

Brooke Intermediate North

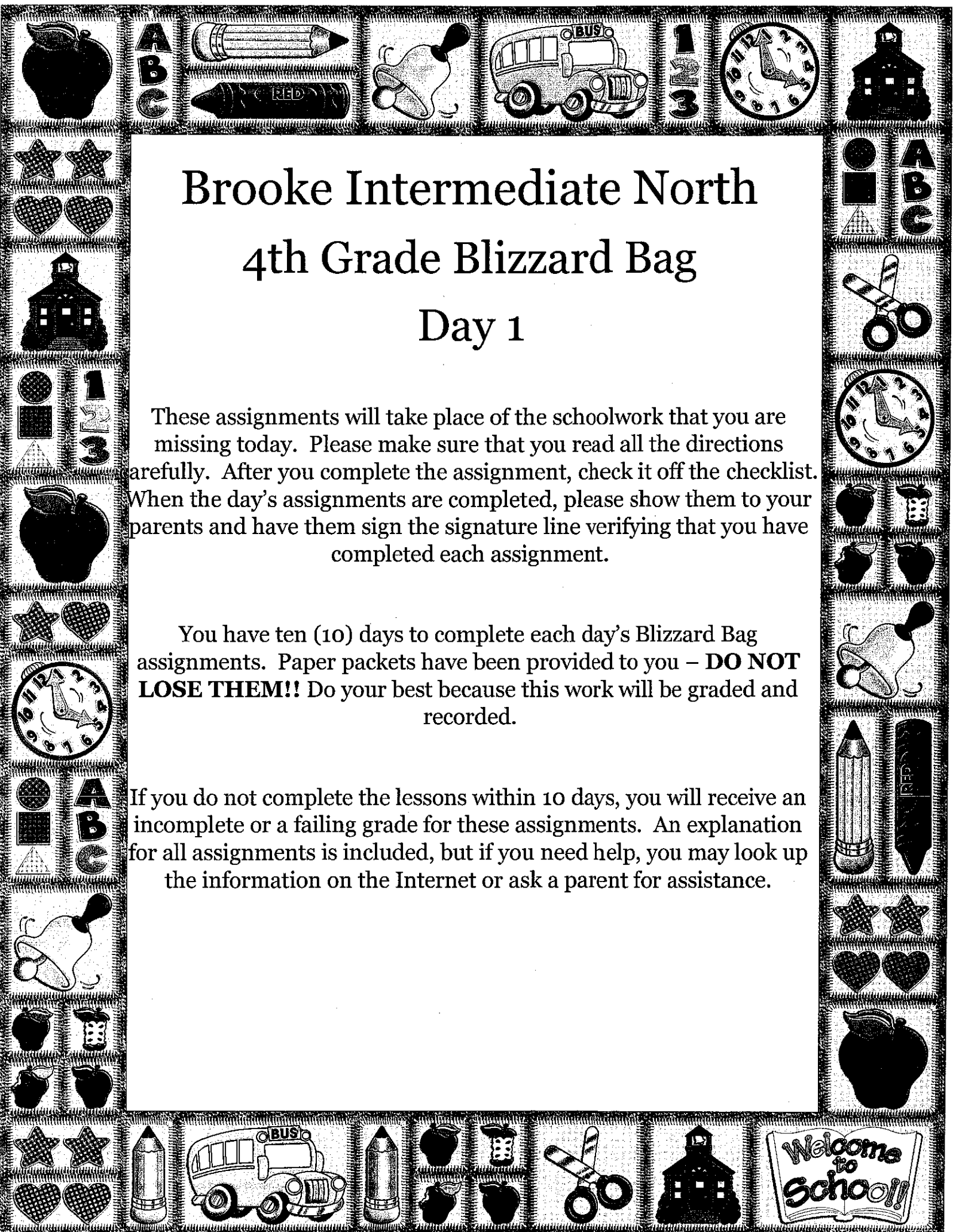
4th Grade Blizzard Bag

Day 1

These assignments will take place of the schoolwork that you are missing today. Please make sure that you read all the directions carefully. After you complete the assignment, check it off the checklist. When the day's assignments are completed, please show them to your parents and have them sign the signature line verifying that you have completed each assignment.

You have ten (10) days to complete each day's Blizzard Bag assignments. Paper packets have been provided to you – **DO NOT LOSE THEM!!** Do your best because this work will be graded and recorded.

If you do not complete the lessons within 10 days, you will receive an incomplete or a failing grade for these assignments. An explanation for all assignments is included, but if you need help, you may look up the information on the Internet or ask a parent for assistance.



BIN ~ 4th Grade Blizzard Bag Day 1 Checklist

Date: _____ Due in 10 Days

Please check off as you complete each assignment

Math: **Practice 2.2 Order Numbers; Garden Problem Solving**

Reading/Language Arts: **A Class Trip To the Zoo; I Can Do This**

Science: **Plate Tectonics**

Social Studies: **Latitude & Longitude**

Physical Education: **Physical Education Activities Grades K-4**

Art: **Color & Hue; Color Wheel**

_____ I have completed all assignments in the Blizzard Bag Day 1 Packet.

My child has completed the assignments in the Blizzard Bag Day 1 Packet and I have checked over his/her work.

Child's Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Read the story. Then answer questions 1 through 3.

A Class Trip to the Zoo

(1) Dylan was excited. His class had been studying animals and their habitats. Now they were taking a field trip to the city zoo. Dylan's teacher, Mr. Sullivan, had explained that a habitat is a place where an animal lives. He said each living thing must adapt to its environment in order to survive. Mr. Sullivan told the students to think about an animal that they would like to study. After the trip, each student could choose one animal and write a report on it.

(2) The day of the class trip finally came. When Dylan's class arrived at the zoo, they found that it was divided into sections. Each section was a different kind of habitat. The first section they visited was the mountain habitat. The students saw bears and golden eagles. The habitat also contained deer, elk, sheep, and mountain goats. Dylan learned that not many animals lived high up in the mountains. Most animals couldn't survive the harsh conditions. There were also dangers such as steep slopes, strong winds, and falling rocks. Not many plants survive in the mountain habitat, either.



(3) The class then visited the forest habitat. They saw raccoons, wild boars, and porcupines. Forest hunters included wolves, bobcats, and owls. Some animals from the mountain habitat lived in the forest, too. Mr. Sullivan told the students that some forest habitats are shrinking. When a forest is destroyed to build homes or stores, the forest animals have to find new homes.

(4) Next, the students went to the grasslands section. The zoo guide told them that the grasslands are also called savannas. Many of the interesting animals in this section were from Africa. The students saw giraffes, lions, elephants, and zebras. There were even some hippopotamuses. Animals who live in the grasslands like the warm climate. Mr. Sullivan told the students that this was his favorite habitat to study.

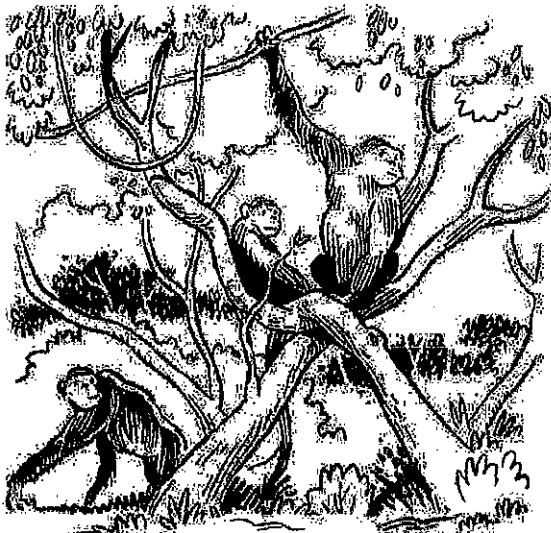
GO ON 

Name: _____

Date: _____

Practice Reading Test 12—A Class Trip to the Zoo

5) But Dylan's favorite section was next—the tropical rainforest. The rainforest habitat was warm and moist. It had many trees and plants and many different types of animals. Dylan saw jaguars and crocodiles. He heard the noisy toucans and parrots. At last they came to the gorillas and chimpanzees. The guide explained that gorillas and chimpanzees are called primates because they have very complex brains, like humans. Gorillas and chimpanzees are among the most intelligent of all animals. They can think, and they use tools with their hands. Although the gorillas were bigger, Dylan especially liked watching the chimpanzees. He thought they looked the most like humans. Some of the chimpanzees were even using sticks to get honey from a honeycomb.



6) On the way back to school, Dylan thought about all the animals he had seen. He knew which animal he wanted to write his report about, and he couldn't wait to get started!

1 Dylan and his classmates must decide—

- (A) which part of the zoo is their favorite.
- (B) which animals they would like to study.
- (C) where to go for a class trip.
- (D) which forest animals they like the best.

2 Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

He said that each living thing must adapt to its environment in order to survive.

What does the word **adapt** mean?

- (F) adjust
- (G) live
- (H) invade
- (J) travel

3 The author's purpose for writing this story was to—

- (A) tell about Dylan's class.
- (B) explain how animals survive in harsh conditions.
- (C) tell about different animal habitats.
- (D) explain how a class trip is organized.

Order Numbers

Write the numbers in order from least to greatest.

1. 5,500 5,050 5,005

2. 12,384 11,834 13,843

3. 23,094 13,904 13,940

4. 580,714 580,741 508,714

Write the numbers in order from greatest to least.

5. 9,042 9,204 9,024

6. 3,025 2,976 3,102

7. 11,887 10,012 20,991

8. 48,845 49,854 48,854

Find the missing digit.

9. $3,109 > 3, _ 52$

10. $376,904 = 376,90 _$

Test Prep

11. Mrs. Carbone accidentally erased a digit from the total of her inventory for June, which appeared in the book as 34, \blacksquare 10. She knows that June's inventory is greater than May's inventory, which was 34,610. Which could be the missing digit?

A 8

C 6

B 4

D 0

12. Yuki drove 1,765 miles. Georgia drove 2,010 miles. David drove 1,756 miles. Order the distances they drove from least to greatest. Explain how you found your answer.

Name: _____

A customer bought a cart full of flowering plants. Help Olisa complete the bill shown below. Remember to find the total.



Number of Plants	Type of Plant	Price for Each Plant	Price for All Plants
5	zinnia	\$0.75	
4	wallflower	\$0.95	
3	vinca	\$0.85	
2	torenia	\$0.99	
1	sweet pea	\$1.05	
	Total		

I Can Do This

Name _____

Use the word list to complete the crossword puzzle.

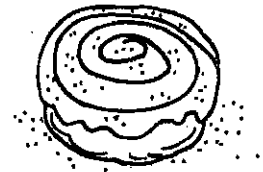
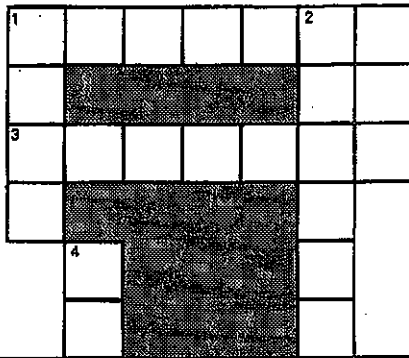
- blindfold
- cinnamon
- dentist
- giant
- history
- imagine
- island
- minus
- pirate
- principal
- rifle
- silence
- skid
- spinach
- whine

Across:

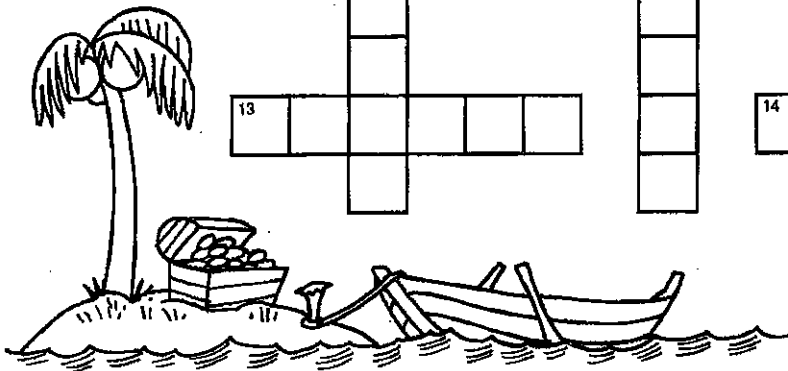
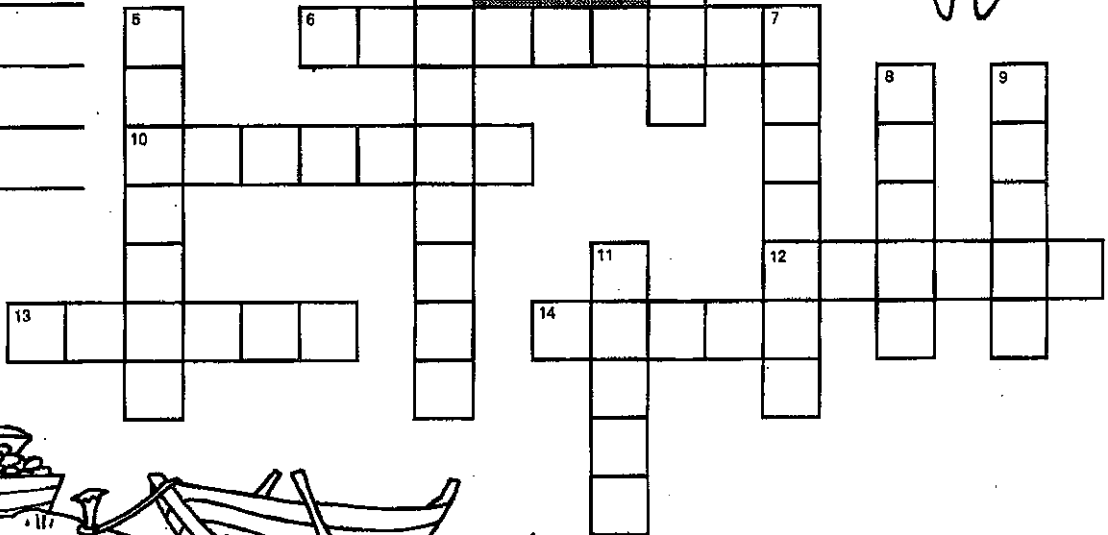
- 1. green, leafy vegetable
- 3. think about
- 6. covering for eyes
- 10. noiseless
- 12. land surrounded by water
- 13. robber on the seas
- 14. less

Down:

- 1. slide
- 2. brown spice
- 4. head of a school
- 5. a study of the past
- 7. one who fixes teeth
- 8. gun
- 9. complain
- 11. very large person



My Own Words



Let's Write! Write a short paragraph about one of the people from the list. Every time you use a word with a short "i" sound as in igloo, underline that word. Whenever you use a word with a long "i" sound as in hide, circle that word.

What Is Plate Tectonics?

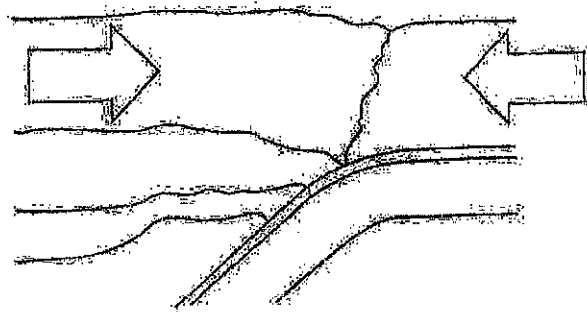
Plate tectonics helps us understand how earthquakes and volcanoes form. Plate tectonics is a scientific theory that explains the movement of Earth's crust. Earth's crust is broken up into giant pieces of rock. These pieces of rock are called tectonic plates. The plates sit on the mantle. Remember, the top part of the mantle is made up of molten rock. As a result, the plates "float" very slowly on top of the mantle. The tectonic plates only move about 2.5 centimeters a year. However, they are always moving.

Plate Boundaries

The Earth is made up of major tectonic plates and minor ones. Some plates are made of continental crust. Others are made of oceanic crust. And some plates are made up of both oceanic and continental crust. The place where one plate meets another is called a plate boundary.

There are three types of plate boundaries. They are convergent boundaries, divergent boundaries, and transform boundaries. At convergent boundaries, two plates move toward each other. They end up crashing into each other. Sometimes continental plates collide. They often form mountain ranges. Sometimes an oceanic plate collides with a continental one. These plates form ocean trenches.

At divergent boundaries, two plates move away from each other. New crust ends up forming between them. It usually forms on the ocean floor. This is how many volcanoes form. Finally, there are transform, or sliding, boundaries. These are places where plates slide past each other. Earthquakes usually occur at transform boundaries.

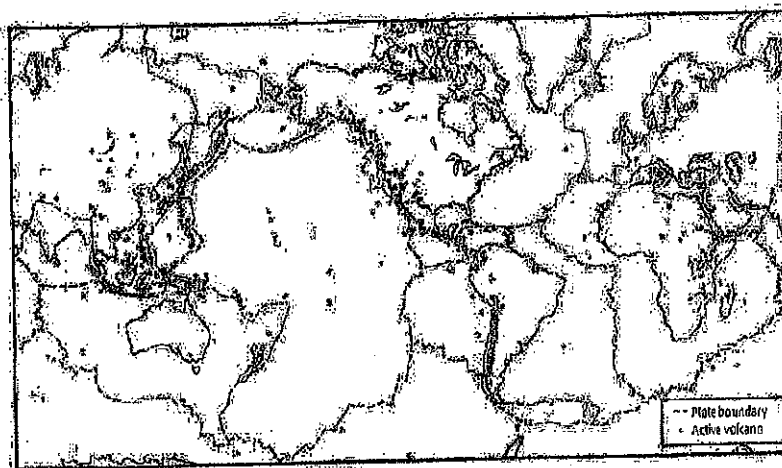


Plates collide at convergent boundaries.

Geography of Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Many of Earth's natural hazards, like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, are caused by its moving plates. Scientists have found patterns in where they occur. Look at the map below. Most earthquakes and volcanoes form along boundaries between continents and oceans. For example, many earthquakes happen in California. California is located in the North American continent, along the Pacific Ocean. It is also located along the San Andreas Fault. This fault forms a transform boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate.

Many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions also occur along the Ring of Fire in the Pacific. The Ring of Fire stretches along the boundaries shared by the Pacific Plate and many others.



Dealing with Natural Hazards

People cannot stop natural hazards caused by plate tectonics. Each year, many buildings and lives are destroyed because of earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunamis. Tsunamis are very long waves caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the ocean. These waves become tall when they approach shore and cause large amounts of flooding. They often wash away homes and other buildings. Even though scientists can't stop these disasters, they can use what they know about plate boundaries and the patterns of such hazards to predict them. When people know that a disaster is coming, they can leave the area and get to safety.

Predicting these hazards is a challenge. Scientists have had to look for patterns both before and after they occur. They have also had to test whether these patterns are actually signs of natural hazards. These tests helped them come to some conclusions. For example, there is usually an increase in the strength of seismic waves before these events.

Name _____

Date _____

What Is Plate Tectonics?

Match each plate boundary to its correct description.

Definitions

- ___ 1. Plates move away from each other.
- ___ 2. Plates slide past each other.
- ___ 3. Plates move toward each other.

Types of Plate Boundaries

- A. convergent
- B. divergent
- C. transform

Fill in the blanks.

- 4. _____ is the theory that explains the movement of Earth's crust.
- 5. Earth's crust is broken up into _____.
- 6. Tectonic plates _____ on top of Earth's mantle, so they are always moving.
- 7. _____ sometimes form when continental and oceanic plates collide.
- 8. Earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunamis are examples of _____.

Name: _____

Latitude and Longitude



Write the name of the city and state found at the given latitude and longitude coordinates.

1. 33°N latitude, 112°W longitude _____
2. 35°N latitude, 78°W longitude _____
3. 46°N latitude, 96°W longitude _____
4. 45°N latitude, 122°W longitude _____
5. 29°N latitude, 95°W longitude _____
6. 43°N latitude, 79°W longitude _____
7. 25°N latitude, 80°W longitude _____

Color and Hue

A. Short Answer

Write the names of the primary hues.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Write the names of the secondary hues.

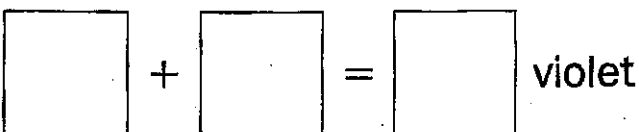
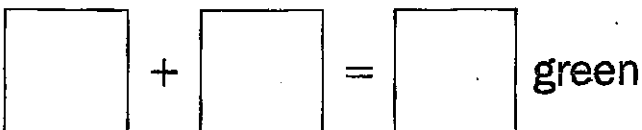
a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

B. Coloring

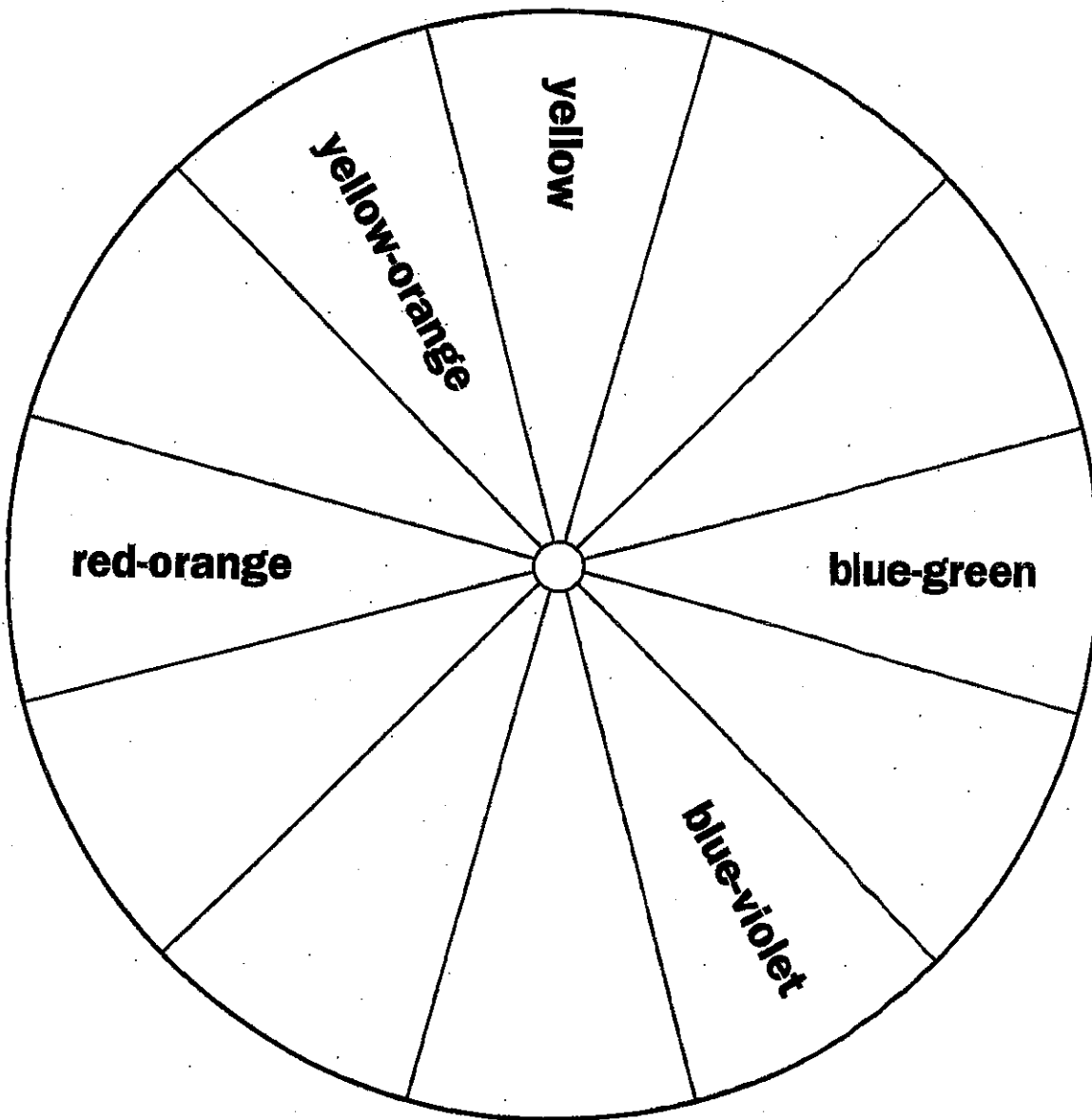
Use crayons to color each box. Show which two primary hues are mixed to create each secondary hue.



Color Wheel

A. Coloring

Complete the diagram of the color wheel below. Write the name of the missing spectral and intermediate colors in their correct order. Use crayons or colored pencils to color each of the spaces.



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Physical Education Activities grades K-4.

Before engaging in fitness fun activities always do our warm-up activities: 20 jumping jacks; Arm circles forward/reverse (10 each); Neck Rolls forward/reverse (10 each); Jog in place/high knees (30 seconds each); Frog Hops (10)

1. Move to Your Imagination

Offer up a few ideas for creative ways to move and then let your kids' imaginations run free. Encourage kids to bend all around like a tree swaying in the wind. Have kids use their arms to spin like a helicopter or zoom like a fire truck through the streets. Show kids how to use arms and legs to cut like scissors. Help kids twist into shapes of letters in the alphabet.

2. Do-It-Yourself Indoor Olympics

Compete in family indoor Olympic events with items around your house (clear away the breakables first!):

Bowling: Set up empty water bottles and knock 'em down with a ball.

Hockey: Grab a squishy ball for a puck and brooms for sticks.

Volleyball: Stretch a piece of string or yarn between two chairs. Hit a balloon back and forth over the net while sitting. Mix it up by playing on your knees, or hitting the balloon with your feet.

3. Gather a Hula-Hoop Group

Head to the garage -- or clear some space -- for some hula-hoop fun. Kids can exercise different parts of the body by hooping around their waists, arms, or legs. Lay hoops on the floor in patterns so kids can jump from one to another. You can also toss hoops trying to loop them over stationary items. Or see who can roll their hoop the farthest.

4. Follow the Bouncing Ball

How many ways can your kids bounce a ball? Find out in a room with space to move, a good bouncing floor, and not a lot of breakable stuff. Let kids try dribbling close to themselves and far away. Dribble fast and slow. Gather a group and try to bounce balls in sync

5. Get Up and Dance

When it's nasty or dark outside, you can dance up a storm inside. Take turns having family members make up their own dances. Teach kids a line dance. Put on music and play "statues" where all the dancers must freeze like a statue whenever the music stops. Or just have an impromptu dance party with family or friends.

6. Make a Circus

Turn your family room into the big top. Do balancing stunts, juggle, create tumbling routines, and even get the family pet in the act. If you're feeling especially ambitious, make it a week-long physical activity. Family members can practice each day to polish their acts. Then create costumes, invite neighbors, and put on a show.

7. Get Your Exergame On

Any gaming system can become more active when you encourage kids to stand and move while playing. Or chose an "exergame" that requires movement such as Dance Dance Revolution, a high-intensity dance game used by some school PE classes. Kids dance on colored arrows on a step pad, following visual and musical cues. Other gaming systems let you play various sports, including snowboarding and boxing.

8. Let Your Kids Go Wild

You say your house is a zoo? Then get your kids moving by pretending they're different animals. They can inch along the floor like worms, jump like kangaroos, kick and buck like wild horses, or creep like crocodiles, dragging their legs behind them. Have them slither or hop under, on, and around furniture as if your house were home to a moving menagerie.

9. A Day at the Races

These fun races can help build strength and balance:

Wheelbarrow race: Walk on your hands while your partner "steers" by holding your legs.

Beanbag race: Walk-race with a beanbag on your head or clutched between your legs.

Crab race: Sit on the floor so your feet are flat, put your hands on the floor a little behind you, and push your bottom up off the floor. On your hands and feet, scuttle backward or forward to the finish line.

10. Get Bendy With Yoga

Help kids get a good stretch by striking some yoga poses. It promotes body awareness, balance, posture, and concentration.

Try the modified lotus pose shown here. Sit in a cross-legged position: Put one foot on top of the opposite thigh. Do the same with the other foot.

Or place feet in a way that is comfortable (like the photo) to keep knees touching the ground.

11. Old-Fashioned Games

Your kids can have fun with the same games you played when you were their age. Simple activities like hide-and-seek and scavenger hunts can offer great exercise indoors. Give "Follow the Leader" a fitness makeover by focusing on aerobic activities such as jumping jacks or running up and down the stairs to improve heart and lung fitness.

12. Outside Fitness Fun Activities Build a Snowman; Go Sled Riding; Build a Snow Fort; or Make Snow Angels. (Always remember to dress warm and appropriately for the weather.)

