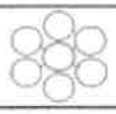
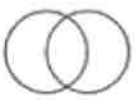
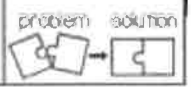
4th Grade E-Learning

Name:_____ Teacher:_____ Parent Signature :_____

✓	Day 4
	Literacy: *Priority Benchmark: 4.2.5.5 Describe the overall text structure (e.g. chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.* • Read *A Salty Problem*. Think about what structure the author used when writing this text. Answer the questions on your graphic organizer. • Read a book of your choice for 15 minutes.
	Math: *Priority Benchmark: 4.1.1.3 Multiply multi-digit numbers, using efficient and generalizable procedures, based on knowledge of place value, including standard algorithm.* **Number Tiles!** • Cut out the number tiles 0-9 • Use all nine number tiles to accurately solve the Area Model Multiplication problem puzzle. Move the tiles around as you reason through the puzzle. • Once you find the solutions, write the digits in the squares. • Next, solve each problem using the standard algorithm so you can see the connection between the area model and standard algorithm. • Have fun!
	STEM: Find an object in your house. Write 3 observations and 3 opinions about it.
	EL (Language Development) Anyone can do these activities in any language: Use this chart to help you. Write the letter of the correct example next to each type of text structure. _____ Descriptive _____ Chronological (Sequence) _____ Compare & Contrast _____ Cause & Effect _____ Problem & Solution

Text Structure	Explanation	Clue Words	Visual
Descriptive	This text describes characteristics of something.	• for example • such as • adjectives	
Chronological Order	This text describes a sequence of events, or a list of steps.	• first, next, last • before, after • dates, years	
Compare & Contrast	This text discusses similarities and differences between two or more things.	• like/ unlike • similarly • on the other hand	
Cause & Effect	This text explains events (causes) the results of these events (effects).	• because • consequently • this is why • so	
Problem & Solution	The text describes a problem and how it was solved.	• because • since • this led to	

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	A. First, the eggs hatch into tiny larvae. Next, the larvae form a chrysalis. Then, the butterfly appears from inside the chrysalis. Finally, the adult butterfly lays eggs. **B.** The chrysalis keeps the butterfly safe, so it can work on growing into an adult butterfly. **C.** The orange and black Monarch butterfly appears from its chrysalis. **D.** The egg stage of the life cycle is at the beginning, unlike the butterfly stage which is at the end of the cycle. **E.** Butterfly populations are decreasing around the world, as a solution people can plant wildflowers to build butterfly habitats.
	Physical Education: Rainbow Exercise Scavenger Hunt Find 2 things that are red and do 5 Jumping Jacks Find 2 things that are yellow and do 5 push-ups Find 2 things that are orange and run in place for 30 seconds
	Music: Draw all the notes you know. (Examples: ta, ti ti, quarter note, etc.) Label them or tell someone in your house the note's real or nicknames.
	Social-Emotional: • Circle how you are feeling: 😊 ☹ 😐 😖 😆 • Take 3 slow deep breaths • Tell someone three things you are grateful for: Gratitude is the ability to recognize and acknowledge the good things, people, and places in our lives

A Salty Problem

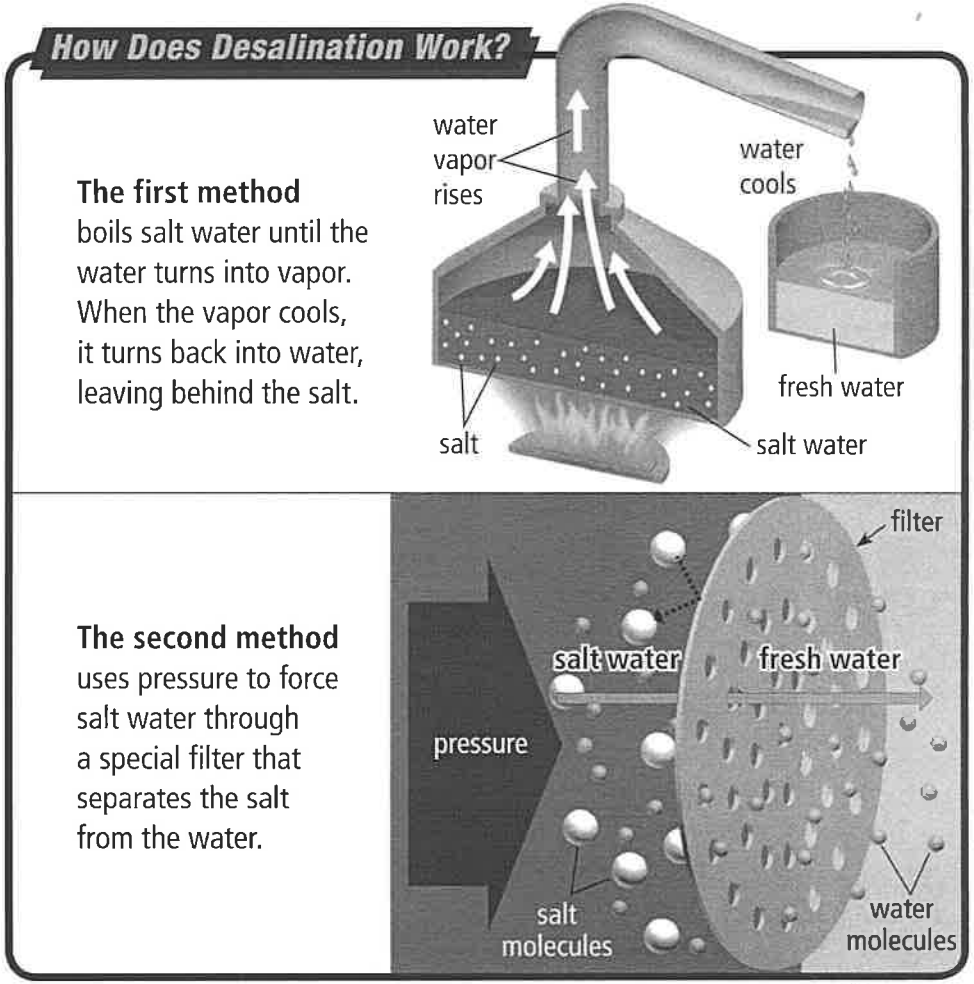
For some people, a cool drink is as close as the nearest faucet. For others, though, getting clean, fresh water is not that easy. Some areas may not get enough rain. Wells that pump water from under the ground can run dry. Growing populations drain their water supply. Today, more and more places in the world do not have the drinking water they need.

Some people think our oceans might be the answer. In fact, oceans hold about 97 percent of all of the world's water. There is a big problem, though. Ocean water is full of salt, and drinking it makes us sick. Salt water is also unsafe for most plants, so farms cannot use it to water crops. Scientists have discovered ways to change salt water into fresh water. Called *desalination*, it was first done in ancient Greece. In the 1930s, desalination was finally tested on a larger scale.

People around the world desalinate salt water. However, it makes less than 1 percent of the fresh water people need. There are two methods, and two main problems with both.

First, both methods require a lot of energy to remove the salt from the water. This makes them expensive. Second, both leave behind brine, a thick mixture of salt and water. Brine is sometimes dumped back into the ocean. This is terrible for the environment.

Someday, desalination may help meet our demand for fresh water. However, it still presents problems that scientists are working hard to solve.



Name:_____

TEXT STRUCTURE

A Salty Problem

How has the author organized the text?

1. What text structure has the author used in the text *A Salty Problem*?
    a. Comparison
    b. Problem/Solution
    c. Chronology
    d. Cause/Effect

2. How did you know the author used that text structure?

    I knew the author was using _____ because _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8	9

Cut out these number tiles

	0

+ ☐

DAY 4

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420	48

☐☐ + ☐

	0

+ ☐

800	180
	27

2	0

+ ☐

			0