Incoming Fourth Grade Summer Packet

Please complete the following packet. It is due the first Friday after school starts for a minor test grade in ELA and math for the first quarter. It is important that the students practice reading independently and work on responding to texts in addition to practicing problem solving in math.

In addition, a major concept in 4th grade is multiplication. Please purchase or make multiplication flash cards for 0s, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s,10s, 11s, and 12s. These multiplication facts should be memorized by the beginning of the school year. During the first week of school, your child will be given a fluency assessment on these facts that will count as a minor test grade for the first quarter.

As French is a major component of Ruppel's educational program, you will find French enrichment included in the packet as well.

Please review the handbook policy for submitting late test grade assignments.

Name _____

READING COMPREHENSION

Ice Cream Cones

Summer and ice cream seem to go hand-in-hand. In fact, the average American eats nearly 22 pounds of ice cream per year. Often, people eat ice cream on an ice cream cone. Have you ever wondered how the yummy cones were invented? Well, the history is a bit unclear. There are several origin myths for the ice cream cone. One notes that the first ice cream cone ever produced was made by an Italian immigrant named Italo Marchiony in 1896. Others believe that the first cones were actually created before Marchiony's invention. They note that edible cones were mentioned in French cookbooks from 1825. However, a different story tells that the first ice cream cone was produced in 1904 at the St. Louis World's Fair. At the time, a man named Ernest A. Hamwi was selling waffle-like pastries in a booth. His booth just happened to be next to an ice cream vendor's station. During the fair, the ice cream vendor ran out of dishes to serve the ice cream in. Fortunately, Hamwi had an idea. He quickly rolled his pastries into a cone shape and gave them to the ice cream vendor. They were called cornucopias at the time. People loved the cornucopias or cones and an idea was born! Shortly after the fair, Hamwi established the Cornucopia Waffle Company and ice cream cones became available to the public. While it is still unclear how and when the first cone was created, it is believed that the 1904 World's Fair served as a way to make ice cream cones popular.

1. Why is the history of the ice cream cone unclear?
   - A. No one knows exactly when the first ice cream cone was invented.
   - B. People believe that Marchiony created the first ice cream cone.
   - C. Historians have not been able to find the French cookbooks that mention cones.

2. Who was Italo Marchiony?
   - D. A salesman who created waffle-like pastries during the 1904 World's Fair.
   - E. An ice cream vendor in 1986.
   - F. An Italian immigrant who some people think created a cone in 1896.

3. Which statement supports the idea that cones may have been invented before Marchiony?
   - A. Hamwi served cones at the St. Louis World Fair in 1904.
   - B. Cones were mentioned in a cookbook from 1825.
   - C. The first ice cream cone factory was opened before Marchiony's invention.

4. Which of the following is NOT an origin story for the ice cream cone.
   - D. Ernest A. Hamwi created ice cream cones to help an ice cream vendor.
   - E. Ice cream cones were invented by an ice cream vendor.
   - F. An Italian immigrant produced the first ice cream cone.

5. What is the main idea of the passage?
   - A. Hamwi was the inventor of the ice cream cone.
   - B. The 1904 World's Fair made ice cream cones popular.
   - C. There are several origin myths about the very first ice cream cone.

6. Which supporting detail from the passage best supports the main idea?
   - D. A different story tells that the first ice cream cone was produced in 1904.
   - E. Hamwi established the Cornucopia Waffle Company.
   - F. Ice cream cones were handed out at the 1904 World's Fair.

7. What is something you learned about ice cream cones?

_____

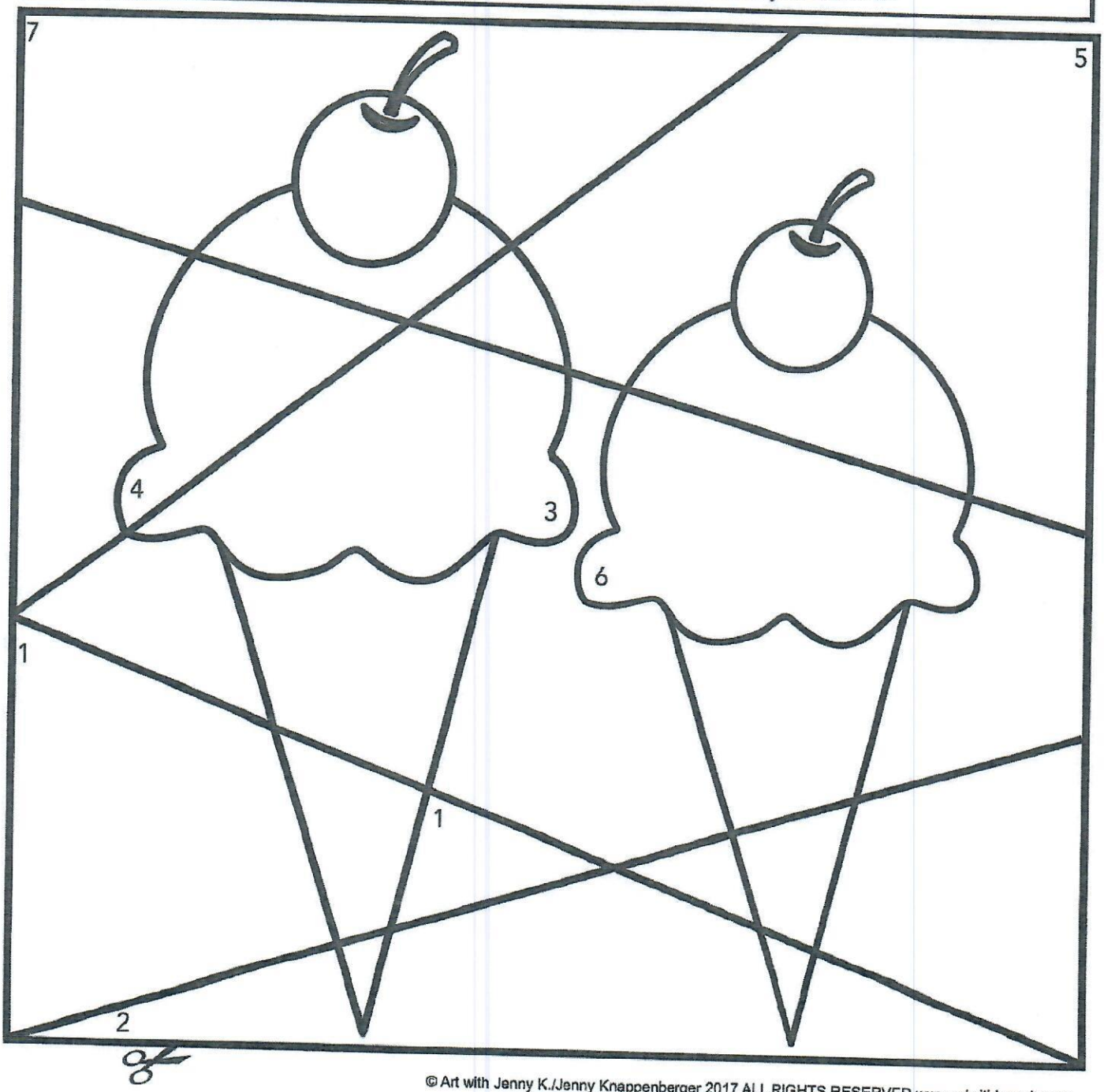
Transfer your answer to space #7 on the coloring page. Then, color the space any color.

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Use this key in combination with the answers you selected about Ice Cream Cones to design the image below. Once you have drawn the patterns in the correct place you can then color it however you choose.

If the Answer Is...	Use this Pattern...	If the Answer Is...	Use this Pattern...
A		D	
B		E	
C	OR	F	

If the space is blank you can color it any solid color you want to!



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Reading Literature Practice & Assess
Lesson 2: Elements of Plot

Name _____

Match the elements of the plot on the left with their definitions on the right:

1. ____ exposition	A. the end of the story
2. ____ inciting incident	B. the turning point in a story
3. ____ rising action	C. ties up the loose ends in a plot
4. ____ climax	D. when conflicts arise
5. ____ falling action	E. sets the story in motion
6. ____ resolution	F. reveals the characters and setting

Read the story below and answer the questions that follow:

Kyle resented that everyone seemed to doubt that he would be okay at summer camp. Sure, he was shy, and yes, he sometimes had trouble making new friends. But Kyle knew that he was a great camper and that he'd excelled at all the skills they'd been taught in scouts. He could start a fire without matches. He could navigate using just the stars. He could build a shelter from branches and moss. He was certain other campers would want to be his friend. On the day they dropped him off, Kyle watched his parents drive away slowly, as though they were waiting for him to run after them. He looked around at the tall trees, the rustic cabins, the sparkling lake, certain this would be the best summer ever.

A tall teenager appeared in front of him. "Come on! No day dreaming! It's time to make up your bunk." Kyle followed along and got right to work making up his bed. He checked the corners, flattened the blanket and made sure his bed was military-perfect. When the other boys noticed the attention he put into his bed, they laughed. "That's not going to work out," said one boy. "If your bed looks like that, the rest of our beds will have to look like that." The boy bounced on Kyle's bunk until the blanket became wrinkled and loose. "Better," said the boy. "I'm Jack, by the way." Kyle looked away. He refused to shake hands with this boy who had just destroyed his hard work. "Suit yourself," said Jack, and he wandered off.

As the days went on, Kyle had similar experiences over and over again. When he worked to start a fire for his group after their matches were lost, the boys stopped him. "Stop! If we can't build our own fire, we won't be invited to the bonfire at the main lodge." During the hike, Kyle forged ahead and cleared the path for his companions. "Don't do that!" one boy yelled. "Stay on the trail that's here, it leads to town and we can get ice cream!"

One day the boys from Kyle's cabin were canoeing. They drifted into a current and were pulled into a river. They traveled in the rushing water for nearly an hour before they were able to pull their canoes onto a rocky beach. Exhausted from the effort, the boys collapsed on the gravel. "It will be dark soon," said Jack. "What are we going to do?"

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Reading Literature Practice & Assess
Lesson 2: Elements of Plot

Kyle sprung into action. Gathering twigs and moss, he built a fire in a circle of stones he assembled on the shore. Kyle sent three boys to gather branches from nearby trees and fashioned a fishing line from his shoe lace and a bit of a metal can he found on the shore. After catching several trout, supervising the building of their sleeping pallets and shelter, and dragging the canoes away from the water, Kyle cleaned and cooked the fish.

The boys sat by the crackling fire, enjoying their dinner. There was an awkward silence. Jack finally spoke. "We were sure lucky you were here, Kyle."

___ 7. What information is revealed in the exposition of this story?
   a. Kyle knew how to fish.
   b. Kyle was shy.
   c. Kyle had a very specific way of making his bed.

8. Explain the conflict that sets this plot in motion.

_____

_____

_____

___ 9. Which is not a part of the rising action in this story?
   a. Kyle clears a path through the woods.
   b. Kyle's bunk mates want to go to a bonfire at the main lodge.
   c. Kyle teaches his bunk mates how to build a shelter from branches.

10. What is the climax of this story? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

11. What is the main conflict of this story? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. Explain the resolution of this story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

___ 13. Which best describes the inciting incident?
   a. Kyle makes his bed different from the other boys.
   b. Kyle makes a fishing line from a shoe lace and metal.
   c. A current carries the canoes into a river.

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TAKING CARE OF A PET

By Kelly Anne

February 20th is Love Your Pet Day. If you have an animal in your home, then you know that they can bring a lot of happiness to your life. However, household pets also come with a lot of responsibility.

One of the greatest responsibilities that comes with a pet is time. You need a lot of time to properly care for a pet. Dogs need a few walks a day and lots of room to run around. Cats need to play and to be entertained, or else they'll find mischief. And all pets need to be fed daily and given attention. Another big responsibility that comes with a pet is money. All animals require vet visits, and those are not cheap. They also require monthly medications, toys, and supplies: collars, leashes, or tanks. And if your pet has an emergency, vet bills can reach into the hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars.

If you are considering adopting a pet, then first make sure you're able to love it and give it everything it would need.

CELEBRATING POLAR BEARS

By Kelly Anne

Every year, on February 27th, we celebrate International Polar Bear Day. Polar bears don't really need a big party, but they do need people to know what's happening to them. Over the years, they have begun to face many challenges from climate change.

Surrounding the Earth is a large layer of gases. These gases act as a blanket, protecting us from the freezing temperatures in space. The gases help make our Earth habitable. But as we humans add to the gases by burning fossil fuels and coal, the protective layer has gotten thicker, creating more extreme weather. Unfortunately, the warmer temperatures we see have begun melting the ice and snow that is a polar bear's home. By celebrating International Polar Bear Day, many people hope to draw attention to this problem, and to educate the public on how to help. You can do your part to help too by watching the amount of energy your home produces. Even adjusting your thermostat a few degrees will make a large impact.

How will you help the polar bears?

ANIMALS AT THE ZOO

By Kelly Anne

While many people debate whether zoos are bad for animals, we cannot disagree that zoos have some valuable benefits. Over the years, zoos have helped us learn vital information that we are able to use to help save many animals in and out of zoos.

Zoos are a great place for veterinarians to learn more about animals. Vets can study and learn about large animals that they cannot get close to in the wild. Because of this, zoos can save injured animals found in the wild that they can heal and then release.

Zoos are also a haven for animals, especially endangered ones. They provide a home for animals to reproduce, grow, and thrive. Without these safe homes, many animals would be near extinction.

Lastly, zoos teach humans about animals they would not be able to see otherwise. They are a great place for us to get better informed.

Name _____ Date _____

Refer to the essays "Taking Care of a Pet," "Celebrating Polar Bears," and "Animals at the Zoo." I would love to take an animal from the zoo home with me, but I don't think it'd be a great idea. Do you? Why or why not? Write an informative essay that explains why it would or would not be a good idea to take home an animal from the zoo. Be sure to use details from the essays.

Incoming 4th Graders

Name_____ Date_____ Week 1

Multiplication Facts up to 10

Created by the Math Salamanders www.math-salamanders.com

1) 9 x 3 = _____
2) 7 x 7 = _____
3) 1 x 5 = _____
4) 7 x 1 = _____
5) 10 x 7 = _____
6) 5 x 2 = _____
7) 9 x 8 = _____
8) 2 x 6 = _____
9) 9 x 3 = _____
10) 6 x 3 = _____
11) 2 x 4 = _____
12) 3 x 5 = _____
13) 8 x 7 = _____
14) 6 x 4 = _____
15) 8 x 10 = _____
16) 2 x 3 = _____
17) 5 x 2 = _____
18) 9 x 4 = _____
19) 4 x 0 = _____
20) 9 x 9 = _____
21) 9 x 7 = _____
22) 2 x 6 = _____
23) 5 x 2 = _____
24) 8 x 1 = _____
25) 1 x 9 = _____
26) 3 x 9 = _____
27) 3 x 6 = _____
28) 7 x 3 = _____
29) 7 x 5 = _____
30) 3 x 3 = _____

Week 2

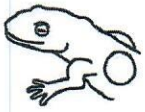
Name Date

DIVISION TO 10 x 10 SHEET 3

How well do you know your division table?

1) ___ ÷ 2 = 4
2) ___ ÷ 10 = 5
3) ___ ÷ 3 = 6
4) ___ ÷ 2 = 9
5) ___ ÷ 4 = 7
6) ___ ÷ 5 = 9
7) ___ ÷ 10 = 8
8) ___ ÷ 6 = 0
9) ___ ÷ 7 = 3
10) ___ ÷ 8 = 4
11) 40 ÷ ___ = 5
12) 60 ÷ ___ = 10
13) 12 ÷ ___ = 2
14) 18 ÷ ___ = 9
15) 32 ÷ ___ = 8
16) 90 ÷ ___ = 9
17) 42 ÷ ___ = 6
18) 24 ÷ ___ = 4
19) 36 ÷ ___ = 4
20) 63 ÷ ___ = 7
21) 54 ÷ ___ = 6
22) ___ ÷ 4 = 8
23) 80 ÷ ___ = 10
24) 14 ÷ ___ = 2
25) ___ ÷ 6 = 4
26) ___ ÷ 9 = 7
27) 49 ÷ ___ = 7
28) 48 ÷ ___ = 8
29) 28 ÷ ___ = 4
30) ___ ÷ 9 = 9
31) ___ ÷ 8 = 6
32) 56 ÷ ___ = 7
33) 72 ÷ ___ = 8
34) ___ ÷ 5 = 9
35) ___ ÷ 8 = 5
36) 63 ÷ ___ = 9
37) ___ ÷ 10 = 4
38) ___ ÷ 8 = 9
39) 36 ÷ ___ = 9
40) 64 ÷ ___ = 8

See how quickly and accurately you can fill this in!



Free Math sheets, Math games and Math help
MATH-SALAMANDERS.COM

Week 3

Name:_____

CCSS 2.NBT.7. Add and subtract within 1000.....

Addition Within 1000-Regrouping

Directions: Find the sums.

1.	451 + 319	2.	115 + 139
3.	737 + 143	4.	555 + 207
5.	654 + 218	6.	765 + 218
7.	387 + 504	8.	336 + 209
9.	389 + 402	10.	633 + 247

____I double checked my work.

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Name _____

READING COMPREHENSION

Soil vs. Hydroponics

↑4 July

When you think of gardening, you think of plants and vegetables growing in the soil, right? Well, there's a way that you can grow plants without any dirt. It's called hydroponics. Instead of growing plants in the ground, they are grown in sand, gravel or liquid. There are many differences between traditional gardens and hydroponic gardens, but the end result is the same: plants. As you may know, traditional soil gardening takes a lot of space. Plants' roots need room to spread underground. However, when plants are grown hydroponically, they need a lot less space. That's because their roots are submerged in a nutrient solution and they do not need to spread out in search of nutrients to grow. When plants are grown in soil, they require a lot of water. This is because when water is spread over plants not all of it goes directly to the plant. Some of the water disperses and is never actually used by the plant. However, with hydroponics, there is a reservoir of water. The plant's roots use the amount that they need and the rest is saved in the reservoir for later. So, there is far less water needed and wasted. Most traditional gardeners complain because they are constantly needing to weed their gardens. Well, with hydroponics, there are absolutely no weeds. No soil means no weeds. Due to these benefits, hydroponics is catching on. So, consider this, the next time you bite into a carrot, it just may have been grown in a hydroponic garden.

1. What is hydroponics?
   - A. A way to accelerate the growth of plants
   - B. A way to add more nutrients to soil
   - C. A way to grow plants without dirt

2. What is a similarity between traditional gardening and hydroponics?
   - D. Both grow plants
   - E. Both reduce weeds
   - F. Both conserve water

3. What is a difference between traditional gardening and hydroponics?
   - A. How much space is needed to grow plants
   - B. The number of people it takes to maintain the garden
   - C. The time that plants need to be watered during the day

4. How does the author of this passage feel about hydroponics?
   - D. Hydroponics is not a good alternative to traditional gardens.
   - E. Traditional gardens are more effective than hydroponic gardens.
   - F. Hydroponics solves many of the challenges of traditional gardening.

5. What is one advantage of hydroponics?
   - A. It can be costly to set up.
   - B. It uses less water.
   - C. It takes longer for plants to grow, but they are bigger.

6. Based on this passage, you can infer that...
   - D. Hydroponics is too costly to be a viable alternative to traditional gardening.
   - E. Hydroponics will likely be adopted for commercial food growth.
   - F. Hydroponics requires extensive training to implement.

7. What is something you learned about gardening?

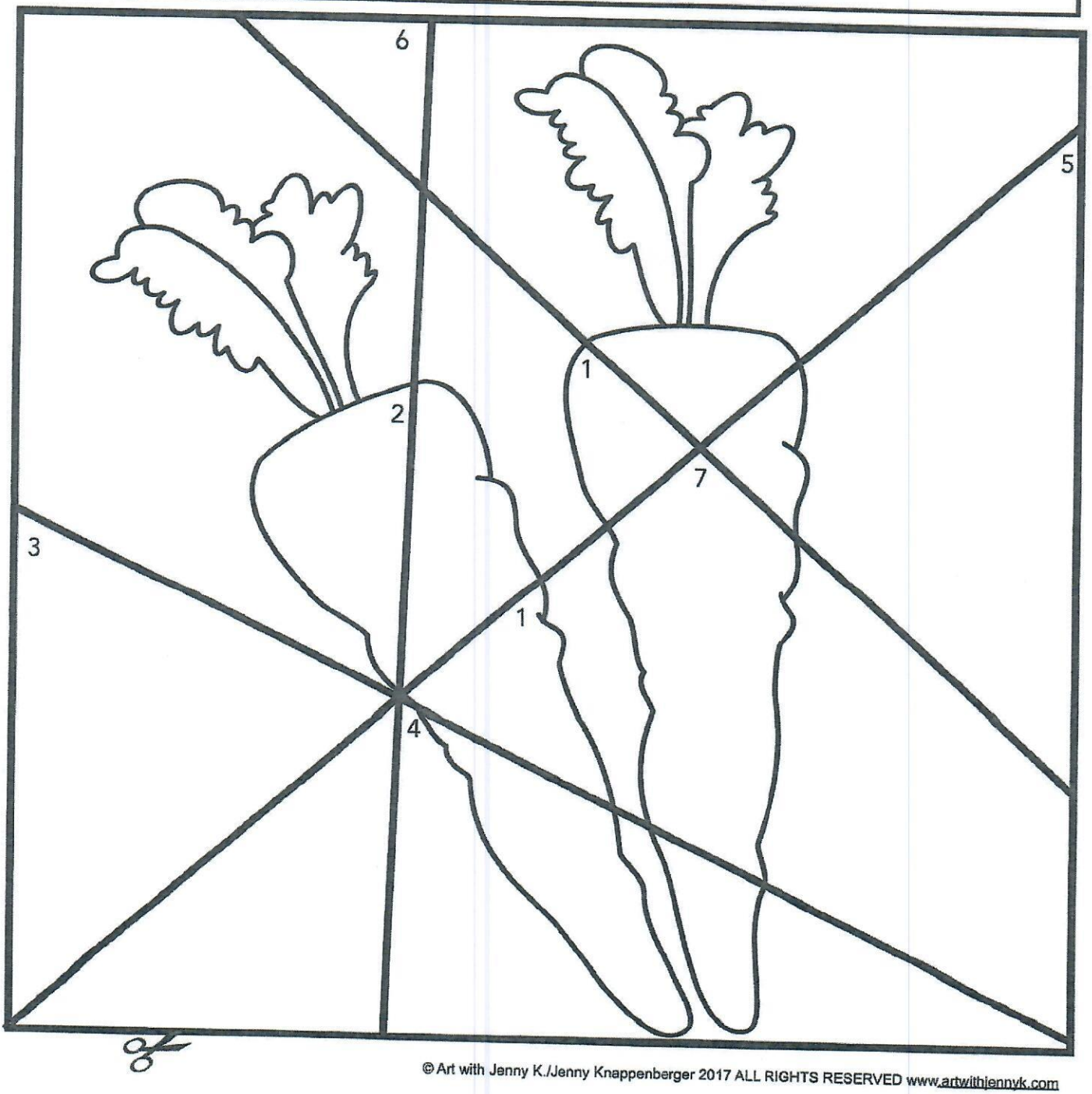
Transfer your answer to space #7 on the coloring page. Then, color the space any color.

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Use this key in combination with the answers you selected about soil vs. hydroponics to design the image below. Once you have drawn the patterns in the correct place you can then color it however you choose.

If the Answer Is...	Use this Pattern...	If the Answer Is...	Use this Pattern...
A		D	
B		E	
C	OR	F	

If the space is blank you can color it any solid color you want to!



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Reading Literature Practice & Assess
Lesson 1: Story Vocabulary

Name _____

Review the terms below and match them to the definitions provided.

1. ____ plot
2. ____ setting
3. ____ complications
4. ____ protagonist
5. ____ antagonist

A. a difficult situation a character faces to solve a problem
B. the action of the story from the opening to the resolution
C. the main character in a story
D. what or who tries to keep the main character from his goal
E. the stated or suggested time and place of a story

Read the following movie plot and answer the questions that follow:

The Wizard of Oz: A little girl named Dorothy lives on a farm in Kansas with her aunt and uncle and her little dog, Toto. One day a powerful tornado strikes her house while Dorothy is inside. Dorothy and her dog are transported to a magical land far beyond Kansas, a land called Oz. Unfortunately, Dorothy's house lands on and kills the Wicked Witch of the East. As a result, the witch's sister, the Wicked Witch of the West, seeks revenge on Dorothy. Dorothy must travel through the land of Oz to find the Wizard who can help her get home. Along the way, she must face the wrath of the evil witch.

6. Who is the **protagonist** of this story? _____
7. Who is the **antagonist** of this story? _____
8. What **complication** does Dorothy face when she arrives in Oz? _____

_____

9. Which is not a part of the **setting** at the beginning of this story?

a) Toto, the little dog b) a farm c) Kansas

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow:

With just an hour to go before the birthday party, Sandra began to panic. She still had to frost the cake, decorate the dining room, and wrap the gifts. More than anything, she wanted her mom's birthday to be special. She wiped her forehead and sighed, wondering where her little brothers were. They promised to help her set up for the party, but they were nowhere to be found. Sandra called up the stairs, "Tim? Robby?" No answer. She pulled the cake out of the refrigerator so that it wouldn't be too cold to frost, then went into the dining room. Sandra gasped. The dining room was a mess. Plastic wrap was strewn all over the chairs and table. A pile of uninflated balloons lay in the corner. Packing tape was stuck on the walls, and some of it had pulled off the paint. She sat down in a chair and began to cry. Her mom would be back in an hour, and Sandra knew there was no way she would get the room cleaned up in time. Just then, her little brothers came running into the room, laughing. "What have you done!" Sandra bellowed. Timmy stuck out his tongue. Robby knocked over a chair, and they were off again. As they raced out of the room, Sandra noticed they had the wrapping paper trailing behind them.

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Reading Literature Practice & Assess
Lesson 1: Story Vocabulary

10. Who is the **protagonist** of this story? _____

11. Who is the antagonist of this story? _____

12. What is the protagonist's goal in this story? _____

_____

13. What complication gets in the way of that goal? _____

_____

14. What aspect of the plot builds tension in this story? _____

_____

_____

Answer the following questions:

15. A little girl is traveling to her grandmother's house. A wolf intercepts her path and tries to attack her.

In this story, the wolf is the _____.

16. Three characters are traveling on a train from New York to San Francisco. When the train derails in the Rocky Mountains, they must survive difficult terrain and cold weather to hike out of the mountains.

This excerpt describes the _____ of the story.

17. A man saves all his money for years to buy a farm he has long admired. On the day he is finally able to purchase the farm, a wealthy man from the city offers the owner double and purchases the farm himself.

The wealthy man presents a _____ to the protagonist's goal in this excerpt.

18. Simone is trying out for the softball team. Her sister, Lyssa, plays on the softball team and doesn't want Simone to join, so she tells the coach that Simone doesn't really want to play.

Lyssa is the _____ of this story.

19. In Germany, during WWI, a young man is convinced by a patriotic teacher to leave school and join the German army.

What is the setting of this story?

_____

_____

20. A family of mermaids swims from Australia to Africa to celebrate the annual Mermaid New Year's Festival. Along the way, they meet a school of dolphins who help them find their way through a terrible storm.

What is the setting of this story?

_____

_____

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↑4

Effects of a Holiday Break

By Kelly Anne

There's no doubt about it - holiday breaks and vacations are fun and a great way to escape the pressures of school. But are they really helpful for students? Studies show that missing at least 7 days of school can severely impact students' learning and their retention of educational material. Think about it, in one day students miss about an hour of reading instruction, an hour of writing instruction, an hour of science, and so on. That adds up to a lot of time not participating in lessons, and it can cause students to quickly fall behind. Educators work hard to prepare quality lessons, and they don't always have the time to catch a student up on the work they missed while they were away. Does the experience of travel and family togetherness make up for the missed class time? Does it help create students who are more well-rounded? Extended breaks are tricky and must not be taken lightly by parents.

Pros and Cons of Year-Round School

By Kelly Anne

Year-round schooling is becoming quite popular, and for great reasons! Year-round schooling is a type of school that typically begins in August and runs until the following August. Instead of one long summer break, students receive many short breaks throughout the school year. This design is more in line with our lifestyle today. Years ago, summer breaks were provided so students could help on the farm and with the responsibilities that come during the harvest season. That lifestyle is not as typical anymore, therefore long summer breaks are not completely necessary. Long breaks also make it very challenging for students to retain important information they have learned in school. Shorter breaks, spread out every two months, allow students time to rest their brain without missing a large chunk of school. They can come back to the classroom excited to continue learning. These shorter, more frequent breaks also allow educators time to properly plan their instruction, complete important training, and rest their own brains. Even though year-round schooling may seem like a great option, we must remember that some students need to take summer jobs to earn extra money. With a year-round school model, students wouldn't be able to work if needed. The debate over year-round schooling will continue to be a hot topic. What do you think is the best choice?

Name _____ Date _____

Refer to the passages: "Effects of a Holiday Break" and "Pros and Cons of Year-Round School." Do you think everyone should switch to a year-round school model? Why or why not? Write an essay that states your opinion. Support it with information from the passages.

Name:_____

Week 4

CCSS 2.NBT.7. Add and subtract within 1000.....

Subtraction Within 1000-Regrouping

Directions: Find the sums.

1.	832 - 627	2.	445 - 228
3.	597 - 459	4.	638 - 219
5.	944 - 525	6.	383 - 267
7.	347 - 239	8.	932 - 703
9.	861 - 102	10.	955 - 846

____ I double checked my work.

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Week 5

Part of a whole

Write the fraction that shows the shaded part.

How many parts are shaded? 3 parts

How many parts in all? 4 parts



The shaded part is $\frac{3}{4}$

Circle the fraction that shows the shaded part.



$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

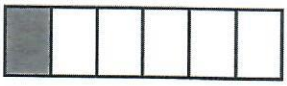


$\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{5}$



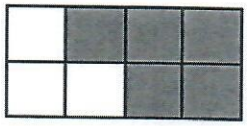
$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{4}{5}$

Write the fraction that shows the shaded part.



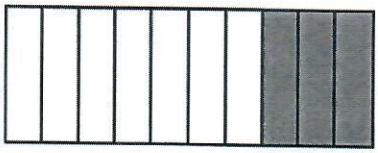








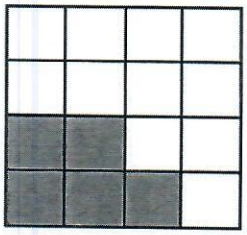














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GREAT SCHOOLS

Week 6

Comparing fractions

In each pair, circle the fraction with the greater value.

(1/2) or 1/5 3/8 or (5/8)

In each pair, circle the fraction with the greater value.

1/4 or 1/3 1/5 or 1/6 1/8 or 1/3 1/4 or 1/7

1/2 or 1/3 1/12 or 1/2 1/3 or 1/9 1/10 or 1/100

1/3 or 2/3 3/7 or 5/7 2/5 or 1/5 1/4 or 3/4

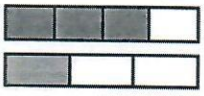
4/9 or 3/9 1/12 or 2/12 6/10 or 3/10 1/6 or 5/6

In each pair, circle the fraction with the greater value.

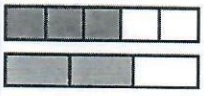
$1\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{2}{5}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{3}$ $3\frac{1}{6}$ or $2\frac{1}{3}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$

$2\frac{5}{8}$ or $2\frac{3}{8}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{9}$ $6\frac{2}{3}$ or $4\frac{2}{3}$ $5\frac{1}{10}$ or $5\frac{3}{10}$

3/4 or 1/3



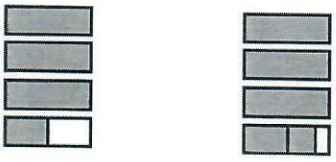
3/5 or 2/3



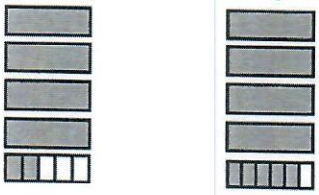
5/6 or 3/4



$3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{2}{3}$



$4\frac{2}{5}$ or $4\frac{5}{6}$



$2\frac{6}{10}$ or $2\frac{4}{5}$



$1\frac{4}{5}$ or $1\frac{4}{6}$



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