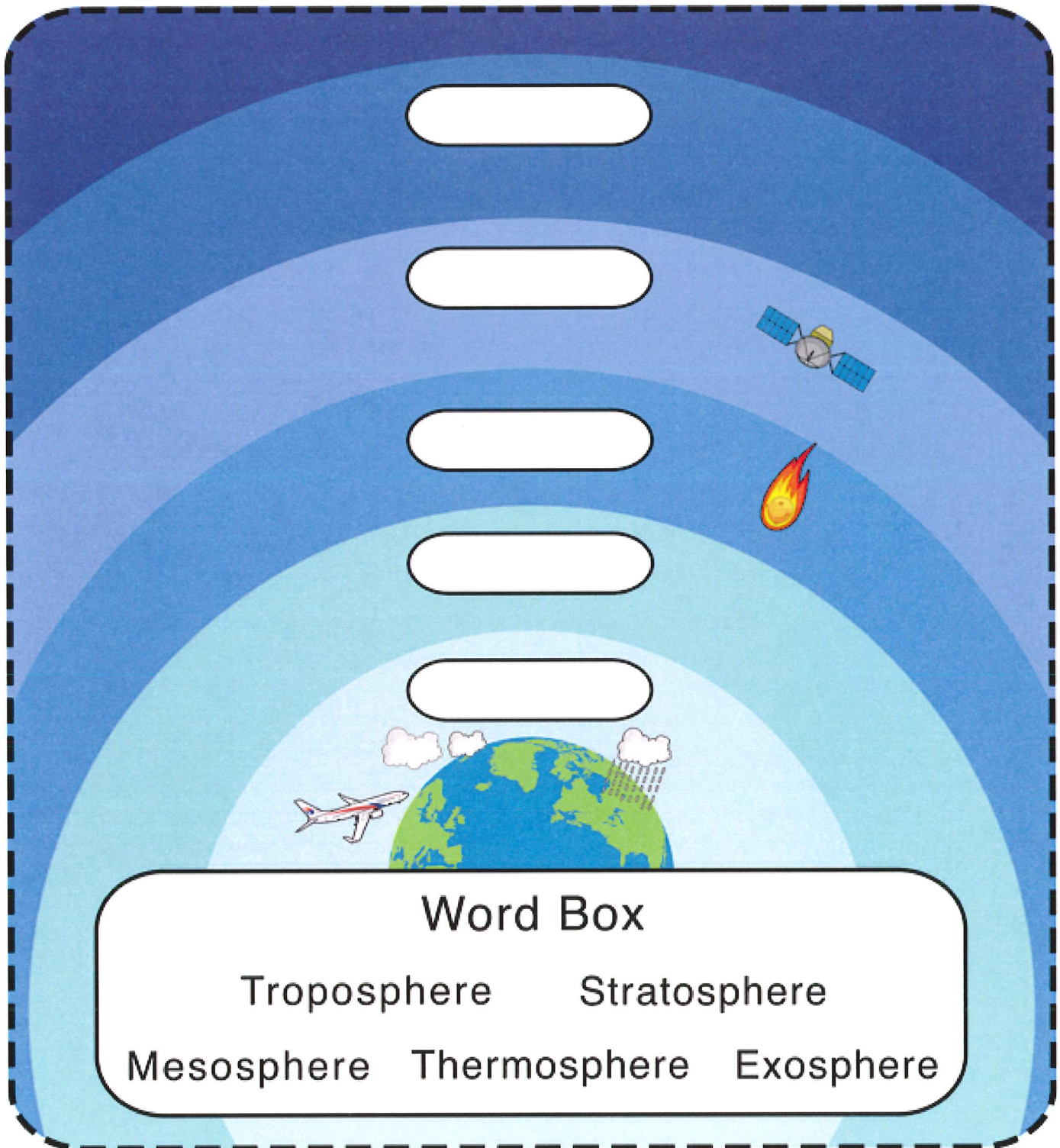
Multiplication Problems	Student Answers
13×31	403
18×17	3,056
21×15	3,015
12×22	2,604

1 How does estimating a multiplication problem help you know if an answer is reasonable?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Label the Layers of the Atmosphere



Word Box

Troposphere Stratosphere

Mesosphere Thermosphere Exosphere

练习单

1. () 地势图是能告诉我们什么?

A. 人口多少 B. 山的高低 C. 地区大小

2. () 下面哪个地方人口密度最大?

A. 纽约 B. 明尼阿波利斯 C. 德鲁斯

3. () 世界最高峰是什么?

A. 珠穆朗玛峰 B. 麦金莱峰 C. 勃朗峰

4. 连线:

高原

► 地形地势最高

平原

► 地形地势最低

盆地

► 地形地势最平

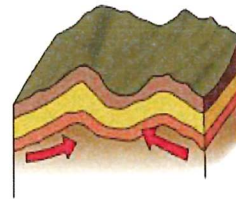
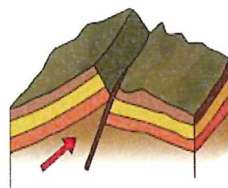
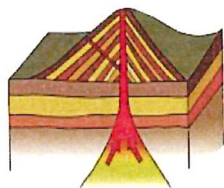
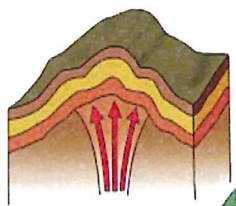
5. 连线:

zhě zhò ush ā n
褶皱山

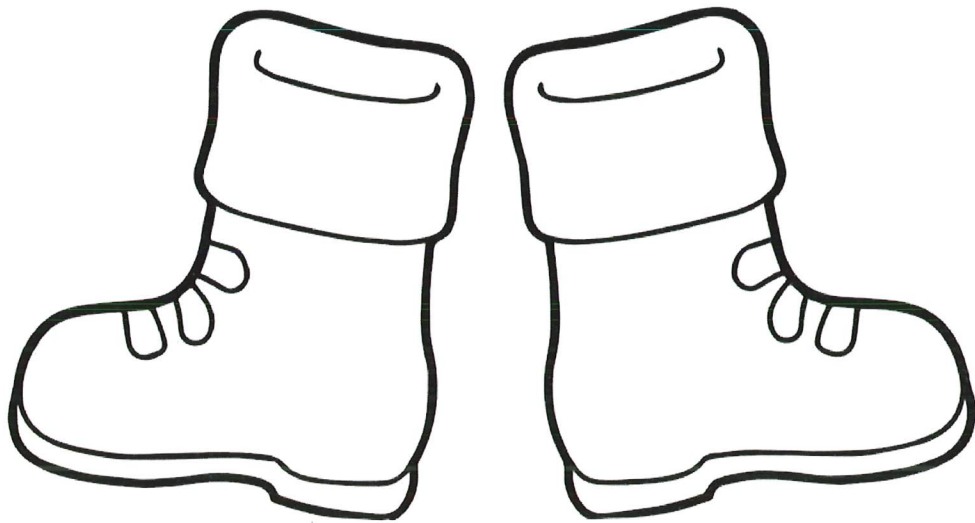
du à nc é ngsh ā n
断层山

hu ō sh ā nsh ā n
火山山

gu à nzhu à ngsh ā n
冠状山



Day 5



- () 1. 我来唱歌，你来_____。A. 乐队 B. 滑稽 C. 伴奏
- () 2. 第一个表演的是功夫，___是四年级的翻筋斗。A. 再说 B. 紧接着 C. 二个
- () 3. 我的气球_____到天上去了。A. 飘 B. 跳 C. 走
- () 4. 雷声唤醒了_____中的小狗。A. 流动 B. 美丽 C. 沉睡
- () 5. 他的眼睛和宝石一样蓝。这句话用了什么法?A. 拟人法 B. 比喻法 C. 好方法
- () 6. 接着是龙眼先生来翻筋斗。这句话用了什么法? A. 拟人法 B. 比喻法 C. 好方法
- () 7. 水果们的晚会几点开始? A. 早上八点 B. 晚上十点 C. 晚上十二点
- () 8. 爸爸说今天四点左右会来接我. A. 五点 B. 四点半 C. 四点五分 D. 左边和右边
- () 9. ___我生病了，__我还是去上学。A. 因为…所以 B. 虽然…但是 C. 从…至
- () 10. 受北方冷空气的___，今天很冷 A. 影响 B. 预报 C. 飓风
- () 11. 书展从十月十五日一直___到十月二十五日。A. 预计 B. 准备 C. 延续
- () 12. ___我说中文，__老师给我金票。A. 因为，所以 B. 虽然…但是 C. 从…至
- () 13. 三只小猪故事里的其中一个_____是饭厅。A. 场景 B. 专家 C. 大厅 D. 气温
- () 14. 你要我十秒之内跑到餐厅? 你这是在_____我呀! A. 提醒 B. 为难 C. 笑 D. 注意
- () 15. 因为我提前准备今天的考试，所以我对我的分数很_____。

A. 有信心 B. 摇头 C. 放心 D. 烦恼

- () 16. 故意的意思是_。A. 知道别人喜欢就去做 B. 知道别人不喜欢，但是还做 C. 故事
- () 17. 妈妈很_____, 因为我不喜欢吃青菜。A. 有信心 B. 摇头 C. 放心 D. 烦恼
- () 18. 看到妈妈很烦恼, 我也不由得担心了起来=。A. 小心 B. 忍不住 C. 不急
- () 19. 公鸡生蛋的故事告诉我们什么?
- A. 要为难不喜欢的人 B. 遇到困难, 要想办法解决。 C. 不可以大声骂人
- () 20. 甘罗说了什么, 让秦王觉得很有道理?
- A. 爷爷在家里生孩子 B. 公鸡不会生蛋, 男人又怎么会生孩子? C. 男人不会生孩子, 公鸡又怎么会生蛋?
- () 21. 课文公鸡生蛋是什么题材? A. 天气预报 B. 童诗 C. 剧本
- () 22. 哪一项不是防灾准备? A. 准备食物 B. 准备水 C. 准备手电筒 D. 去海边玩水
- () 23. 水果们的晚会里, 晚会几点开始? A. 中午 B. 晚上十点 C. 晚上十二点

()24. 哪个是保暖的方式? A. 脱衣服 B. 穿厚外套 C. 买东西

()25 故意的意思是:

A. 故事 B. 喜欢做好的事, 帮别人。 C. 知道别人不喜欢/不对的事, 可是还是要做

()26. 哪一个词的意思和其他词不一样? A. 闷闷不乐 B. 发愁 C. 快乐

()27. 水果们的晚会里没有出现那一种水果? A. 西瓜 B. 龙眼 C. 凤梨 D. 奇异果

()28. 强度最大的飓风是几级? A. 七级 B. 五级 C. 八级 D. 一级

()29. 飓风季是从几月到几月? A. 一月到四月 B. 十二月到四月 C. 六月到十一月

()30. 飓风季的高峰期是几月? A. 一月到四月 B. 十二月到四月 C. 八月到十月

()31. 美国哪里不会受到飓风的影响? A. 加勒比海地区 B. 美国中部 C. 美国东海岸

()32. 在第一课, 什么水果表演双簧? A. 香蕉和凤梨 B. 芒果和杨桃 C. 西瓜和甘蔗

根据 / 预报 / 发布 / 提醒 / 提前

33. 老师必须_____备课。

34. _____今天气象局_____的天气_____, 今天下午可能会下雪。

35. 妈妈_____我带午餐盒。

胡说 烦恼 沉睡 信心 高峰期

36. 他很_____, 因为他把钱包弄丢了。

37. 飓风的_____ = 最多飓风形成。 38. _____ = 乱说

虽然, 但是 / 因为, 所以 / 受到, 影响

39. _____他个子小, _____他跑很快。 40. _____今天下雨, _____我们不能到外面去玩。

41. _____飓风的_____, 很多地区都被水淹了。

地区 / 故意 / 发愁 / 不得了了 / 为难 / 警报 / 伴奏 /

42. _____! 屋子着火了! 43. _____ = 闷闷不乐

44. 你们都是我的好朋友, 不要再_____我了!

45. _____就是知道别人不喜欢, 或是不对的事, 可是你还是去做。

46. 东部_____的民众要做防灾准备。

47. 听到龙卷风_____, 要赶紧躲到地下室。

48. 我们唱歌, 老师用钢琴_____。

49. 妈妈不_____让我一个人走路去上学。 50. 你需要我的_____吗?

Using Common Numerators and Denominators

Name: _____

Compare the fractions. Write $<$, $>$, or $=$.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ○ $\frac{3}{8}$

2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ○ $\frac{4}{5}$

3 $\frac{1}{5}$ ○ $\frac{2}{10}$

4 $\frac{2}{10}$ ○ $\frac{23}{100}$

5 $\frac{7}{8}$ ○ $\frac{3}{4}$

6 $\frac{7}{12}$ ○ $\frac{5}{6}$

7 $\frac{10}{12}$ ○ $\frac{5}{6}$

8 $\frac{53}{100}$ ○ $\frac{1}{2}$

9 $\frac{2}{8}$ ○ $\frac{9}{12}$

10 $\frac{1}{6}$ ○ $\frac{3}{12}$

11 $\frac{4}{5}$ ○ $\frac{77}{100}$

12 $\frac{1}{3}$ ○ $\frac{5}{12}$

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ○ $\frac{2}{12}$

14 $\frac{9}{10}$ ○ $\frac{90}{100}$

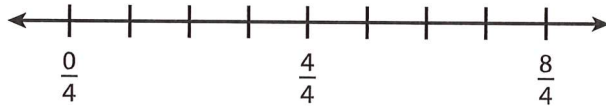
15 $\frac{2}{3}$ ○ $\frac{3}{6}$

16 Show a model you can use to check your answer to problem 12.

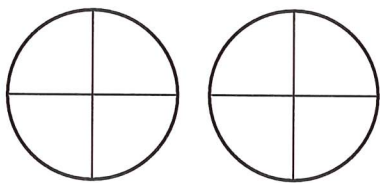
Understanding of Fraction Addition and Subtraction

Name: _____

- 1 Label the number line and use it to show $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$.

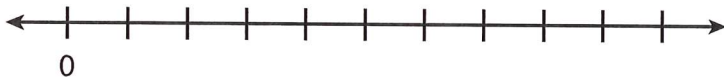


Shade the area model to show $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$.



Write the sum. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} =$

- 2 Label the number line and use it to show $\frac{10}{8} - \frac{4}{8}$.



Show $\frac{10}{8} - \frac{4}{8}$ on the area model.



Write the difference. $\frac{10}{8} - \frac{4}{8} =$

Name: _____

TYPES OF CLOUDS

1 Look at the word box below and write the correct name of the cloud in the blank spaces.

Cumulus

Stratus

Nimbus

Cirrus

- i. _____ are white, delicate, and feathery clouds found at high altitudes.
- ii. _____ are low-level clouds that are blanket-like with a uniform grey or white color.
- iii. _____ are puffy clouds that look like pieces of floating cotton.
- iv. _____ are dark clouds seen during a thunderstorm.

2 Draw a line to match each type of cloud to its correct name



Stratus



Cumulus



Cirrus



Nimbus

● Branches of Government

The United States Constitution divides our government into three branches, or parts. Read the chart to learn about the three branches of government. Then answer the questions.



Executive Branch

The president and vice president lead this branch. It makes sure that our country's laws are followed. The president lives and works in the White House. A group of people called the Cabinet is also in this branch. They help the president.



Judicial Branch

This branch is made up of courts. The Supreme Court is the country's top court. It has nine justices, or judges. They meet at the Supreme Court Building. They decide if laws agree with the Constitution, and they explain how laws should be applied.



Legislative Branch

This branch makes laws for our country. It is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Together, these two groups are known as Congress. They work in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

1. True or false: The president is part of the judicial branch. _____

2. How many justices does the Supreme Court have? _____

3. Which branch of government makes laws for the country? _____

4. Power is divided equally among the three branches of government. What do you think is the reason for this? Explain.

Name: _____

Three Branches of Government

Directions: Write each branch of government's functions into the correct column.

crafts bills

decides court cases

decides if laws are constitutional

Interprets laws

can impeach president

enforces laws

vetoes bills

overturns vetoes to pass bills

Executive Branch

Legislative Branch

Judicial Branch

Grade 4 ELA Choice Board

Name: _____

- Please complete **at least 2 out of the 4 choices** per E-Learning Day

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Read a book & take an AR Quiz	The Osprey	Read a book & take an AR Quiz	Author's Purpose	Complete 20 minutes of Lexia
Fixing Run-on Sentences with Conjunctions	Read a book & take an AR Quiz	Cause & Effect "The Rock Cycle"	Complete 20 minutes of Lexia	Fact vs Opinion "Sloths"
Complete 20 minutes of Lexia	Fixing Capitalization Errors	Complete 20 minutes of Lexia	Read a book & take an AR Quiz	Run-on Sentences
Main Idea "Benjamin sees a Sloth"	Complete 20 minutes of Lexia	Apostrophes & Possessions	Fragment, Sentence or Run-on	Read a book & take an AR Quiz

Fixing run-on sentences with conjunctions

Grade 4 Sentences Worksheet

Rewrite these run-on sentences as one sentence using a conjunction. Add a comma if necessary.

Choose from these conjunctions:

A **run-on sentence** can be corrected by adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction such as and, but, or, so, and yet. It can also be corrected by using a subordinating conjunction such as after, before, once, although and while.

after	before	once	although	as if	as	because
still	even if	if	even though	in order to	now that	since
than	that	unless	until	when	whenever	where
wherever	while	and	but	or	so	yet

1. We were watching television our dad was washing the dishes.

2. Amanda played on her phone she had to do her homework.

3. Mike likes to eat pizza he also likes to eat tacos.

4. We lost the game our coach said we played really well.

5. Owen studied a lot for the test he wanted to get a good grade.

6. My dad took a shower he had completed his workout.

7. My computer is broken we are taking it to the store.

8. My sister will drive the car she has her license.

9. I can go to the park by myself I am twelve years old.

10. Cameron wanted to play a game Heidi wanted to watch a show.





Main idea Name: _____

Day 1

Reading Comprehension Worksheet

Practice

~~~~~

The **main idea** of a paragraph is what the whole paragraph is *mostly about*.

The **details** are *small pieces of information* that make the paragraph more interesting.

The **details** give *small pieces of information* about the **main idea**.

~~~~~

As you read the story, think about the **main idea** of each paragraph.

Benjamin Sees a Sloth

Benjamin's class was learning about unusual animals. Today they were going on a field trip to the zoo to see some of the animals they had learned about. Benjamin's favorite was the sloth. He had never seen one, but he had learned a lot about them, and seen pictures of them. They were so cute. They had big round eyes, and looked like they were wearing a mask. The sloths in all of the pictures looked like they were smiling.

Benjamin remembered a story he had read about sloths. The story said that many sloths live in the tropical forests in the South American country of Bolivia. Santa Cruz, a large city in Bolivia, has many large parks with old and beautiful trees. Years ago, many sloths lived in these trees. People liked to come to the parks and look for the sloths. Even though there were many sloths in the parks, they were hard to see. Their fur was as green as the leaves of the trees they lived in. Benjamin wished he could have visited one of those parks. He was sure he would have been able to spot the sloths, even if they were hard to see.

The story went on to say that there was a problem with the sloths in the parks. Even though sloths don't move very often, and are very, very slow, they do not like to be bothered. And if they are bothered, their long curved claws make very good weapons. Children in the parks of Santa Cruz, and even some adults, would poke at the sloths to try to get them to move. Some of these people got serious

scratches and cuts from the sloths' sharp claws. The city decided to move the sloths out of the parks and back to the forests that were their natural home. Benjamin decided that had been a good idea. The sloths would be safer, and so would the people.

Benjamin's class arrived at the zoo, and they finally came to the section where the sloths lived. The sign said there were two sloths. It was a large area, with many trees. Benjamin looked and looked, but he didn't see the sloths. He was very disappointed. Then his teacher said, "Look there!" and pointed. And there was one of the sloths, just ten feet away from Benjamin, a little higher than his head. And it was even cuter in person than it was in the pictures.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - A. Benjamin's class was learning about unusual animals.
 - B. Benjamin's class was going on a field trip to the zoo.
 - C. Benjamin had learned a lot about sloths.
 - D. The sloths in all of the pictures looked like they were smiling.

 2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - A. Many sloths live in the tropical forests of Bolivia.
 - B. Years ago, many sloths lived in the city parks of Santa Cruz.
 - C. People liked to come to the parks and look for the sloths.
 - D. Benjamin wished he could have visited one of those parks.

 3. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - A. There was a problem with having the sloths in the city parks.
 - B. Sloths don't move often, and are very slow when they do move.
 - C. The sloth's long curved claws make very good weapons.
 - D. Some people got serious scratches and cuts from the sloths' claws.

 4. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. The sign said there were two sloths.
 - B. It was a large area, with many trees.
 - C. Benjamin looked and looked, but he didn't see the sloths.
 - D. The sloth was even cuter in person than it was in pictures.

~~~~~
  
  5. What is one interesting *detail* from the last paragraph?
-

Fixing capitalization

Day 2

Grade 4 Capitalization Worksheet

Capitalize the first word in a sentence, proper names of people, places, and products, main words in titles, and days, months, and holidays.

Rewrite the sentences below with the correct capitalization.

1. we bought my sister nike sandals from canada.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. the city of chicago is hosting a christmas festival in december.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. i learned about president lincoln in a book called "born to lead".

\_\_\_\_\_

4. my favorite singer, katy perry, will sing "firework" this saturday.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. my family visits california to hear the band, maroon 5, in october.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. in jamaica, we drank a lot of gatorade because it was hot there in july.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. for thanksgiving, we visit my grandpa in new mexico.



\_\_\_\_\_

8. in january, mayor henderson will be giving away a new toyota camry.

\_\_\_\_\_



Read the short story. Then answer each question.

## The Osprey

The osprey is not as large as the eagle, but he has a hooked bill and sharp claws like the eagle.

His coloring is dark brown with black and white spots, and he is from twenty to twenty-two inches long. His breast is mostly white. His tail and wings are long.

The osprey is often found sitting in a tree over a pond, lake or river. He is also found by the seaside.

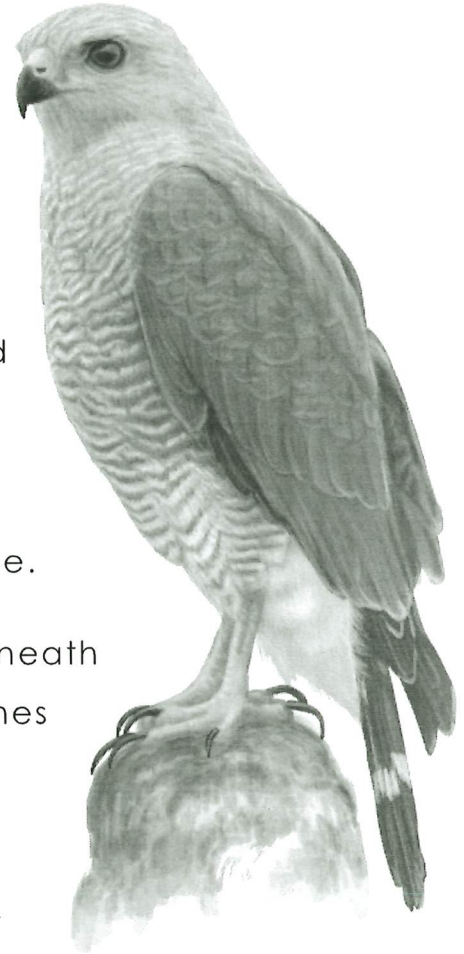
He watches the fish as they swim in the water beneath him, and then he darts down suddenly and catches one of them.

When he catches a fish in his sharp, rough claws, he carries it off to eat. As he flies away with it for his dinner, an eagle sees him.

The eagle flies at him fiercely with his sharp bill and claws and compels the osprey to drop the fish.

Then the eagle catches the fish as it falls and carries it off.

The poor osprey, with a loud cry, timidly flies away. He must go again to the water and catch another fish for his dinner.



**Questions:**

1. Where do ospreys live?

---

---

2. Why does the osprey let the eagle take its fish?

---

---

3. How are ospreys and eagles alike?

---

---

4. Why do you think ospreys live where they do?

---

---



**Apostrophes and possession**

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

Day 3

Grade 4 Punctuation Worksheet

Rewrite the underlined possessive phrase using an apostrophe.

Add **'s** after a **singular** noun or a **plural** noun that doesn't end with **s**.

Add **'** after a **plural** noun that ends with **s**.

\_\_\_\_\_ The dog's bone

1. The dogs bone was found in the garden.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Angelas decorations looked amazing.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The mices cages were filled with cheese.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A cars four tires have to be filled with air.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The teachers classrooms will all be cleaned this week.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. His childs backpack was left on the airplane.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. She was excited to find a gooses feather.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Roys tie matched his grandfathers tie.

\_\_\_\_\_

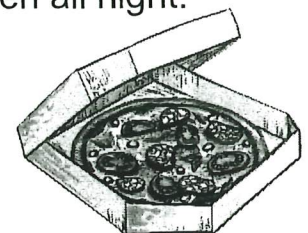
9. We were introduced to the childrens principal.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Someone left the pizzas box open all night.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Everyone was surprised when the tables legs broke.



\_\_\_\_\_

12. The womens restroom was closed for repairs.



**Practice**

~~~~~

Cause and effect are about how one thing can cause something else to happen.

The **cause** is *why* something happened.

The **effect** is *what* happened.

~~~~~

Read about the rock cycle again, and think about **cause** and **effect** as you read.

### The Rock Cycle

Rock may seem to last forever, but it is actually always changing. It is always in one of the stages of the rock cycle. The series of events in the rock cycle takes thousands of years. But the cycle is always in motion.

The pressure inside the earth produces enough heat to melt the rock there. This melted rock, or magma, seeps up into the top crust of the earth, or it erupts from volcanoes. In the earth's crust, and around the volcanoes, the magma cools into solid rock. This kind of rock is called igneous rock.

Over time, igneous rock breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces. This process, called weathering, produces soil, or sediment.

Water and wind carry the bits of soil into piles called sediment beds. This transportation of the soil to the sediment beds is called erosion. As the sediment is pressed down by more and more sediment on top, the lower levels turn into sedimentary rock.

As more and more layers of sedimentary rock are formed, the layers on the bottom are pushed down deeper. They grow hot from the pressure. Finally, they are heated into magma, and the cycle is complete—and ready to begin again.

What is the **effect** of each **cause**?

1. The pressure deep inside the earth causes extreme heat.
  - A. Magma is formed.
  - B. Igneous rock is formed.
  - C. Sedimentary rock is formed.
  
2. Magma erupts from a volcano, and cools.
  - A. Magma is formed.
  - B. Igneous rock is formed.
  - C. Soil is formed.
  
3. Igneous rock breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces.
  - A. Igneous rock is formed.
  - B. Soil is formed.
  - C. Sedimentary rock is formed.
  
4. Wind and water carry soil into sediment beds.
  - A. Igneous rock is formed.
  - B. Soil is formed.
  - C. Sedimentary rock is formed.



5. Here is a **cause**: Weathering occurs.  
What is the **effect**?

---

6. Here is a **cause**: Erosion occurs.  
What is the **effect**?

---

# Fragment, sentence or run-on?

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

Day 4

Grade 5 Sentences Worksheet

Write **sentence**, **fragment**, or **run-on** beside each line. Rewrite the fragments and run-ons as proper sentences.

**Full sentences** express a complete thought and have a subject and a verb.

**Fragments** are not a complete thought.

**Run-on sentences** have two or more ideas that are not joined correctly.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. She ate.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Stewart goes home.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. We went to the car we opened the doors.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The book on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. He went to the store he bought some beans.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The teacher with the brown hair.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The girl who lives with her aunt in Oklahoma.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. I can go.

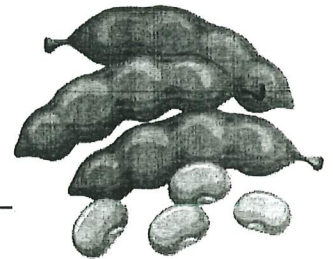
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. He cannot go because he has homework.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. I'll be better tomorrow I need a good rest.

\_\_\_\_\_







Author's purpose

Name :

Day 4

Reading Comprehension Worksheet

## Practice

~~~~~  
An author's **purpose** is the reason for writing something.

- Sometimes the **purpose** is *to give us information*.
- Sometimes the **purpose** is *to convince us to believe or do something*.
- Sometimes the **purpose** is *to surprise us or make us laugh*.

Sometimes an author has *more than one purpose* for writing.
~~~~~

Here are some short sections of different kinds of writing. Think about the author's **purpose** for writing each one.

The energy that drives the water cycle is heat. When heat is added to ice, the ice melts into water. When heat is added to water, the water evaporates, turning from liquid into gas.

1. What is the author's purpose for writing? (There may be more than one correct answer.)
  - A. to give us information
  - B. to convince us to believe or do something
  - C. to surprise us or make us laugh

If you've tried and have not won,  
Never stop for crying.  
All that's great and good is done  
Just by patient trying.

2. What is the author's purpose for writing? (There may be more than one correct answer.)
  - A. to give us information
  - B. to convince us to believe or do something
  - C. to surprise us or make us laugh

When meteoroids enter the earth's atmosphere and start to burn, they are called meteors. They are visible from the ground, as they appear to shoot across the sky. We call them shooting stars. Shooting stars are not stars at all: they are meteors!

3. What is the author's purpose for writing? (There may be more than one correct answer.)
- A. to give us information
  - B. to convince us to believe or do something
  - C. to surprise us or make us laugh

~~~~~

4. What is another example of something written to give us information?

5. What is another example of something to convince us to believe or do something?

6. What is another example of something written to surprise us or make us laugh?

Run-on sentences

Name: _____

Day 5

Grade 4 Sentences Worksheet

A **run-on sentence** is where two complete thoughts are stated without correct punctuation.

Rewrite these run-on sentences as two separate sentences.

1. We ran we walked.
We ran. We walked.

2. The teacher loved the lesson the students enjoyed it too.

3. My dog loves to eat we feed him a lot.

4. I saw the car I love that car.

5. We stopped suddenly my brother was crying.

6. We have a lot of homework I need to get started on my homework.

7. My house is on the corner my neighbor is very nice.

8. She wanted to study for the test she has to go to practice.

9. My gift was a new bottle of lotion it smells so nice.

10. I bought a large pizza for dinner I can't wait to eat it.



**Practice**

~~~~~  
If something is *true*, or it *really happened*, it is a **fact**.

If something is *what someone thinks or believes*, it is an **opinion**.  
~~~~~

As you read this story, think about what parts are **fact** and what parts are **opinion**.

Sloths

Sloths are the slowest-moving mammals on earth. It takes a full minute for a sloth to move 6 feet across the ground. You probably couldn't move that slowly if you tried! The sloth's body is about 2 feet long. It has long legs, and curved claws that are 3 to 4 inches long. Their claws and their long legs help them climb trees and hang from tree branches. They spend almost their entire lives hanging from tree branches. The life of a sloth is not very exciting.

Sloths have a round head, small ears, a stubby tail, and sad-looking eyes set in a dark-colored "mask." The shape of a sloth's mouth makes it look like it is always smiling. It has extra bones in its neck that make it possible for it to turn its head almost all the way around. Sloths don't put on much of a show, but they are very cute to look at.

Sloths' bodies are home to many tiny plants and creatures. Tiny plants grow on the sloth's fur, making sloths appear to be green. This makes the sloths almost invisible against the green leaves of the trees they live in. Moths and insects also live in the sloth's fur. Maybe the sloth doesn't even seem like an animal to these plants and creatures, because the sloth moves so little and so seldom.

Giant sloths the size of elephants once lived in many places on earth, including North America. Today, sloths can be found in the tropical forests of Central and South America. They eat leaves and berries. A sloth can stick its tongue out 12 inches. Maybe they developed this skill so they wouldn't have to move to reach the tasty leaves and berries around their resting spot. Their main enemies are jaguars, eagles, and snakes. Many tropical forests are disappearing, along with the sloths that live there. It would be a sad thing if these fascinating little animals became extinct.

Circle the word “fact” if it is *true* or it *really happened* in the story.
Circle the word “opinion” if it is *what someone thinks or believes*.

- | | | |
|---|------|---------|
| 1. Sloths are the slowest mammals on earth. | fact | opinion |
| 2. It takes a full minute for a sloth to move 6 feet across the ground. | fact | opinion |
| 3. You probably couldn't move that slowly if you tried! | fact | opinion |
| 4. Sloths spend almost their entire lives hanging from tree branches. | fact | opinion |
| 5. The life of a sloth is not very exciting. | fact | opinion |
| 6. Sloths have a round head, small ears, a stubby tail, and sad-looking eyes. | fact | opinion |
| 7. The shape of a sloth's mouth makes it look like it is always smiling. | fact | opinion |
| 8. A sloth can turn its head almost all the way around. | fact | opinion |
| 9. Sloths are cute to look at. | fact | opinion |
| 10. Tiny plants grow on the sloth's fur. | fact | opinion |
| 11. Moths and insects live in the sloth's fur. | fact | opinion |
| 12. Maybe the sloth doesn't even seem like an animal to the tiny plants and creatures that live in its fur. | fact | opinion |
| 13. Sloths live in the tropical forests of Central and South America. | fact | opinion |
| 14. Many tropical rainforests are disappearing. | fact | opinion |
| 15. It would be sad if sloths became extinct. | fact | opinion |

~~~~~

16. What is one other **fact** from the story about sloths?

---