

FCES

Teachers:

Darcey Boswell, Amy Stephens,

4th Grade NTI Day 6

Reading & Writing	• Read passage and answer questions for "A Fair to Remember Part 3: Thrill Rides" • Daily Language Practice worksheet
Math	• Complete 20 of the subtraction problems • Complete the whole multiplication sheet, but if you notice them having problems or taking a long time please only complete what they can do. This should not take long.
Social Studies	Read Lesson #6, Understanding Regions on page 12 and then answer the questions on page 13.
Science	Read Thermal Energy Transfers and answer question on pg 70 at the bottom .

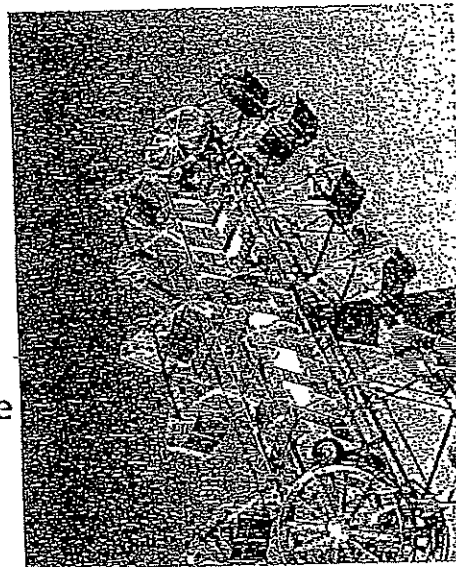
Lesson #6

A Fair to Remember Part 3: Thrill Rides

Dodge'em Cars were a favorite of Laura's and Kaitlyn's. Each girl chose a car and proceeded to circle the track, weaving in and out and trying to stay out of the way of the other drivers. Of course, this was practically impossible, so Laura bumped into one car after another. She began to feel a little queasy, and suddenly remembered the funnel cake, corndog, and Snickers bar.

"That was a blast," Kaitlyn said, "I love driving my own car! What's next? Let's try the Zipper."

Before Laura could say a word, Kaitlyn was headed for the Zipper line. The ride looked just like its name—a giant zipper. The line wasn't very long, and too soon, the girls were sliding into a cage-like car and were harnessed in. The car climbed upward ever so slowly, as both girls held on to the handles inside. Suddenly, the cage jerked and flipped forward. Kaitlyn laughed hysterically, which made Laura laugh, too. The cage spun again, and sent the passengers back down abruptly. The girls caught their breath, but this continued for a full two minutes, up and down, flipping and spinning.



By the time the girls were released, Laura felt woozy, and her head was spinning. But Kaitlyn was fine and ready for the Octopus ride! Laura didn't want to bail out on this once-a-year thing, so she followed her friend into the line. Kaitlyn was talking endlessly about how she planned to spend her money—a caramel apple and some cotton candy for starters. Laura attempted a smile, though that did not appeal to her at all!

Laura watched as the arms of the Octopus went up and down and each car spun round and round. Just looking at it was making her dizzy and sick to her stomach! She wondered how she could get out of this. Just then, Kaitlyn stopped talking and looked hard at her friend.

"Laura, you don't look well. Listen, why don't you sit this one out? I'll ride by myself, and maybe we can go together later."

"Oh, thank you, Kaitlyn! I guess I went a little overboard with my so-called lunch. I'll wait here. By the time you get off the ride, we'll have to go and meet my parents."

RL.4.3 1. In the passage, underline details that lead up to Laura's sick feeling.

RL.4.1 2. Why doesn't Laura tell Kaitlyn she is feeling sick?

- A) Going to the fair is a once-a-year thing.
- B) The girls are having a lot of fun.
- C) She doesn't want Kaitlyn to think she's a baby.
- D) both A and B

CCRA.R.1.3 3. Laura says, "I guess I went a little overboard with my so-called lunch." What does she mean?

RL.4.1 4. Why does Kaitlyn decide to ride the Octopus by herself?

- A) She plans to get a caramel apple afterwards.
- B) Laura doesn't like the Octopus.
- C) She thinks Laura doesn't look well.
- D) both A and B

RL.4.4 5. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of the words listed below. Match each word with its clue.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ proceeded | A) nauseous; upset stomach |
| _____ weaving | B) go on ahead |
| _____ queasy | C) strapped or buckled in |
| _____ harnessed | D) dizzy, lightheaded |
| _____ hysterically | E) wildly, excitedly |
| _____ woozy | F) in and out, back and forth |

RL.4.2 6. Write a three-sentence summary telling what has happened in the story so far.

Daily Language Practice

Day 6
Monday

Week
2

Set 4

1. Circle the singular nouns.

I prepare my backpack with pencils, a notebook, markers, and a ruler.

2. Underline the proper nouns that should be capitalized.

I have a gift of scotch tape and sharpie markers for my teacher.

3. Circle the plural nouns.

Dad gets our lunch boxes packed for school, making sure to add vegetables and desserts.

4. Choose the correct reflexive pronoun.

She organized her school supplies in her backpack

by _____.

a) myself b) ourselves c) herself

5. Circle the mistakes. Then fix and rewrite the sentence.

they feels very excited for this year school

Subtracting 3-Digit from 3-Digit Numbers (F)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Calculate each difference.

Choose 20 problems!

$$\begin{array}{r} 844 \\ - 751 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 304 \\ - 288 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ - 144 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 733 \\ - 399 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ - 119 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 363 \\ - 276 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 931 \\ - 454 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 947 \\ - 583 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 501 \\ - 363 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 337 \\ - 313 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ - 175 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ - 226 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 516 \\ - 384 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 198 \\ - 131 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 118 \\ - 114 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 448 \\ - 404 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 996 \\ - 198 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 359 \\ - 123 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 931 \\ - 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ - 194 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 575 \\ - 196 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ - 580 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 186 \\ - 113 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ - 107 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 674 \\ - 502 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 438 \\ - 274 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 424 \\ - 155 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 335 \\ - 142 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 992 \\ - 276 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ - 710 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ - 108 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 686 \\ - 490 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ - 120 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ - 108 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ - 104 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 889 \\ - 276 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ - 113 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 503 \\ - 219 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ - 135 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 457 \\ - 310 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 894 \\ - 375 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 408 \\ - 212 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 304 \\ - 256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 195 \\ - 136 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 993 \\ - 188 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 778 \\ - 534 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 927 \\ - 870 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 793 \\ - 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 877 \\ - 120 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3-Digit by 1-Digit Multiplication (F)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ /25

Calculate each product.

Do all problems

$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 711 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 710 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 970 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 567 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 429 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 445 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 466 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 253 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 774 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 308 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 761 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 636 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 496 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 945 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 444 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 775 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 716 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 461 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 523 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Thermal Energy Transfers

Thermal energy transfer happens in three different ways:

Conduction The particles that make up matter are always vibrating. **Conduction** is the transfer of energy between two solid objects that are touching.

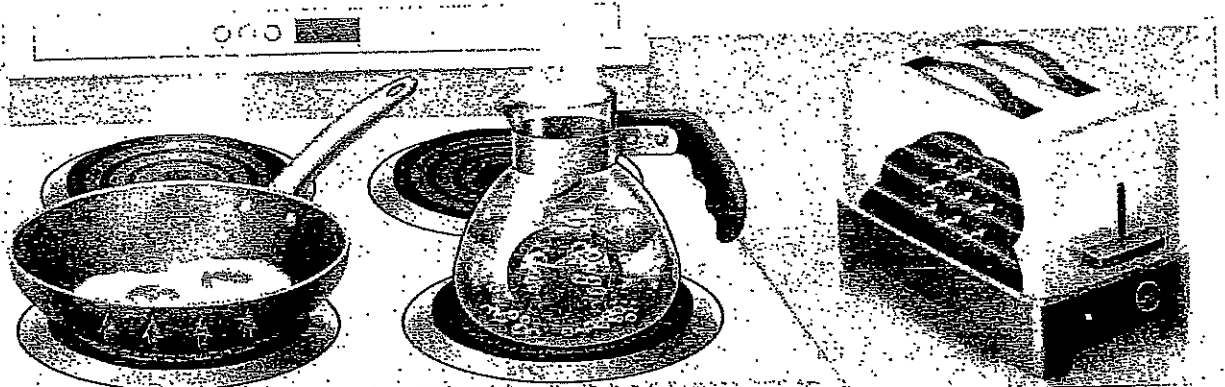
Conduction can also occur within the same object. The material itself does not move. The vibrations spread from a warmer object or part of an object to a cooler object or part of an object. On a summer day, when your cool feet touch the hot sand, your feet become warmer through conduction.

Convection Inside a pot of heating water, thermal energy spreads as warm and cool parts of the water move around. **Convection** is the transfer of energy in moving gases or liquids, such as the warm air rising above a heater. Convection is caused by cool parts sinking and pushing warmer parts up into the liquid or gas. As the warm and cool parts move, they cause rotating currents. The currents spread thermal energy throughout the material.

Radiation Earth's surface is warmed by radiation from the Sun. **Radiation** is the energy that comes from a source in the form of waves or particles. As the waves travel from their source, they carry energy from one place to another. Unlike with conduction and convection, radiation does not need a material to transfer energy. Hot objects radiate heat.

Label a Diagram: How Thermal Energy Moves

Use what you learned about conduction, convection, and radiation to label each process on the diagram below.



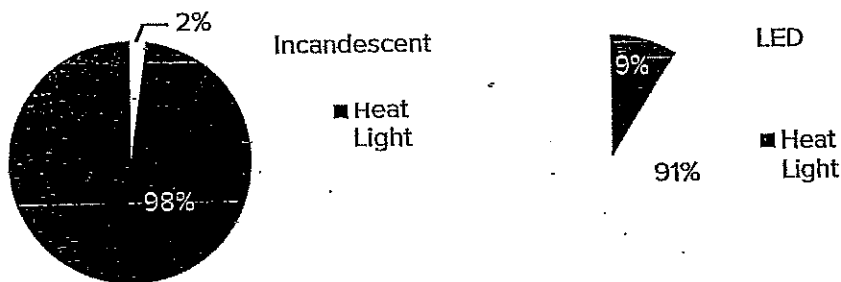
Producing Thermal Energy

Like all energy, thermal energy cannot be created or destroyed. It can be released as energy changes occur. If you rub your hands together very fast, you can feel them get warmer. Friction between your hands changes the energy of motion into thermal energy.

Sometimes the heat produced by friction can cause problems. When the parts of a machine rub together, friction between the parts produces thermal energy. The machine has less energy to do work because the machine has changed some of its energy to thermal energy.

Mixing and burning are other ways to produce thermal energy. Some of the energy in a chemical reaction may be given off as heat. In a campfire, chemical energy stored in wood is released as heat when logs burn.

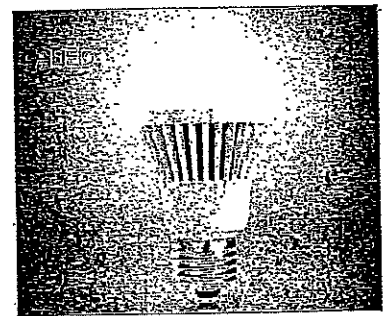
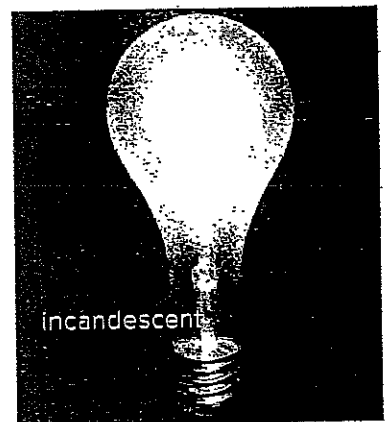
Lightbulbs also release heat as they convert energy into light. Incandescent lightbulbs get very hot because most of the energy is transformed into heat, which makes them much more inefficient compared to LED lamps. LED lamps waste very little energy in the form of heat. They can produce the same amount of brightness as an incandescent lightbulb, but with less energy. LEDs can even last up to 20 years!



How would using LED lightbulbs help save energy?



Friction between the match head and the surface produces enough heat to light the match.



Lesson #6

Understanding Regions

A **region** is an area with common characteristics and features. Characteristics and features describe a place.

An **economic region** has certain industries or types of work that people do. An **industry** is a business or group of businesses.

A **population region** is defined by the number of people who live there. A

cultural region is an area where people share a way of life. In a **political region**, people

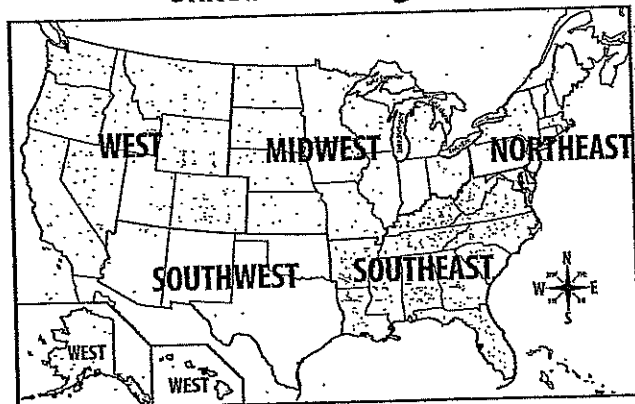
share a government. A **climate region** shares similar weather conditions over many, many years.

A **geographic region** shares physical features. The United States has five major geographic regions. They are the Northeast, the Southeast, the Midwest, the West, and the Southwest¹. These regions are very large. There are smaller geographic regions too. The Appalachian Mountains are an example.



The Appalachian Mountains are part of 13 states.

United States Regions



People learn about the United States by studying its five geographic regions.

A feature of the Appalachian Mountains is high elevation. **Elevation** is how high the land is, compared to sea level. Other features of this region are rivers, canyons, and rocky peaks. The region has rich mineral deposits. A great deal of the area is rural. A **rural** area has few people and buildings. It has lots of open land and natural countryside.

There are many different types of regions, and an area usually belongs to more than one type. People often choose to live in a region based on its climate, natural resources, and geography. These features can have a great impact on their lives.

1 The five regions are an example of how geographers divide the United States. There are other ways too.

- What is a region? Underline your answer in the text.
- Study the United States Regions map. Which region is Kentucky part of?
 Northeast Southeast Midwest West Southwest
- Match each term with its clue.

_____ elevation A) area with lots of open land and natural countryside
 _____ compass rose B) helps map reader find the distance between two places
 _____ rural C) shows the cardinal and intermediate directions
 _____ map scale D) how high the land is, compared to sea level

- Find the names of six different types of regions in the text. Complete the chart. One is done for you.

Region	Features
climate	similar weather conditions over many, many years
	landforms, such as mountains, deserts, lakes, or plains
	certain number of people
	people share language, customs, a way of life
	common industries or types of work
	people share a government

- What do you know about Kentucky's state flag? Write at least two sentences. (See Lesson #2.)

FCES

Teachers:

Darcey Boswell, Amy Stephens,

4th Grade NTI Day 7

Reading & Writing	• Read passage and answer questions for "Super Powers: Take Your Pick" • Daily Language Practice worksheet
Math	• Complete 20 of the subtraction problems • Complete the whole multiplication sheet, but if you notice them having problems or taking a long time please only complete what they can do. This should not take long.
Social Studies	Read Lesson #7, Skill Practice: Earth's Continents and Oceans on page 14 and then answer the questions on page 15. Please refer to the attached page from Lesson #2 to help you answer these questions.
Science	Read Nonrenewable Resources and answer question on pg 94 at the bottom of the page.

Lesson #7

Superpowers: Take Your Pick

Writers have been giving their superheroes powerful traits for more than 75 years. It is how they keep comic book superheroes one step ahead of comic book villains. Herculean strength, X-ray vision, and the ability to control snow, ice, fire, or wind are a few of these traits. Many superheroes can fly; others can become invisible. Villains, too, have superhuman powers that often threaten a hero's life.



Luke Cage is one of the first African American superheroes from Marvel Comics. He is an enormous human being at six and a half feet tall and 425 pounds! Luke is a loving husband and father. He knows the law and can speak several languages. He is the leader of his own Avengers team. Cage's valuable superpower is his **indestructible**¹ skin. Neither bullets nor knives can penetrate his natural armor. He can endure extreme temperatures, electric shocks, and dynamite blasts. As an Avengers leader, he stands strong, no matter what his super-villain opponents throw at him.

Silver Surfer is another Marvel superhero. Like many others, Silver Surfer first appeared in comics as a villain. Once he decided to turn away from evil, he became one of the most **formidable**² superheroes in the universe. Silver Surfer zips through space on a silver disc, traveling faster than the speed of light. He can change his size and pass through solid materials. His abilities allow him to travel around the universe with ease. But Silver Surfer's most unique feature is his vision. He can see the past and the future. Since he always knows what is about to happen, Silver Surfer can thwart an attack before a villain has the chance to strike.

Mera is a superheroine from DC Comics. (DC stands for Detective Comics.) She's amphibious, so she can survive on land and under water. Mera is super-strong; she swims super-fast and jumps super-high. Her main ability is to know when water is near and turn it into "hard water." Hard water is shaped into a solid shield, wall, or weapon. Mera can take away an opponent's water, too. She is the only superhero who conquers by **dehydration**³!

¹**indestructible**: cannot be destroyed

²**formidable**: inspiring fear or respect; large and powerful

³**dehydration**: lack of fluids; extreme thirst

RI.4.2 1. What is the passage mostly about?

- A) examples of superheroes and their powers
- B) comparing male and female superheroes
- C) how comic books got started
- D) how superheroes become TV stars

CCRA.R.3.2. Answer these questions about the superheroes mentioned in the lesson.

- A) Luke Cage B) Silver Surfer C) Mera

____ Who was a villain before becoming a superhero?

____ Who can survive under water?

____ Who can see the past and the future?

____ Who can endure temperature extremes and dynamite blasts?

L4.4.A 3. To *avenge* means to punish or get even for wrongdoing. Why is the Avengers a good name for Luke Cage's group of superheroes?

L4.4 4. Match each word with its clue.

____ indestructible

____ trait

____ villain

____ dehydration

____ formidable

____ amphibious

A) large, powerful, and causing awe or fear

B) happens when a body does not have all the water it needs.

C) suited to both land and water

D) something that describes a character

E) character who is bad or evil

F) impossible to destroy

L4.5.C 5. Neither bullets nor knives can penetrate his natural armor.

Circle the term that is not a synonym for the underlined word.

pierce.

puncture

avoid

get through

RI.4.1 6. Herculean strength, X-ray vision, and the ability to control snow, ice, fire, or wind are a few of these traits. Hercules was a character in Greek mythology. From the underlined part of the sentence, what can you infer about Hercules?

Daily Language Practice

Day 7
Tuesday

Week
2

Set 4

1. Underline the singular common nouns.

Do you have a pencil, a pen, crayons, a compass, and a calculator?

2. Circle the proper nouns that should be capitalized.

mr. garcia tells us to get out our crayola colored pencils.

3. Which plural noun is correct?

Will you pass the _____ please?

a) paints' b) paint's c) paints

4. Circle the mistake. Then fix and rewrite the sentence.

My table neighbor share her glue stick.

5. Circle the mistakes. Then fix and rewrite the sentence.

my binder fit all my folder, dividers, and three highlighter

Subtracting 3-Digit from 3-Digit Numbers (G)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Calculate each difference. *Choose 20 problems*

$$\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ - 197 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 431 \\ - 406 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 307 \\ - 159 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 501 \\ - 106 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 319 \\ - 147 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 906 \\ - 303 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 984 \\ - 246 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 554 \\ - 435 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ - 476 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 460 \\ - 456 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 413 \\ - 341 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 876 \\ - 592 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ - 127 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ - 128 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 270 \\ - 112 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 346 \\ - 151 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 627 \\ - 461 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ - 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ - 142 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 271 \\ - 174 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 849 \\ - 716 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 682 \\ - 255 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ - 274 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 967 \\ - 400 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 914 \\ - 205 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 797 \\ - 549 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ - 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ - 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ - 342 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 979 \\ - 951 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 309 \\ - 130 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 198 \\ - 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 809 \\ - 373 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 229 \\ - 201 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ - 747 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 595 \\ - 139 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 639 \\ - 346 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 211 \\ - 140 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ - 759 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 619 \\ - 446 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 311 \\ - 108 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 794 \\ - 524 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ - 174 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ - 371 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 654 \\ - 462 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 539 \\ - 251 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 337 \\ - 121 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 933 \\ - 558 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 409 \\ - 398 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3-Digit by 1-Digit Multiplication (G)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: ____/25

Calculate each product. *Do all problems*

$$\begin{array}{r} 479 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 803 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 947 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 555 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 216 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 822 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 546 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 395 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 377 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 806 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 830 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 896 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 413 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 431 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 542 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 544 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 858 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 261 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 880 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 465 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 473 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Day 7

Nonrenewable Resources

VOCABULARY

Look for these words as you read:

fossil fuel

natural resource

nonrenewable resource

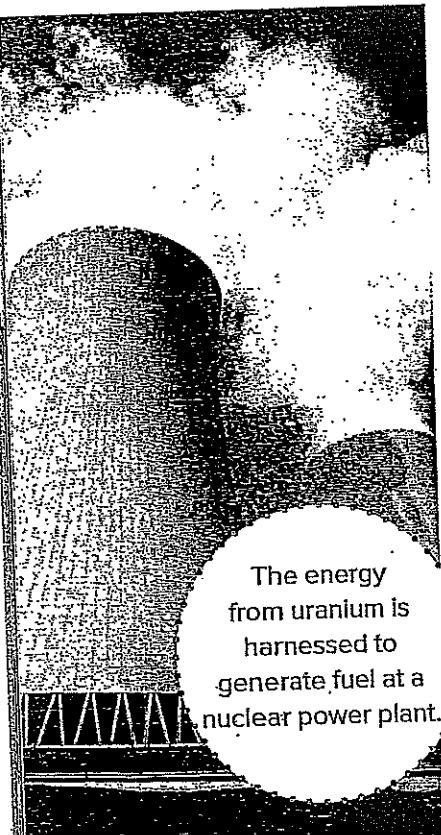
A **natural resource** is something that is found in nature and is valuable to humans. Natural resources can be living or nonliving and include air, water, sunlight, soil, rocks, minerals, plants, and animals. They are classified into two major groups: renewable and nonrenewable.

In the Inquiry Activity, *Limited Resources*, you modeled the use of a nonrenewable resource. **Nonrenewable resources** are natural materials or sources of energy that are useful to people and cannot be replaced easily. They take millions of years to form.

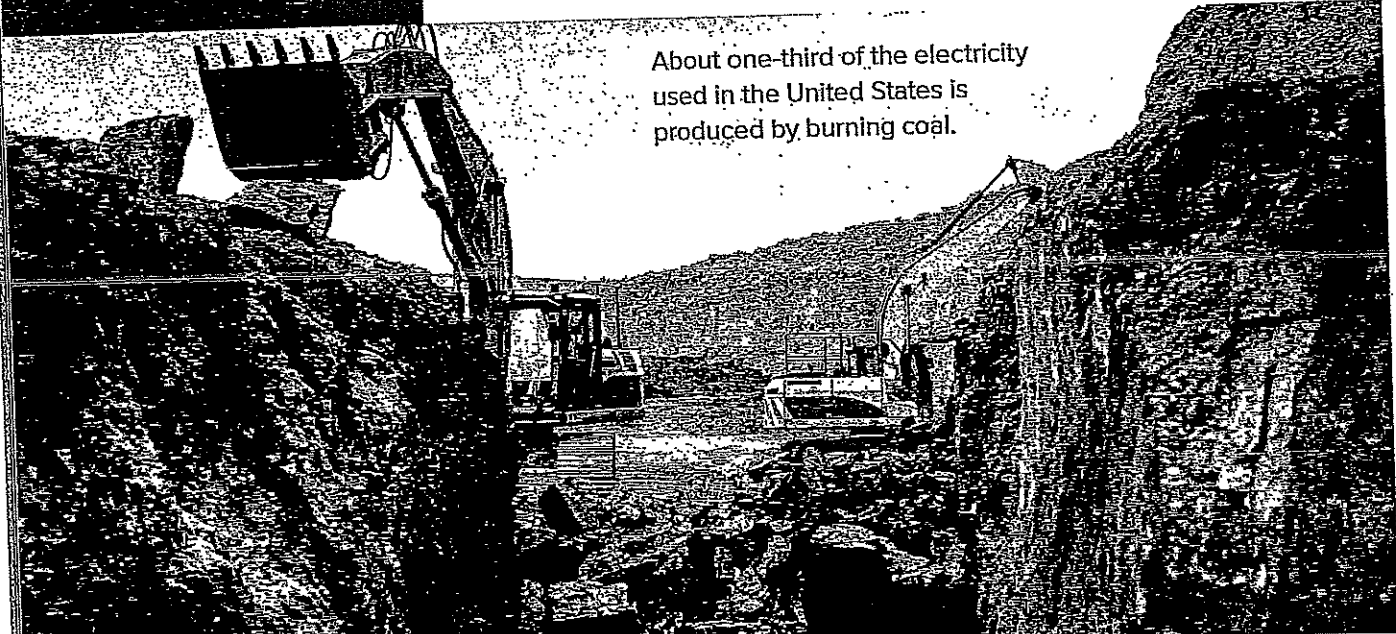
Metals, such as copper, are nonrenewable resources that people mine from beneath Earth's surface. Metals are used for building and manufacturing. They are found in our homes, computers, cars, and appliances.

Many of the fuels we use are also nonrenewable. Some of the electricity we use comes from nuclear energy. Uranium is not burned. Instead, it goes through a nuclear reaction to release energy. Uranium is a metal found in rocks all over the world.

1. What makes a natural resource nonrenewable?



The energy from uranium is harnessed to generate fuel at a nuclear power plant.



About one-third of the electricity used in the United States is produced by burning coal.

VOCABULARY

Look for these words as you read:

fossil fuel

natural resource

nonrenewable resource

Nonrenewable Resources

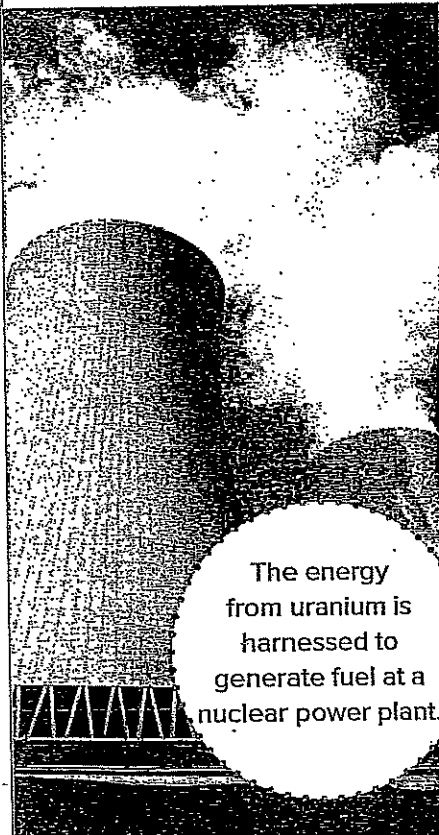
A **natural resource** is something that is found in nature and is valuable to humans. Natural resources can be living or nonliving and include air, water, sunlight, soil, rocks, minerals, plants, and animals. They are classified into two major groups: renewable and nonrenewable.

In the Inquiry Activity, *Limited Resources*, you modeled the use of a nonrenewable resource. **Nonrenewable resources** are natural materials or sources of energy that are useful to people and cannot be replaced easily. They take millions of years to form.

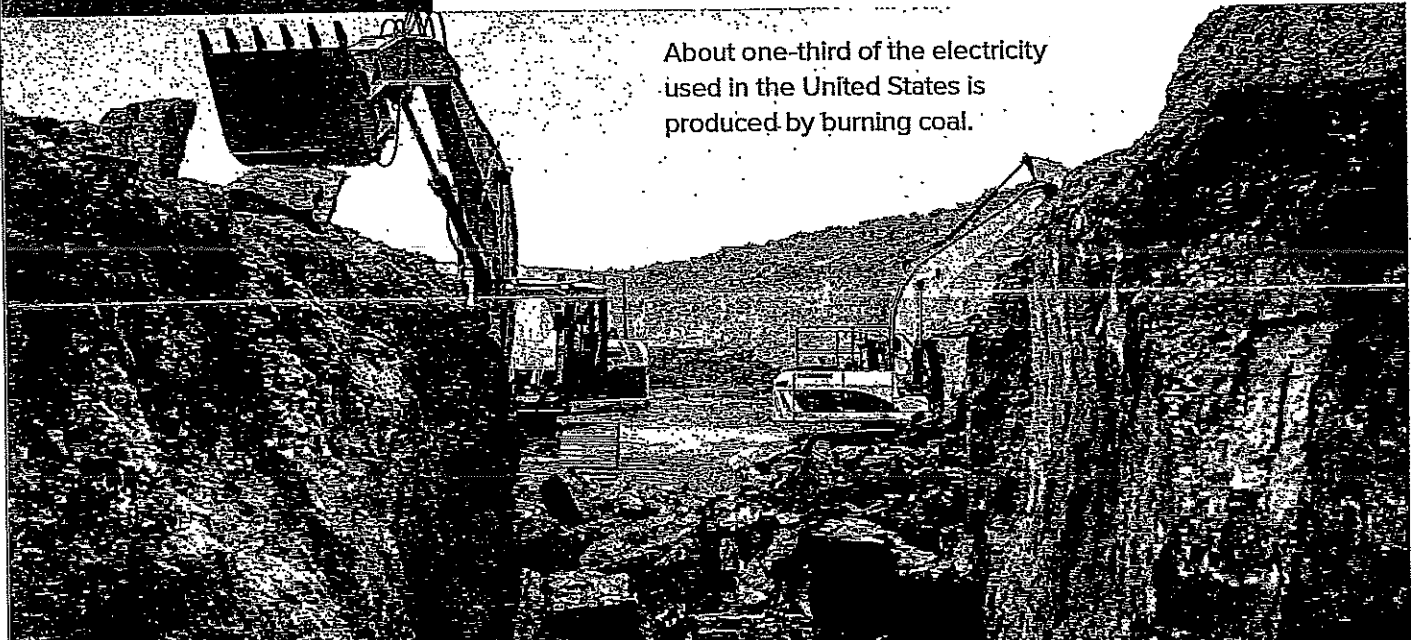
Metals, such as copper, are nonrenewable resources that people mine from beneath Earth's surface. Metals are used for building and manufacturing. They are found in our homes, computers, cars, and appliances.

Many of the fuels we use are also nonrenewable. Some of the electricity we use comes from nuclear energy. Uranium is not burned. Instead, it goes through a nuclear reaction to release energy. Uranium is a metal found in rocks all over the world.

1. What makes a natural resource nonrenewable?



The energy from uranium is harnessed to generate fuel at a nuclear power plant.



About one-third of the electricity used in the United States is produced by burning coal.

Lesson #2 - Use with Lesson #7

Kentucky's Important Symbols

Kentucky's symbols tell about the culture of Kentuckians. A **symbol** stands for something. For example, the Great Seal of the State of Kentucky shows two men shaking hands. Both are symbols. One man is wearing buckskin. He stands for the settlers who began coming to Kentucky in the 1700s. The man dressed in a business suit stands for Kentucky's government representatives. A **representative** is a person who speaks for others.

Shaking hands is a symbol of unity. When people shake hands, they show they are willing to work together. The words inside the circle are "United we stand, divided we fall." This is Kentucky's state motto. Kentucky's official name, Commonwealth of Kentucky, is at the top of the seal. The word *commonwealth* refers to "the good of the people." In the United States, a commonwealth is the same as a state. Goldenrod, Kentucky's official state flower, decorates the lower part of the seal.

The state flag features the Great Seal. A solid blue background is behind it. Jesse Cox Burgess came up with the design. He was an art teacher who lived in Frankfort, the state capital. The people of Kentucky adopted their flag in 1918.

Kentucky has many other important symbols. Its official state song is "My Old Kentucky Home." The official state music is bluegrass, and the official bluegrass song is "Blue Moon of Kentucky." Kentucky's official musical instrument is the Appalachian dulcimer.

Kentucky's official state bird is the cardinal, and its official state horse is the Thoroughbred. The official state fish is the spotted bass, the state fruit is the blackberry, and the state drink is milk.

Kentucky is the Bluegrass State. This nickname comes from a type of beautiful meadow grass that sprouts bluish-purple buds in springtime. **Bluegrass** grows in the rich soil of many parts of Kentucky.



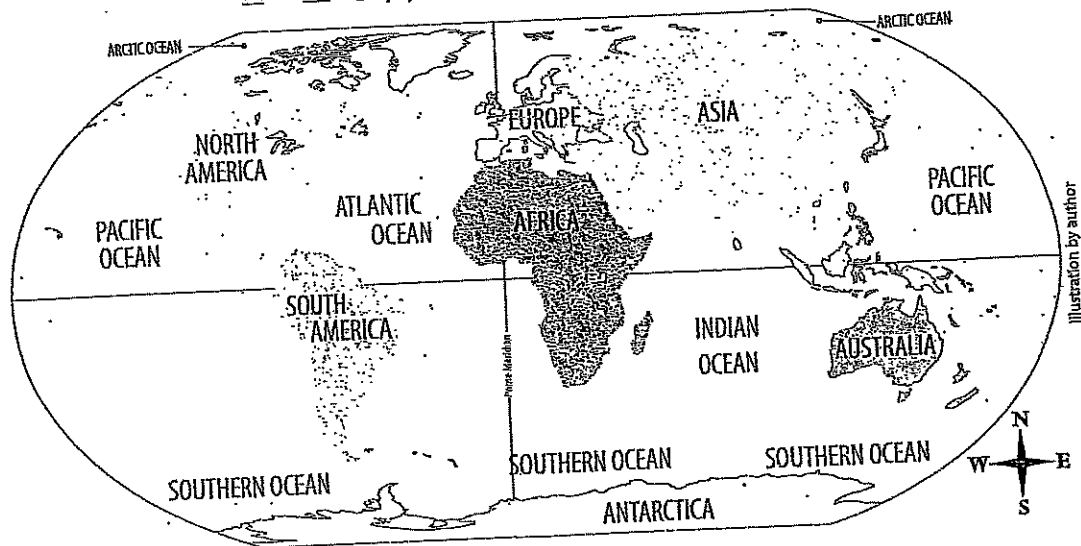
Kentuckians adopted the state's Great Seal and motto in 1942.

Lesson #7

Skill Practice: Earth's Continents and Oceans

Earth has seven great regions called continents. You can use a mnemonic (ni mon ik) to help you remember their names. (A mnemonic can be a silly sentence.)

Eat An Apple As A Nighttime Snack.



1. Write the names of the continents below. Use the first letters of each word in the mnemonic.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

The oceans cover much more of Earth's surface than the continents. Earth has five large oceans. Here is a mnemonic to help you remember the names of the oceans:

A Spider Isn't A Pest.

2. Write the ocean names below.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. An *effect* is something that happens. A *cause* makes it happen. Here are some words and phrases that signal cause and effect.

Cause	Effect
because, as a result of, due to, since	thus, so, therefore, hence

Read the sentences. Write C for *cause* and E for *effect*.

_____ In the 1700s, it was very difficult to cross the Appalachian Mountains.

_____ Hence, very few British settlers made their way into Kentucky.

4. Write the name of each official symbol of Kentucky. (See Lesson #2.)

bird

fish

flower

music

musical instrument

horse

fruit

drink

5. Choose the correct term.

A (physical / political) map shows Earth's natural features, such as landforms and waterways.

A (physical / political) map shows regions, countries, states, cities, and towns. It shows the boundaries created by people.

6. Fill in the blanks. (See Lesson #3.)

Kentucky became a state on _____ (Date)

Kentucky is the _____th state.
(Number)

FCES

Teachers:

Darcey Boswell, Amy Stephens,

4th Grade NTI Day 8

Reading & Writing	• Read passage and answer questions for "Everybody Loves a Hero" • Daily Language Practice worksheet
Math	• Complete 20 of the subtraction problems • Complete the whole multiplication sheet, but if you notice them having problems or taking a long time please only complete what they can do. This should not take long.
Social Studies	Read Lesson #8, Latitude and Longitude on page 16 and then answer the questions on page 17.
Science	Read Fossil Fuels-answer question 2 and 3 on pg 95

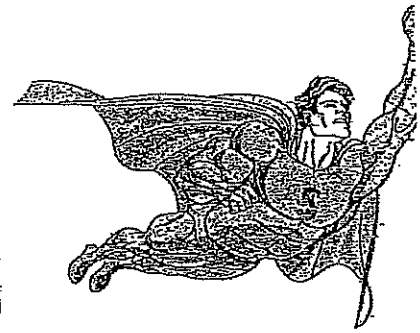
Lesson #8

Everybody Loves a Hero

"Look, up in the sky! It's a bird!"

"It's a plane!"

"It's Superman!"



Superman began as a comic book superhero dreamed up by two teenage boys in the 1930s. Superman had two identities. Most days, he was the mild-mannered reporter Clark Kent. Youngsters understood the shy, glasses-wearing reporter. He was just a regular guy. But his other identity was a superhero who wore blue tights and a red cape.

Superman had fantastic powers, which he used to protect the citizens of Metropolis. The Man of Steel became DC's first superhero in 1938. He has been fighting for truth, justice, and the American way ever since.

Superman still dresses in blue tights and a red cape and has a bold red S **emblazoned**¹ on his chest. He was born Kal-El on the doomed planet Krypton. The super boy's parents launched him into space just moments before Krypton exploded. A radioactive element called kryptonite is Superman's only weakness. Whenever he gets close to the emerald green rock, he feels great pain, and it makes him lose his super powers. **Prolonged**² exposure to the element could cause Superman's death. A small amount of kryptonite was accidentally carried to Earth on Superman's spaceship, so his enemies always manage to have a bit of it on hand. One of Superman's enemies, Atom Man, had a switch on his body. He used the switch to shoot kryptonite lightning bolts at Superman.

Superman has always been a superhero of the times. During the Great Depression, he fought against greed and dishonesty in government. Back then, these evils kept common folks from getting ahead. During the World War II era, Superman fought against the Nazis. The Nazis were real enemies of the United States and many other countries. However, Superman's most formidable and longest-lasting foe is Lex Luthor. Although the character has changed many times, he has always been Superman's archenemy. However, the villain has not defeated Superman yet!

¹emblazoned: decorated



CCRA.R.6 1. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

- A) to entertain the reader with superhero stories
- B) to give information about a comic book character
- C) to convince the reader to buy comic books
- D) to tell a story about fictional characters

RI.4.1 2. Unlike Superman, Clark Kent has a gentle, ordinary nature. In the first paragraph, underline three words or phrases that support this description.

L.4.4 3. Match each underlined word with its clue.

- A) long lasting
- B) withstand

_____ Luke Cage can endure extreme temperatures.

_____ Superman's most formidable and enduring foe is Lex Luthor.

RI.4.1 4. According to the passage, what government evils did Superman fight against during the Great Depression?

_____ and _____

RI.4.4 5. Match each word with its clue.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| _____ emblazoned | A) boldly decorated |
| _____ archenemy | B) fair treatment and appropriate punishment |
| _____ justice | C) main foe |
| _____ prolonged | D) continued |

RI.4.1 6. Why did Superman's parents send him to Earth on a spaceship?

RI.4.3 7. What does prolonged exposure to Kryptonite do to Superman?

- A) bring back fond memories of his home planet, Krypton
- B) cause his super powers to get stronger
- C) cause him to weaken and die
- D) both B and C

Daily Language Practice

Day 8
~~Wednesday~~

Week
2

Set 4

1. Which common noun best completes the sentence?

Our teacher requires us to have a

_____ to stay organized.

- a) teacher b) binder c) student

2. Which sentence is correct?

a) Our new librarian is Miss Luray.

b) Our new librarian is miss luray.

3. Fill in the blank with the plural of *resource*.

How many _____ can we check out
at one time?

4. Circle the subject pronoun. Fill in the blank with a verb that agrees.

He _____ his supplies on the table.

5. Circle the mistakes. Then fix and rewrite the sentence.

aja bring sanitizer tissues and

Subtracting 3-Digit from 3-Digit Numbers (H)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Calculate each difference.

Choose 20 problems!

$$\begin{array}{r} 384 \\ - 309 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 697 \\ - 544 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ - 492 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 810 \\ - 607 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 936 \\ - 811 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 389 \\ - 112 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ - 197 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 357 \\ - 233 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 761 \\ - 216 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 945 \\ - 893 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 190 \\ - 184 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 211 \\ - 103 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 950 \\ - 290 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 564 \\ - 516 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 495 \\ - 394 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 720 \\ - 241 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 780 \\ - 537 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ - 213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 853 \\ - 753 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 590 \\ - 423 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 667 \\ - 240 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 990 \\ - 143 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 711 \\ - 562 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 526 \\ - 306 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 393 \\ - 381 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 860 \\ - 637 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 958 \\ - 541 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ - 144 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 268 \\ - 158 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 468 \\ - 394 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 330 \\ - 165 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ - 140 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 992 \\ - 709 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 646 \\ - 433 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 155 \\ - 118 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 690 \\ - 151 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 602 \\ - 329 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 442 \\ - 405 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 775 \\ - 564 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 668 \\ - 640 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 631 \\ - 263 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ - 176 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 484 \\ - 351 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 116 \\ - 103 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 557 \\ - 437 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ - 150 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 339 \\ - 321 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ - 102 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ - 195 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3-Digit by 1-Digit Multiplication (H)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ /25

Calculate each product.

Do all problems

$$\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 392 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 646 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 699 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 980 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 598 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 503 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 139 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 399 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 337 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 976 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 238 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 866 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 568 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 746 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 620 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 190 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 961 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 940 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 397 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 803 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 598 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Fossil Fuels

Day 8

A larger portion of the energy humans use comes from burning fossil fuels. A **fossil fuel** is a source of energy made from the remains of ancient, once-living things. Coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels.

Coal, the most plentiful fossil fuel, is found between rock layers. Coal is used mainly to generate electricity. Coal was once used to power the steam engines in locomotives and steamboats.

Crude oil is a thick, black substance that is also called petroleum. People drill into rocks to find oil and pump it to the surface. Oil can be used to produce electricity. It can be turned into gasoline and other types of fuel.

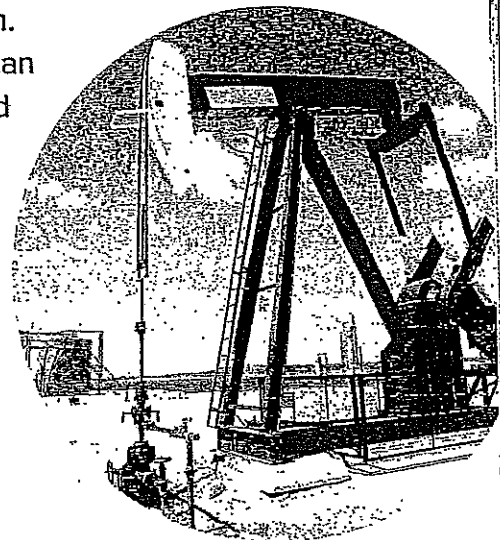
Natural gas can be found where oil is found. It is pumped out of the ground from wells and stored. Natural gas can provide energy for cooking and heating our homes.

2. Underline in the text how we use each type of fossil fuel.

New technologies are being developed for finding and using more old energy sources. However, some believe that the use of fossil fuels and nuclear power may damage the environment. Researchers are also exploring new energy sources. They consider what it costs to obtain and use it, its effect on the environment, and if it is renewable or not.

3. Highlight in the text why there are concerns about using fossil fuels.

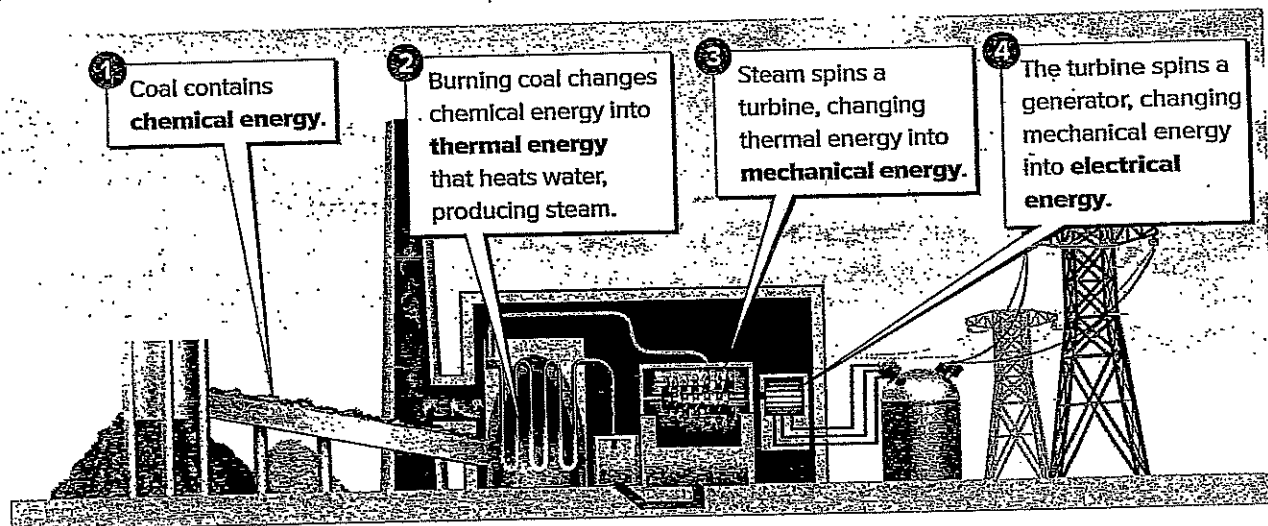
GO ONLINE Watch the video *Using Nonrenewable Resources* to see some examples of nonrenewable resources and how they are used.



Read a Diagram: Power Plant

Circle the nonrenewable resource used to produce electrical energy in the diagram below.

GO ONLINE Explore *The Energy Sequence* to learn more about how coal is used to generate electricity.



Fossil Fuels

A larger portion of the energy humans use comes from burning fossil fuels. A **fossil fuel** is a source of energy made from the remains of ancient, once-living things. Coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels.

Coal, the most plentiful fossil fuel, is found between rock layers. Coal is used mainly to generate electricity. Coal was once used to power the steam engines in locomotives and steamboats.

Crude oil is a thick, black substance that is also called petroleum. People drill into rocks to find oil and pump it to the surface. Oil can be used to produce electricity. It can be turned into gasoline and other types of fuel.

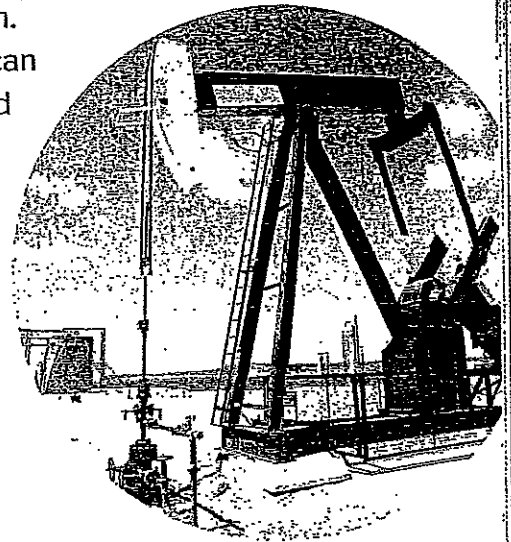
Natural gas can be found where oil is found. It is pumped out of the ground from wells and stored. Natural gas can provide energy for cooking and heating our homes.

2. Underline in the text how we use each type of fossil fuel.

New technologies are being developed for finding and using more old energy sources. However, some believe that the use of fossil fuels and nuclear power may damage the environment. Researchers are also exploring new energy sources. They consider what it costs to obtain and use it, its effect on the environment, and if it is renewable or not.

3. Highlight in the text why there are concerns about using fossil fuels.

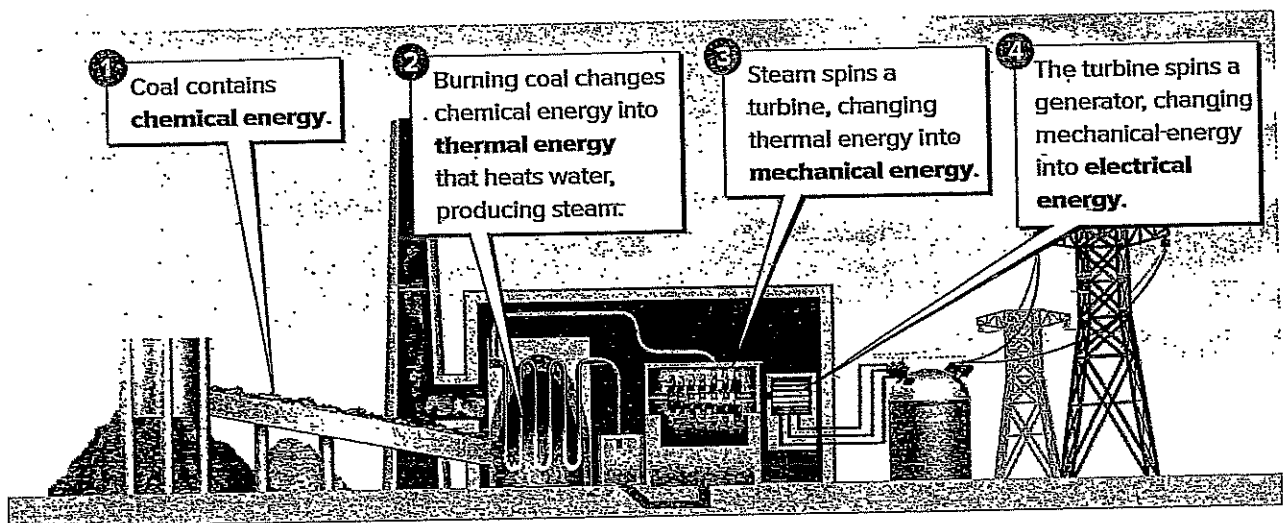
 **GO ONLINE** Watch the video *Using Nonrenewable Resources* to see some examples of nonrenewable resources and how they are used.



Read a Diagram: Power Plant

Circle the nonrenewable resource used to produce electrical energy in the diagram below.

 **GO ONLINE** Explore *The Energy Sequence* to learn more about how coal is used to generate electricity.



Lesson #8

Latitude and Longitude

Maps and globes have lines. Map readers use these lines to locate places. Each line is named by a letter and a number. The letter names the direction (north, south, east, or west). The number is a degree (°). Degrees measure distance.

The **Equator** is an imaginary line around Earth's center. It divides the globe into two halves. They are the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. A sphere is a ball, or the shape of a globe. A **hemisphere** is half of a sphere.

The Equator is at 0° (zero degrees) **latitude**. Latitude lines are horizontal (side-to-side). They describe the distance north or south of the Equator. Latitudes use N for north and S for south. The higher the latitude number, the farther it is from the Equator. For example, 60° N is farther from the Equator than 30° N. And 60° S is farther from the Equator than 30° S. The northernmost latitude is 90° N. This is the **North Pole**. The southernmost latitude is 90° S. This is the **South Pole**.

The **prime meridian** is another imaginary line that divides the globe into two hemispheres: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The prime meridian is at 0° (zero degrees) **longitude**. Longitude lines are vertical (up and down). They describe the distance east or west of the prime meridian. Longitude lines use E for east and W for west. The higher the longitude number, the farther it is from the prime meridian. For example, 60° E is farther from the prime meridian than 30° E. And 60° W is farther from the prime meridian than 30° W.

The **International Date Line** is an imaginary line at 180° longitude. It lies opposite the prime meridian. Beginning at the prime meridian, longitude lines go from zero to 180 degrees east and from zero to 180 degrees west.

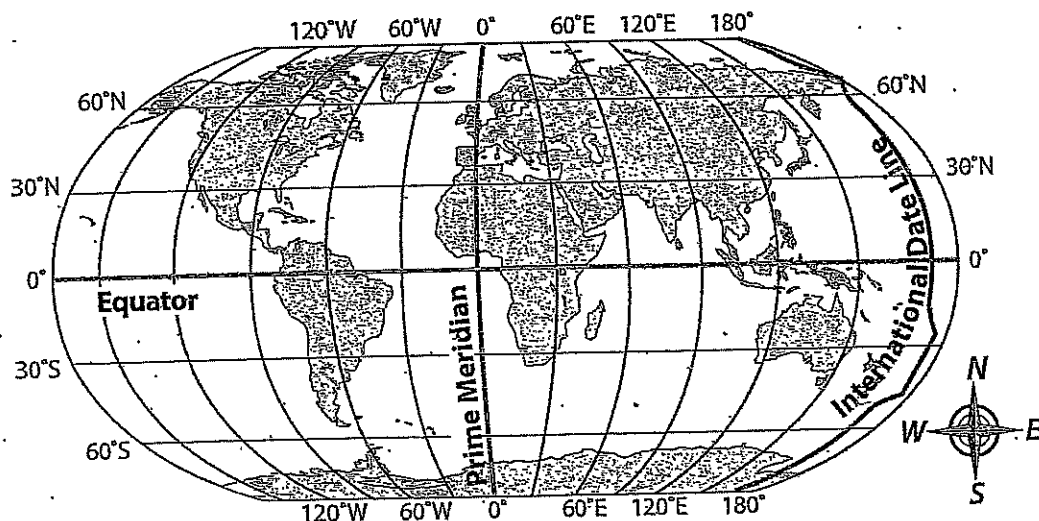


Illustration by author

1. Study the map. Trace the Equator with your pencil or highlighter.

The Equator is at _____ degrees latitude.

2. Trace the prime meridian with your pencil or highlighter.

The prime meridian is at _____ degrees longitude.

3. Match each term with its clue.

_____ Northern

A) vertical line on a map; runs this way: $\updownarrow$

_____ longitude

B) tells distance using this symbol: $^{\circ}$

_____ latitude

C) an imaginary line around Earth's center

_____ Southern

D) Hemisphere south of the Equator

_____ prime meridian

E) Hemisphere north of the Equator

_____ degree

F) horizontal line on a map; runs this way: $\leftrightarrow$

_____ Equator

G) starting point for measuring east and west

4. List three continents that are completely or almost completely in the Northern Hemisphere.
(See Lesson #7.)

-
5. Three of these have something in common. Cross out the one that doesn't belong.

blackberry

grapefruit

bluegrass

goldenrod

Explain what the three items have in common.

-
6. Read the sentence. Write C for *cause* and E for *effect*.

_____ In the 1700s, some colonists refused to pay taxes

_____ because they felt the taxes were unfair.

7. Choose the word for Earth's features, such as hills, valleys, lakes, and deserts.

cultural

political

social

physical

FCES

Teachers:

Darcey Boswell, Amy Stephens,

4th Grade NTI Day 9

Reading & Writing	• Read passage and answer questions for "Who Was Conan the Barbarian?" • Daily Language Practice worksheet
Math	• Complete 20 of the subtraction problems • Complete the whole multiplication sheet, but if you notice them having problems or taking a long time please only complete what they can do. This should not take long.
Social Studies	Read Lesson #9, Place and Location on page 18 and then answer the questions on page 19. Please see the attached page from Lesson #6 to help you answer the questions on page 19.
Science	Read Renewable Resources and answer question on pg 111 at the bottom of the page.

Lesson #9

Who Was Conan the Barbarian?

Conan the Barbarian was a pulp fiction hero. In the early 1900s, pulp fiction magazines were wildly popular. The publishers didn't pay their writers much. They used low-quality wood **pulp**¹ paper and very few pictures. However, pulp fiction magazines cost only ten cents each, so most people could afford to buy them. The pages were filled with fantastic detective, horror, and science fiction tales. Americans read them from cover to cover!

Conan the Barbarian lived in ancient Hyboria, where he was also known as Conan the Cimmerian. He was a skilled swordsman and a powerful warrior. But he was not like Superman. Conan did not have superhuman powers. He did not have X-ray vision or the ability to fly. He did not come from another planet. Superman protected the **inhabitants**² of Metropolis. Conan, on the other hand, sometimes worked with evildoers. And, he often fought for his own personal gain. Nevertheless, Conan was a popular hero of the pulp fiction world.



Conan the Barbarian was more similar to Cypher, a modern superhero. This is because Conan did have a special ability. He could read and speak many different languages. Some superheroes are super smart, but few speak more than one language. Cypher is a Marvel Comics superhero who can understand every language he hears. His language skill is even greater than Conan's. Cypher can read ancient text, understand computer language, and make sense of secret codes. He can even read body language.

Marvel Comics bought the Conan character after he became successful as a pulp fiction star. When pulp fiction's popularity began to shrink, Conan went on to star in cartoons, books, television programs, video games, and film. Thanks to Marvel Comics, Conan has lived to fight another day.

¹**pulp**: mashed wood fiber

²**inhabitants**: people who live in a place

RI.4.5 1. How does the author organize information in the passage?

- A) by comparing and contrasting character traits
- B) by explaining the causes and effects of an event
- C) by stating a problem and giving the solution
- D) by telling a fictional story

RI.4.1 2. According to the author, Conan remained popular even after "pulp fiction's popularity began to shrink." In the passage, underline the reason for this.

RI.4.1 3. The passage tells about the traits of at least three comic book heroes. Put a ✓ next to items that describe Conan the Barbarian.

___ a skilled swordsman ___ first appeared in pulp fiction

___ comes from another planet ___ sometimes worked with villains

___ has X-ray vision ___ can read and speak many languages

RI.4.1 4. What ability do Conan the Barbarian and Cypher have in common?

L.4.4.A 5. Use context clues to match each word with its hint.

___ formidable

A) people who live in a place

___ inhabitants

B) large, powerful; inspires fear or respect

___ publisher

C) mashed wood fibers

___ pulp

D) person or company that prints materials

RI.4.1 6. A *cipher* is a secret code. Which superhero's name hints that he has the ability to turn a secret code into words?

A) Conan the Barbarian

C) Cypher

B) Silver Surfer

D) Superman

Daily Language Practice

Day 9
~~Thursday~~

Week
2

Set 4

1. Fill in the blank with a singular common noun.

For school, I need new shoes and a _____.

2. Fill in the blank with a proper noun.

Papa and I go shopping at _____.

3. Write the plural form of each noun.

eyelash

child

supply

calf

4. Fill in each blank with a subject pronoun and a verb.

_____ catches my eye as I

_____ by that store.

5. Circle the mistakes. Then fix and rewrite the sentence.

did your outfit new comes from target

Subtracting 3-Digit from 3-Digit Numbers (I)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Calculate each difference. *Choose 20 problems!*

$$\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ - 239 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 925 \\ - 632 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ - 218 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 396 \\ - 315 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 695 \\ - 385 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 735 \\ - 392 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 987 \\ - 832 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ - 354 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 676 \\ - 522 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 697 \\ - 245 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 871 \\ - 798 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 891 \\ - 145 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 870 \\ - 498 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 669 \\ - 142 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 861 \\ - 443 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 291 \\ - 256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 835 \\ - 191 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 439 \\ - 273 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 971 \\ - 812 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 453 \\ - 274 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 731 \\ - 287 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ - 331 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 253 \\ - 223 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 622 \\ - 282 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 204 \\ - 154 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ - 572 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ - 273 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ - 109 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ - 151 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 935 \\ - 893 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 157 \\ - 137 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 646 \\ - 383 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ - 191 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 811 \\ - 229 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ - 203 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 827 \\ - 531 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 983 \\ - 103 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ - 350 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 925 \\ - 546 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 908 \\ - 433 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 575 \\ - 563 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ - 113 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ - 255 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 476 \\ - 229 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 308 \\ - 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 820 \\ - 197 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 641 \\ - 256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 652 \\ - 546 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 209 \\ - 207 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3-Digit by 1-Digit Multiplication (I)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ /25

Calculate each product.

Do all problems

$$\begin{array}{r} 699 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 759 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 669 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 932 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 248 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 855 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 667 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 822 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 777 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 853 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 459 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 640 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 817 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 682 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 129 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 616 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 415 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 459 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 477 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 805 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 690 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Day 9

Renewable Resources

VOCABULARY

Look for these words as you read:

alternative
energy source

biofuel

geothermal
energy

hydroelectricity

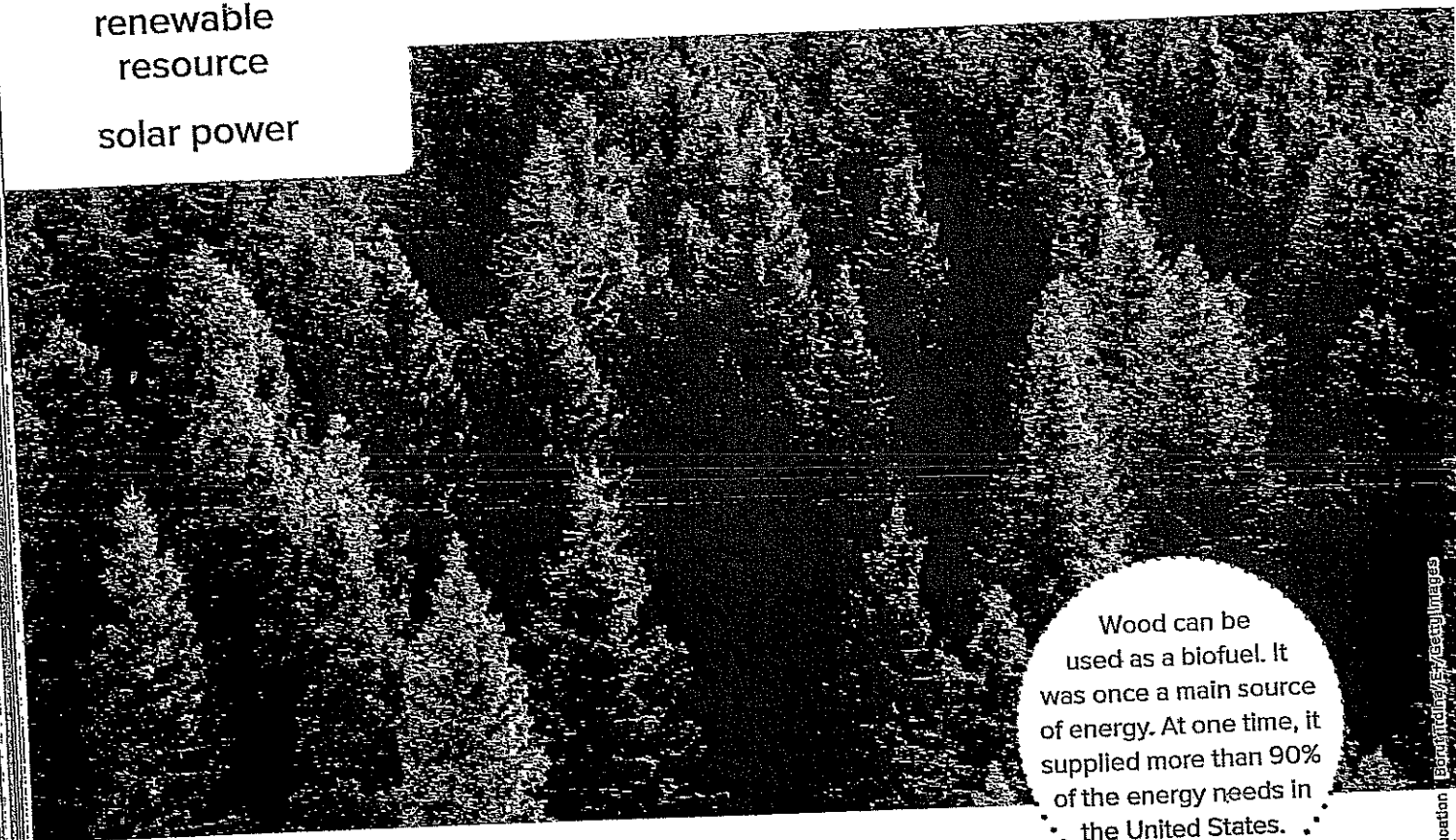
renewable
resource

solar power

Think about how you were able to replace renewable resources in the Inquiry Activity, *Renewable Resources*. Researchers are trying to find ways to use renewable resources. A **renewable resource** is a material that is replaced quickly in nature. Water, wind, sunlight, plants, and animals are examples of renewable resources.

An **alternative energy source** is a source of energy other than burning of a fossil fuel. Plants, animals, sunlight, geothermal energy, moving water, and wind are all examples of alternative energy sources.

 **GO ONLINE** Watch the video *Using Renewable Resources* to see some examples and uses of renewable resources.



Wood can be used as a biofuel. It was once a main source of energy. At one time, it supplied more than 90% of the energy needs in the United States.

Biomass

Wood, crops, and animal waste are part of what we know as biomass. Burning biomass transforms the stored energy into thermal energy, gas or fuel. A type of fuel made from biomass, or living or formerly living material, is called **biofuel**. Iowa, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and North Dakota lead the United States in biomass production.

Underline the evidence in the text that shows stored energy can be transformed into thermal energy.

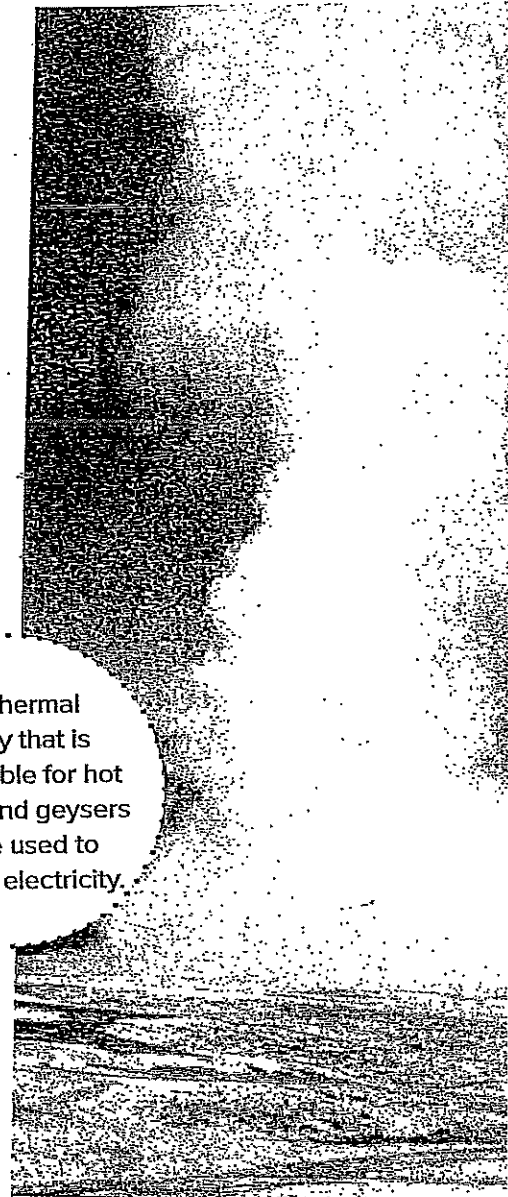
Solar Energy

Energy that comes from the Sun is called solar energy. Solar energy heats water and land. **Solar power** is power obtained from solar energy to generate electricity using solar cells. The use of solar power continues to grow in the United States, where people can even use solar panels to power their own homes.

Geothermal Energy

Energy obtained from Earth's interior is called **geothermal energy**. In some places, water that lies deep inside Earth is heated. This hot water is used to do work or produce electricity. Sometimes the heated water makes its way to Earth's surface as pools of hot water (hot springs) or jets of hot water and steam (geysers). Geysers can be harnessed and used to heat dwellings. They can also be converted to electricity in a power plant. Currently, geothermal energy is mostly produced in the western states of the United States.

The thermal energy that is responsible for hot springs and geysers can be used to produce electricity.



Corn can be made into a biofuel.



Combine and evaluate information to explain which **renewal resource** would have the greatest **impact** in your community.

Lesson #6 - Use with Lesson #9

Understanding Regions

A **region** is an area with common characteristics and features. Characteristics and features describe a place.

An **economic region** has certain industries or types of work that people do. An **industry** is a business or group of businesses.

A **population region** is defined by the number of people who live there. A

cultural region is an area where people share a way of life. In a **political region**, people

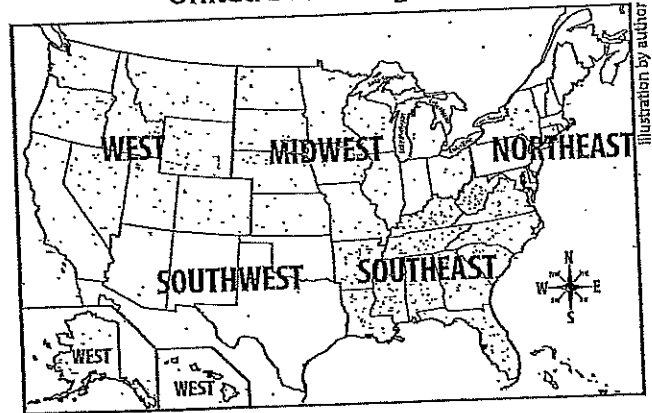
share a government. A **climate region** shares similar weather conditions over many, many years.

A **geographic region** shares physical features. The United States has five major geographic regions. They are the Northeast, the Southeast, the Midwest, the West, and the Southwest¹. These regions are very large. There are smaller geographic regions too. The Appalachian Mountains are an example.

A feature of the Appalachian Mountains is high elevation. **Elevation** is how high the land is, compared to sea level. Other features of this region are rivers, canyons, and rocky peaks. The region has rich mineral deposits. A great deal of the area is rural. A **rural** area has few people and buildings. It has lots of open land and natural countryside.

There are many different types of regions, and an area usually belongs to more than one type. People often choose to live in a region based on its climate, natural resources, and geography. These features can have a great impact on their lives.

United States Regions



People learn about the United States by studying its five geographic regions.

Appalachian Region



The Appalachian Mountains are part of 13 states.

¹ The five regions are an example of how geographers divide the United States. There are other ways too.

Lesson #9

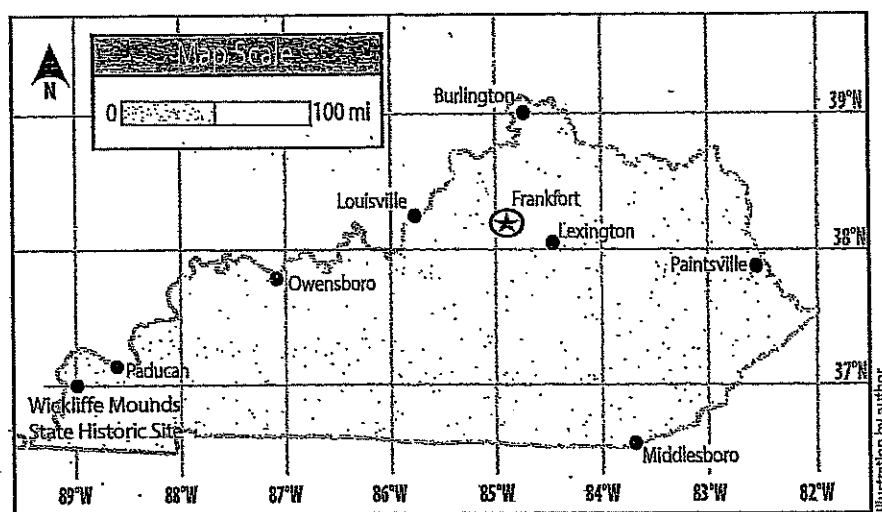
Place and Location

A map helps the reader to find the location of a place. A **place** is a specific area or block of space. A school, an apartment building, and a football field are places. A city, a neighborhood, and a park are places. The Cumberland Gap, Kentucky Horse Park, and Mammoth Cave National Park are places, too.

Every place has a location. **Location** is *where* a place is. For example, Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site is a place. It is located at 94 Green Street, Wickliffe, Kentucky, USA. There are two types of location: relative and absolute.

Relative location tells where a place is *in relation* to other places or objects. It uses directions and landmarks. For example, Kristina lives across from the library. Kentucky is south of the Ohio River. Canada is north of the United States. The United States lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Absolute location tells the exact position of a place on Earth. It uses coordinates. Longitude and latitude lines intersect (cross) on a map. **Coordinates** label the point where the lines intersect. They label an exact location on Earth. For example, the coordinates of Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site are (37° N, 89° W). The site is located where 37 degrees North intersects 89 degrees West.



1. Use the coordinates, 37° N, 89° W, to find Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site on the map. Draw an X on the spot where 37° N intersects 89° W.

2. Explain the difference between location and place.

3. Give an example of a **place** you have visited.

4. Place a ✓ next to the absolute location of a place.

_____ Mammoth Cave State Park is in south central Kentucky.

_____ Cumberland Falls State Resort Park is at 36.8° N, 84.3° W.

5. Study the map. Kentucky's capital, Frankfort, lies between which set of latitudes?

A) 38° N and 39° N

C) 38° S and 39° S

B) 37° N and 38° N

D) none of these

6. Fill in the blank.

The _____ is at 0° latitude. It separates the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere.

7. Put a ✓ next to features of the Appalachian Mountains. (See Lesson #6.)

_____ rich mineral deposits

_____ large cities with high populations

_____ areas of high elevation

_____ rivers, canyons, and rocky peaks

_____ ocean shorelines

8. Read the sentence. Write C for *cause* and E for *effect*.

_____ Many pioneers settled in Kentucky's Bluegrass region

_____ since Bluegrass farmland was very good for growing crops.

FCES

Teachers:

Darcey Boswell, Amy Stephens,

4th Grade NTI Day 10

Reading & Writing	• Read passage and answer questions for "Wonder Woman: More Than a Lunchbox Icon Part 1" • Daily Language Practice worksheet
Math	• Complete 20 of the subtraction problems • Complete the whole multiplication sheet, but if you notice them having problems or taking a long time please only complete what they can do. This should not take long.
Social Studies	Read Lesson #10, Skill Practice: Kentucky County Map on page 20 and then answer the questions on page 21.
Science	Read Wind Energy and answer question on pg 114

Lesson #10

Wonder Woman: More Than a Lunchbox Icon

Part 1-

Greek mythology is filled with stories of gods and heroes with superhuman powers. Wonder Woman is a **superheroine**¹ from Greek mythology. She is Diana, an **immortal**² princess from a hidden colony of Amazons. Amazons are powerful warrior women. As the story goes, an Army pilot named Steve Trevor crashes his plane on the island of the Amazons. Diana falls in love with Steve and leaves the colony to help him get back home.



Wonder Woman's bulletproof bracelets are made from the skin of the Greek goddess Athena.

The island of the Amazons is peaceful, but the outside world has wars and villains. Diana enters this world, but she does not fully understand it. Besides that, she has superhuman powers. She can fly. She has extraordinary strength and speed, and she has the ability to heal. She is also very intelligent and brave. So, Diana becomes Wonder Woman. She begins to fight wrong-doing wherever she can.

In addition to her powers, Wonder Woman also has magical accessories. She wears special bracelets that can repel bullets. She carries a lasso that forces others to speak the truth. Her tiara allows her to read people's minds. Wonder Woman does not carry weapons. However, she can throw her tiara at an enemy, if necessary. Like a boomerang, it comes back to her to use again and again.

Wonder Woman first appeared in comic books about 75 years ago. Executives at DC Comics hired Dr. William Moulton Marston, a famous psychologist. His job was to create a female superhero. He came up with Wonder Woman, making her strong and kindhearted. She became the most popular comic book heroine of all time. Dr. Marston gave Wonder Woman the Golden Lasso of Truth. No one who was encircled by the lasso could tell a lie. Dr. Marston is also famous for inventing a device called the polygraph (lie detector machine).

Dr. Marston hoped Wonder Woman would inspire girls to be athletic and have **occupational**³ goals. She not only became a role model for young women, however. Wonder Woman quickly became a hit with boys as well.

¹superheroine: female superhero

²immortal: will never die

- RI.4.4 1. Which word lets you know that Diana is a goddess, not a human being?
intelligent brave immortal extraordinary athletic
- RI.4.1 2. In the passage, highlight or underline the part that describes the character traits that led Diana to become Wonder Woman.

- RI.4.1 3. Match Wonder Woman's magical accessories with their clues.

_____ bracelet	A) keeps people from lying
_____ lasso	B) returns like a boomerang
_____ tiara	C) stops bullets

- RI.4.4 4. Use context clues to match each term with its hint.

_____ accessories	A) relating to a career or a job
_____ occupational	B) an example to others
_____ repel	C) to force back; to drive something away
_____ role model	D) add-ons that make something more useful or more attractive

- RI.4.1 5. According to the author, why does Diana leave her home?

A) to enter the world of the humans where her superpowers are needed
B) to influence young girls to become athletic and pursue careers
C) to fight super villains and stop wrongdoing
D) to escort the downed pilot, Steve Trevor, back home

- RI.4.1 6. In real life, Dr. Marston, the creator of Wonder Woman, invented something that had similarities to Wonder Woman's magic lasso. What was his invention?
-
-

Daily Language Practice

Day 10

~~Friday~~

Week

2

Set 4

1. Write a sentence using at least one singular common noun. Underline the noun.

2. Fill in the blank with a date.

We begin school on _____ this year.

3. Fill in the blank with the plural of *tooth*.

I have an appointment to get my _____ checked.

4. Choose the best verb and underline the object pronoun.

I want to _____ my teacher;

I have a gift for her.

a) meets

b) meet

5. Circle the mistakes. Then fix and rewrite the sentence.

do you has all your supply packed

Subtracting 3-Digit from 3-Digit Numbers (J)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Calculate each difference.

Choose 20 problems!

$$\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ - 101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 413 \\ - 199 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 914 \\ - 185 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 449 \\ - 181 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 172 \\ - 122 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 510 \\ - 386 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ - 178 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ - 705 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 593 \\ - 366 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 616 \\ - 368 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 485 \\ - 201 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 329 \\ - 245 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 901 \\ - 607 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 750 \\ - 718 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 317 \\ - 309 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 495 \\ - 328 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 920 \\ - 778 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 778 \\ - 540 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 435 \\ - 285 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 214 \\ - 134 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ - 162 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ - 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 379 \\ - 377 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 807 \\ - 201 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ - 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 893 \\ - 434 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 788 \\ - 360 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 705 \\ - 545 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 562 \\ - 225 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 241 \\ - 177 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 555 \\ - 547 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 830 \\ - 667 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 404 \\ - 334 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 176 \\ - 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ - 325 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 781 \\ - 236 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 602 \\ - 152 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ - 390 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 669 \\ - 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 876 \\ - 716 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ - 169 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 960 \\ - 901 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ - 571 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ - 770 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 898 \\ - 190 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 376 \\ - 256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 784 \\ - 627 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ - 113 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ - 222 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3-Digit by 1-Digit Multiplication (J)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ /25

Calculate each product.

Do all problems

$$\begin{array}{r} 538 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 461 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 241 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 341 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 682 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 504 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 373 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 325 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 971 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 802 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 872 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 631 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 176 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 505 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 693 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 994 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 118 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 467 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 931 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 178 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 917 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

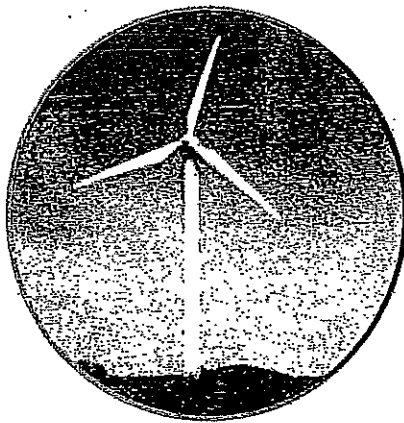
Wind Energy *Day 10*

Wind is a renewable resource and an alternative energy source. Wind is formed as the Sun heats Earth unevenly. This causes some of the atmosphere to have areas with warm air and other areas with cooler air. Wind is formed as warm air rises and cooler air sinks.

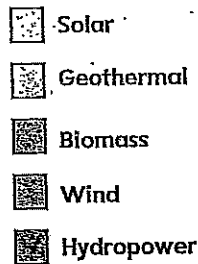
Windmills harness the motion of the wind to generate electricity. Windmills called wind turbines change wind's kinetic energy into electric energy. How? The blades are connected to a shaft that is connected to a generator. As the wind moves the blades, the generator converts the power of the wind to electricity.

Thirty-nine states currently have operating wind turbines. Mountaintops, shorelines, open plains, and valleys are good places for windmills. Wind towers are tall since winds are stronger at higher altitudes above the ground. Wind power generates 32 percent of the total electricity produced in the United States.

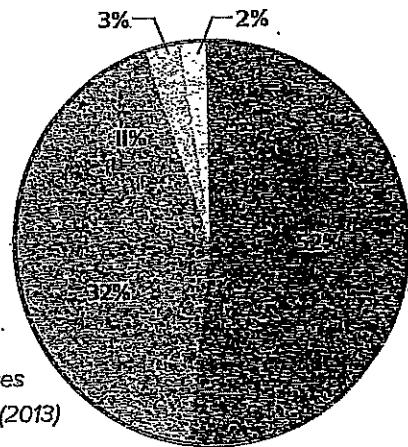
What does a wind turbine do?



Wind turbines are made up of a tower, usually three blades, and a generator.



*Renewable Sources
of U.S. Electricity (2013)*



Hydropower and wind power are the most widely used renewable sources of electricity in the United States.

MAKE YOUR CLAIM

Which renewable resource is widely-used to generate electricity in the United States?



Make your claim. Use your investigation.

CLAIM

_____ is the renewable resource that is widely-used to generate electricity in the United States.

Cite evidence from the activity.

EVIDENCE

My research showed that _____

Discuss your reasoning as a class. Tell about your discussion.

REASONING

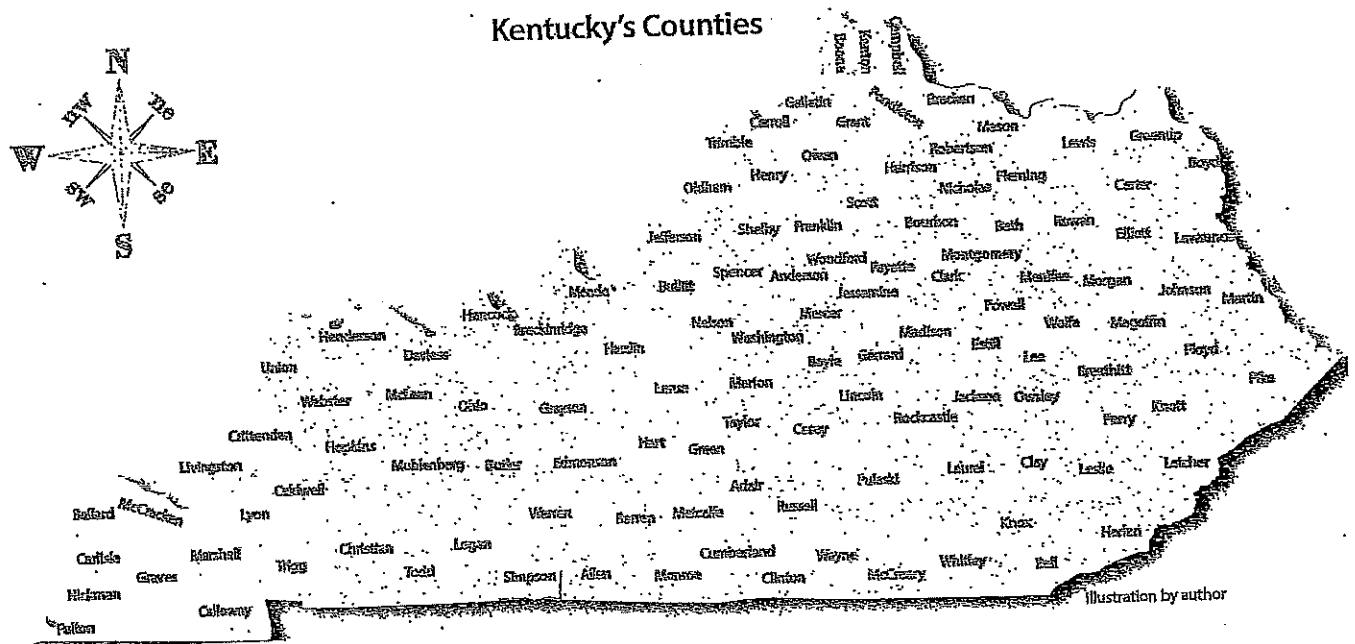
The evidence supports the claim because _____

Lesson #10

Skill Practice: Kentucky County Map

A **county** is a political region. Every state has counties or something similar, such as boroughs or parishes.

There are 120 counties in Kentucky. Within each county are cities and towns. Each county has a government. County government officials create laws and enforce them. County workers provide services and programs to help the people who live in their county. These programs and services support individuals and families. They improve safety, childcare, education, healthcare, and jobs.



1. Find your county on the map. Shade it in with a pencil or highlighter.

I live in _____ County.

2. Write the name of one county that borders the county you live in.

3. Which is the easternmost county in Kentucky?

Greenup Harlan Pike Ballard

4. Which Kentucky county is both the farthest west and the farthest south?

Fulton Kenton Bell Union

5. What kind of map is the Kentucky County map?

physical political

6. A _____ is a political region within a state.

7. There are _____ counties in Kentucky.
(number)

8. What do county workers and officials do to help people? Underline your answer in the text.

9. A (physical / political) map shows boundaries created by people

10. Place a ✓ next to the absolute location.

_____ Jefferson Davis State Historic Site is about 23 miles west of Russellville, Kentucky.

_____ Jefferson Davis State Historic Site is at 36.8° N, 87.3° W.

11. The _____ State is Kentucky's nickname.

Great Bluegrass Cave Frankfort

12. A political map shows countries. List three other types of areas you would see on a political map.

13. Kentucky's state brand is "Kentucky: Unbridled Spirit." Its message is that Kentucky _____.

- A) makes equipment for horses
- B) is a place where people can fulfill their dreams
- C) became the 15th state
- D) is the Bluegrass State

14. Use the mnemonic to help you remember the names of Earth's five oceans. List them below.

A **S**pider **I**sn't **A** **P**est.
