Distance Learning Packet

Week 3

Name: _____

(First and Last Name)

Teacher: _____

4th Grade

Week 3 Packet for Mr. Foxworth and Mrs. Leles

Student Name: _____ #_____

Teacher Name: _____

Monday May 4	Math: Equivalent Fractions with Circles Sheet 1 (The TOP of the fraction is called the NUMERATOR.) Read: An Inside look at the San Andreas Fault (2 pages, Social Studies focus) Read 30 min. in a book of your choice and record on the Reading Log
Tuesday May 5	Math: Equivalent Fractions (Proper Fractions S1) (The BOTTOM of the fraction is called the DENOMINATOR.) Questions about: An Inside Look at the San Andreas Fault Read 30 min. in a book of your choice and record on the Reading Log
Wednesday May 6	Math: Equivalent Fractions (To find equivalent fractions, multiply both the top of the fraction and the bottom of the fraction by the exact same number. For example, in problem B, the 3 is multiplied by 2 to get 6. If you multiplied the bottom number by 2, you must also multiply the top number by two, to get the answer of 2 for the top. Feel free to draw the arrows and write what you are multiplying by if it helps.) Vocabulary for: An Inside Look at the San Andreas Fault Read 30 min. in a book of your choice and record on the Reading Log
Thursday May 7	Math: Equivalent Fractions (Multiplication S1) Spelling: Inflected Endings Word Meaning Read 30 min. in a book of your choice and record on the Reading Log
Friday May 8	Math: Equivalent Fractions Worksheet #1 Read 30 min. in a book of your choice and record on the Reading Log Write a summary of something you read this week on the bottom portion of the Reading Log

Weekly Reading Log

Read for 30 minutes every day this week. Record what you read in the boxes below.

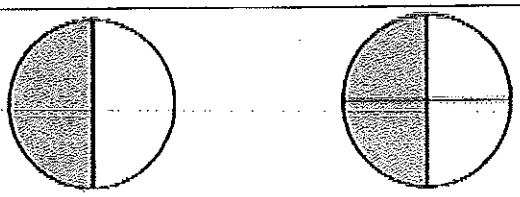
	Book Title	Pages Read
MONDAY Date:		
TUESDAY Date:		
WEDNESDAY Date:		
THURSDAY Date:		
FRIDAY Date:		

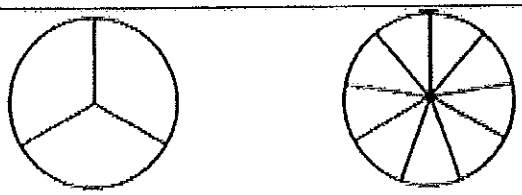
On Friday, pick something you read this week, and write a short summary below.

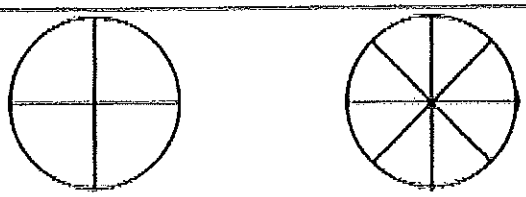
Name Date

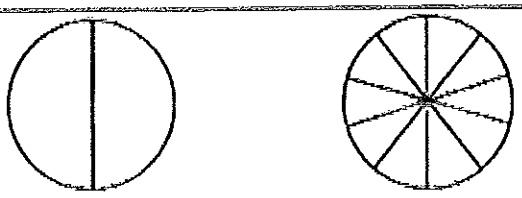
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS WITH CIRCLES SHEET 1

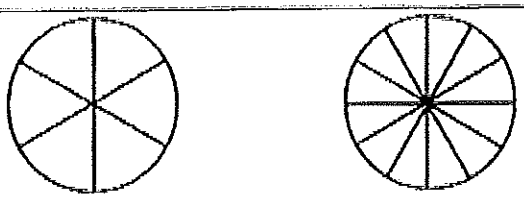
If two fractions are equivalent it means that they are equal, or represent the same amount. Shade the correct amount of each circle to show the two fractions are equivalent. The first one has been done for you.

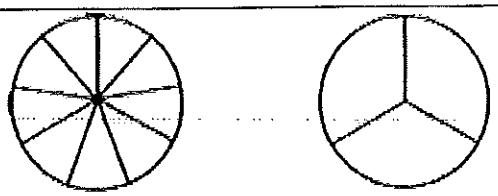
1)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$

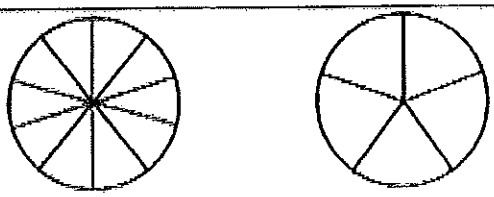
2)  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$

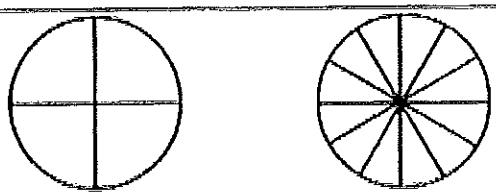
3)  $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

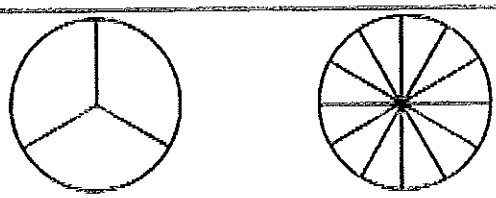
4)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$

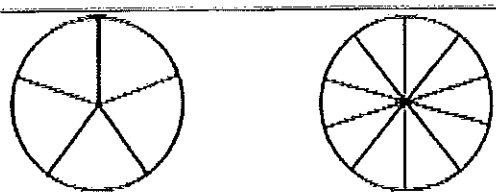
5)  $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12}$

6)  $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$

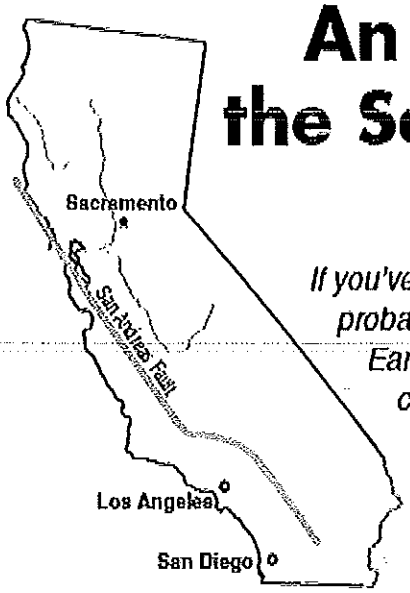
7)  $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$

8)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$

9)  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$

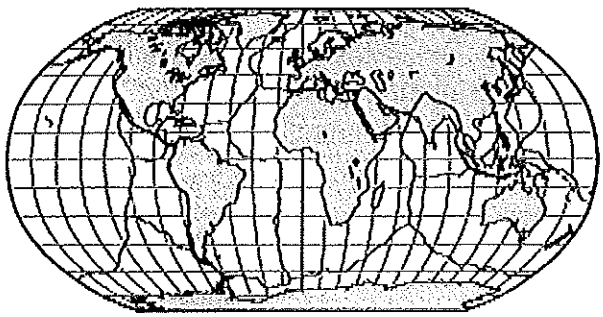
10)  $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$

An Inside Look at the San Andreas Fault



If you've ever lived in or visited California, you've probably heard of the San Andreas Fault. Earthquakes along the San Andreas Fault have created some of California's best scenery and worst trouble. In order to understand how these "big shakes" happen, you need to know a bit about what lies far beneath your feet.

Earth's crust is made up of solid sections of rock called tectonic plates that float and slide on Earth's molten mantle. Sometimes one plate's edge slides under another plate. Deep trenches on the ocean floors are proof of this kind of movement. Sometimes two plates collide, making mountains. Sometimes plates slide past each other. Movements of tectonic plates cause faults, or large breaks, in the crust.



tectonic plates

The San Andreas Fault is in western California. It is more than 650 miles (1,046 km) long and 10 miles (16 km) deep. It extends from north of San Francisco southward to San Bernardino. It is the boundary of two of the Earth's moving plates: the Pacific plate on the west and the North American plate on the east.

These two plates creep at the slow rate of a few centimeters a year. They have moved only 350 miles (563 km) in the past 20 million years. As they move, they slide against each other. At some places along the fault, this slide is slow and continuous. This even, steady creep does not cause earthquakes. At other points along the fault, the rocks of the plates get caught on one another as they slide. For one hundred or more years at a time, these "locked" sections do not move at all. Over time, pressure builds up in these areas.

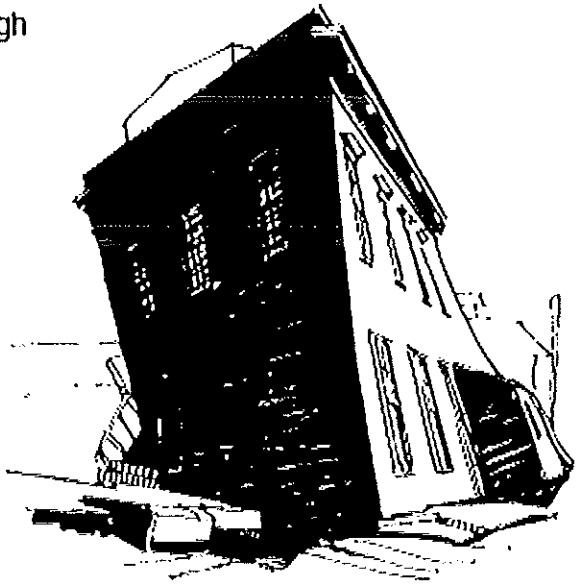
Then the strain is released in a single lurch. When this happens, Earth's crust snaps into a new position. This sudden "faulting" causes vibrations that are felt as earthquakes. The first vibration waves produce a "thud." The next set of waves make the ground roll and sway.

The ridges and valleys of the San Andreas Fault can be seen easily from the air. From the ground its features are less striking. People travel, live, and do business within the fault zone without knowing it. Yet, if they look closely at the landscape, they can tell they are in the zone. Streams make sudden right turns when they cross the fault line. In some spots along the fault, the vegetation and terrain look different on one side of the fault than on the other. High, narrow ridges surrounding deep, still ponds are another sign of the fault zone. In some places along the fault, observers can even see offset fences, roads, and rows of trees moved by earlier earthquakes.

The San Andreas Fault was discovered in 1893 when geologist Andrew Lawson took a close look at the landscape. He found signs of earth movement all along the way from San Diego to San Francisco. Lawson defined the borders of a fault. He named it the San Andreas because its features were most clear around San Andreas Lake.

Thousands of tiny earthquakes occur along the San Andreas Fault each year. Two of the strongest earthquakes in recent history occurred in 1857 and 1906. The 1857 earthquake struck Southern California. No towns were located near the center of the quake so little damage was done to buildings or people.

The 1906 earthquake caused more damage. It occurred in San Francisco where many people lived and worked. The shaking of the quake knocked down buildings. It also broke power lines and overturned wood stoves, causing fires. The fires spread quickly through the wooden structures of the city. More than 700 people died in the disaster. Thousands more were left homeless. Much of San Francisco had to be rebuilt from scratch.



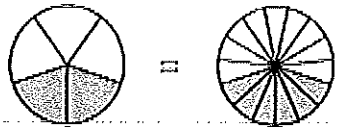
Today we know how to construct buildings that are less likely to fall or burn in earthquakes. We know which kinds of soil are safe to build on. We even have instruments that help us predict when and where earthquakes might occur. Living in the San Andreas Fault zone is much safer today than it was in 1906.

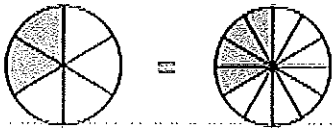
Name : _____ Score : _____

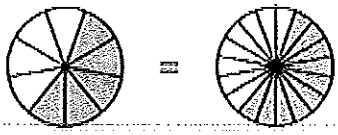
Equivalent Fractions

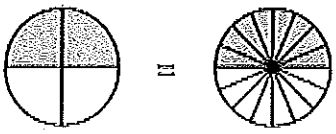
Proper Fractions: S1

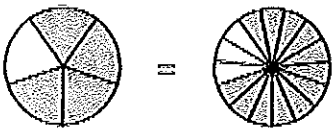
Write the equivalent proper fractions for the pie models in each problem.

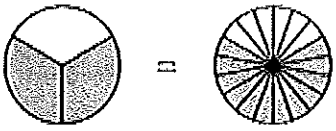
1)  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{15}$

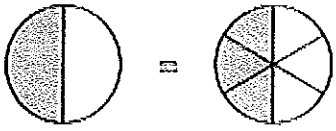
2)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

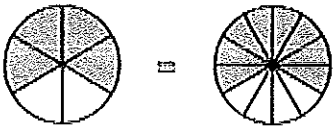
3)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

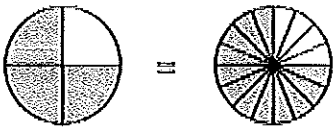
4)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

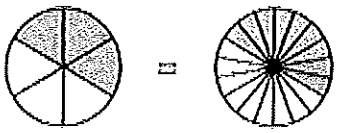
5)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

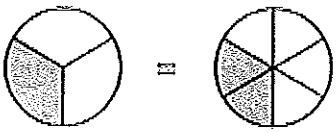
6)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

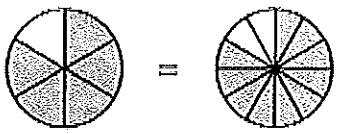
7)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

8)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

9)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

10)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

11)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

12)  $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name _____

Questions about *An Inside Look at the San Andreas Fault*

Fill in the bubble that best answers each question.

1. Which of these is **not** a land feature of the San Andreas Fault?
   - ○ sudden turns in streams
   - ○ deep, still ponds
   - ○ numerous purple wildflowers
   - ○ high, narrow cliffs

2. Why are some sections of the San Andreas Fault called "locked"?
   - ○ Geologists cannot do research on locked sections because they are in deep wilderness.
   - ○ Tourists cannot visit locked sections because no roads lead to them.
   - ○ Locked sections of the San Andreas Fault have fences around them.
   - ○ Locked sections of the fault do not move for a hundred or more years at a time.

3. Which movement listed is **not** a movement that tectonic plates experience?
   - ○ Plates collide.
   - ○ Plate edges slide under one another.
   - ○ Plates slide past each other.
   - ○ Plates creep at the rate of one mile per year.

4. What causes earthquakes?
   - ○ the steady, even creeping of tectonic plates sliding past each other
   - ○ locked sections of a fault moving suddenly and sending out vibrations
   - ○ heavy rock avalanches that send out vibrations
   - ○ unusually strong wave action in the world's major oceans

5. How many earthquakes occur in California each year?
   - ○ about five
   - ○ no more than one hundred
   - ○ thousands of major earthquakes
   - ○ thousands of tiny earthquakes

6. Why was the 1906 earthquake in Northern California more destructive than the 1857 earthquake in Southern California?
   - ○ The 1906 earthquake burst waterlines, causing a major flood to follow the earthquake.
   - ○ The Northern California earthquake occurred in an unpopulated area.
   - ○ The Southern California earthquake occurred in an unpopulated area.
   - ○ The 1857 earthquake did not last as long.

Equivalent Fractions

Find the missing numbers in the equivalent fractions below

a) $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{20}$ (×4)

b) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

c) $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

d) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{\quad}$

e) $\frac{5}{7} = \frac{\quad}{21}$

f) $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{10}{\quad}$

g) $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{\quad}{70}$

h) $\frac{7}{13} = \frac{28}{\quad}$

Name _____

Vocabulary

Use words from the Word Box to complete the puzzle.

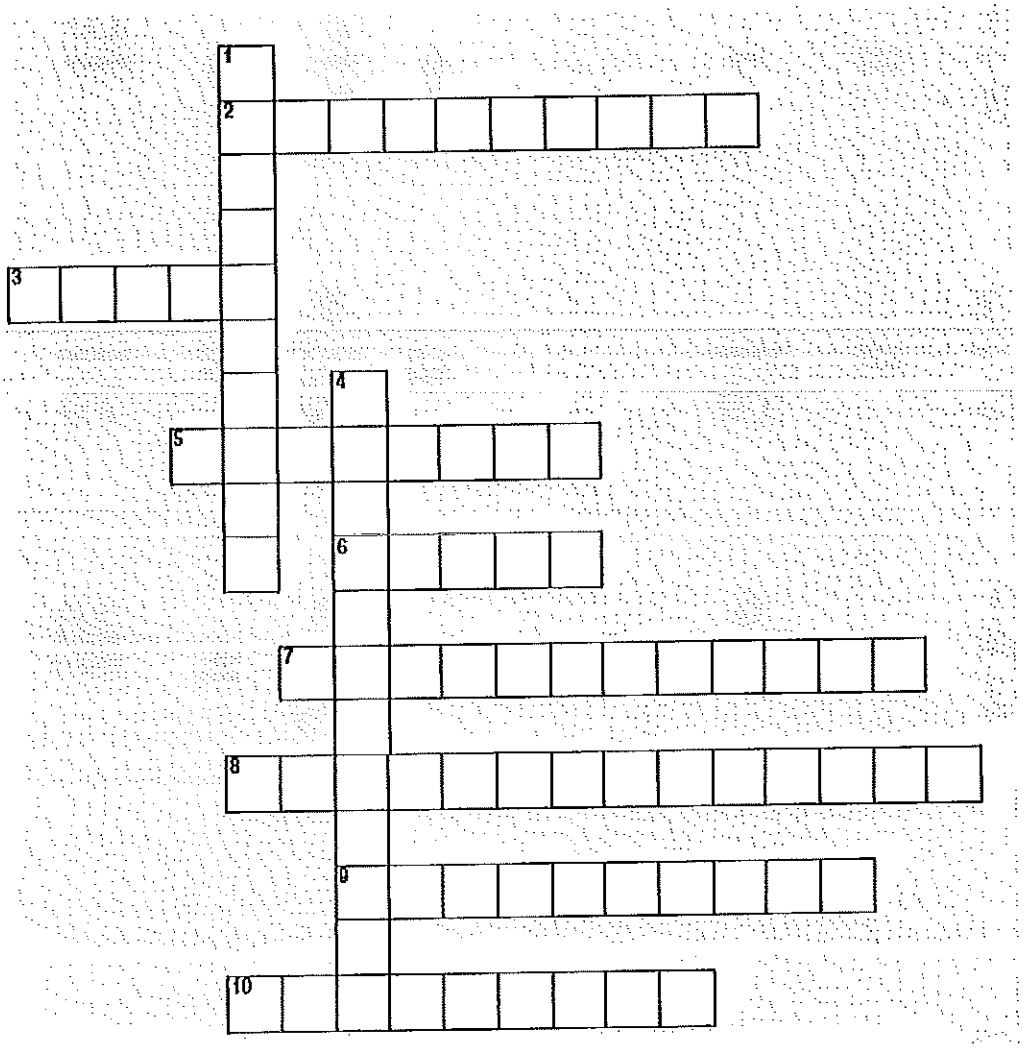
Across

2. a vibration caused by sudden movement along a fault
3. the outer layer of the Earth
5. something that causes great trouble
6. a large break in the Earth's crust
7. a tectonic plate west of the San Andreas Fault
8. sections of the Earth's crust
9. a major earthquake fault in California
10. a scientist who studies the formation of the Earth

Down

1. plant life
4. a California city struck by a major earthquake in 1906

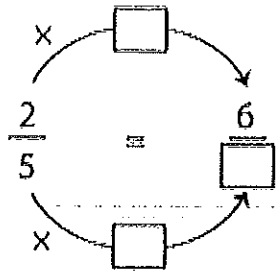
Word Box	
crust	Pacific plate
disaster	San Andreas
earthquake	San Francisco
fault	tectonic plates
geologist	vegetation

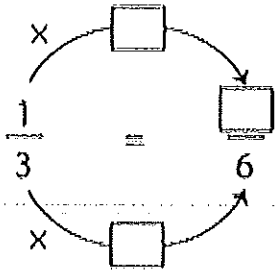


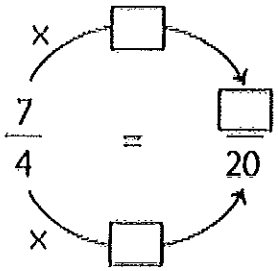
Name : _____ Score : _____

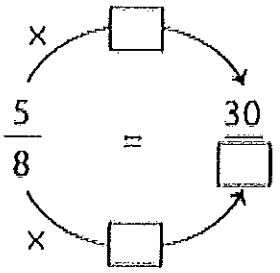
Equivalent Fractions

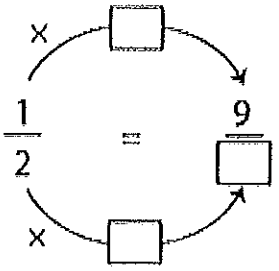
Multiplication: 51

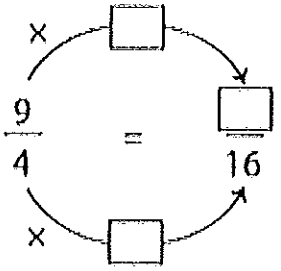
1) 

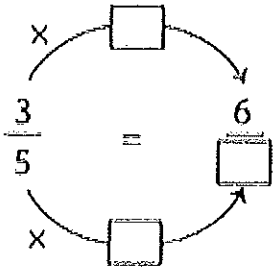
2) 

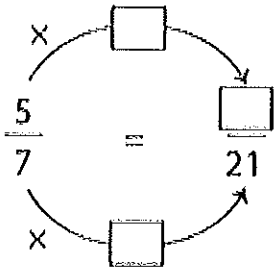
3) 

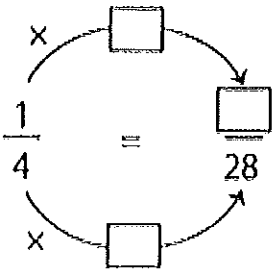
4) 

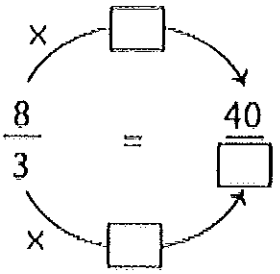
5) 

6) 

7) 

8) 

9) 

10) 

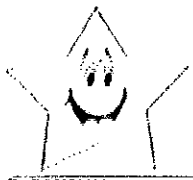
Name _____

ripped	flipping	tapped	skipping
ripping	flagged	tapping	saved
cared	flagging	tasted	saving
caring	forced	tasting	discussed
flipped	forcing	skipped	discussing

What's the Word?

Complete each sentence with a word from the spelling list.

1. Dalmations are good at _____ people from fires.
2. My neighbor has been _____ for a sick dog.
3. Buster got in trouble for _____ up our couch.
4. My parents _____ the idea of adopting a puppy.
5. We _____ down the cars so they wouldn't hit the dog.
6. The nervous puppy's tail was _____ the ground.
7. I thought the meat loaf _____ bad, and so did the dog.
8. My family _____ a dog from the shelter.
9. Hannah _____ practice to take her dog for a walk.
10. We are _____ dogs in school this week.
11. The vet _____ for the sick puppy.
12. The dog _____ up the carpet in the front hall.
13. The poodle _____ over so I could pat her tummy.
14. The teacher _____ the dog to sit.
15. When I am _____, my dog runs beside me.
16. My dog loves _____ all kinds of food.
17. The collie was _____ his way through the crowd to find his owner.
18. The hound _____ his nose on the window so we would let him in.
19. My dog and I spent the morning _____ over stones in the yard.
20. The tired dogs' ears were _____.



Name:

Equivalent Fractions: Worksheet # 1

Find the equivalent fractions.

1. $\frac{\quad}{4} = \frac{24}{32}$
2. $\frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{5}{15}$
3. $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\quad}{24}$
4. $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\quad}{56}$
5. $\frac{\quad}{4} = \frac{10}{20}$
6. $\frac{\quad}{5} = \frac{24}{40}$
7. $\frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{50}{80}$
8. $\frac{\quad}{5} = \frac{27}{45}$
9. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$
10. $\frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{6}{16}$
11. $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{\quad}{56}$
12. $\frac{\quad}{4} = \frac{8}{16}$
13. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{\quad}{36}$
14. $\frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$
15. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{30}$
16. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{35}$
17. $\frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{10}{15}$
18. $\frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{18}{24}$
19. $\frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{54}{72}$
20. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{36}$