Distance Learning
Week 3

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Morning Work	❏ Week 17: Day 1	❏ Week 17: Day 2	❏ Week 17: Day 3	❏ Week 17: Day 4	❏ Week 17: Assessment
Reading	❏ Read 20 minutes ❏ Complete Reading: ReadWorks: *Panning for History* handout or digitally using Readworks.org	❏ Read 20 minutes ❏ Answer multiple choice questions on *Panning for History* handout or on Readworks.org	❏ Read 20 minutes ❏ Write short answer to questions on *Panning for History* handout or on Readworks.org	❏ Read 20 minutes ❏ Use the two vocabulary words from the story. Complete the Frayer Model graphic organizer on paper or on Classkick.com	❏ Read 20 minutes ❏ Complete Weekly Reading Log handwritten **or** digitally using Classkick.com
Informational Writing **How did the discovery of gold by John Sutter effect California?** Use this prompt for Tuesday – Friday writing assignment.	**Finding Text Evidence** ❏ Read the **Fourth of July** text ❏ Complete the worksheet by underlining text evidence in the article that answers each question (use color coding) ❏ Properly cite the evidence for each question using the **Let's Cite Text Evidence** sentence starters	**ACES Graphic Organizer** Use the article about "Panning" to answer the prompt ❏ **Answer** the prompt (create a TOPIC sentence) ❏ **Cite** the source (2-3 pieces of evidence) to support your topic sentence ❏ **Explain** the evidence ❏ **Summarize** your answer (restate the question)	**Rough Draft** ❏ Write a rough draft on paper or on Office 365 ❏ Use organizer to help your put your sentences in order	**Edit Your Paper** ❏ Use **ACES** checklist to make sure you have checked off each part of your essay	**Final Draft** ❏ Write your final on paper or on Office 365 ❏ Use **ACES** checklist to make sure you have checked off each part
Math	**Geometry** ❏ Review Geometric Figures notes ❏ Complete problems 77-91	**Geometry** ❏ Use the **Triangles** and **Shapes** notes to finish your project ❏ Complete **Geotown** project	**Simplify Fractions** ❏ Review the **Simplifying Fractions** notes ❏ Complete problems 60-67	**Compare Fractions** ❏ Review the **Comparing Fractions** notes ❏ Complete problems 68-76	**Free Choice Day** My Math pages of your choice, review multiplication facts, **OR** KHAN ACADEMY https://www.khanacademy.org/mission/cc-fourth-grade-math/task/5071690918936576

Day 1 The movie theater had 352 people in it. If the people split into 8 even groups to watch different movies, how many people will watch each movie?	543,286 + 215,740 =	Write the equation. During the year, Myong travels 5,678 miles by airplane. He travels twice as many miles by train. How many miles does Myong travel by train?	**Day 2** Jacob and Dustin collected 245 cans for the school can drive. They gave 55 cans to Dustin's little sister for her class to get credit. How many cans does this leave for the boys' class?
Write the number in expanded form. seven hundred twenty-one thousand nine hundred four	The perimeter of a rectangle is 222 millimeters. If the length of the rectangle is 60 millimeters, what is the width of the rectangle?	700,000 ÷ 70,000 =	1,002 ÷ 2 =
Day 3 Rudy has 10 white seashells, 23 pink seashells, and 21 brown seashells. If he divides his seashells equally between 3 friends, how many seashells will each friend get?	Round 213,548 to the nearest hundred thousand.	The area of a rectangle is 1,035 square centimeters. If the length of the rectangle is 3 centimeters, what is the width of the rectangle?	**Day 4** Write <, >, or = to make the statement true. 94,306 ◯ 94,360
Determine the 30th shape in the pattern. ☆⬡△▢	89 × 55 =	List the factors of 75. Is this number prime or composite?	2,002 × 4 =

Let's Cite Text Evidence

In paragraph _____, the author wrote, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

The author explained, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

For example, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

I think _____ because the author said, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

According to the information provided in ___(TITLE GOES HERE)_____, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

Based on ___(TITLE GOES HERE)_____, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

In the story, ___(TITLE GOES HERE)_____ , the author stated, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

I agree with the author of ___(TITLE GOES HERE)_____ when he/she wrote, "ADD QUOTE HERE."

Let's Explain the citations

This explains that…..

Based on what the author says, I know…..

This statement means that…

As the author states, I agree that…

This clearly states that….

As you can see this shows that…

This quote shows that…

Fourth of July

The Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on July 4th , a date now celebrated as the birth of American independence. Thomas Jefferson was the main author of the Declaration of Independence, which outlined the intent of the thirteen colonies as they claimed their Independence from Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are considered the three essential founding documents of the United States.

On July 4, 1776, America declared its independence from Great Britain which was governed by the English Crown (the King or Queen of England) and the English Parliament. Every 4th of July people hold celebrations to remember the day the United States became a nation and to celebrate its birthday. Today many people celebrate July 4th just like it was celebrated on the 1st birthday of the United States. Many businesses are closed on July 4th so that people can enjoy the holiday. July 4th celebrations have lots of games for people to play, and food for people to eat. Many families have cookouts with food that lots of people like to eat.

Fireworks are a tradition on the 4th of July. This was a big event at the first 4th of July celebration in 1777. Today, in Washington, DC, the firework show lights up all the important places. Firework shows on the 4th of July are usually large events that can include as many as 5000 fireworks in one show. Sometimes people even set off their own fireworks. Sparklers are a fun and safe way to use fireworks at a family celebration. If you live in a place where people can set off their own fireworks remember to be extremely safe. Unfortunately, there are many accidents involving fireworks on July 4th.

Parades have also been a part of the July 4th celebration ever since our country's first birthday. In the early days, parades only included people in government or soldiers. Today, parades include many organizations and people from the cities the parades are held in. Parades are a fun way to celebrate the birth of our nation and the many people who call it home.

An odd tradition that has become famous on the 4th of July is a hot dog eating contest that is held on Coney Island in New York. It started as a small contest and now people from around the world come to Coney Island to see how many hot dogs they can eat in 10 minutes. It is also watched on television by millions of people.

The 4th of July, also called Independence Day, is the birthday celebration of the United States. It is the largest summer holiday and is enjoyed by many people. It is a time to have fun, relax, bar-b-que, watch fireworks, and enjoy a day with friends and family.

Citing Text Evidence

Underline evidence from the article to answer each question. Then cite the evidence properly.

1. What three documents helped form the United States? Underline this fact in RED.

_____

_____

_____

2. The United States declared independence from _____? Underline this fact in BLUE.

_____

_____

_____

3. What 4th of July tradition started with just a small group of people? Underline this fact in GREEN.

_____

_____

_____

Citing Text Evidence

4. What are two traditions that still happen today that also took place on the 1st 4th of July celebration? Underline this fact in ORANGE.

_____

_____

_____

5. Why is the 4th of July also called Independence Day? Underline this fact in PURPLE.

_____

_____

_____

6. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence and what did it include? Underline this fact in YELLOW.

_____

_____

_____

Panning for History

by Michael Stahl

The Young Scout troop went on a camping trip one weekend. The 12 boys and their patrol leader went into the woods close to their home city of Sacramento, located in the state of California, U.S.A. They had many activities planned. The boys were going to learn about pitching tents, cooking on a fire, wood carving, and, because there was a river close by, panning.

Panning is simple and has a long history. It has been used for centuries to find rocks, minerals, and riches in riverbeds. All a person has to do is dip a large pan into a river, allow water, dirt, and stones to collect in it, and then shake. The pan can either have tiny holes or lengthy slits that will allow the water to escape, while leaving the rocks behind. There is always a chance that one of these rocks might actually be very valuable. One might even be a golden nugget!

The patrol leader had brought along six pans for the fun learning experience, so the boys worked in pairs. For a time, the boys went through the panning process and looked closely at the rocks they found. As they dipped and shook, then dipped and shook their pans some more, their patrol leader explained to them that panning for gold was in part responsible for one of the most important times in American history. And though a lot of people found riches in California, the gold rush of the mid-1800s also destroyed one man's fortune. That man's name was John Sutter.

Sutter had traveled to America from his home country of Switzerland after having a lot of trouble making money there. He left his wife and children in Switzerland, while he moved around the western part of the U.S. hoping to find a way to earn money. After years of effort, his work finally paid off. He was granted land

in 1839 to form the colony of Nueva Helvetia, which means New Switzerland. This region is now known as the city of Sacramento. In the center of the colony in 1841, he was able to build "Sutter's Fort" as a trading center. Native Americans helped him build it, and he was able to give jobs to many people who were coming into the area from the eastern parts of the U.S. as well as some local Native Americans.

In 1847, Sutter was hoping to increase his wealth, and he began construction on a sawmill. A sawmill is a place where large tree trunks are cut down to make useful lumber. In January of 1848, the mill was almost complete when one of his workers came to him with a discovery that changed the United States forever. The worker, James W. Marshall, had found gold in a nearby river. He told Sutter, his boss, about it. Sutter felt that this discovery was actually a bad thing for him, and he was right.

Sutter and Marshall tried to keep the gold a secret, but people eventually found out. This affected Sutter because many of his workers just stopped working for him and began searching for gold. Then, thousands upon thousands of people from the eastern U.S., Mexico, and even Asia invaded the area, hoping to strike it rich. Many of these people were poor and desperate, so they were willing to make the long, dangerous trip to California from wherever they lived. A lot of them used the panning process in rivers to find gold because it was inexpensive and did not require large machines or explosives.

Many moved there in the year of 1849 and were then called '49ers. The nearby city of San Francisco grew tremendously, eventually becoming one of the biggest cities in the country. Roads were built so that people could get into the area. New laws were written, and, by September 1850, California was named the 31st state in the United States of America-one main reason being that so many people had moved there for gold.

Though some people struck it rich, Sutter was ruined. Nobody would work for him, and many people who came into the area stole from his farm and orchard. Soon, he would leave California and try his luck living in Pennsylvania.

None of the Young Scouts found any gold in the river during their camping trip. However, they heard quite a history lesson from their patrol leader about a really exciting time in history.

pan   pan

Definition

noun

1. an open, metal container for cooking or baking.

   You need a large frying pan to cook all those eggs.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. an open, shallow container, usu. made of metal, designed for cooking, baking, or other household uses.

2. any vessel that resembles such a container, in an industrial process or as part of a mechanical device.

3. a depression in the earth, either natural or man-made.

transitive verb

1. to wash (gravel, sand, or the like) in a pan to remove gold or other precious metals.

2. (informal) to criticize, as in a review.

intransitive verb

1. to wash gravel, sand, or the like in a pan to remove gold or other precious metals.

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

1. My dad poured the wet eggs into the **pan**. The eggs heated up.

2. So he used his hand to sweep the glass into the **pan**. "Ouch!" His cut his finger.

3. "I think I just remembered something my grandmother used to do." Mom pulled out a frying **pan** and a jug of vegetable oil. She poured the oil in the pan.

4. I had gotten burned on the stove before, yanking the handle on a **pan** of bacon and splashing some grease onto my fingers. Suddenly I couldn't move.

5. When students meet their goal for the month, they get a certificate for a personal **pan** pizza. "We're really proud of the program," says Leslie Tubbs, the director of Book It.

6. The **pan** can either have tiny holes or lengthy slits that will allow the water to escape, while leaving the rocks behind. There is always a chance that one of those rocks might actually be very valuable.

ruin   ru · in

Definition

verb

1. to destroy or damage something.

   A flood ruined the village.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. complete destruction or decay.

   It's not clear what caused the ruin of this ancient civilization.

   The earth's rain forests are facing ruin.

2. (usu. pl.) the product or condition of such destruction or decay.

   The dress was torn to ruins.

   The ruins of some of the buildings still remain.

   They found their home in ruins after the hurricane.

3. a complete downfall, as in health, or financial or social standing.

   These bad investments led to the company's ruin.

4. the cause of destruction or downfall.

   The scandal was the ruin of his political ambitions.

transitive verb

1. to cause the destruction of; wreck or devastate.

   The bad publicity ruined his career.

   The disease ruined the crops.

   The flood ruined their homes.

2. to cause the downfall or disgrace of.

3. to make unusable or unable to be enjoyed; spoil.

The ink stain ruined the dress.

The rowdy guests ruined the party.

intransitive verb

1. to be wrecked; fall into ruins.

2. to suffer a downfall; come to ruin.

Spanish cognate

ruina: The Spanish word *ruina* means ruin.

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

1. Tornadoes**ruin** whatever is in their path. They can destroy houses and other buildings.

2. Do construction sounds **ruin** your day? Unpleasant human-made sounds are noise pollution, which comes from many sources.

3. It is dark so that light doesn't **ruin** the negatives. Photography makes our lives richer in many ways.

4. Hannah didn't let the butterflies in her stomach **ruin** her first figure skating competition. Instead, she ignored them and focused on her skating.

5. Emily didn't think it was possible for Rick to **ruin** her party if he wasn't allowed out of the basement. She hadn't counted on a remote control.

6. He knows the boys are trying to make him mad so that they'll have an excuse to **ruin** his car. "I'm sorry you feel that way," Tommy says.

7. The bad news shifted focus away from the woes of the big U.S. automakers (Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors), all three of which had recently skirted financial **ruin**. Toyota subsequently conducted a study of unintended acceleration in its vehicles.

8. I've read so many descriptions in newspapers of the **ruin** and desolation caused in this war.

Definition	Your OWN definition
Picture	Sentence

Definition	Your OWN definition
Picture	Sentence
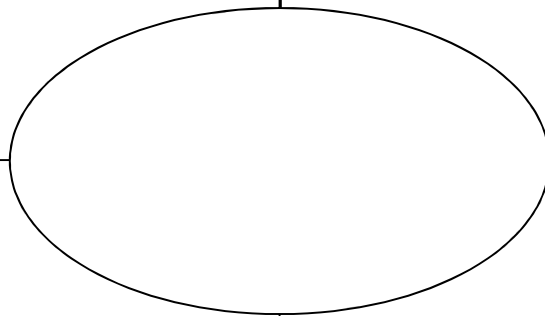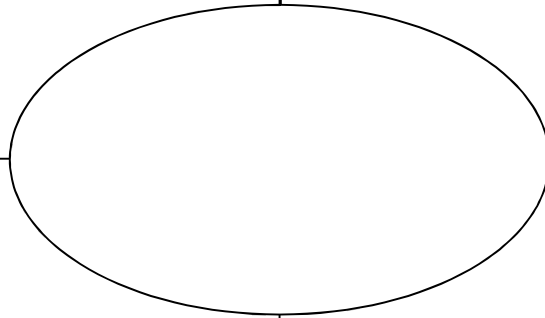
Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. On their camping trip, the Young Scouts learned the history of what?

    A. panning

    B. fishing

    C. pitching tents

    D. wood carving

2. What problem did Sutter first face after gold was discovered in a nearby river?

    A. He was no longer able to use the river for his sawmill.

    B. The Native Americans would not let him pan for gold in their territory.

    C. His workers stopped working for him and looked for gold instead.

    D. Sutter's Fort was damaged by explosives that the gold hunters brought.

3. Panning for gold is a simple and inexpensive process. What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

    A. Many of the people who came looking for gold were poor and desperate.

    B. Panning does not require large machines or explosives, just a pan.

    C. The many people who moved to California in 1849 were later called the '49ers.

    D. Because of the gold rush, the nearby city of San Francisco grew tremendously.

4. Why was panning for gold in part responsible for one of the most important times in American history?

    A. The increased pan sales created a lot of profit for the United States.

    B. Panning for gold taught many Young Scouts a valuable lesson.

    C. Panning in rivers helped clean waste from the water across the country.

    D. Panning for gold gave many people the opportunity to change their fortunes.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

    A. a Young Scout camping trip at the beach

    B. the California gold rush and its effects

    C. how John Sutter made his fortune panning for gold

    D. Sutter's Fort and the people who worked there

6. Read the following sentences: "Though some people struck it rich, Sutter was **ruined**. Nobody would work for him, and many people who came into the area stole from his farm and orchard. Soon, he would leave California and try his luck living in Pennsylvania."

What does the word "**ruined**" suggest about Sutter?

    A. He was in financial trouble.

    B. He was killed.

    C. He was messy.

    D. He was scared.

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

The gold rush of the mid-1800s made many people rich, _____ it destroyed John Sutter's fortune.

    A. so

    B. after

    C. such as

    D. but

8. Who were the '49ers?

9. Describe the effects of the gold rush on Sutter's Fort.

10. Explain whether the California gold rush was a good or a bad thing. Use details from the passage to support your answer.
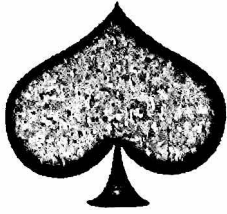
♠ The ACE Writing Strategy

<u>Answer</u> the question

- Answer the question completely
- Use key words from the question in your answer
- This is your claim

<u>Cite</u> evidence from the text

- Use clear, specific examples from the text that support your claim
- Refer, provide, describe, define
- Use quotations when citing exact words / phrases

<u>Explain</u>

- Explain the connection between your evidence and your claim
- Extend and elaborate the support for the example
- Answer the question "So what?"

ACE the Answer, Superstar

? Write the question

A (Restate the question and) Answer
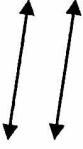
C₁ Cite

E₁ Evidence

C₂ Cite
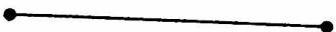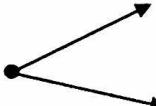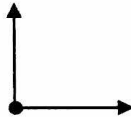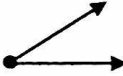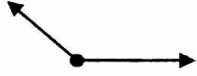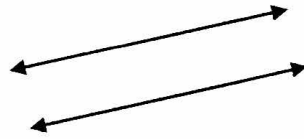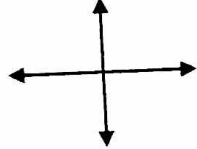
E₂ Evidence
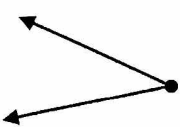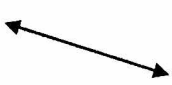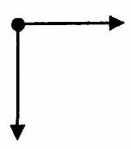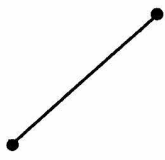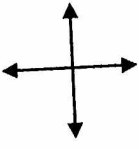
★ Analyze (Summarize your ANSWER)

Geometric Figures

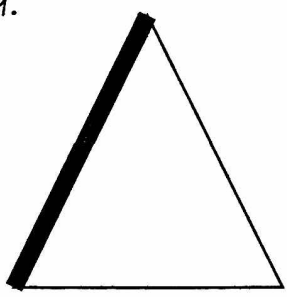|	
<u>Point</u>: a location	•
<u>Line</u>: a straight line made up of points that extends forever in both directions	
<u>Line Segment</u>: a part of a line with two endpoints	
<u>Ray</u>: a part of a line with one endpoint that extends forever in one direction	
<u>Angle</u>: two rays with a common endpoint	
<u>Right Angle</u>: an angle with a measure of 90°	
<u>Acute Angle</u>: an angle with a measure less than 90°	
<u>Obtuse Angle</u>: an angle with a measure greater than 90°	
<u>Parallel Lines</u>: lines that never meet and are always the same distance apart	
<u>Perpendicular Lines</u>: lines that form right angles where they cross	
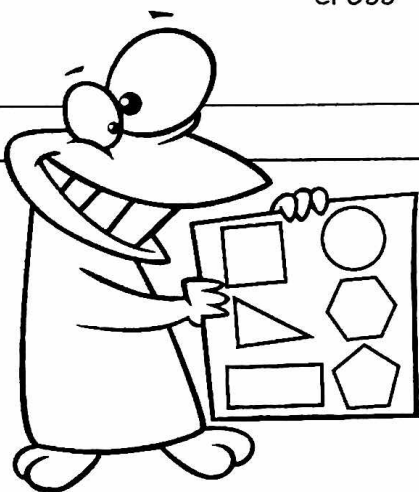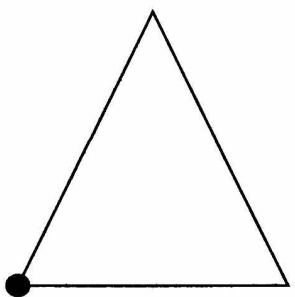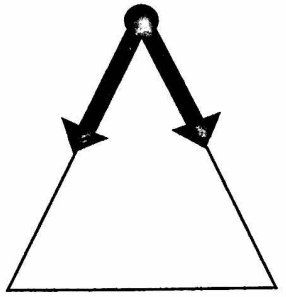
Identify each geometric figure.

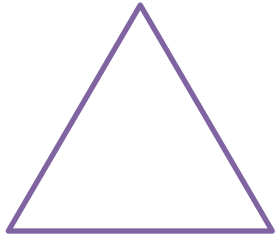|			
77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.

Draw your own example of each geometric figure.

85. obtuse angle	86. ray	87. acute angle	88. parallel lines

Use a geometry term to identify the bold part of each triangle.

89.	90.	91.

Triangles can be classified by their **sides**.

Equilateral Triangle	Isosceles Triangle	Scalene Triangle
3 sides that are congruent	At least 2 sides that are congruent	None of the sides are congruent
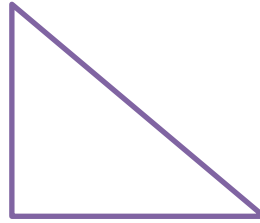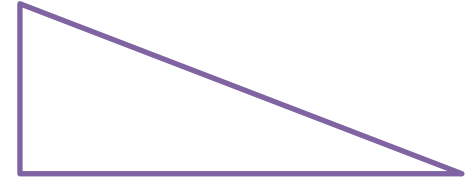
Triangles can also be classified by their **angles**.

Acute Triangle	Right Triangle	Obtuse Triangle
All 3 angles are acute angles (less than 90°)	1 angle that is a right angle (90°)	1 angle that is an obtuse angle (greater than 90°)
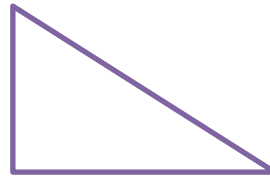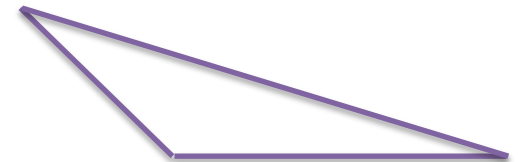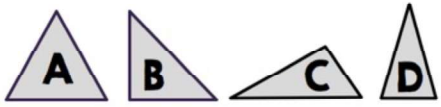
MEET THE POLYGON FAMILY

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                                    │
        ┌───────────────────────────┼───────────────────────────┐
   ┌─────────┐                 ┌──────────┐              ┌──────────────┐
   │ Triangle│                 │Quadrilateral│           │More Relatives│
   │ Family  │                 │  Family  │              │of the Polygon│
   └─────────┘                 └──────────┘              │   Family     │
                                                         └──────────────┘
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Triangle Family: A, B, C, D

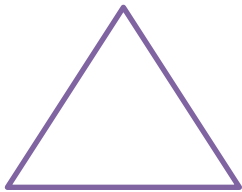Quadrilateral Family: E, H, J, F, I, G

More Relatives of the Polygon Family: K, L, M, N, P
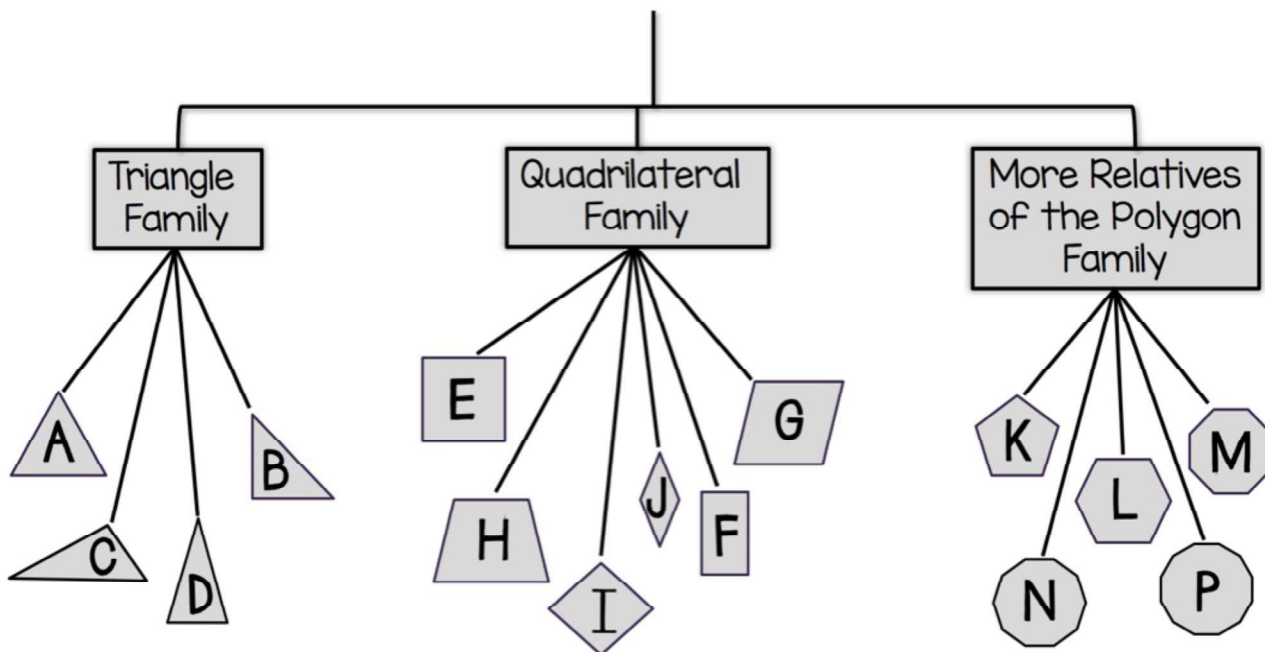
Triangle Family	Equilateral Triangle: A Isosceles Triangle: D Right Triangle: B Scalene Triangle: C	A B C D
Quadrilateral Family	Parallelogram: E, F, G, I, J Rectangle: E, F Rhombus: G, I, J Square: E Trapezoid: H	E F G H I J
Other Relatives (not all pictured)	Decagon: N = 10 sides Dodecagon: P = 11 sides Hexagon: L = 6 sides Octagon: M = 8 sides Pentagon: K = 5 sides	K L M N P

Name _____

Create your own GEOTOWN

Objective: A Geotown is a town that created completely out of geometric figures! You will create a make-believe town from geometric figures we've learned about. Your town will have many features of a real town. You may hand-draw your Geotown on paper **OR** create it in Microsoft Word or PowerPoint.

Name of your Geotown: _____

Features your town MUST have: (check each one off as you include it)

_____ a school	_____ a post office	_____ a bank
_____ a public park	_____ a grocery store	_____ a fire station
_____ a police station	_____ a hospital	_____ houses
_____ a compass rose	_____ streets	_____ a gas station
_____ your favorite store	_____ a restaurant	_____ an airport

Geometric figures your town MUST have: (check each one off as you include it)

_____ an equilateral triangle	_____ an isosceles triangle
_____ a scalene triangle	_____ an obtuse triangle
_____ a rhombus	_____ a pentagon
_____ a hexagon	_____ a heptagon (7 sides)
_____ 1 pair of parallel streets	_____ an octagon
_____ 1 pair of perpendicular streets	_____ a nonagon (9 sides)
_____ 1 pair of intersecting streets	_____ a decagon (10 sides)
_____ a trapezoid	_____ a parallelogram
_____ a square	_____ a rectangle

Be sure you: (check each one off as you include it)

_____ label each building/feature in your town

_____ name the streets in your town

_____ make your GeoTown realistic and colorful (crayons, markers, pencils)

_____ include a compass rose in one corner of your map

_____ write neatly and with a dark pen or marker (if you hand-drew your map)

GeoTown Project Example

Below is an example of creating your own GeoTown.

Remember to label each building and street and to color your map. Neatness counts. You can draw it on paper, take a picture, and post it or email it to your teacher. You may use Microsoft Word or PowerPoint to make and label you

Simplifying Fractions

1. Divide the numerator and denominator by a common factor.

2. Repeat until the only common factor of the numerator and denominator is 1.

ex: simplify $\frac{10}{12}$

you can divide both 10 and 12 by 2

$$\frac{10}{12} \begin{array}{c} \div 2 \\ = \\ \div 2 \end{array} \boxed{\frac{5}{6}}$$

the only number you can divide both 5 and 6 by is 1, so you are done!

Comparing Fractions

1. Find a common denominator for the fractions by finding a common multiple of the two denominators.

2. For each fraction, determine what you multiplied the denominator by to get that common denominator, and then multiply the numerator by that same number.

3. Now that the fractions are rewritten with common denominators, compare the two fractions. The fraction with the larger numerator is greater.

4. Use the appropriate symbol to compare the fractions.
    <: less than,   >: greater than,   =: equal to

ex: compare: $\frac{3}{4} \bigcirc \frac{5}{6}$

12 is a multiple of both 4 and 6

$$\frac{3}{4} \begin{array}{c} \times 3 \\ = \\ \times 3 \end{array} \frac{9}{12} \qquad \frac{5}{6} \begin{array}{c} \times 2 \\ = \\ \times 2 \end{array} \frac{10}{12}$$

$$\frac{9}{12} \ \textcircled{<} \ \frac{10}{12}$$

9 is smaller than 10, so the 1st fraction is LESS THAN the 2nd fraction
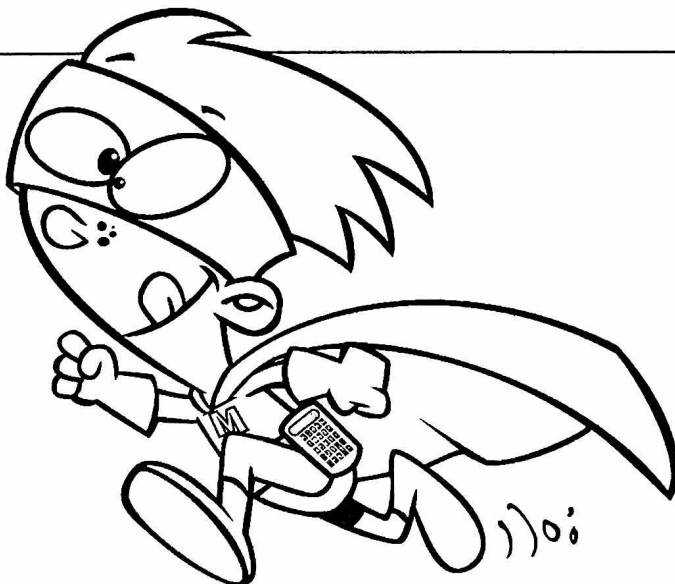
Simplify each fraction.

60. $\frac{9}{12}$	61. $\frac{6}{8}$	62. $\frac{6}{15}$	63. $\frac{4}{8}$
64. $\frac{8}{24}$	65. $\frac{3}{12}$	66. $\frac{2}{10}$	67. $\frac{10}{30}$

Compare each pair of fractions using <, >, or = by renaming them with a common denominator.

68. $\frac{3}{5}$ ◯ $\frac{2}{10}$	69. $\frac{1}{4}$ ◯ $\frac{1}{6}$	70. $\frac{3}{5}$ ◯ $\frac{7}{10}$
71. $\frac{1}{2}$ ◯ $\frac{4}{8}$	72. $\frac{1}{5}$ ◯ $\frac{4}{15}$	73. $\frac{2}{9}$ ◯ $\frac{1}{3}$
74. $\frac{7}{8}$ ◯ $\frac{3}{4}$	75. $\frac{3}{9}$ ◯ $\frac{2}{6}$	76. $\frac{1}{2}$ ◯ $\frac{1}{3}$

1. $4,012 \div 2 =$	2. The area of a rectangle is 6,384 square yards. If the width of the rectangle is 7 yards, what is the length of the rectangle?
3. The movie theater donated 648 tickets to 9 schools. If the movie theater donated the same number of tickets to each school, how many tickets did each school receive?	4. $35 \times 96 =$
5. $49,320 + 36,249 =$	6. Round 743,214 to the nearest ten thousand.
7. A blue whale traveled 495 feet the first time it was sighted. The second time it was sighted, the blue whale had traveled 6 times as far as the first time. How far did the blue whale travel altogether?	8. $6,567 \times 3 =$
9. The perimeter of a rectangle is 154 feet. The length of the rectangle is 55 feet. What is the width of the rectangle?	10. Write the equation. Mrs. Chung has 33 students in her fourth-grade class. Her students are making collages on Friday, so she brings in 5 magazines for each student. How many magazines does Mrs. Chung bring to class?

4.OA.1, 4.OA.2, 4.OA.3, 4.NBT.3, 4.NBT.4, 4.NBT.5, 4.NBT.6, 4.MD.3

Weekly Reading Log

(Only do this once at end of each week)

Date:_____

Title:_____   Author_____

Starting Page_____   Ending Page_____

Summary of What you read (Make sure to write in complete sentences)

How does the story make you feel?   What information is new to you? What information is confusing? What new words did you learn? Are you enjoying what you read? Why or why not?

_____

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ACES Checklist

Answer the question (Topic Sentence)   _____

Cite Source #1 (Evidence)   _____

Example #1   _____

Cite Source #2 (Evidence)   _____

Example #2   _____

Cite Source #3 (Evidence)   _____

Example #3   _____

Summary (Restate Topic Sentence)   _____

Transitions   _____

Spelling   _____

Punctuation   _____

Capitals   _____

Grammar   _____

Indent   _____