

4th Grade

Day 6

1. Which number is the standard decimal form of "three hundred sixty-four thousandths"?

A. 0.364

B. 3.64

C. 300.064

D. 3,640

2. Write the number “nine hundred four thousand, three hundred seventy-two” in standard form.

_____ , _____

3. Beth bought 34 packages of cookies. Each package contains 25 cookies. How many cookies did Beth buy??cookies

4. Find the difference between 72.1 and 28.357.?

5. It took Zoe 2 hours and 20 minutes to travel to her uncle's house. If she left at 3:35, what time did she arrive?

A. 5:50

B. 5:55

C. 6:05

D. 1:15

6. Select each multiplication fact that equals 36.

A. 12×3

B. 8×4

C. 6×6

D. 4×9

Strange, Squishy...and Smart!

The octopus is unusual: It has no bones, eight arms, a huge head, and a mouth like a parrot's beak. It can change colors, squirt poison, and lift four times its own weight. And, scientists are learning, it seems to be smart! Here are some behaviors that scientists know about:

- They've filmed small octopuses in the ocean carrying two halves of a coconut shell. When the octopus is in danger, it **darts** inside one half and pulls the other half over itself.

- Sometimes in the morning, **aquarium** workers would find fish missing from a tank. Then they'd see watery trails on the floor. They realized that octopuses were getting out of their tanks at night.

They were crawling to the fish tanks, eating fish, and returning

- Curious octopuses are interested in toys dropped into their tanks. Scientists at the Lorenz Institute note that octopuses become attached to certain toys. They carry them around like a child with a stuffed animal.



Octopuses can become attached to toys, like this rubber duck.

KEY VOCABULARY

- **darts** (verb) To dart is to move suddenly.
- **aquarium** (noun) An aquarium is a tank where water plants and animals live.
- **mussel** (noun) A mussel is a water animal with a long, hard shell.
- **pry** (verb) To pry is to pull apart forcefully.
- **techniques** (noun) A technique is a way of doing a task.

- A giant Pacific octopus was being studied at the Seattle Aquarium. She was given a glass jar with food inside. She figured out how to screw off the top to get to the food all by herself.

- Octopuses have several ways to open shells to eat the shellfish inside. They smash **mussel** shells. They **pry** open some clam shells. They use their saw-like tongues to drill into stronger clam shells. Scientist Jennifer Mather and her team decided to trick some octopuses.

The creatures were given clam shells that they usually just pried apart. But these shells were wired shut. The octopuses tried different **techniques** until they were successful.

Why is the octopus so smart? Mather has a theory. She explains that an octopus has no body protection and lives in a dangerous, ever-changing environment. It needs to be clever to survive.

- ▶ How did aquarium workers know that an octopus had been escaping its tank at night to eat fish?
- ▶ Explain why the author describes the octopus as "unusual."
- ▶ Illustrate the different ways that octopuses find creative solutions to problems.
- ▶ In what ways are octopuses similar to young children?
- ▶ The last paragraph describes a scientist's theory about why octopuses are so smart. Do you agree with this theory? Why or why not?
- ▶ Imagine you are an octopus. Write about or discuss a typical day in your life.

