

4th Student eLearning Activities Log Day 4

Student Name _____ Grade _____

Teacher _____

Complete your selected activity per subject and have your parent/guardian sign it. You can use a device for the online activities or complete the hard copy activities. Students must participate in the eLearning activities to be counted as in attendance for the eLearning days. Submit form to your homeroom teacher the day after the eLearning day. Together the activities should take about 5 hours to complete.

Day 4

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Specials
Engage in Reading activities with RazKids, Lexia, or Imagine Espanol accessed via Clever. (www.clever.com/in/maywood89)	Engage in Math activities using Imagine Math via Clever.	Read "Learning About the Past: Geographers Study Parts of Our Planet" on NEWSELA via Clever and take the online quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Complete the Cause and Effect graphic organizer for the following prompt: Describe the effects of eating junk food on a regular basis.	PE: Exercise along with this video: Spider-Man Workout https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YC_V8hnU2PY&t=52s Pretend to be an animal—slither like a snake, leap like a frog, and run on four legs like a dog.
Wonders/Maravillas: Complete Activity				Music: Make a song beat. Drum with spoons, utensils, bowls, and pans.
Read a story and complete a Z-chart graphic organizer . Then write a paragraph summarizing the story.	Complete Math handout - Standards Practice CC.4.MD.3 and return them to school.	Read "Learning About the Past: Geographers Study Parts of Our Planet" from NEWSELA and take the quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Complete the Cause and Effect graphic organizer for the following prompt: Describe the effects of eating junk food on a regular basis.	Art: Create a drawing of your favorite room in your home. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Name _____

Prefixes such as **un-** and **dis-** can change the meaning of a base word when they are placed before it.

Un- means “not.” For example, **unlikely** means “not likely.”

Dis- means “reverse of.” For example, **disappear** means “to go away.”

Read each sentence below. Add the prefix *dis-* or *un-* to the underlined word as directed. Then define the new word.

1. It was usual for her to eat at home.

un- + usual = _____

New word's meaning: _____

2. My warm coat gives me an advantage in the cold weather.

dis- + advantage = _____

New word's meaning: _____

3. Green apples were the most wanted fruit at the market this week.

un- + wanted = _____

New word's meaning: _____

4. Crossing guards make it safe to cross the street.

un- + safe = _____

New word's meaning: _____

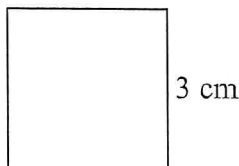
5. The most common place for us to swim is the ocean.

un- + common = _____

New word's meaning: _____

CC.4.MD.3 Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems.

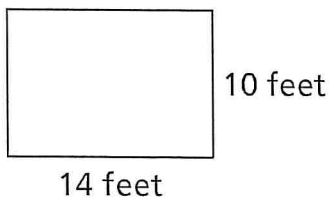
1. Look at this square.



What is the area of the square?

- A 3 cm²
- B 6 cm²
- C 9 cm²
- D 12 cm²

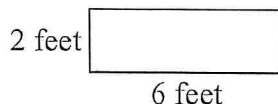
2. Francine makes a diagram of her bedroom.



How many square feet of carpeting does she need to cover the floor?

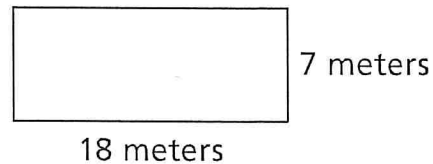
- A 24 square feet
- B 38 square feet
- C 140 square feet
- D 150 square feet

3. Look at this rectangle.



What is the perimeter of the rectangle?

4. Alana's father drew a diagram showing the property lines around their house.



How many meters of fencing will he need for the property?

- A 25 meter
- B 50 meter
- C 76 meter
- D 126 meter

5. Dinah keeps all of her photos in a box. The lid of the box is 8 inches long and 5 inches wide. If the length of the lid was doubled, what would happen to the total area of the lid?

- A It would stay the same.
- B It would be halved.
- C It would be doubled.
- D It would be tripled.

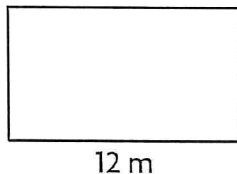
6. Lynn uses ribbon to make a border around the edge of a name card. The name card is 12 centimeters long and 5 centimeters wide. How long is the ribbon used for the border?
- _____

Name _____

7. Compare the perimeter of a square 4 inches on a side with the perimeter of a rectangle 8 inches long and 2 inches wide.

- A The perimeters of the square and the rectangle are equal.
- B The perimeter of the rectangle is greater by 2 inches.
- C The perimeter of the rectangle is greater by 4 inches.
- D The perimeter of the rectangle is greater by 6 inches.

8. The area of this rectangle is 84 square meters.



What is the width of the rectangle?

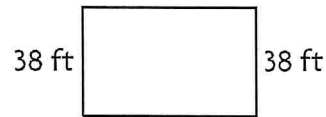
- A 7 meters
- B 14 meters
- C 30 meters
- D 60 meters

9. The perimeter of Megan's garden is 10 yards.



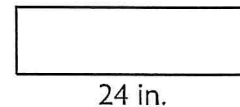
What is the length of the garden?

10. This diagram shows Mr. Molina's 2,280-square foot corral.



What is the length of the corral?

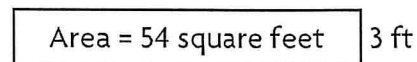
11. Jade sews 60 inches of fringe around a scarf. The diagram shows the scarf's length.



What is the width of the scarf?

- A 5 inches
- B 6 inches
- C 12 inches
- D 36 inches

12. Look at this diagram of a sidewalk.



What is the perimeter of the sidewalk?

- A 18 feet
- B 21 feet
- C 36 feet
- D 42 feet

Learning About The Past: Geographers study parts of our planet

By USHistory.org, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.20.17

Word Count **840**

Level **660L**

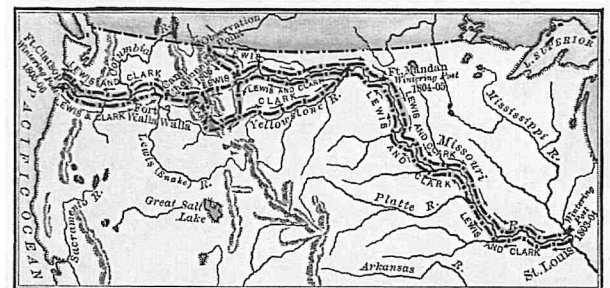


Cartographer Gerardus Mercator's world map from 1587. Photo from: Dea Picture Library/De Agostini/Getty Images.

How do we learn about the past? Scientists and other experts can help. They have different ways of figuring out what life was like hundreds and even thousands of years ago.

Some of these experts are geographers. Geography is the study of the different parts of our planet, such as rivers and mountains. Geographers study how these parts of the planet have changed over time. They also study how humans and the planet are connected.

Merriweather Lewis and William Clark were explorers. On April 7, 1805, they set out from North Dakota. The two young army captains rounded up their party and headed west. They had a map showing just three points: the Mississippi River, the Columbia River and the city of St. Louis. It was Lewis and Clark's job to fill in the rest.



Explorers Bring Gifts To Native People

President Thomas Jefferson asked the explorers to be kind to the native people they met. So the explorers brought many gifts with them. These gifts included 4,600 sewing needles, 144 small scissors, 8 kettles, 33 pounds of beads and face paint.

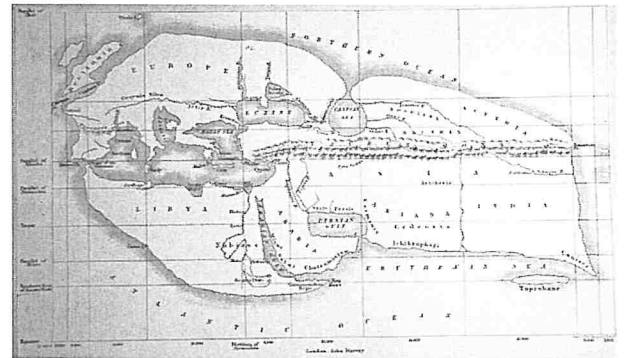
Traveling with Lewis and Clark were 32 men and a young Native American woman named Sacagawea. Together, they covered 8,000 miles. They brought back information about rivers, mountains, plants, animals and people.

Geography is the study of the surface of the earth. It is about the landscapes of a country and the living things who inhabit the country. Lewis and Clark were geographers, although they did not think of themselves this way.

Greek Scholar Maps The Entire World

The first person to use the word "geography" was a Greek scholar named Eratosthenes. He lived more than 2,200 years ago. Eratosthenes wrote a book called "Geographica." In this book, Eratosthenes described and mapped the entire world. Eratosthenes even estimated the size of the earth. He used simple math to determine that the planet was 25,000 miles around. This was very close to the real answer. Today, we know that Earth's circumference is 24,901 miles.

The geographer's most important tool is the map. Mapmaking went through a revolution during the 1400s and 1500s. Many explorers were making discoveries at that time. Bartolomeu Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1487. Then Vasco da Gama pioneered the route to India. In 1492, Columbus crossed the Atlantic. In 1519, Magellan set out on his voyage to sail around the whole planet.



Drinking Water Turned Yellow, Crew Almost Starved

Magellan's trip was not happy. Approaching the tip of South America, his crew was scared by terrible weather. They refused to follow orders. Magellan killed some of them and imprisoned others. Then he headed into the Pacific Ocean. Based on his maps, Magellan thought it would take only a few days to cross. Instead, the trip took four months. Drinking water turned yellow. The crew almost starved. They had to eat sawdust, leather and rats.

Sailors were returning home with more and more information. Now mapmakers faced a problem. How could the three-dimensional surface of the earth be represented on a flat page? They learned it could not be done without sacrificing shape, direction or size. Something would appear differently on the page than it did in real life.

In 1569, Gerardus Mercator figured out a new way to make a flat map. This map became famous. He used the long longitude lines that appeared on a globe. On a globe, these lines were round. Mercator straightened them out on paper.

The Science Of Mapmaking

The map was not perfect. Places near the poles were distorted. Greenland, for example, appeared much too big. Sailors did not care, though. For them, the map offered a simple way to plan a

course.

In 1585, Mercator began to put his maps in book form. He put the Greek god Atlas on the first page. Atlas was carrying the earth on his back. Ever since, a book of maps has been known as an atlas.

The science of mapmaking continues today. Mapmakers keep trying to represent the earth on paper. Their work has led to a better understanding of our planet.



Quiz

- 1 Read the summary below. Choose the answer that BEST fits into the blank to complete the summary.
- Geography is the study of the different parts of our planet, such as rivers and mountains.
- _____.
- The map became famous and let explorers like Lewis and Clark plot a course.
- (A) Magellan used a map to save him from bad weather.
- (B) Eratosthenes was the first Greek geographer.
- (C) In 1569, Gerardus Mercator created a flat map.
- (D) The most important tool for exploration is a globe.
- 2 Based on the article, which of the following events happened first?
- (A) Lewis and Clark explored the western part of the country.
- (B) Bartolomeau Dias discovered the the Cape of Good Hope.
- (C) Magellan's voyage almost ended near the tip of South America.
- (D) Mercator discovered a new way to make a flat map.
- 3 Which section from the article helps the reader understand the problems explorers had before Mercator's flat map?
- (A) Introduction [paragraphs 1-3]?
- (B) "Greek Scholar Maps The Entire World"
- (C) "Drinking Water Turned Yellow, Crew Almost Starved"
- (D) "The Science Of Mapmaking"
- 4 Which of these details from the article BEST shows how Lewis and Clark were early geographers?
- (A) The two young army captains rounded up their party and headed west.
- (B) They had a map showing just three points: the Mississippi River, the Columbia River and the city of St. Louis.
- (C) Traveling with Lewis and Clark were 32 men and a young Native American woman named Sacagawea.
- (D) They brought back information about rivers, mountains, plants, animals and people.

Name _____

Cause and Effect Organizer

C.022.SS

Cause:

Effect:



Cause:

Effect:



Cause:

Effect:



Cause:

Effect:

