

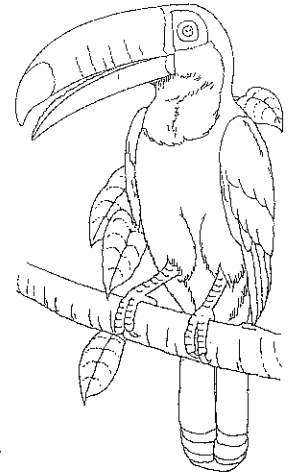
Inclement Weather Packet

Student:		Teacher:	Terri Keeling
Email:	Terri.keeling@todd.kyschools.us		

Day 1		
Activity Title	Instructions for Student/Parent	Date completed
Reading homework	Read <u>Biggest Bill on the Block</u> and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Solve the addition and subtraction problems. These should not take very long to finish since we have worked on fluency for so long.	Date completed
		Student Score
Math Homework	Color the even numbers on the balloons yellow and the odd numbers red. If you do not have crayons, shade the even numbers with a pencil and leave the odd numbers white.	Date completed
		Student Score

Big Bird on the Block

Have you ever seen a toucan? It is a hard bird to miss! It has a huge yellow, orange, and black bill. Some toucans have green and red in their bills too. With a bill that big, might the toucan tip over? It does not tip over because the bill is light. It is **hollow** and feels like a dry sponge. The bill has "teeth" built into the edges. The teeth let the toucan eat many different foods. Toucans enjoy fruit, tree frogs, and other birds' eggs!



Why is the toucan's bill so big? Some scientists think that the big bill scares away **enemies**. Other scientists think that it helps the bird get food from the ends of branches. And, some scientists say that the huge bill has no special use at all.

The toucan also has strange feet. It has four toes. Two toes face forward; two toes face backward. This helps the bird hold onto wet branches in the rain forest.

Another strange thing about the toucan is its "feather" tongue. The bird has bristles on the end of its tongue. These are sharp little hairs. They help the bird make its loud, croaking call. In the rain forest, you can hear a toucan that is far away!

Toucans are friendly birds. They live in **flocks** of six or more birds. They look for homes in hollow trees. Then, they all sleep together in one big nest inside the tree. Both parents sit on the eggs. Both parents feed the chicks.

You do not have to visit the rain forest to see a toucan. The toucan's friendly nature makes it easy to tame. No wonder so many toucans live in zoos!

bill: a bird's mouth, also called a beak

hollow: empty inside

enemy: someone or something harmful or destructive

flock: a group of animals or people

Name _____

Answer the questions.

1. What is one of the toucan's most interesting features?

A. its small bill

B. its soft, lovely song

C. its five-toed feet

D. none of the above

2. What part of a toucan is yellow, orange, and black?

A. wing

B. head

C. bill

D. toe

3. Choose the best description of the toucan.

A. a friendly bird with funny feet

B. a large-billed rain forest bird that lives in groups

C. a small black bird that eats leaves

D. a rain forest bird

4. What are *bristles*? Write your answer in a complete sentence.

5. Write three words or phrases from the story to tell about the toucan's bill.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

6. Circle four adjectives that describe the toucan.

slow

friendly

loud

fierce

meat-eating

big-billed

7. The toucan makes its home, or nest, inside a hollow tree. Other animals make their homes in different places. Think of two other animals. Can you describe their homes? Why do you think they chose these types of homes? Write a short paragraph on another sheet of paper. Use complete sentences. Share your writing with a classmate. How do your paragraphs compare with each other? Revise your work.

Name _____

2.OA.2

Solve each problem.

<p>1. Example:</p> $11 - 1 = 10$ $12 - 1 =$ _____ $3 + 1 =$ _____ $6 + 0 =$ _____ $10 - 4 =$ _____ $5 + 7 =$ _____	<p>2.</p> $4 + 3 =$ _____ $6 + 1 =$ _____ $12 - 11 =$ _____ $5 - 0 =$ _____ $4 + 7 =$ _____ $0 + 10 =$ _____	<p>3.</p> $12 - 12 =$ _____ $3 - 1 =$ _____ $11 - 0 =$ _____ $4 + 5 =$ _____ $10 + 1 =$ _____ $1 + 7 =$ _____
<p>4.</p> $8 + 2 =$ _____ $2 + 9 =$ _____ $9 - 0 =$ _____ $0 - 0 =$ _____ $9 - 5 =$ _____ $6 + 4 =$ _____	<p>5.</p> $11 - 4 =$ _____ $12 - 0 =$ _____ $5 - 3 =$ _____ $1 + 11 =$ _____ $8 - 0 =$ _____ $9 - 5 =$ _____	<p>6.</p> $0 + 7 =$ _____ $6 + 5 =$ _____ $8 - 1 =$ _____ $11 - 7 =$ _____ $7 + 2 =$ _____ $5 + 6 =$ _____
<p>7.</p> $10 - 0 =$ _____ $7 + 5 =$ _____ $9 - 6 =$ _____ $12 + 0 =$ _____ $9 - 6 =$ _____ $3 + 4 =$ _____	<p>8.</p> $11 - 2 =$ _____ $2 + 9 =$ _____ $7 - 2 =$ _____ $8 + 2 =$ _____ $7 - 5 =$ _____ $5 + 5 =$ _____	<p>9.</p> $12 - 2 =$ _____ $3 - 0 =$ _____ $5 + 4 =$ _____ $10 - 6 =$ _____ $6 + 5 =$ _____ $11 - 6 =$ _____
<p>10.</p> $2 + 3 =$ _____ $5 - 3 =$ _____ $9 - 4 =$ _____ $10 + 1 =$ _____ $0 + 0 =$ _____ $12 - 7 =$ _____	<p>11.</p> $5 + 1 =$ _____ $6 - 4 =$ _____ $10 - 8 =$ _____ $9 + 3 =$ _____ $11 - 8 =$ _____ $8 - 7 =$ _____	<p>12.</p> $4 + 2 =$ _____ $6 - 2 =$ _____ $9 - 9 =$ _____ $4 + 7 =$ _____ $2 + 8 =$ _____ $7 - 5 =$ _____

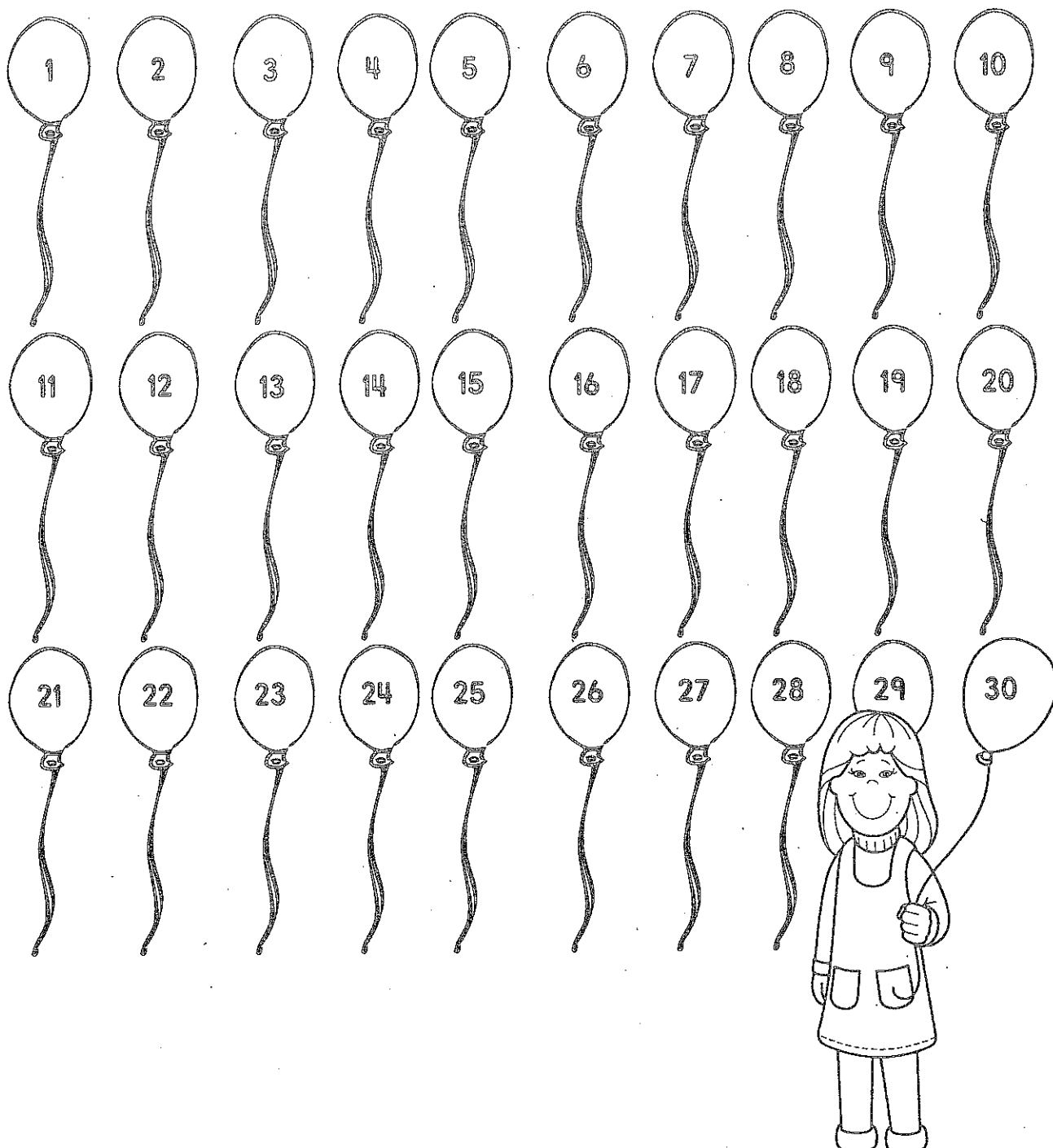
☐ I can fluently add and subtract within 20.

Name _____

2.OA.3

Color the balloons with odd numbers red. Color the balloons with even numbers yellow.

Even numbers are 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on.
Odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, and so on.



☐ I can tell if a number is odd or even.

Inclement Weather Packet

Day 2		
Activity Title	Instructions for Student/Parent	Date completed
Reading homework	Read <u>Quiet, I am Sleeping</u> and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Write the three-digit number showing how many hundreds, tens, and ones. At the bottom write the word form in standard form.	Date completed
		Student Score
Math Homework	Color the even numbers on the bubbles yellow and the odd numbers red. If you do not have crayons, shade the even numbers with a pencil and leave the odd numbers white.	Date completed
		Student Score

Quiet, I Am Sleeping

We sleep about eight hours each night. The three-toed sloth sleeps 15 to 20 hours a day. The sloth lives in the trees. It is more awake at night. That is when it eats leaves. Sometimes, the sloth moves slowly to the next tree. Then, it eats more leaves. And, sometimes while it is eating, the sloth nods off again!

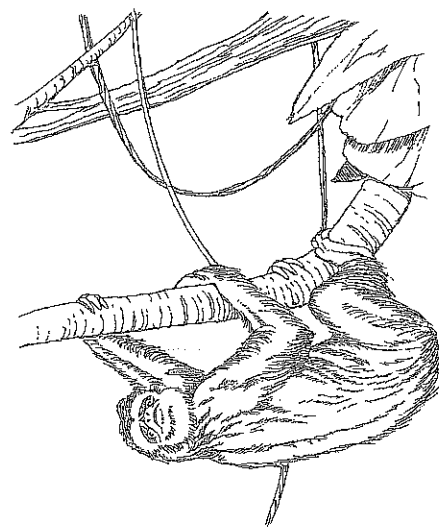
The sloth is not lazy. It is just saving energy. Sleeping saves energy. Moving slowly saves energy too.

The sloth lives in the **rain forest**. It sleeps and eats high up in the trees. This keeps it safe. Most enemies cannot reach it. But, large snakes will sometimes attack the sloth. Big birds may too.

Sometimes, the sloth climbs down. The sloth has long, sharp **claws**. It can fight with these claws. But, it moves very slowly. Sloths are easy to catch. There is more danger on the ground. So, the sloth only climbs down about once a week. Sloths live in Central and South America. They do not seem afraid of humans and often live near villages.

Sloths are very still and very quiet. Scientists used to think that a sloth stayed in one tree for its whole life! This is not true. The sloth eats leaves. It has to change trees to eat more leaves.

When the sloth is not climbing, it is hanging upside down. It grips a tree branch by its feet. The sloth spends most of its life this way. This is how it sleeps and eats. Maybe this is why its **organs**, including its **stomach**, are in different places than in other animals. This is just one more difference in this slow, snoozing animal.



rain forest: a thick forest where it rains a lot

claws: an animal's sharp nails

organ: a body part that performs a special job

stomach: a body part where food is broken down

Name _____

UNIT 2: SLOTHS

Quiet, I Am Sleeping

Answer the questions.

Match each word to its antonym.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. _____ climbs | A. defend |
| 2. _____ attack | B. safety |
| 3. _____ upside down | C. quickly |
| 4. _____ danger | D. falls |
| 5. _____ slowly | E. upright |

6. Reread the last sentence in the first paragraph. What is a synonym for *nods off*?

- A. agrees B. eats up C. falls asleep D. wakes up

7. Finish these sentences.

- A. The sloth sleeps so much _____.
- B. The sloth spends a lot of its life hanging _____.
- C. Two of the sloth's enemies are _____ and _____.

8. Circle the correct word or phrase in parentheses to complete each sentence.

- A. The sloth (does, does not) seem to be afraid of humans.
- B. The sloth needs to sleep about (8, 20, 30) hours a day.
- C. The sloth eats during the (day, night).
- D. The sloth uses its sharp (teeth, toes, claws) if it needs to fight.

9. The sloth stays up in the trees for most of its life. Give two reasons why.

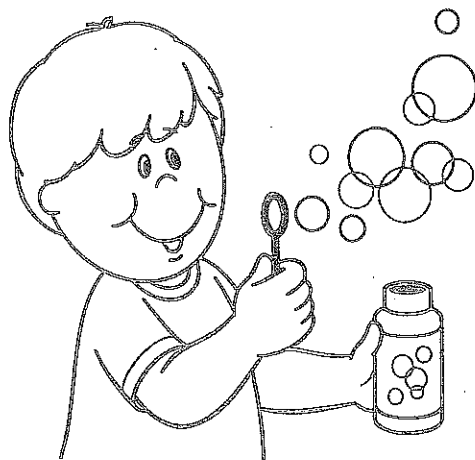
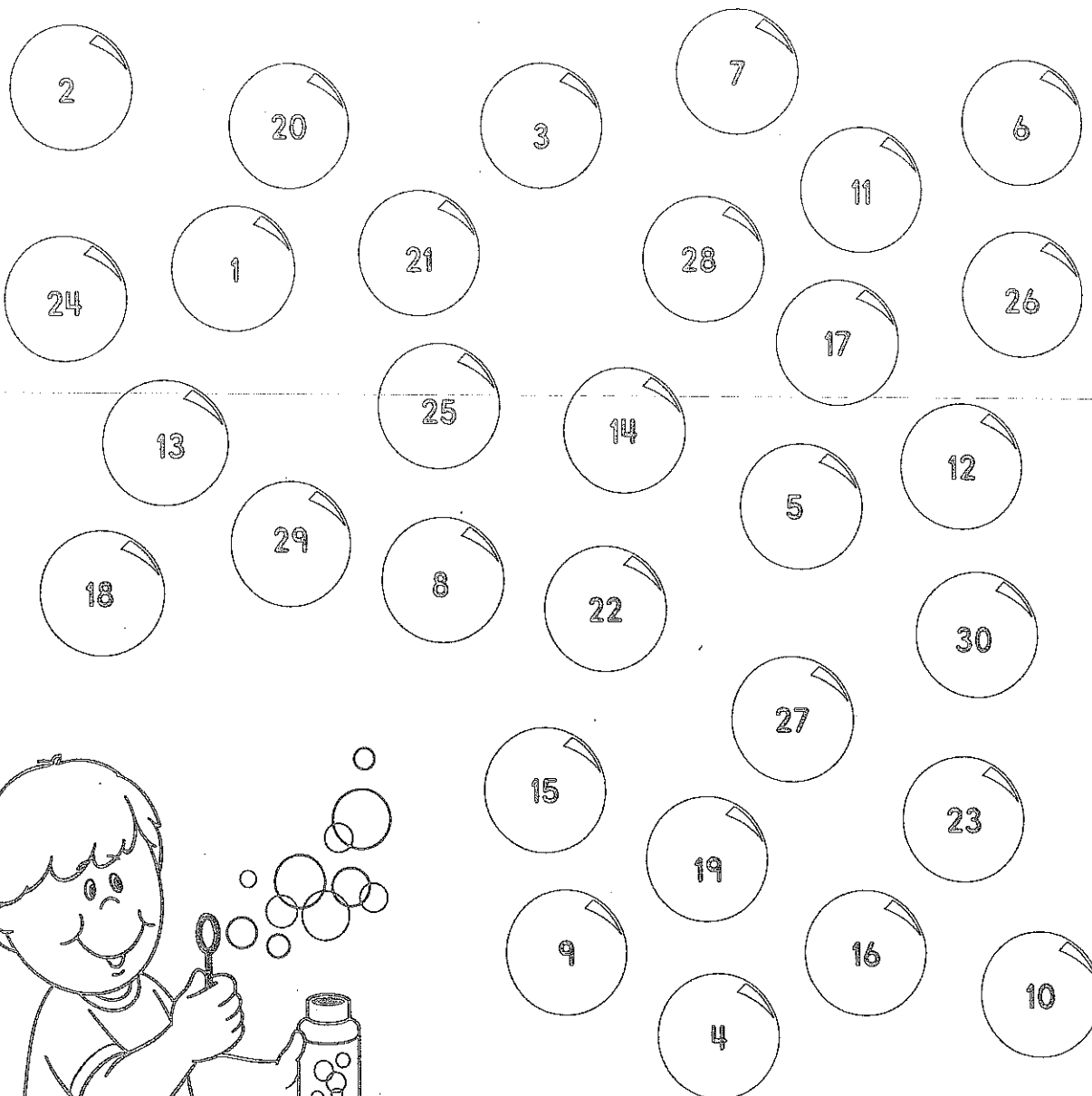
10. According to the story, the three-toed sloth often lives near villages. What do you think this tells you about the sloth? Explain why you think this way. Write a short paragraph on another sheet of paper. Use complete sentences.

Name _____

2.OA.3

Color the bubbles with odd numbers red. Color the bubbles with even numbers yellow.

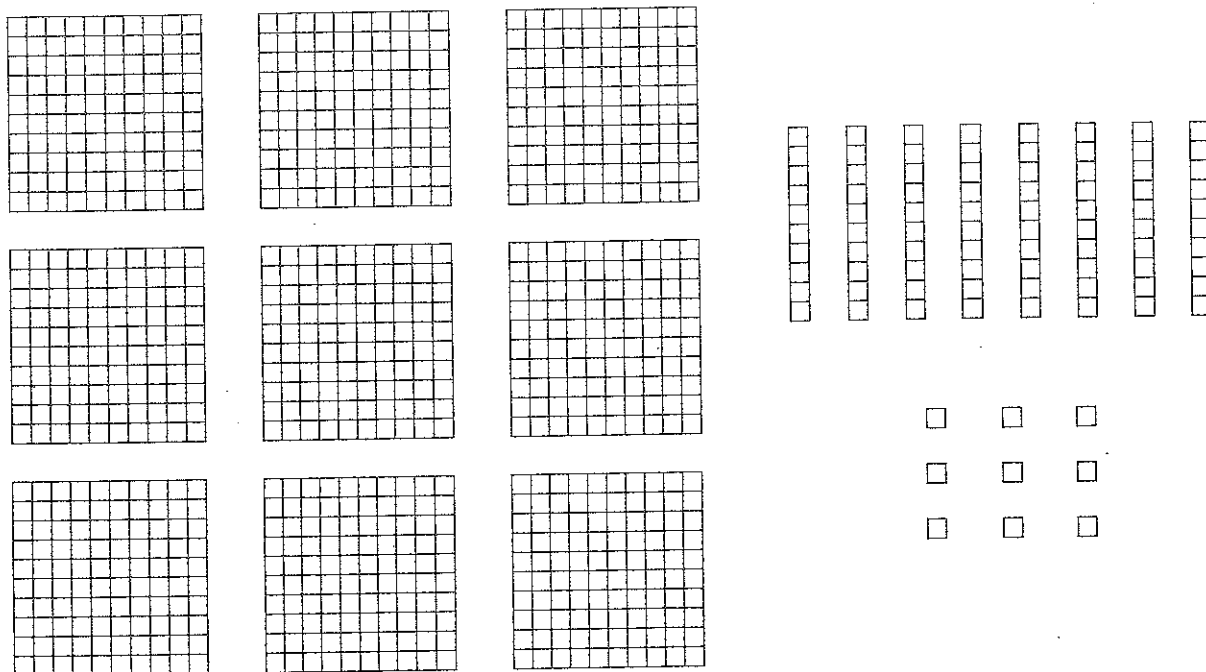
Even numbers are 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on.
Odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, and so on.



☐ I can tell if a number is odd or even.

Name _____

2.NBT.1



Write how many hundreds, tens, and ones.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | 129 | <u>1</u> hundred | <u>2</u> tens | <u>9</u> ones |
| 2. | 936 | _____ hundreds | _____ tens | _____ ones |
| 3. | 462 | _____ hundreds | _____ tens | _____ ones |
| 4. | 248 | _____ hundreds | _____ tens | _____ ones |
| 5. | 320 | _____ hundreds | _____ tens | _____ ones |
| 6. | 863 | _____ hundreds | _____ tens | _____ ones |

Write the number.

7. 2 hundreds, 6 tens, 4 ones is the same as 264.
8. 7 hundreds, 8 tens, 2 ones is the same as _____.
9. 9 hundreds, 1 ten, 4 ones is the same as _____.
10. 1 hundred, 5 tens, 3 ones is the same as _____.
11. 3 hundreds, 0 tens, 5 ones is the same as _____.
12. 3 hundreds, 7 tens, 6 ones is the same as _____.

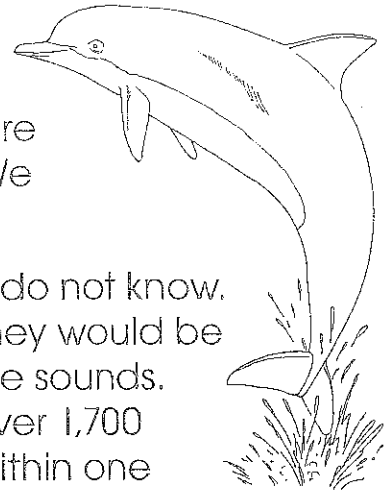
☐ I know that three-digit numbers are made up of hundreds, tens, and ones.

Inclement Weather Packet

Day 3		
Activity Title	Instructions for Student/Parent	Date completed
Reading homework	Read <u>Talk to Me</u> and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Draw a line from the picture to the number it represents.	Date completed
		Student Score
Math Homework	Count by 5s, 10s, or 100s. Write the missing numbers on the lines.	Date completed
		Student Score

Talk to Me

We are mammals. The bottlenose dolphin is a mammal too. We breathe air. The dolphin does too. We live in groups. The dolphin does too. Our groups are called families. The dolphin's family is called a pod. We use language. We can talk. Can dolphins talk too?



Do dolphins have their own language? Scientists do not know. If dolphins did, they would have "words" for things. They would be able to tell each other whole thoughts. Dolphins make sounds. We can hear these noises. Scientists have counted over 1,700 different dolphin sounds. These sounds were made within one group of dolphins.

Every bottlenose dolphin can whistle. Each whistle is different. Scientists think a dolphin's whistle is like a name. They call this a signature whistle. What does a signature whistle tell other dolphins? Maybe something like this: "I am me, from this pod. Right now, I am happy (or sad or scared)."

Dolphins use many other sounds too. They make a buzzing noise. They make sounds like a yell or scream. They even make a noise that sounds like a motorbike. We make sounds using our mouths. A dolphin makes sounds using its blowhole. A blowhole is a hole on top of the dolphin's head.

Bottlenose dolphins "talk" in other ways too. They do not just use sound. They use their bodies. They kick with their tails. They roll their eyes. They brush against other dolphins. Sometimes, two dolphins swim side by side. Then, they touch fins. It seems as if they are holding hands.

Scientists hope to learn more about dolphins. Why? They want to discover if the bottlenose dolphin has a real language! Then, scientists will be able to answer the question: "Can dolphins talk?"

mammal: a warm-blooded animal with bones and hair or fur

bottlenose dolphin: a smart, long-nosed whale with teeth

language: communication through sound or symbols

fin: a part of an animal used to help it swim

Name _____

DIFFERENTIATED READING FOR COMPREHENSION

Talk to Me

Answer the questions.

1. Bottlenose dolphins do not just make sounds. They "talk" in other ways too. What is a possible name for this way of talking?
A. motorbike speech B. body language
C. mind reading D. swim talk
2. Which definition of *pod* is used in the story?
A. common term for a group of offices B. a seed and its covering
C. a family group D. none of the above
3. According to the story, what do you think is the main difference between animal sounds and a language?
A. All animals that make sound have a language.
B. Language means more than a series of calls or cries.
C. Language means that each animal has its own call.
D. Animals like dolphins definitely have a language.
4. What do you think the author's main purpose was in writing this story?
Write your answer in one or two complete sentences.

5. Which of the following dolphin sounds is not listed in the story?
A. whistle B. yell C. motorbike sound D. bark

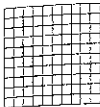
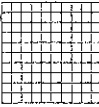


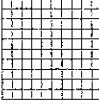
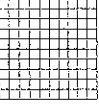

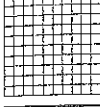
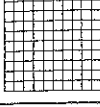
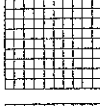
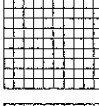
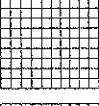
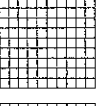
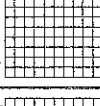
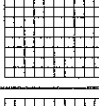
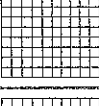


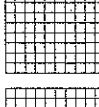
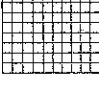
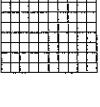

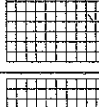












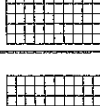



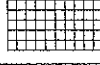
Write T for true or F for false.

6. _____ Dolphins use their mouths to make their calls.
7. _____ Sometimes dolphins touch fins as they swim.
8. _____ Dolphins are fish.
9. _____ Scientists have heard about 20 different dolphin sounds.
10. Describe two ways that the bottlenose dolphin uses its body to talk.
Write your answer in complete sentences on another sheet of paper.
Show your answer to your teacher. Revise your work if necessary.

Name _____

2.NBT.1b

Draw a line to match each number with its picture.

100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900

☐ I know that there are one to nine hundreds in the numbers 100 to 900.

Name _____

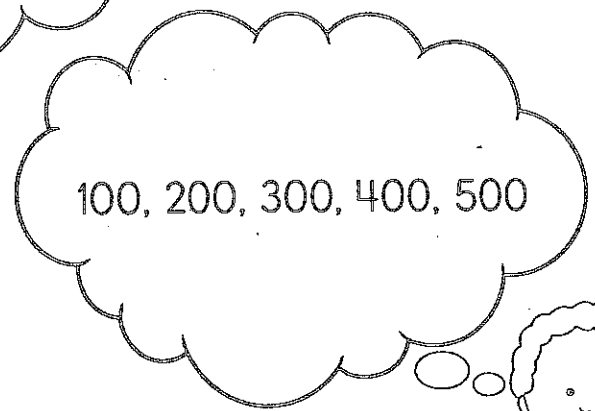
2.NBT.2

Count by 5s, 10s, or 100s. Write the missing numbers on the lines.

1. 5 10 _____ 20 25 _____ 35 40 _____ 50 55
2. 160 _____ 170 175 _____ 185 _____ 200 _____
3. 300 310 _____ _____ 340 350 _____ _____ 380 _____
4. 10 _____ _____ _____ 50 _____ _____ _____ 90 _____
5. 450 _____ 460 _____ 470 _____ 480 _____ 490 _____ 500
6. 100 200 _____ _____ 500 600 _____ _____ 900 1,000
7. 110 115 _____ _____ 130 135 _____ _____ 150 _____
8. 640 _____ 660 _____ 680 _____ 700 _____ 720 _____ 740
9. 230 _____ 240 _____ 250 _____ 260 _____ 270 _____ 280
10. 0 100 _____ 300 _____ _____ 600 _____ 800 _____



10, 20, 30, 40, 50



100, 200, 300, 400, 500

☐ I can count by 5s, 10s, and 100s within 1,000.

Inclement Weather Packet

Day 4		
Activity Title	Instructions for Student/Parent	Date completed
Reading homework	Read <u>Honest Abe's Return</u> and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Follow the pattern by adding 10 or 100.	Date completed
		Student Score
Math Homework	Follow the pattern by subtracting 10 or 100.	Date completed
		Student Score

Day 4

WILSON

Honest Abe's Return

Do ghosts frighten you? Try sleeping at the **White House**. You may end up terrified! This famous American house seems to be haunted. Who is the White House's most famous ghost? It's President **Abraham Lincoln**!

White House workers say they have seen Lincoln's ghost many times. One man said he saw Lincoln sitting outside of a room that had been his office. Workers say they have seen doors close by themselves. Lights turn on by themselves. Some workers think this could be Lincoln's ghost at work.

Many important people visit the White House. Some also say that they have seen this ghost. Lincoln's office has been converted into a bedroom. It is called the "Lincoln Bedroom." This is where the ghost is seen the most.

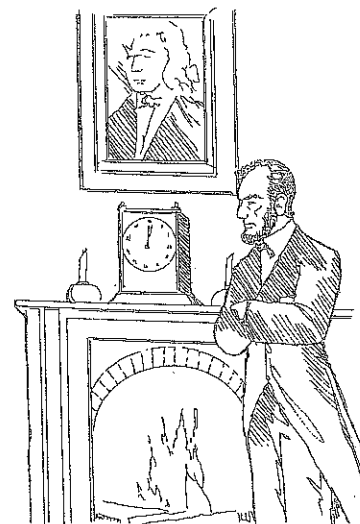
Queen Wilhelmina of the **Netherlands** once stayed in the White House. She heard a knock at the door. Lincoln's ghost was there! She **fainted**.

Winston Churchill was a famous British leader. He also said he saw the ghost. Churchill was visiting the White House. He walked into the Lincoln Bedroom to find Lincoln standing inside!

One First Lady, Grace Coolidge, said that she saw Lincoln there too. He was looking out the window. Mrs. Coolidge thought he looked sad.

Animals may have seen this ghost. President Reagan's dog stopped at the door to the Lincoln Bedroom. Then, it barked. It did not even go inside!

A White House website talks about Lincoln's ghost. People tell ghost stories. These people all say that they have seen President Lincoln . . . more than 100 years after his death.



White House: the home of the president of the United States

Abraham Lincoln: the 16th president of the United States (1861-1865)

The Netherlands: a country in northwestern Europe, also called Holland

faint: to pass out, sometimes from fear or shock

Name _____

GRADE 4 • UNIT 1 • WEEK 1

Honest Abe's Return

Answer the questions.

1. Grace Coolidge was a First Lady. What is a *First Lady*?

- A. a female president
- B. the first woman who lived in the White House
- C. the wife of a president
- D. the daughter of a president

2. The ghost of President Lincoln is said to haunt

- A. the White House.
- B. his former office.
- C. the Lincoln Bedroom.
- D. all of the above

Match each word to its synonym.

3. _____ scare

A. tales

4. _____ seems

B. frighten

5. _____ stories

C. appears

6. Which of the following is not in the story?

- A. how Abraham Lincoln died
- B. where Winston Churchill said he saw the ghost
- C. how President Reagan's dog acted outside the Lincoln Bedroom
- D. which First Lady thought she saw the ghost

7. Which of the following best states the main idea of the story?

- A. Many people have told stories about seeing the ghost of Lincoln in the White House.
- B. The queen of the Netherlands fainted when she thought she saw the ghost.
- C. Dogs do not like ghosts.
- D. Lincoln ghost stories may or may not be true.

8. Look at the sentence. Circle *do* or *do not*. Then, write the reason for your answer in the form of a letter to a friend on another sheet of paper. Use complete sentences in your paragraph. Remember to use correct greeting and closing punctuation.

I (do, do not) believe in ghosts.

Name _____

2.NBT.8

Add by 10 or 100.

1. $+10$ 3 13 23 _____

2. $+10$ 8 18 28 _____

3. $+10$ 26 36 _____

4. $+10$ 349 359 _____

5. $+10$ 805 _____

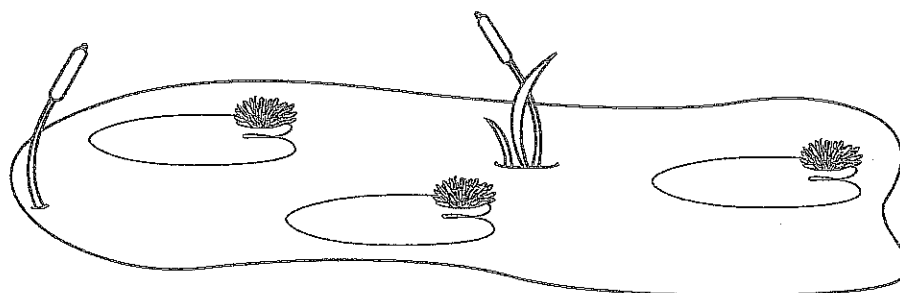
6. $+100$ 192 292 392 _____

7. $+100$ 119 219 _____

8. $+100$ 188 _____

9. $+100$ 121 _____

10. $+100$ 152 _____



☐ I can mentally add or subtract 10 or 100 to or from a number 100 to 900.

Name _____

2.NBT.8

Subtract by 10 or 100.

1. -10 192 182 172 _____

2. -10 719 709 699 _____

3. -10 588 578 _____

4. -10 421 411 _____

5. -10 252 _____

6. -100 903 803 703 _____

7. -100 928 828 _____

8. -100 986 886 _____

9. -100 949 _____

10. -100 905 _____



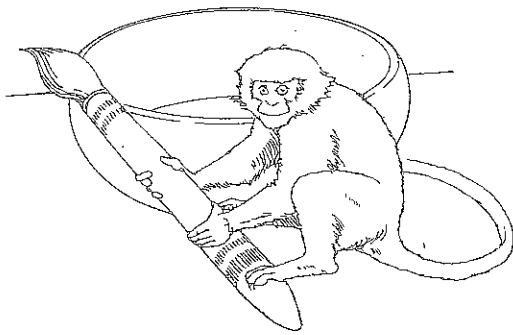
☐ I can mentally add or subtract 10 or 100 to or from a number 100 to 900.

Inclement Weather Packet

Day 5		
Activity Title	Instructions for Student/Parent	Date completed
Reading homework	Read <u>The Ink Monkey</u> and answer the questions that are following the text.	
		Student Score
Math Homework	Answer each box based on what is being asked.	Date completed
		Student Score

The Ink Monkey

There are many Chinese stories about monkeys. The stories are from long ago. Some monkeys were very small. One weighed just seven ounces (198.45 g). These monkeys were also smart. They were so smart that people trained them. This is one of the stories.



*Years ago, there lived a man named Zhu Xi. He was a famous **thinker**. He had a tiny "ink monkey" for a pet. It sat on his desk. It handed him pens. It helped him make ink.*

How could a monkey sleep in a paintbrush pot? That was so small! How could a monkey learn to make ink? That was so smart! It was just a story! It had to be fiction!

In 2000, an American **scientist** discovered some bones. They were from a very old monkey. The bones were found in China. This monkey was small, like a mouse. Some foot bones were as tiny as a **grain** of rice! The scientist, Dan Gebo, says that this monkey may be a missing link. A missing link is important. It is an animal that can tell us more about how humans **evolved**. Gebo calls his find "the dawn monkey."

Is the dawn monkey related to the ink monkey? Is the dawn monkey its ancestor? The dawn monkey is very small. It is much smaller than we thought monkeys could be. So, we know that a tiny Chinese monkey did exist. Could this be related to Zhu Xi's pet?

After Dr. Gebo's discovery came another surprise. The Chinese said that they had found a living ink monkey! It was found in a forest. Zhu Xi once lived near this very forest! But, the Chinese have not said anything more.

thinker: someone who spends a lot of time thinking, or meditating

scientist: someone who studies science

grain: a small seed or tiny single piece

evolve: to change very slowly

Name _____

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The Ink Monkey

Answer the questions.

Match each word to its antonym.

1. _____ tiny

A. dead

2. _____ discovered

B. took

3. _____ living

C. huge

4. _____ handed

D. unknown

5. The "ink monkey" was the pet of

A. Dan Gebo.

B. Li Xi.

C. the dawn monkey.

D. Zhu Xi.

6. In the old Chinese story of the ink monkey, the monkey learns how to make ink. The author uses the phrase "*It had to be fiction!*" to describe this story. What is another way of saying this?

A. It had to be a discovery.

B. It had to be just a story.

C. It had to be true.

D. It had to be factual.

7. An animal that helps us understand how humans grew and evolved is called a _____.

8. Two different people are named in this story. Who are they, and what did they do? Write your answers in complete sentences on another sheet of paper. Please use correct capitalization and punctuation.

9. The "dawn monkey" was the size of

A. a grain of rice.

B. a squirrel.

C. a mouse.

D. a pen.

10. Do you believe there was an ink monkey, or do you think the story is fiction? Why do you think so? Type a short paragraph into a computer. Use complete sentences. Then, share your work with a friend. How does your work compare with your friend's writing?

Name _____

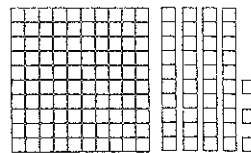
Day 1

Jarvis has 1 dime and 3 nickels. Draw another way to show how much money Jarvis has.

$$24 + 10 + 32 =$$

The tennis club starts its season with 25 tennis balls. During the first week of practice, 16 balls were lost. How many tennis balls are left?

Look at the base ten blocks. Write the number shown.



Day 2

Draw base ten blocks to show 320.

$$48 - 24 =$$

Add mentally.

$$545 + 100 =$$

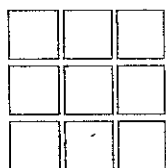
Count by 100s.

$$515, 615, 715,$$

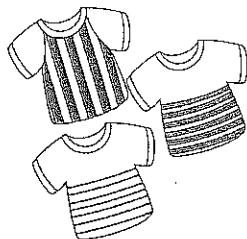
$$350 + 10 =$$

Day 3

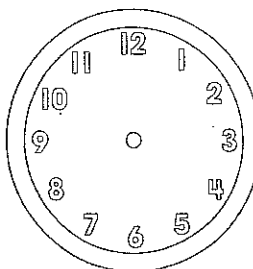
Write an addition equation for the array.



Circle the T-shirt that has an even number of black stripes on it.



Draw the hands on the clock to show 11:30.



Write $<$, $>$, or $=$ to make the statements true.

$$47 \bigcirc 37$$

$$105 \bigcirc 115$$

$$57 \bigcirc 75$$

Day 4

A chef cracked 19 eggs. A few minutes later, he cracked an additional 3 eggs. How many eggs did the chef crack in all? _____

$$55 + 22 =$$

Patrick has 2 quarters and 7 pennies. How much money does Patrick have? _____

$$7 + 5 =$$

$$4 + 4 =$$

$$9 + 6 =$$

