



April 13, 2020

Hello EPS student (Grade 4),

Keeping your head in the game is very important - even when you are not physically in your school building. We've created packets to provide you with opportunities to enhance the skills you've been working on the past several months.

Some of the work and/or questions may seem easy while others may be a bit challenging. It is important to complete the lessons to the best of your ability. We included a wide variety of topics and activities to keep you engaged.

You can work at your own pace. We don't expect you to complete everything in one day. If you finish the packet, our best advice is to read for pleasure.

When school begins again, simply bring these packets to your teachers for review.

If you need anything or have questions about the school closing, your parents can call our administration building at (814) 874-6000.

Be sure to take care of yourself. Get plenty of rest, eat well, and make sure you are washing your hands with soap and water several times a day.

We will see you all after the break.

Mr. Polito, Superintendent

Mrs. Habursky, Assistant Superintendent

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 thousands | 97 tens | 4 ones

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: _____

Using Strategies to Add

Name: _____

Add using different strategies.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 4,000 \\ + 6,215 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 4,010 \\ + 6,215 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 4,121 \\ + 6,215 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 3,000 \\ + 6,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 2,999 \\ + 6,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 2,990 \\ + 6,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 5,020 \\ + 1,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \quad 4,990 \\ + 1,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad 4,950 \\ + 1,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10 What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

11 Check your answer to problem 6 by solving it with a different strategy. Show your work.

Independent Reading!



See pages 49 and 50 of this packet.



Use the questions/prompts on the **Discourse Card resource** to start a conversation about something the **student has read**. You may talk about a text the child read in one of the lessons above, or anything else the child is reading.

Encourage daily reading. And remember, reading isn't just about the books on the shelves—it's about anything around you with letters! Turn on the closed captioning feature on your TV or read catalogs that come in the mail. The backs of cereal boxes work, too, as do directions to board games!

Running out of stuff to read? **Grab some sticky notes, and label household objects, or make up new, silly names for things!** Communicating with sticky notes, instead of talking, is fun, too—start with a half hour and see if you can go all afternoon. Reading is everywhere!

Don't worry about right/wrong answers when you talk about text—the important thing is that you and your student share a reading experience and have fun!

Here are some websites that offer fun, free, high-quality material for kids:

www.starfall.com

www.storyplace.org

www.uniteforliteracy.com

www.storynory.com

www.freekidsbooks.org

en.childrenslibrary.org

Reading Discourse Cards

How does a character change in the story?

First, the character _____
Then, the character _____

If the story were told by a different character, which details might be different?

How do the illustrations help you understand the characters, setting, or events in the story?

What is the main topic of this text?
How do you know?

What does this text help you understand?

Now I know _____

What does this part of the text make you want to learn more about?

The text makes me want to know _____

What do you already know about this topic?
Where have you learned about this topic?

I already know _____
from _____


What were you surprised to learn from the text?

I'm curious about _____


Can you tell me more about _____?

Lesson 16

Using Context Clues

 **Introduction** Sometimes when you're reading a story or an article, you'll come across a word you don't know. When you don't know the meaning of a word, often you can figure it out by looking at the words and sentences around it. When you do this, you are using **context clues**.

Kinds of Context Clues	Examples
Look for a definition in the text.	In high school, Jim Lovell built his first <u>rocket</u> , a jet engine that could fly to great heights.
Find an example that will give you clues about the word's meaning.	Lovell's first attempt was a <u>failure</u> . His rocket flew into the air but then exploded and crashed.
Look for a restatement. A restatement happens when the word is discussed in a way that makes its meaning clear.	A rocket is pushed upward by materials that are <u>combustible</u> . These materials burn and release gases.

 **Guided Practice** Read the paragraph below with a partner. Circle the context clues that help you understand the meaning of the underlined word. Write the meanings of the underlined words on the space provided.

HINT Sometimes context clues can be found in a sentence before or after the word you're trying to figure out.

Jim Lovell had always been fascinated by rockets. He was interested in learning everything about them and even built his own rocket. Lovell applied to the United States Naval Academy but was rejected. After failing to get into the Academy, Lovell did not give up. He persisted, or kept trying, and finally succeeded. After the Academy, he joined the NASA space program.

fascinated: _____

rejected: _____

persisted: _____

 **Independent Practice**

For numbers 1–4, use context clues to figure out the meaning of each underlined word.

NASA chose Lovell to command the *Apollo 13* space mission. Lovell was in charge of two men and of making all final decisions. After they were in space for a little more than two days, Lovell and his crew ran into trouble. One of the oxygen tanks blew up. The explosion caused a leak in another tank, and now there wouldn't be enough oxygen for a moon landing. Lovell and his crew had to return to Earth. Their safe return was due to Lovell's capable leadership.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 What does the word <u>command</u> mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A to studyB to fly with others onC to be at the head ofD to be part of <p>2 What words help you understand the meaning of <u>command</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A "in charge of"B "two men"C "space mission"D "chose Lovell" | <p>3 What does the word <u>explosion</u> mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A a leakB a bursting of somethingC a lack of oxygenD leaving outer space <p>4 What does the word <u>capable</u> suggest about Lovell as a leader?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A He is a gentle and patient leader.B He is skillful at leading others.C He is harsh to those he leads.D He is weak when leading others. |
|---|---|

Lesson 13

Unfamiliar Words

Learning Target

Using context clues to figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases will deepen your understanding of the texts you read.

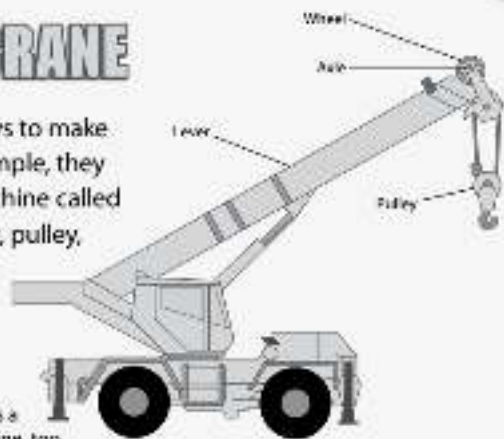
- **Read** Informational texts often have words people don't use in everyday life.
- Some words usually appear only in texts in one **subject area**. For example, you'll see the word *fossil* in science texts and the word *geography* in social studies texts.
 - Other words, called **academic words**, are useful in many subject areas. For example, the academic word *process* often appears in both science and social studies texts.

As you read, you can use **context clues** to figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words and phrases. Clues might be synonyms, antonyms, examples, or definitions.

Read the passage below. Circle the phrase *conceived of*, and underline context clues that help you learn its meaning.

INVENTING THE CRANE

Ancient Greek engineers thought of ways to make new machines from older ones. For example, they *conceived of* and built a compound machine called the crane. Their idea combined the lever, pulley, and wheel-and-axle into one machine.



A modern crane is a compound machine, too.

- **Think** What have you learned about figuring out the meaning of unfamiliar words? Complete the chart below to figure out the meaning of the phrase conceived of as it is used in the passage. Then explain what the phrase most likely means.

Helpful Context	Clues	Possible Meaning

The meaning of the phrase: _____

- **Talk** Share your chart and meaning with a partner.
- Did you agree about the helpful context?
 - Did you agree about the meaning of the phrase?



Academic Talk

Use these phrases to talk about the text.

- **subject area**
- **academic words**
- **context clues**

Lesson 17

Greek and Latin Word Parts

Introduction English words come from many languages, including Greek and Latin.

- A **root** is a word part that usually can't stand alone as a word. Sometimes one root is added to another root to make a word, as in the word *photograph*.

Root	Meaning	Root	Meaning
<i>graph</i>	"write"	<i>act</i>	"do"
<i>vis, vid</i>	"see"	<i>photo</i>	"light"
<i>phon, phono</i>	"sound, voice"	<i>port</i>	"carry"

- Affixes** are word parts, such as prefixes and suffixes, that are added to word roots to make words. You can add the root *vis* to *-ible* to make *visible*.

Prefix	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
<i>auto-</i>	"self"	<i>-ist, -er, -or</i>	"someone who"
<i>tele-</i>	"distance"	<i>-able, -ible</i>	"able or capable"

- As you learn Greek and Latin roots and affixes, your vocabulary will grow.

Guided Practice Circle the roots in the underlined words. Write the meaning of each root. Then tell a partner the meaning of each underlined word.

HINT Remember, words may have two roots or a root and an affix.

- 1 My favorite actor is Jesse B.

- 2 I have five photographs of Jesse B. on my wall.

- 3 One even has an autograph on it.

- 4 I've asked my mom if I could telephone Jesse B.

- 5 She said I could just watch Jesse B. on television.

Independent Practice

For numbers 1–4, read each sentence. Then answer the question.

- 1** I decided to compose a letter to Jesse B.

The prefix *com-* means “with,” and the root *poser* means “to put or set down.” What is the meaning of compose as used in the sentence?

- A** to think
- B** to write
- C** to talk
- D** to mail

- 2** Dear Jesse B., I just read a biography about you.

The prefix *bio-* means “life,” and the root *graph* means “write.” What is the meaning of biography as used in the sentence?

- A** writing about the life of an actor
- B** writing about someone else’s life
- C** writing about the beauty of life
- D** writing about how to live your life

- 3** Your life story inspires me and many other fans.

The prefix *in-* can mean “within,” and the root *spir* means “breathe.” What is the meaning of inspires as used in the sentence?

- A** causes people to become alive
- B** causes a heavy wind to blow
- C** causes people to faint
- D** causes strong lungs

- 4** I hear you are a very benevolent person, giving to many charities.

The prefix *bene-* means “well,” and the root *velle* means “wish.” What is the meaning of benevolent as used in the sentence?

- A** surrounded by good people
- B** showing good will to others
- C** liked by many good people
- D** hoping others are good