

NTI

Day 7

4th grade NTI Day 7 Kentucky Academic Standards

Reading RF.4.4a Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.

Math KY.4.OA.1 Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.

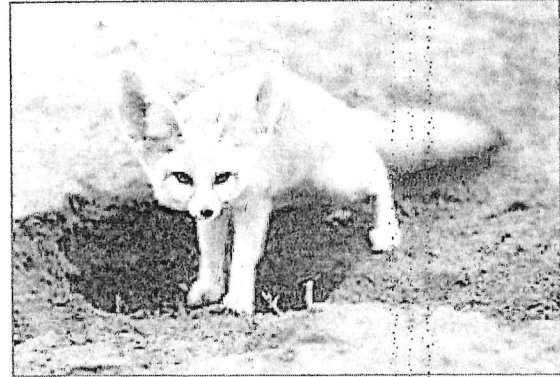
Science

4-LS1-1. Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.

4th Grade Reading Day 7

1. Read the text about **fennec foxes**.

Found in desert lands of North Africa, fennec foxes have many ways to survive the desert heat. For one, these animals are *nocturnal*. This means they sleep underground in sandy burrows during the hottest part of the day, and they wake to find food at night. Fennec foxes also have body parts that help them survive the hot, dry climate.



If you spot a fennec fox, the first things you will notice are its prominent ears. A fennec fox's ears are about half the size of its whole body. Along with making them look adorable, fennec foxes' enormous ears also serve several important purposes. First, their ears help them stay cool in the hot desert, since fennec foxes release extra body heat through their ears. They can use their huge ears to find a meal as well. Using their super hearing, fennec foxes can hear insects, rodents, or lizards under the sand and dig them out before their prey has a chance to escape. Also, fennec foxes are difficult to catch because they can hear enemies from far away.

The fennec foxes' ears are not the only thing that helps them survive in the desert. Their light tan coloring allows them to blend into the sandy desert, which keeps them safe from enemies. Thick coats keep the foxes warm at night and reflect light during the day to help them stay cool. Fennec foxes also have very thick fur on the bottom of their paws. The fur keeps them from burning their feet when running on the hot sand, and it helps them run across the sand without sinking.

Based on clues in the text, how might sleeping underground during the day help the fennec fox live in the desert?

It is cooler underground. It is softer underground.

It is quieter underground. It is darker underground.

2. Read the text about **red pandas**.

Red pandas and giant pandas share a name and a fondness for eating bamboo, but they are actually not closely related. Red pandas do, however, have a lot in common with other animals. For example, red pandas are about the size of a house cat. They spend a good part of their day behaving like cats, too. They lick their paws and fur to clean themselves. Then when they sleep, they curl up just like a cat, using their tail for a blanket. Like raccoons, red pandas dip their paws into water to wash their faces. And like skunks, who spray a pungent scent, red pandas will spray a stinky smell to defend themselves if frightened.



Because red pandas have beautiful bright red coloring and look like foxes, they are sometimes called firefoxes. Their bodies are reddish-brown, but their legs and stomachs are black. These colors help them keep safe among the branches of trees that are covered with a reddish-brown moss.

Red pandas spend most of their time eating bamboo up in the trees of forests in India, Nepal, and China. Since bamboo leaves do not provide a lot of energy, red pandas have to eat a lot of bamboo. In fact, some red pandas will eat about twenty thousand leaves a day!

Based on the text, what are **two** ways in which a red panda behaves like a cat?

A red panda licks its fur to keep clean.

A red panda curls up when it sleeps.

A red panda purrs when it is happy.

A red panda holds its tail high when it is happy.

Multiplication Facts—Skills Practice

Name: _____

Practice facts up to 5×5 .

Form A

1 $2 \times 2 =$ _____

2 $5 \times 4 =$ _____

3 $1 \times 3 =$ _____

4 $5 \times 3 =$ _____

5 $3 \times 3 =$ _____

6 $4 \times 2 =$ _____

7 $5 \times 5 =$ _____

8 $2 \times 3 =$ _____

9 $3 \times 4 =$ _____

10 $2 \times 5 =$ _____

11 $3 \times 2 =$ _____

12 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

13 $3 \times 4 =$ _____

14 $0 \times 0 =$ _____

15 $5 \times 1 =$ _____

16 $4 \times 4 =$ _____

17 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

18 $5 \times 5 =$ _____

19 $2 \times 4 =$ _____

20 $4 \times 4 =$ _____

21 $3 \times 3 =$ _____

22 $5 \times 4 =$ _____

23 $4 \times 3 =$ _____

24 $2 \times 2 =$ _____

25 $5 \times 3 =$ _____

26 $4 \times 4 =$ _____

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28 $2 \times 3 =$ _____

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31 $4 \times 2 =$ _____

32 $3 \times 5 =$ _____

33 $5 \times 2 =$ _____

34 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

35 $0 \times 2 =$ _____

36 $4 \times 3 =$ _____

37 $2 \times 4 =$ _____

38 $5 \times 2 =$ _____

39 $3 \times 2 =$ _____

40 $4 \times 0 =$ _____

41 $5 \times 3 =$ _____

42 $3 \times 4 =$ _____

Multiplication Facts—Skills Practice

Name: _____

Practice facts up to 5×5 .

Form B

1 $5 \times 2 =$ _____

2 $3 \times 4 =$ _____

3 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

4 $2 \times 5 =$ _____

5 $3 \times 3 =$ _____

6 $2 \times 3 =$ _____

7 $5 \times 4 =$ _____

8 $4 \times 3 =$ _____

9 $3 \times 3 =$ _____

10 $2 \times 5 =$ _____

11 $5 \times 3 =$ _____

12 $3 \times 5 =$ _____

13 $2 \times 2 =$ _____

14 $5 \times 4 =$ _____

15 $4 \times 4 =$ _____

16 $1 \times 1 =$ _____

17 $4 \times 3 =$ _____

18 $0 \times 5 =$ _____

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25 $5 \times 3 =$ _____

26 $2 \times 2 =$ _____

27 $4 \times 1 =$ _____

28 $3 \times 2 =$ _____

29 $5 \times 5 =$ _____

30 $3 \times 0 =$ _____

31 $3 \times 5 =$ _____

32 $4 \times 2 =$ _____

33 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

34 $5 \times 2 =$ _____

35 $3 \times 2 =$ _____

36 $4 \times 3 =$ _____

37 $4 \times 4 =$ _____

38 $3 \times 5 =$ _____

39 $2 \times 4 =$ _____

40 $4 \times 3 =$ _____

41 $0 \times 0 =$ _____

42 $2 \times 2 =$ _____