

NTI

Day 9

4th grade NTI Day 9 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.

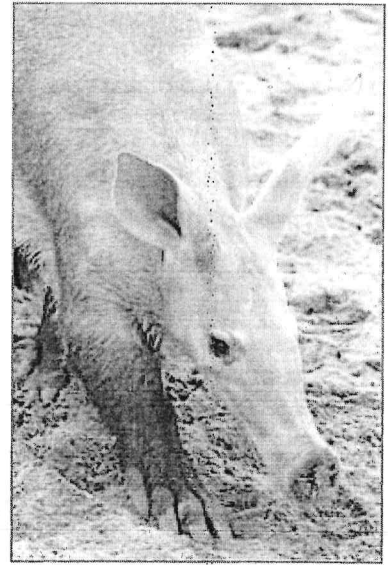
4th grade Reading Day 9

1. Read the text about **aardvarks**.

What animal has the nose of a pig, the ears of a rabbit, and the tail of a kangaroo? If you guessed an aardvark, you're right! Although aardvarks seem similar to pigs, rabbits, and kangaroos, they are not closely related. Instead, aardvarks are closer relatives of elephants.

Aardvarks live in dry grassland areas of Africa. With their strong claws, aardvarks frequently dig new burrows to live in. They are known for their fast digging skills and can dig a two-foot hole in fifteen seconds. This digging skill is helpful for finding food and for protection from lions and hyenas. When in danger, aardvarks can quickly dig a hole big enough to hide in while moving the dirt behind them to block the tunnel.

To keep away from enemies, aardvarks have to be careful when they look for food. Since aardvarks are color-blind and their eyesight is not very good, they use their senses of sound and smell to get around. For example, their large rabbit-like ears are useful for hearing lions and leopards from far away. Also, an aardvark uses its long pig-like snout to find food, pressing it into the dirt and sniffing for termites and ants. When it finds a termite mound, it uses its sticky tongue, which can be as long as a ruler, to lick up the insects. Aardvarks can easily eat tens of thousands of insects in a given night.



Based on the text, what are **two** reasons why an aardvark might dig a hole?

to find food

to protect itself

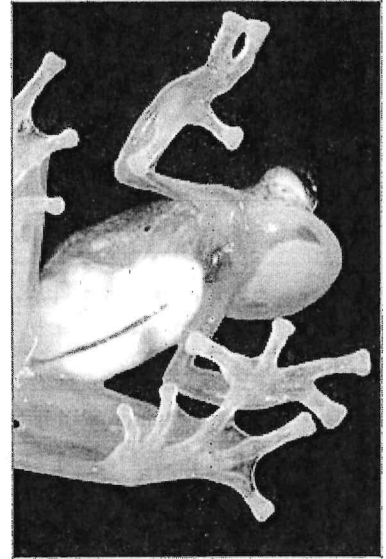
to bury food for the winter

to travel underground

2. Read the text about **glass frogs**.

Glass frogs are not actually made of glass. But their skin is transparent, just like glass. In fact, the skin on the underside of a glass frog is so clear that you can see inside its body. Without using an X-ray machine, you can see the frog's heart and other organs. Sometimes you can even observe blood or food moving through the body.

However, these unusual-looking frogs can be difficult to spot in the rain forests of Central and South America. The clear skin on their fronts and the light green color of their backs often blend in with the leaves they rest on. Also, they are tiny—just about the size of a quarter.



These frogs make up for their small size with an interesting way of catching insects. Scientists believe the glass frog's spotted back may be designed to look like the frog's eggs. If a fly settles down for a meal on the frog's back, it will be in for a surprise when the glass frog attacks it.

The glass frog's real eggs are protected by the males. Male glass frogs are very protective of their eggs. To keep away unwanted guests, a male glass frog will try to scare away any other male frog that gets too close. At first, the male frog makes loud noises to warn the other male frog to leave the area. If that does not work, then the frogs may wrestle each other until one gives up and leaves. These fights can last for thirty minutes.

Based on the text, what are **two** reasons why the glass frog is hard to find?

It blends in with leaves.

It is very small.

It moves fast.

It doesn't make any noise.

Multiplication Facts—Skills Practice

Name: _____

Practice more facts up to 10×10 .

Form B

1 $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2 $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3 $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

4 $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

5 $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6 $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

7 $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$

8 $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

9 $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

10 $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

11 $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

12 $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

13 $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

14 $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$

15 $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

16 $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

17 $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

18 $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

19 $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

20 $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

21 $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

22 $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

23 $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

24 $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

25 $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

26 $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

27 $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

28 $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

29 $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

30 $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

31 $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

32 $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$

33 $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

34 $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

35 $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

36 $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Multiplication Facts—Repeated Reasoning

Name: _____

Find patterns with 4s facts.

Set A

1 $2 \times 1 =$ _____

2 $2 \times 2 \times 1 =$ _____

3 $4 \times 1 =$ _____

4 $2 \times 2 =$ _____

5 $2 \times 2 \times 2 =$ _____

6 $4 \times 2 =$ _____

7 $2 \times 3 =$ _____

8 $2 \times 2 \times 3 =$ _____

9 $4 \times 3 =$ _____

10 $2 \times 4 =$ _____

11 $2 \times 2 \times 4 =$ _____

12 $4 \times 4 =$ _____

13 $2 \times 5 =$ _____

14 $2 \times 2 \times 5 =$ _____

15 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

Set B

1 $6 \times 2 =$ _____

2 $(6 \times 2) + (6 \times 2) =$ _____

3 $6 \times 4 =$ _____

4 $7 \times 2 =$ _____

5 $(7 \times 2) + (7 \times 2) =$ _____

6 $7 \times 4 =$ _____

7 $8 \times 2 =$ _____

8 $(8 \times 2) + (8 \times 2) =$ _____

9 $8 \times 4 =$ _____

10 $9 \times 2 =$ _____

11 $(9 \times 2) + (9 \times 2) =$ _____

12 $9 \times 4 =$ _____

13 $10 \times 2 =$ _____

14 $(10 \times 2) + (10 \times 2) =$ _____

15 $10 \times 4 =$ _____

Describe a pattern you see in one of the sets of problems above.
