

Pickens County School District

Elementary
Fourth Grade

Extended Learning for Reading
and Math



Prepositions

Here are some useful **prepositions**:

at by for from in of off on through to up with
inside outside after towards underneath across except between

A **preposition** is missing from each of the following sentences. Choose the one that fits best from the list, and write it in the space. You may find that more than one could fit.

Remember: A **preposition** is placed before a word to connect it to other words in a sentence.

The power button was the CD drive.

She aimed the target.

The ball went the window.

I climbed the ladder.

Try to hit the ball the bat.

We went the house when it started to rain.

The cat was hiding the bed.

It is one the most exciting films I've ever seen.

It's just one thing another!

Let's go a swim.



Now write ten sentences of your own, using the remaining **prepositions** in the list.

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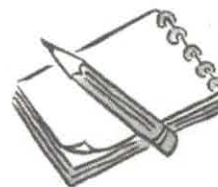
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Connectives

Here are some one-word **connectives**.

and	but	when	because
so	for	as	though



Choose a different one of these **connectives** to link each of the paired sentences below.
Remember: Connectives are words or phrases that link together different parts of a text.
Connectives that link sentences, clauses, or parts of phrases are called **conjunctions**.

I fell over. I hurt my knee.

The game ended. The referee blew his whistle.

She couldn't ride her bike. It had a puncture.

I couldn't spell that word. I fetched the dictionary.

We arrived on time. The train was delayed.

Here are some **words** and **phrases** that can also be used as **connectives**.

also	however	this means	for example	as this
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Fit the **connectives** above into the spaces in these three paragraphs.

Many kinds of words can be used to connect ideas in a piece of writing.
 F__r e_____, pronouns, adverbs, and conjunctions are all useful.

T_____s that we can make our writing more varied and more interesting to read. A____o, the words we choose can help us to make our meaning clearer to our readers.

H_____, we should try not to use too many of these connectives in a short piece, ____s _____s can make our sentences long and confusing.



Reading another classic novel

Charles Dickens also wrote *David Copperfield*, a novel about a man's life. As a young boy, David is treated harshly by his stepfather and bullied at school. At the age of ten, he is sent to London to work. Being clever and ambitious, he finds the work very boring. Here, the grown-up David Copperfield describes that particular period in his life.



... I became, at ten years old, a little laboring hind in the service of Murdstone and Grinby.

Murdstone and Grinby's warehouse was at the water side. It was down in Blackfriars ... it was the last house at the bottom of a narrow street, curving down hill to the river, with some stairs at the end, where people took boats. It was a crazy old house with a wharf of its own, abutting on the water when the tide was in, and on the mud when the tide was out, and literally over-run with rats. Its panelled rooms, discolored with the dirt and smoke of a hundred years, I dare say; its decaying floors and staircase, the squeaking and scuffling of the old grey rats down in the cellars; and the dirt and rottenness of the place; are things, not of many years ago, in my mind, but of the present instant. They are all before me, just as they were in the evil hour when I went among them for the first time. ...

Murdstone and Grinby's trade was among a good many kinds of people, but an important branch of it was the supply of wines and spirits to certain packet ships. ... I think there were some among them that made voyages both to the East and West Indies. I know that a great many empty bottles were one of the consequences of this traffic, and that certain men and boys were employed to examine them against the light, and reject those that were flawed, and to rinse and wash them. When the empty bottles ran short, there were labels to be pasted on full ones, or corks to be fitted to them, or seals to be put upon the corks, or finished bottles to be packed in casks. All this work was my work, and of the boys employed upon it I was one.

Name the **narrator** of this part of the story.

.....

Explain the difference between a **narrator** and an **author**.

.....

.....

.....

Reading and understanding



Answer these questions about the **second extract** by Charles Dickens in the previous exercise.

The third **paragraph** describes the kind of work that the men and boys did.
Can you explain briefly what it was?

.....

.....

Can you complete these **old words** and **phrases** from the extract? They match the meanings of the **modern words** given below.

Modern word

Old word

next to

ab _____ g

rotting

d _____ g

now

of the p _____ i _____ t

journeys

vo _____ s

a lot of

a gr _____ t m _____ y

results

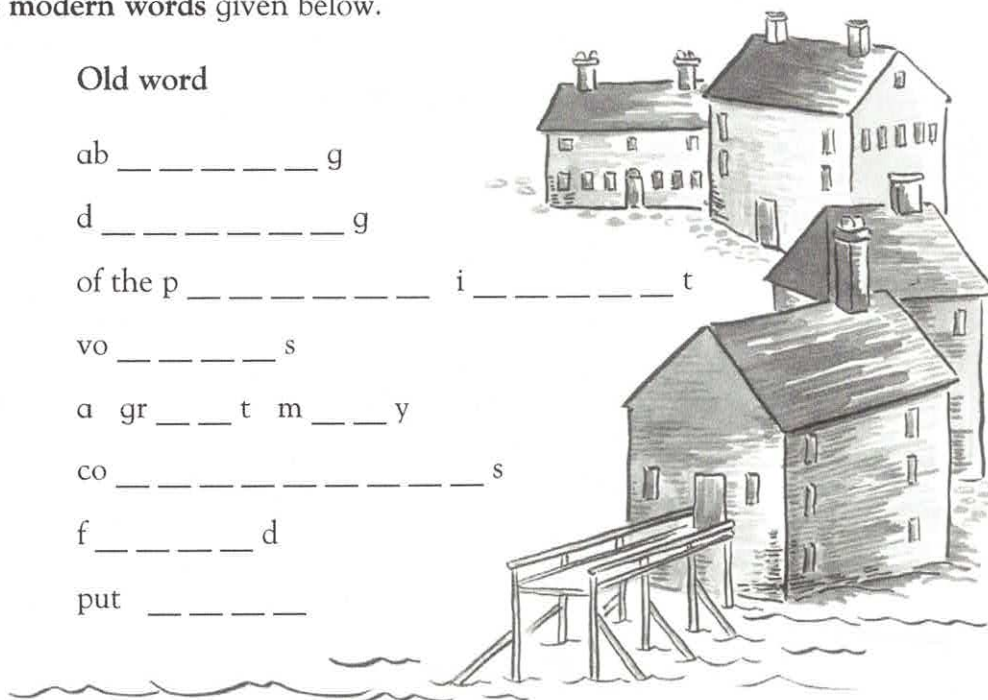
co _____ s

damaged

f _____ d

put on

put _____



A **hind** was a servant who lived in a house belonging to the master or mistress. Why is this word used in the first sentence?

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Do you think this **description** gives the reader a good idea of the way David felt? What words can you think of to describe his feelings about his life and work at this time?

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.....



A traditional story

Read this **story** from India about a tree, and answer the questions in complete sentences. The writer explains that, as a child, she often heard this story told on a special day in March – the Day for Brothers – when “all sisters in India pray that no harm comes to their brothers.”

The Mango Tree (Part One)



In a small town, there was a small house in which lived a young man, his wife, and the young man's sister. This small house had a small garden at the back in which grew a small mango tree. One day the young man's wife came to him and said, “Look here, I'm fed up with our situation. Your sister ...”

“Have you come here to complain about my sister again?”

“What can I do? I know it's quite useless ... My complaints fall on deaf ears, anyway ... I'm just ... so angry with your sister. I get up early in the morning, draw water from the well, light the fire in the kitchen, cook breakfast, wash and scrub pots ...”

“Don't go on,” said the brother. “I've heard it all before.”

“And what does your lazy sister do all day? Nothing ... nothing ... she lolls about in the garden, watering her mango tree, talking to it, clearing away dead leaves, and feeding it manure and mulch ...”

“That isn't all she does. She comes in and talks to me. Just an hour ago, she was playing chess with me.”

“Just because she adores you, doesn't mean you should ignore her faults. You must tell her to leave that ... silly mango tree alone, and come and help me with the housework. I really think we should marry her off. That might teach her to be more responsible.”

Since the sister was of marriageable age, the brother could not really object. He knew though, that he would miss her very, very much.

A marriage was arranged.

Why did the young man's wife complain to him?

.....

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What does the writer mean when she writes that the marriage was arranged?

.....

.....



Now read part two of the **story**, then answer the questions.

The Mango Tree (Part Two)

When all the ceremonies were over, and the sister was about to leave with her groom to lead a new life in a new town, she turned to her sister-in-law and said, "Dearest sister-in-law, I'm going to miss my mango tree so much. Would you please do me a great favor and look after it for me? Please water it well and clear the weeds that grow in its shadow."

"Oh, well, yes, yes," answered the sister-in-law.

Once the sister had left, the sister-in-law turned to her husband and yelled, "Did you hear that? Did you *hear* that? Did you hear your selfish sister? She didn't say that she was going to miss you. She didn't say that she was going to miss me. She *did* say that she was going to miss her mango tree!" She decided then that she was going to ignore the mango tree. The mango tree irritated her just as much as her husband's sister had. Now she could be rid of both.

As the days passed, the unwatered, uncared for mango tree started drying up and its leaves began to fall.

At the same time, the brother, who had been a strong, robust and healthy young man, began to lose his appetite and get thinner and weaker.

One day, a letter arrived. It was from the sister and said, "Dearest brother and sister-in-law. I hope all is well and that my tree is green, and that my brother is in good health."

The remaining leaves of the mango tree were quite yellow by this time, but the sister-in-law wrote back, "Dearest sister. Your tree is fine, but your brother has not been feeling so good."

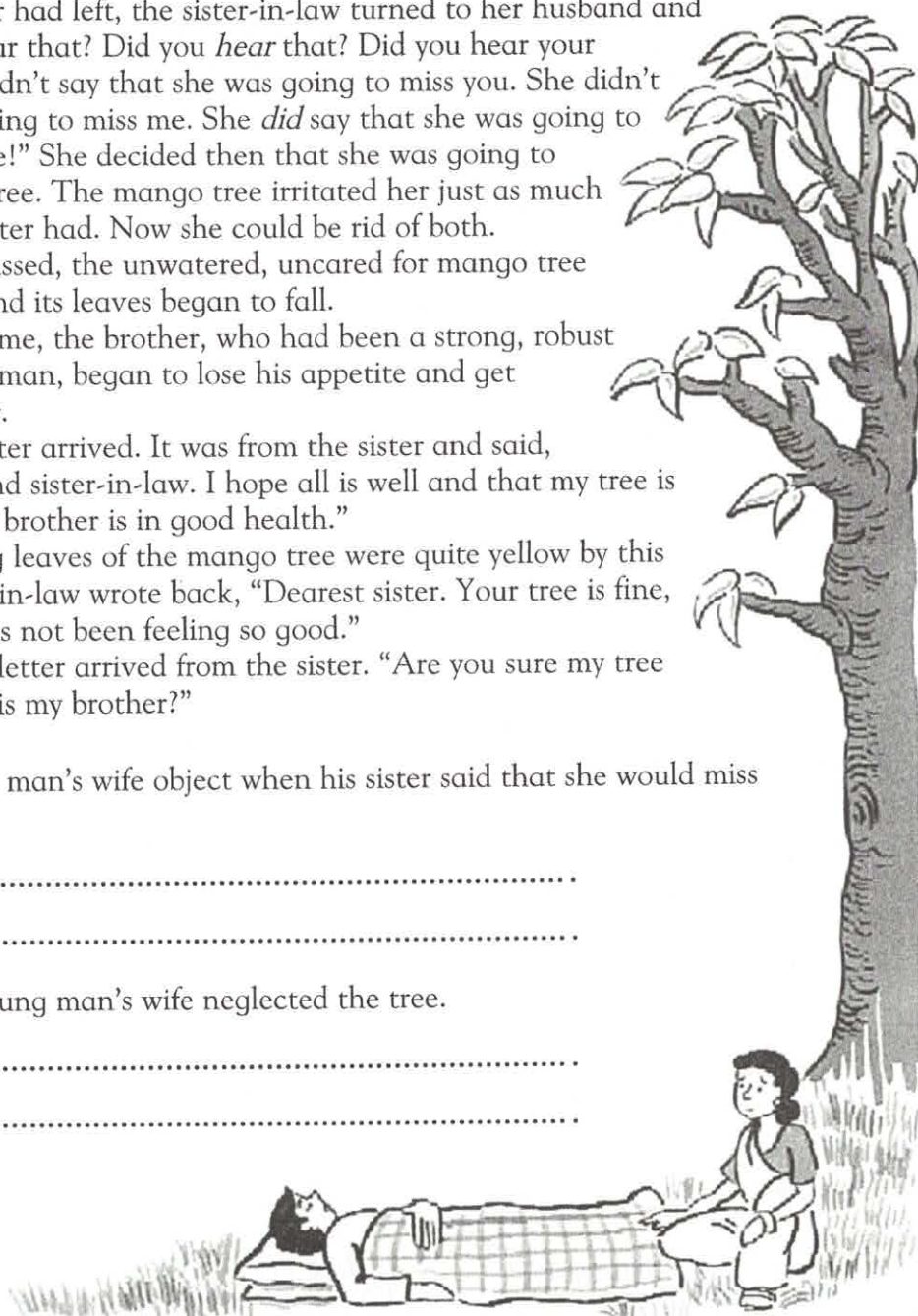
Soon another letter arrived from the sister. "Are you sure my tree is green? And how is my brother?"

Why did the young man's wife object when his sister said that she would miss her mango tree?

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Explain why the young man's wife neglected the tree.

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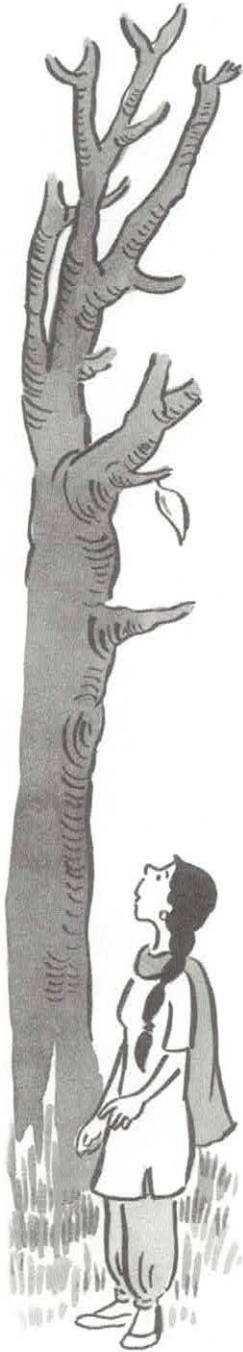




A traditional story (continued)

Read part three of the **story**, then answer the questions.

The Mango Tree (Part Three)



The mango tree only had one brown leaf on it now, and the brother was so sick that the doctors had said that he could not live. So the sister-in-law wrote back, "Your tree is fine, but the doctors have given up all hopes for your brother."

When the sister received this letter, she raced back to her small home town and went straight into the small garden to water her small tree. As she watered it, cleared the weeds around it, and mulched it, it began slowly to turn green.

The brother too, began to recover.

As more leaves returned to the tree, the brother's cheeks got pinker and his eyes became brighter. Within a month, the tree was healthy and strong.

And so was the brother.

It was only then that the sister turned to her sister-in-law and said, "Now do you understand? It was not the tree that I loved, but my brother. It was not the tree whose welfare I was concerned with, but my brother's. The tree and my brother share a common soul. It was my duty to look after them both."

From *Seasons of Splendour* by Madhur Jaffrey

Can you explain what "the tree and my brother share a common soul" might mean?

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How do you think the sister knew that the wife was lying when she said the tree was fine?

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Of the three characters in this **story**, whose opinions and feelings do we learn most about?

.....

.....

What's for Breakfast?

by ReadWorks

Of course Dad decided to blame *me* when he came downstairs this morning to make coffee and burn toast, and saw the mess in the kitchen and the living room. "DANIEL," I heard him from my post in the bathroom. I stood there on my toes to see what I'd look like if I were taller, brushing my teeth and wondering if I could get out the door with un-brushed hair, and without Miranda, my older and snottier sister, noticing.

"DANIEL!"

I came downstairs still wearing my pajamas and saw a bunch of magazines on the rug by the couch, toppled over from their usual stack on the coffee table. Then I saw the bad mess in the kitchen. The jars with Miranda's baking supplies are usually lined up along the counter, but one of them was on the floor in pieces, and there was flour everywhere. Dad was standing in the middle of it, wearing half of a suit: shiny black shoes and pressed work pants, but no shirt; and his hair still wet from the shower. I laughed. That was a mistake.

"Did you do this, funny man?" The coffeemaker sounded like it was gargling mouthwash. I guess Dad wasn't so mad that he couldn't make his java.

"No, Dad, I didn't." It was the truth, too. When I turned off the TV the night before, the magazines were still stacked. And when I got my nighttime cup of water from the kitchen, there was no flour on the floor.

"Really? Because we've had this problem before, with footballs and jump ropes, and indoor kite-flying." Dad obviously did not believe me.

"Really, Dad, I have no idea how this happened. I got some water in the middle of the night, but everything was clean then."

Dad turned around and got some bread and butter, and honey. The toaster sounded like it hurt when he pushed the lever down. It was old and never made toast right. I only ate toast when I slept over at other people's houses. Dad didn't really care what his toast tasted like, I guess.

"I don't have time to clean this up, Daniel, and I'm mad. Go upstairs and get ready for school." Dad filled a big bowl with water.

"Okay." I was halfway up the stairs when Miranda's cat, Oatmeal, shot up underneath my

legs. "DAD!" I yelled. "I BET IT WAS OATMEAL!"

I don't think Dad heard me, but I got dressed and the more I thought about it, the more I just *knew* it had been Oatmeal. That cat always causes problems. At night he either fights things that can't fight back, like the couch or the cabinets or the laundry baskets downstairs, or he sits in the upstairs hallway and howls, trying to get into our rooms to show off the socks he hunts and kills. He's annoying, which means he's Miranda's perfect pet.

"Hey, Bozo." Miranda came out of her room dressed in high-tops and a red polka-dot dress. She had some bracelets on, which, plus the dress, made her look kind of like a girl, except that her bracelets had skulls on them and her sneakers were black.

She was a weird sister. She was in sixth grade and I was in fourth. I didn't understand why she didn't dress normally. Everything had to have something black or bone-y in it.

"Your stupid cat got me in trouble, Miranda."

"Maybe if you hadn't set precedent so many times, you wouldn't get blamed for wrecking the house."

"I didn't set president!" I didn't even know what that word meant.

"Precedent, dummy. And yes you did, every time you played ball or some other stupid game in the house." She walked past me and petted Oatmeal as he slithered toward her door. "Hurry up, or I'll eat all the cereal."

I didn't hurry up. I put on my shoes and was silently thankful that she hadn't noticed my messy hair. I walked back downstairs with heavy feet, and let my backpack hit the steps behind me.

Dad was eating his burned toast with honey, and trying to mop up a gloppy mess on the floor. He did not look happy. Miranda was at the table eating a bowl of Kix. She threw one at me. I decided to skip cereal.

"Daniel, this is unacceptable," Dad muttered.

"Dad, it was Oatmeal. He went on a night rampage and did this."

"MIRANDA!" Dad raised his voice.

"Dad, he's just being a cat. He has wild instincts." Miranda didn't even lift her head.

"You need to start keeping your cookie things in the pantry."

"They look good in the jars."

"Fine. They'll just have to look good in the jars in the pantry."

Miranda decided not to argue, I guess, because she shut up. Dad was struggling. The paper towels he was using to wipe up the wet flour weren't doing a good job. He threw two handfuls in the trash, but there were still smears of paste on the ground and some dry flour powdering the corners of the kitchen. Dad looked at the clock on the stove, and he said, "Look at the time! We have to go." Then he rushed to the laundry room to put on a work shirt.

"Get your school stuff together and get in the car," Dad said. He huffed his way out the door. Miranda got up and went back upstairs, leaving me in the kitchen by myself. I sidestepped the sticky streaks of flour on the ground and got a Popsicle from the freezer. Breakfast!

When I got outside, Dad was already waiting in the driveway. I got in the front seat (take that, Miranda!) and noticed some crusty flour on the back of his work jacket. I didn't say anything. He'd probably just get mad. He was already mad anyway and getting angrier, as he impatiently honked the horn for Miranda. She shuffled out the front door, holding her lumpy backpack in front of her with both arms. We pulled out and Dad turned on NPR.

"I hope you two packed lunch."

"I forgot," I said. "Can I have some money?"

"Here, take 10 bucks." Dad tossed his wallet into my lap. I looked back at Miranda. I was kind of disappointed that she hadn't gotten mad about me sitting in the front seat.

"Miranda, do you need money, too?" Dad asked.

"No."

"What did you bring for lunch?"

"Oatmeal."

"That's gross, weirdo." Who eats oatmeal for lunch, I thought.

"If you say so, kiddo." Dad rolled his eyes. "I hope you packed the instant stuff, because if you cooked oatmeal just now, it's going to get really cold and nasty, and I'm going to be really annoyed that you wasted time doing that while we were waiting outside for you."

Miranda just looked out the window. We didn't talk for a few minutes, and the radio droned on about the news.

"Yeah, we waited forever," I said, turning around to glare. When I did, I noticed something weird. Miranda's backpack moved. I opened my mouth to say something but Miranda made a mean face and mouthed, "*Don't say anything.*"

A little white paw poked out from under the flap on her bag. I turned around again. Unbelievable! How is it that I was the one who always got in trouble for what that cat did? Miranda was worse than I was!

Dad pulled up to our school. "Have a good day, guys," he said, and I still didn't tell him about the flour-paste on his coat.

I got out; Miranda didn't. I stood on the sidewalk for a moment wondering why she was just sitting there. And then I saw Oatmeal squeeze his way out of her bag, despite her struggle to keep him contained. I slammed the door shut so he wouldn't escape. I heard her shriek and my dad yell, while I watched the cat tear the leather as he clawed his way under the passenger seat.

"MIRANDA!!!" Dad's scream was muffled with all the doors closed. I could hear them arguing, and then Dad waved at me without looking and drove away.

I probably should have felt a little angry that Miranda got to be late to school, or that my dad just drove away like that. But as I walked into the building, I just could not stop smiling.

despite de spite

Definition

preposition

1. without being changed or stopped by.

He kept driving despite the blizzard.

Advanced Definition

preposition

1. notwithstanding; regardless of.

The wedding took place despite the bad weather.

He left school despite his parents' warnings and threats.

Despite the fact that she's allergic to dogs, she has two of them.

noun

1. insulting treatment.
2. insolence.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Skin may cover a large area, but it is very thin. It is only about 1/8 inch thick. **Despite** being so thin, skin is made of three layers.
2. **Despite** their violent ways, the Vikings were very religious people. They worshiped several gods, who dwelled in a place called Asgard. Among the most important of the Viking gods were Thor, Odin, Frey and Freyja.
3. So which one is it, Sarah wondered. Is the Meadowlands a big, ugly, dangerous swamp? Or is it a beautiful oasis of birds and flowers? **Despite** her dad's warnings to stay away, Sarah wanted to see for herself.
4. The Pilgrims built very simple and practical houses for themselves. **Despite** a terrible first winter, they worked hard to create homes for everyone. Until then, most of the group lived on the Mayflower, the ship that had brought them there.
5. **Despite** its small size (about 3 pounds), the brain is able to receive and send an unlimited number of messages. It does this with the help of the spinal cord, the sense organs, and the autonomic (automatic) nervous system. The brain carries out this task by assigning jobs.
6. Young Jun is already prepared to visit. An American he met on his way to South Korea gave

him a U.S. dollar. **Despite** plenty of opportunities to spend the money in South Korea, Young Jun has kept it. After all, he tells me, he's going to need it when he gets to the United States.

7. To keep up with her assignments, she got used to studying calculus and chemistry textbooks on international flights. She'd surf all morning, take a study break for lunch, surf again, and then hit the books after dinner. **Despite** not being in the classroom, she managed to get good grades. She even got a few A's here and there.
8. Apple is hesitant; she really does not want to upset the girl, but she couldn't be more desperate for a treat. She finally agrees to the plan. What could go wrong? Plates are replaceable, and surely the girl won't mind. On the other hand, **despite** being the most loved, she is also likely to be the first blamed for the mishap.

precedent

prec · e · dent

Advanced Definition

noun

1. an act that serves or may serve as an example for future actions of a similar nature.

Her high grades set a precedent for the class.

There is no precedent for this new rule.

2. in law, a decision serving as a guidepost for future cases of a similar nature.

The judge's decision was based on precedents rather than on legal theory.

adjective

1. going before; prior.

Spanish cognate

precedente: The Spanish word *precedente* means precedent.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. "They told me that I had no hope," says Summers. "My comment was, 'You don't know me very well. I'm going to fight until I get well again.'" Five years later, Summers has regained the ability to stand and can take steps on a treadmill. His recovery "remains **unprecedented**," European researchers commented in the British medical journal *The Lancet*. "We are entering a new era."
2. The government has tried to cut down on the number of protesters. In one attempt, it ordered all Russian students between the ages of 14 and 17 to attend school on a Saturday for hastily arranged tests during the hours of the protest. They were warned they would risk flunking their courses if they failed to attend the **unprecedented** Saturday exams.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. During what time of day does the story take place?

- A. afternoon
- B. morning
- C. evening
- D. midnight

2. Why is Daniel's father upset at the beginning of the story?

- A. Daniel and Miranda had gotten into a fight.
- B. There was a bad mess in the kitchen.
- C. Daniel and Miranda were running late for school.
- D. Daniel's father was out of clean shirts.

3. Daniel's father appears very stressed throughout the passage. Which evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?

- A. Daniel's father suspects Daniel is responsible for the bad mess in the kitchen.
- B. Daniel's father was eating burned toast with honey and trying to mop up the mess on the floor.
- C. Daniel's father huffs his way out the door and honks the horn impatiently while waiting for Miranda in the car.
- D. Daniel's father wishes Daniel and Miranda a good day at school.

4. Why does Daniel's father think it was Daniel who made the big mess in the kitchen?

- A. Daniel has a history of making messes in the house.
- B. Daniel always makes a mess when he cooks with flour.
- C. Daniel was angry with his father and wanted to make him mad.
- D. Daniel never cleaned up after himself.

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. the way Daniel and his family make breakfast
- B. Daniel's difficult behavior
- C. a troublemaking cat named Oatmeal
- D. a morning incident that Daniel and his family experience

6. Read the following sentence from the story: "The toaster **sounded like it hurt** when he pushed the lever down. It was old and never made toast right."

Why does the author say that the toaster "**sounded like it hurt**"?

- A. to emphasize how old and non-functional the toaster was
- B. to show that the toaster had feelings
- C. to emphasize how badly the family treated the toaster
- D. to show that the toaster made the same sounds as a human

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ Daniel is frustrated and annoyed by his sister Miranda, he doesn't tell his father that he saw Oatmeal in Miranda's backpack.

- A. In summary
- B. Even though
- C. Because
- D. Since

8. What does Miranda bring to school?

9. Why did Daniel think that Oatmeal made the big mess in the kitchen?

10. Explain why Daniel "just could not stop smiling" at the end of the story. Use information from the story to support your answer.

The Magic Glasses

by Rebecca White



Violet had always worn glasses, for as long as she could remember. Being ten years old, it was possible she'd been wearing them for ten years. Maybe she was born with glasses!

Violet couldn't see things that were far away from her, but she also had trouble reading. Her eyesight was very poor.

Sometimes, while she was doing her homework in study hall, her glasses would slide down to the tip of her nose. Once, they even fell off her face and landed on the floor.

"Violet, what's going on?" her teacher, Mrs. Shellsworth, asked when she saw Violet crawling on the floor once with her hands stretched out.

"I can't find my glasses," replied Violet, shyly. The rest of the students looked up from their books and started to laugh.

When Violet found the brown specs behind her desk, she quickly put them back onto her face. But they wouldn't stay on; they were broken.

Not wanting to draw any more attention to herself, Violet held her glasses onto her face with her index finger and pretended to read.

That night, she told her mother what had happened.

"We're going to have to get you new glasses," she said, sternly. Violet's mother was a doctor, and she worked long hours. When she came home, she was often too tired to do much of anything other than watch television with Violet. Her father didn't live with her. He'd moved out of the house when Violet was just a little girl. She visited her father on weekends, though. He lived in a nearby town and always took her to baseball games in the summer.

But it wasn't summer yet. Violet still had three months left of school, and that meant three more months of being made fun of because of her silly loose glasses.

Violet hated her glasses.

The day after her glasses had fallen to the floor, Violet's mother took her to the eye doctor. They did all sorts of tests to see whether she needed a new prescription. After the tests, which showed that her eyes had gotten worse since the last time she'd been there, it was time to pick out new glasses frames.

Violet looked at the shiny glass case that was almost as tall as she was. There were boring brown frames and simple black frames. But there were also some pink and blue frames, and even some sparkly yellow frames.

"Mom, can I get those?" Violet said, pointing to the sparkly yellow frames.

"No, you cannot. Those glasses are not appropriate for school," said her mother tersely.

"But..." said Violet.

"No 'buts.' You will get these frames right here," said her mother, pointing to some round gray glasses that Violet hadn't even noticed.

Violet was sad, but there was no use arguing with her mother. She was stuck with the gray frames.

Still, Violet wasn't about to put them on right away. She decided to pout, instead, all the way home.

The next day was a Saturday. It was raining hard, and Violet wouldn't have gone outside if her father weren't coming to take her to the movies.

"You all ready, Bug?" her dad asked, when he came to pick her up. He always called her Bug. "Where are your glasses?" he asked, when he saw her squinting up at him.

"I got new ones," said Violet. Worried that her father wouldn't like them, she'd put them in her backpack and was going to wear them in the dark theater where she knew no one could see them.

"Well, where are they?" he said.

Violet, not wanting to cause a scene, reached into her bag and put the round gray frames

onto her face. She didn't like them and was hoping maybe she could convince her dad to buy her new ones.

On the way to the movie theater, she noticed something very strange while peering through her new glasses. Way in the distance, a small bird was smiling at her. Flapping its wings and smiling.

That can't be right, she thought. Then she looked around and noticed that other birds were making faces as well. A pigeon in a tree almost a mile away looked as if it had smelled something strange; its beak was twisted to the side as if in disgust. Then, on the sidewalk near a park they were approaching, she could see a squirrel sneeze, rub its nose, then move its lips as if to say, "Excuse me!"

Immediately, she pulled the glasses off of her face, in shock.

"What's wrong?" asked her father.

But Violet didn't want to say what she had seen. Were animals supposed to be so animated? Were these magical glasses?

She didn't know, but one thing was for sure: she'd never seen such things before in her life, and she wanted to see more.

Slowly, she put the glasses back on. They were almost at the movie theater, so she made sure to look at as many trees as possible in search of more squirrels, more birds, and more little creatures.

Pushing her face up against the car window to her right, she started to stare intently and noticed a man walking his dog. The man was walking slowly, playing with his cell phone while his white poodle was pulling hard on its leash. Violet started to focus on the poodle, and she could have sworn she saw the pet roll its eyes and shake its head.

"Hurry up!" she said loudly, as her car went by the man with the cell phone. "Your dog is getting bored!"

"Excuse me?" said her father. "Who are you yelling at?"

"Oh, nothing," said Violet. Her new glasses were her little secret, for now. And she couldn't wait to explore the world through a new set of eyes!

animated an · i · mat · ed

Advanced Definition

adjective

1. full of activity, spirit, or excitement.

an animated way of speaking

2. able to move as though alive.
3. containing figures or objects that appear to move.

an animated film

Spanish cognate

animado: The Spanish word *animado* means animated.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Mom hummed a few lines of the music she had on. I liked rock the best, and she liked musicals. But today was West Side Story, which I loved. I'd caught my mother in the middle of a very **animated** version of the song "Maria."
2. I noticed one very odd thing about 3-D TV. As much as the Black Eyed Peas-or the soccer players or the polar bears or any of the other things I watched-appeared to be in the room with me, they looked comically tiny, like **animated** dolls.
3. Knowing that it didn't really matter, I, of course, ended up going back home, much to my sister's delight. The lady with the dogs, the girl with the bike, the girl at the coffee shop and the old lady in the park all asked me where I had been. And I told them all **animatedly** of the search for myself that had brought me all the way back to the street I grew up on.
4. So, the researchers are trying to figure out all the different ways robots could move. They're basically in the middle of a very long brainstorming session. Once they realize what the options are, they can figure out which motions are best suited to which actions, and create a final model that will perform the best in all scenarios. In order to do this, they've built a computer program that simulates the growth and movement of several kinds of softbots. They can use **animated** tissue, muscle, and bone to build a large number of different kinds of softbots.

prescription

pre · scrip · tion

Definition

noun

1. an order written by a doctor for medicine.

Nadia's doctor gave her a prescription for cough medicine.

The drugstore filled my prescription in ten minutes.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a directive written by a doctor for the preparation and use of a medicine to treat a designated patient.
2. the act of prescribing or the thing prescribed.

Spanish cognate

prescripción: The Spanish word *prescripción* means prescription.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Physician assistants (PAs) practice medicine under the supervision of doctors. Conducting physical exams, interpreting tests, and writing **prescriptions** are all part of the job.
2. Did you know that almost one out of three teens think there is nothing wrong with using **prescription** drugs without a doctor's prescription, according to the Partnership for a Drug-Free America?
3. Most skin problems go away with time, proper skin care, and the help of remedies you can buy at the store. More stubborn or serious skin problems may need a doctor's attention or **prescription** medicine to help them heal.
4. Other studies show that laughter might be helpful for people in hospitals. An organization called Rx Laughter (Rx is the medical abbreviation for "**prescription**") sponsored a study about humor in the hospital. The results suggest that laughter might help children deal with painful medical treatments.

scene

scene

Definition

noun

1. the place where any event takes place.

They rushed to the scene of the accident.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the place where any event occurs.

The murderer returned to the scene of the crime.

An ambulance rushed to the scene of the accident.

2. a particular view or picture, as in a painting or photograph.

The artist painted many street scenes.

3. an uninterrupted episode in a film or play.

The final scene of the movie was quite touching.

4. a subdivision of an act in a play.

Little action takes place in Scene One, but there is much dialogue.

5. an emotional outburst or other embarrassing display.

The spoiled child made quite a scene in the store when his mother refused to buy him the toy he wanted.

6. the location or setting of a story, as in a poem, play, or novel.

The scene is a country house on a lake where the main character's aunt lives.

7. an area of interest or activity.

The arts scene is always a topic of discussion at these parties.

This section reports on the political scene in the capital.

Spanish cognate

escena: The Spanish word *escena* means scene.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Goya liked to paint **scenes** of everyday life.
2. The paintings show **scenes** from everyday Mayan life. One mural shows a man drinking from a bowl.
3. The murals are about 1,350 years old. So far, experts have excavated, or dug up, about 30 of them in Calakmul, Mexico. They depict, or show, **scenes** from everyday Mayan life.
4. Amra was searching for worms in her front yard. She was on her hands and knees when she heard the whizzing crack. Startled, she shot her head up and scanned the **scene**.
5. Since no artist can look through another artist's eyes, every interpretation of a **scene** or image, meadow or sunset turns out the way that painter chooses to paint the waves he sees.
6. Imagine watching hundreds of thousands of bats swirl around you, swarming to form a large, black mass that flies off into the horizon. At Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico, this **scene** is a regular occurrence.
7. "I got to see some awesome exhibits," says WR News kid reporter Michaela Ritz. The 11-year-old was on the **scene** at NextFest. Along with checking out the latest gadgets, Michaela caught up with some inventors to learn more about their unique designs.
8. When people touch an object, they leave fingerprints on it. Forensic scientists carefully study fingerprints at a crime **scene**.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Violet visits the eye doctor after her glasses break. What happens when she visits the eye doctor?

- A. She refuses to do eye tests.
- B. She breaks her new pair of glasses.
- C. The doctor gives her medicine for her eyes.
- D. She gets a new pair of glasses.

2. When in the story does Violet want to wear her glasses?

- A. at the beginning of the story
- B. in the middle of the story
- C. at the end of the story
- D. at the beginning and the end of the story

3. Violet hated her old glasses.

What sentence from the story provides a clue about why Violet feels this way?

- A. "Violet couldn't see things that were far away from her, but she also had trouble reading."
- B. "Violet still had three months left of school, and that meant three more months of being made fun of because of her silly loose glasses."
- C. "It was raining hard, and Violet wouldn't have gone outside if her father weren't coming to take her to the movies."
- D. "Violet started to focus on the poodle, and she could have sworn she saw the pet roll its eyes and shake its head."

4. How does Violet feel about her glasses at the end of the story?

- A. angry
- B. excited
- C. upset
- D. sad

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. a girl whose feelings about wearing glasses change after she gets a new pair that lets her see facial expressions on animals
- B. a girl who goes on a trip to the eye doctor with her mother and gets upset when she is not allowed to choose new glasses with sparkly yellow frames
- C. a pair of glasses that slide down to the tip of a girl's nose and finally break after falling off her face
- D. a pair of glasses that a girl has to hold against her face after she finds them lying broken on the floor behind her desk

6. Read the following sentences: "Violet had always worn glasses, for as long as she could remember. Being ten years old, it was possible she'd been wearing them for ten years. **Maybe she was born with glasses!**"

Why does the author write, "**Maybe she was born with glasses!**"

- A. The author is making a joke to show readers how long Violet feels like she has been wearing glasses.
- B. The author is describing what Violet felt like on the day that she was born to show readers how unhappy she is.
- C. The author is including a detail to help readers understand what it would be like to have the name "Violet."
- D. The author is providing a summary of all the events in the story to help readers keep track of them.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Violet puts on her new glasses _____ her dad asks where they are.

- A. after
- B. although
- C. before
- D. like

8. What is the first strange thing Violet notices after she puts on her new glasses?

9. At the end of the story, Violet cannot wait to explore the world through a new set of eyes. What does the author mean by "a new set of eyes"?

10. Why is Violet excited to explore the world through a new set of eyes?

When Lightning Strikes

Thunder provides a wake-up call to head indoors.



World Almanac for Kids

"When thunder roars, go indoors," says meteorologist Ron Holle.

Scientists say lightning strikes the surface of Earth about 100 times each second. Thunderstorms are most frequent during the spring and summer. Experts warn people to be especially aware of the dangers of lightning during those seasons.

Forces of Nature

Lightning is the flash of light that occurs when electricity moves between clouds or between a cloud and the ground. The huge spark of electricity is like the tiny kind you get when you run a comb through your hair or scuff your feet on a carpet-only much stronger.

A lightning bolt that crackles through the air can reach a temperature of 60,000 degrees Fahrenheit. That is about five times hotter than the sun! The intense heat from lightning causes the surrounding air to expand, resulting in the loud sound known as thunder.

Thunder is nature's warning to head indoors. As meteorologist Ron Holle from Tucson, Arizona told *Weekly Reader*, "When thunder roars, go indoors." A meteorologist is a scientist who studies weather.

Holle also recommends following the 30-30 rule. If you hear thunder fewer than 30 seconds after you see lightning, head indoors-the storm is only about 6 miles away. After the storm

ends, wait 30 minutes before going outside. To determine how far away lightning is, count the seconds between the flash and the thunder. Every 10 seconds equals 2 miles.

Play It Safe

Lightning strikes the ground in the United States about 25 million times each year! Although getting hit by lightning is unlikely, it is important to stay safe. In the United States, about 60 people are killed each year by lightning.

To stay safe, follow the golden rule-head for cover. "There is no place outside that is safe from lightning," Holle said firmly. "There are two safe places-inside a [permanent] building or a metal-topped vehicle."

Lightning Safety Tips

Lightning expert Ron Holle shared the following tips with *Weekly Reader*:

- Find shelter in a building or a metal-topped vehicle (not a convertible), and close the windows.
- If you're caught outdoors, stay away from open spaces, and avoid standing near tall objects, such as trees.
- Avoid using electrical equipment, such as computers, TVs, and phones. (Cell phones are safe to use.)
- Stay away from sinks and showers. Lightning can travel through water pipes.
- Wait 30 minutes after the last sound of thunder or flash of lightning before going outside.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is the golden rule of lightning safety?

- A. Don't stand under trees.
- B. Avoid using electronics.
- C. Stay away from open spaces.
- D. Head for cover.

2. What does the author describe at the end of the passage?

- A. how to stay safe from lightning
- B. how lightning is created
- C. how thunder is created
- D. what a meteorologist is

3. The time between a lightning strike and thunder indicates the distance of the storm.

What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. "Thunder is nature's warning to head indoors."
- B. "Count the seconds between the flash and the thunder. Every 10 seconds equals 2 miles."
- C. "Wait 30 minutes after the last sound of thunder or flash of lightning before going outside."
- D. "If you hear thunder fewer than 30 seconds after you see lightning, head indoors."

4. "Find shelter in a building or a metal-topped vehicle (not a convertible), and close the windows."

Based on this safety tip, what can you conclude about the safety of cars during lightning?

- A. All cars, regardless of type, will protect you from lightning.
- B. Cars are less safe than buildings during lightning.
- C. The rubber tires of a car protect you from lightning.
- D. The metal roof of a car protects you from lightning.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. why lightning storms are dangerous
- B. the relationship between thunder and lightning
- C. facts about lightning and safety tips
- D. how meteorologists study the weather

6. Read the following sentence: "The intense heat from lightning causes the surrounding air to expand, resulting in the loud sound known as thunder."

What does the word "resulting" mean?

- A. to allow someone to do something
- B. to become smaller
- C. to make a quiet noise
- D. to cause something to happen

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

It is important to stay safe during thunderstorms, _____ it is unlikely that you will be struck by lightning during your lifetime.

- A. initially
- B. moreover
- C. in summary
- D. even though

8. Define lightning.

9. What is the 30-30 rule?

10. Explain how the timing between lightning and thunder can help you stay safe during a thunderstorm.

Going Up a Mountain

by ReadWorks



Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world. It is located in the country of Nepal. It is 8,848 meters tall. This means it is just over five-and-a-half miles in height. Until 1953, nobody had successfully climbed Mount Everest, though many had tried.

Mount Everest has steep slopes. Many climbers have slipped and fallen to their deaths. The mountain is very windy. Parts of it are covered with snow. Many mountaineers would get caught in snowstorms and be unable to climb.

The mountain is rocky. Sometimes, during snowstorms, rocks would tumble down the slopes of the mountain. Any climbers trying to go up the mountain might be risking their lives. There is also very little oxygen atop Mount Everest. This is because the oxygen in the air reduces as we go higher. This means that it is difficult for climbers to breathe. The climbers usually take oxygen in cylinders to breathe. If they do take oxygen tanks, they have to carry extra weight on their backs. This slows them down.

In 1953, a New Zealand-based climber, Edmund Hillary, and a Nepalese climber, Tenzing Norgay, climbed Mount Everest for the first time. They both took photographs on the peak. They then buried some sweets on the peak, as a gesture to celebrate their climb. But they could not stay for long, because it was windy and snowy. They soon came down.

Later, many people asked Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay which of them had reached the peak first. They both said it was a team effort; it didn't matter because they had gone together.

After Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, many other climbers went up the mountain. In 1975, Junko Tabei became the first woman to climb Mount Everest.

In 1980, Reinhold Messner became the first man to climb the mountain alone. Until then, climbers had always gone up the mountain in teams. The team members would help fix ropes, set up camps, and make food. But Reinhold Messner went alone to the top.

Reinhold Messner was a great climber. Back in 1978, he had climbed Everest without carrying any extra oxygen. He'd said that it was "man against the mountain."

In recent years, many have climbed Mount Everest. As of 2010, 3,142 people had climbed the mountain. Many climbers fly to the city of Kathmandu in Nepal. In Kathmandu, many see the Royal Palace. They can buy Everest-themed T-shirts, books, and CDs.

Once climbers are settled in Kathmandu, they meet Sherpas. The Sherpas are locals who have grown up in the mountains near Mount Everest. Many Sherpas are experts at climbing, and they act as guides for climbers. The Sherpas also carry equipment, such as bags, ropes, and tents.

As of 2013, the equipment for climbing Mount Everest cost almost \$8,000. The climbers may also buy oxygen cylinders, which can cost about \$3,000. Once the climbers have all their luggage, they go to a location called Base Camp. From Base Camp, they climb up Mount Everest.

peak

peak

Definition

noun

1. the highest part of a mountain, or the highest part of anything.

She is at the peak of her career.

We could see peaks with white snow in the distance.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the top part of a mountain that tapers to a point, or such a mountain itself.

The Himalayas contain the highest peaks in the world.

When they reached the peak of the mountain, they planted a flag.

2. the protruding bill of a cap; visor.

As a greeting, he touched his hand to the peak of his cap.

3. the point of highest intensity, achievement, value, position, or the like.

She is at the peak of her development as a singer.

That day saw a surprising stock market peak.

We were lucky to sell our house when prices were at their peak.

4. any tapering, pointed protuberance or projection.

intransitive verb

1. to reach a point of highest intensity, achievement, value, placement, or the like.

The company's earnings peaked in 1986.

2. to rise or protrude in a point.

adjective

1. at or near a maximum level.

He raced at peak speed today.

They succeeded by putting in their peak effort.

Spanish cognate

pico: The Spanish word *pico* means peak.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The class trekked down the path, sweating more and more as the sun reached its **peak**. When they reached the entrance, Mr. Reynolds gathered everyone around.
2. First, Felix rode in an airplane to 30,000 feet over the coast of England. That is higher than Mount Everest, the world's highest **peak**. Then he jumped out.
3. Machu Picchu (MAH-choo PEE-choo) was once a city located high in the Andes Mountains in Peru. Its name means "old **peak**." The city was built nearly 600 years ago. The remains of about 200 stone buildings are found there. They include palaces, temples, and homes.

risk

risk

Definition

noun

1. a chance of getting hurt or losing something.

Smoking increases a person's risk of getting lung disease.

verb

1. to put someone or something in danger.

She risked her life to climb the mountain.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the possibility of suffering injury or loss; dangerous chance.

Life is filled with risks, but we must carry on nonetheless.

The explorers faced many risks as they made their way across the ice.

2. a person or thing that involves possible danger, injury, or loss.

This kind of investment is always a risk.

3. the probability of loss to an insurer, esp. an insurance company.

The occupation of logging is considered one of high risk to the insurer.

4. someone or something in regard to the likelihood of loss to the insurer.

The company considered her a safe risk.

transitive verb

1. to subject to the possibility of injury or loss; hazard.

Are you willing to risk your reputation by making this claim?

She risked her life to climb the mountain.

2. to take the chance of or accept the possibility of (some harmful or adverse consequence).

He risked embarrassing himself by asking such a question, but he had to have an

answer.

She risked punishment when she disobeyed the order.

They risked losing their jobs by protesting against conditions in the factory.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The **risk** may be low or high.
2. The experts can warn people of the **risk**.
3. Every sport comes with the **risk** of injury.
4. African elephants are endangered, or at **risk** of dying out.
5. Endangered animals are at **risk** of becoming extinct, or dying out completely.
6. Mount Everest has high winds and freezing temperatures. The air is thin, and there is a **risk** of avalanches.
7. This year, there were not enough flu shots for everyone. The people at highest **risk** received a flu shot first.
8. Athletes called base jumpers parachute from bridges and cliffs. There is no good reason for people to **risk** their lives doing those things.
9. What about the thrills that come with playing extreme sports? "I like the **risk**," said Alex Dunand of Ottawa, Canada, a 14-year-old downhill skier. "If you didn't take risks, life would be boring."

slope

slope

Definition

verb

1. to be higher at one end than the other.

The trail slopes down to the pond.

noun

1. A surface that is higher on one end than the other.

We walked up the slope.

Advanced Definition

intransitive verb

1. to incline or slant upwards or downwards, as a hill.

transitive verb

1. to cause to slope.

noun

1. ground that angles up or down; side of a hill; incline.
2. degree of deviation from the vertical.
3. any surface having an incline.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. After reaching the top of the first hill, the coaster works in the same way your bike does when you roll, pedal-free, down a **slope**.
2. We get an idea about what an avalanche is by its other names: snow slide and snow slip. It is the sliding of snow down the **slope** of a mountain. We know that gravity pulls things downward on earth. A mass of snow on a slope slides down when the pull of gravity is greater than its own strength.
3. In most ballparks, the right field fence is about 310 feet from home plate. In Sulphur Dell, it was only 262 feet-which made it very easy to hit home runs, if you hit the ball to just the right spot. That's pretty odd, but not half as weird as the hill in the outfield. It **sloped** up in front of the right field fence, until it got to about twenty-two feet high!
4. A curb is where a sidewalk meets a street. A curb ramp is **aslope** in the sidewalk. Curb ramps help people who use wheelchairs. A wheelchair can roll up or down the ramp. The person can safely cross the street. The wheelchair will not fall over.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is the tallest mountain in the world?

- A. Mont Blanc
- B. Mount Everest
- C. Kilimanjaro
- D. Mount McKinley

2. What does the author describe in the beginning of the passage?

- A. why people climb Mount Everest in teams
- B. the two men who first climbed Mount Everest
- C. who Sherpas are and what they do
- D. the dangers of climbing Mount Everest

3. It is harder for people to breathe on Mount Everest than at sea level. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. Mountaineers can get caught in snowstorms.
- B. Mount Everest is windy, cold, and dangerous.
- C. The amount of oxygen in the air drops as you go higher.
- D. Rocks can tumble down the slopes of the mountain.

4. Read the following sentences: "Many climbers fly to the city of Kathmandu in Nepal. In Kathmandu, many see the Royal Palace. They can buy Everest-themed T-shirts, books, and CDs."

Which of the following conclusions is supported by this information?

- A. Mount Everest helps drive tourism in Nepal.
- B. Only climbers buy Everest-themed T-shirts.
- C. Most people visit Kathmandu to see the Royal Palace.
- D. Flying to Kathmandu is the only way to reach Everest.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. the dangers of mountain climbing
- B. routes from Base Camp to the summit
- C. the cost of climbing supplies
- D. climbing Mount Everest

6. Read the following sentences: "There is also very little oxygen atop Mount Everest. This is because the oxygen in the air **reduces** as we go higher. This means that it is difficult for climbers to breathe."

What does "**reduces**" mean as used in this sentence?

- A. becomes visible
- B. becomes smaller
- C. becomes challenging
- D. becomes larger

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ Reinhold Messner, no one had successfully climbed Mount Everest alone.

- A. In the end
- B. Such as
- C. Before
- D. Instead

8. Who first successfully climbed Mount Everest?

9. Name three dangers that climbers face when climbing Mount Everest.

10. How might Sherpas help climbers deal with or prepare for the dangers of Mount Everest? Support your answer using details from the passage.



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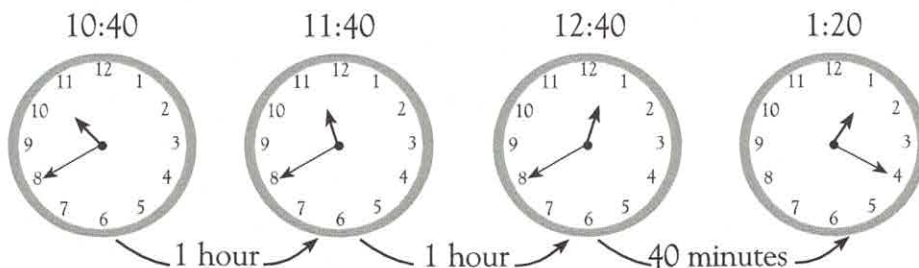
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Sincerely,
Pickens County School District



Elapsed time

Write the answer in the box.



Carmen's gymnastics class starts at 10:40 A.M. and ends at 1:20 P.M.

How long does it last?

2 hours and 40 minutes

Write the answer in the box.

The ferry leaves the mainland at 11:00 A.M. and docks on the island at 3 P.M. How long is the ride?

The movie starts at 6:05 P.M. and ends at 9:17 P.M. How long is it?

Pat works an 8-hour shift at the fairgrounds. If he starts work at 9 A.M., at what time is he finished?

Keesha wants to videotape a program that starts at 11:30 P.M. It lasts 1 hour and 45 minutes. What time will it end?

Mai finished painting her porch at 4:25 P.M. The instructions said she should wait at least 15 hours to paint the trim. What is the earliest time when she could start painting the trim?

Real-life problems



Find the answer to each problem.

Jacob spent \$4.68 at the store and had \$4.77 left.
How much did he have to start with?

\$9.45

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 4.77 \\ + 4.68 \\ \hline 9.45 \end{array}$$

Tracy receives a weekly allowance of \$3.00 a week.
How much will she have if she saves all of it for 8 weeks?

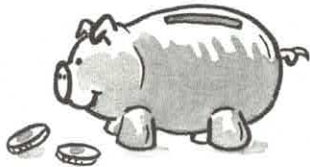
\$24.00

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.00 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 24.00 \end{array}$$

Find the answer to each problem.

A theater charges \$4 for each matinee ticket. If it sells 360 tickets for a matinee performance, how much does it take in?





David has saved \$9.59. His sister has \$3.24 less. How much does she have?

The cost for 9 children to go to a theme park is \$72. How much does each child pay? If only 6 children go, what will the cost be?





Paul has \$3.69. His sister gives him another \$5.25, and he goes out and buys a CD single for \$3.99. How much does he have left?

Ian has \$20 in savings. He decides to spend $\frac{1}{4}$ of it. How much will he have left?



Everyday problems



An electrician buys 415 ft of cable. If he uses 234 ft, how much does he have left?

He has 181 ft of cable left.

$$\begin{array}{r} 311 \\ 415 \text{ ft} \\ - 234 \text{ ft} \\ \hline 181 \text{ ft} \end{array}$$

Simon travels by train for 110 mi, by bus for 56 mi and then walks the final 5 mi. How far does he travel?

Simon travels 171 mi.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 110 \text{ mi} \\ 56 \text{ mi} \\ + 5 \text{ mi} \\ \hline 171 \text{ mi} \end{array}$$

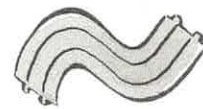
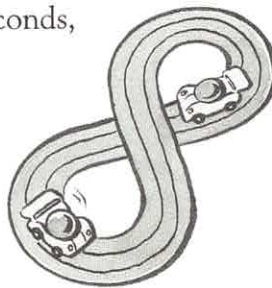
Mr. Hindley works 185 hours a month. His wife works 73 hours a month. How many hours do they work altogether in a month?



A school collects money for the local shelter. If the pupils collect \$275 in the first month, \$210 in the second month, and \$136 in the third month, how much do they collect altogether?



Danny's car finishes the race in 12.75 seconds, Rachelle's car finishes in 14.83 seconds. Whose car won the race?



How much faster was the winning car?

A builder buys 8,755 lb of sand, but uses only 6,916 lb. How much does he have left?





Common Core Mathematics Practice for Grade 4

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.B.5 - Worksheet #21611

Name: _____**Standard: CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.B.5**

Description: Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

Multiply 3-Digit Number by 1-Digit Number:

1. $594 \times 8 =$	6. $104 \times 6 =$
2. $394 \times 6 =$	7. $561 \times 6 =$
3. $139 \times 4 =$	8. $642 \times 5 =$
4. $646 \times 6 =$	9. $427 \times 8 =$
5. $617 \times 5 =$	10. $547 \times 7 =$

Printable #: 21611-CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.B.5

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Common Core Mathematics Practice for Grade 4

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.3 - Worksheet #10110

Name: _____**Standard: CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.3**

Description: Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.

Round 5-Digit Whole Number to Nearest Thousand:

1. Round 69383:	6. Round 60698:
2. Round 76814:	7. Round 52464:
3. Round 28455:	8. Round 11067:
4. Round 75267:	9. Round 21748:
5. Round 76415:	10. Round 34814:

Printable #: 10110-CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.3

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Common Core Mathematics Practice for Grade 4

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.2 - Worksheet #5109

Name: _____**Standard: CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.2**

Description: Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

Compare Two 4-Digit Numbers ($>$, $<$, $=$):

1. 7240 [] 7677	6. 2145 [] 6005
2. 8470 [] 6161	7. 3393 [] 3418
3. 8000 [] 9913	8. 6642 [] 2328
4. 8191 [] 7677	9. 8139 [] 4833
5. 2003 [] 4371	10. 7156 [] 3423

Printable #: 5109-CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.2

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Common Core Mathematics Practice for Grade 4

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.2 - Worksheet #9510

Name: _____**Standard: CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.2**

Description: Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

Express expanded form as 6 digit whole numbers:

1. $400000 + 60000 + 9000 + 300 + 10 + 8$ is:	6. $400000 + 30000 + 2000 + 200 + 30 + 5$ is:
2. $400000 + 40000 + 700 + 90 + 3$ is:	7. $600000 + 90000 + 8000 + 800 + 60 + 7$ is:
3. $200000 + 8000 + 900 + 90 + 8$ is:	8. $600000 + 4000 + 500 + 20$ is:
4. $800000 + 60000 + 6000 + 700 + 30 + 9$ is:	9. $800000 + 60000 + 5000 + 300 + 70 + 5$ is:
5. $700000 + 90000 + 4000 + 700 + 40 + 8$ is:	10. $500000 + 70000 + 800 + 80 + 3$ is:

Printable #: 9510-CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.2

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Common Core Mathematics Practice for Grade 4

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.A.2 - Worksheet #28703

Name: _____

Standard: CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.A.2

Description: Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $\frac{1}{2}$. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

Compare Two Fractions with Different Numerators - Easy ($>$, $<$, $=$):

1. $\frac{10}{7}$ $\frac{4}{7}$ --- [] ---	6. $\frac{17}{16}$ $\frac{10}{16}$ --- [] ---
2. $\frac{9}{11}$ $\frac{18}{11}$ --- [] ---	7. $\frac{2}{18}$ $\frac{11}{18}$ --- [] ---
3. $\frac{6}{11}$ $\frac{8}{11}$ --- [] ---	8. $\frac{20}{8}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ --- [] ---
4. $\frac{4}{19}$ $\frac{15}{19}$ --- [] ---	9. $\frac{10}{17}$ $\frac{12}{17}$ --- [] ---
5. $\frac{16}{19}$ $\frac{18}{19}$ --- [] ---	10. $\frac{1}{19}$ $\frac{14}{19}$ --- [] ---

Printable #: 28703-CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.A.2

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