Dear Parent/Guardian(s),

This year the Arkansas Department of Education is allowing Little Rock School District (LRSD) to participate in Alternative Methods of Instruction (AMI) on inclement weather days, "Snow Days," or any other day the district chooses to use an AMI day. This means that on these days' students must complete one day's worth of assignments for each day school is closed due to snow, ice or unforeseen circumstances.

This packet contains 5 days of assignments, which are labeled "Day 1," "Day 2," and so on and so forth. When students return to school, they must return their completed work to their teachers, and they will be counted present for school on the missed day(s). Therefore, missed days will not have to be made up at the end of the school year, but a high percentage of student participation is required.

Please put this packet in a SAFE PLACE. It will be the family's responsibility to keep up with all assignments to complete. When there is snow or ice in the weather forecast, you must wait for LRSD to announce that schools will be closed via district website and local news and radio stations. Then let your student get started on this packet. Teachers will be available by email to assist their students as needed.

The Watson staff is excited about the opportunity to participate in AMI. In order to ensure success with AMI, "Snow Day" packets will be accessible on our school page on the LRSD website, Facebook, and Class Dojo. We greatly appreciate your support in this effort!

Thank you,

Stephanie Walker, Principal
Estimado padre / madre / tutor (s),

Este año, el Departamento de Educación de Arkansas permite que el Distrito Escolar Little Rock (LRSD) participe en Métodos Alternativos de Instrucción (AMI) en días inclementes del clima o "Snow Days". Esto significa que en "Snow Days" los estudiantes deben completar un día de el valor de las asignaciones para cada día de escuela está cerrado debido a la nieve o el hielo.

Este paquete contiene 5 días de tareas, que están etiquetadas como "Día 1", "Día 2", y así sucesivamente. Cuando los estudiantes regresan a la escuela, deben devolver el trabajo completado a sus maestros, y serán contados como presentes para la escuela en el "Día de Nieve" que se perdió. Por lo tanto, los días perdidos no tendrán que recuperarse al final de el año escolar, pero se requiere un alto porcentaje de participación estudiantil.

Por favor, ponga este paquete en un LUGAR SEGURO. Será responsabilidad de la familia mantenerse al día con todas las tareas para completar. Cuando haya nieve o hielo en el pronóstico del tiempo, debe esperar a que LRSD anuncie que las escuelas se cerrarán a través del sitio web del distrito y las noticias y estaciones de radio locales. Luego, permita que su estudiante comience con este paquete. Los maestros estarán disponibles por correo electrónico para ayudar a sus estudiantes según sea necesario.

El personal de Watson está entusiasmado con la oportunidad de participar en AMI. Para garantizar el éxito con AMI, los paquetes de "Día de la nieve" estarán disponibles en nuestra página de la escuela en el sitio web de LRSD, Facebook y Class Dojo. Agradecemos mucho su apoyo en este esfuerzo!

Gracias,

Stephanie Walker, directora
4th Grade Snow Day Packet

Name

Reading

Directions: Read stories from your guided reading group book, small readers, or any other books that you have at home. Complete the reading log and summary sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title:</th>
<th>Minutes Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book/Chapter Summary:</td>
<td>Parent Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title:</th>
<th>Minutes Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book/Chapter Summary:</td>
<td>Parent Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DAY11
Science:

Option 1: Find 3 snowflakes and draw a diagram of each. Then compare how they are similar and different.

Option 2: Create a chart that shows the hour and temp. Then, create a graph to show this information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Studies:

Research what day in Arkansas History had the most snowfall. Write a informational paragraph about it. Information to include: city, date, snow amount, and any interesting information about that day, topic sentence, and conclusion sentence.

Writing:

Write a story about your snow day. Your story can have true events, a perfect snow day events, or a wild snow day adventure.
Cause and Effect Match

Match each cause on the left with an effect on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Baby Lisa began to cry.</td>
<td>a. She played in the sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It was raining outside.</td>
<td>b. He got a belly ache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The phone rang.</td>
<td>c. Lance flew his kite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nana plants seeds in the garden.</td>
<td>d. He fell and scraped his knee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. My lawn mower was out of gas.</td>
<td>e. He ate dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Someone came to the door.</td>
<td>f. The dog began to bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. It is a windy day.</td>
<td>g. He had nothing to wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The boy tripped on a rock.</td>
<td>h. Mom gave her a bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Robert ate too many jellybeans.</td>
<td>i. She answered it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Caren practiced kicking the ball.</td>
<td>j. I couldn't cut the grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. All the clothes were dirty.</td>
<td>k. She won her soccer game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Lee's mom took her to the beach.</td>
<td>l. I shoveled the driveway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Tyler was hungry.</td>
<td>m. Flowers began to grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. It snowed outside.</td>
<td>n. We couldn't get in the car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mom locked the car door.</td>
<td>o. We pulled out an umbrella.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All mixed up!

**Background knowledge**
When solids are added to some liquids, the solid dissolves into very tiny particles and seems to disappear. A mixture in which one material dissolves in another is called a *solution*. When you add sugar to a cup of tea, the sugar dissolves in the tea to form a solution. Some solids will not dissolve in liquids. For example, flour will not dissolve in water. Materials that dissolve in liquids are called *soluble*. Materials that do not dissolve in liquids are called *insoluble*. Water is a liquid that can dissolve many types of materials.

**Science activity**
Read the sentences below and decide which ones are true and which ones are false. Circle the right answers.

- Sand dissolves in boiling water.  
  - True False
- Sugar dissolves in lemon juice.  
  - True False
- Soil dissolves in water.  
  - True False
- Salt dissolves in tomato soup.  
  - True False
- Sugar dissolves in sand.  
  - True False
- Oil is soluble in vinegar.  
  - True False

**Science investigation**
Design and conduct an experiment to see if a sugar cube dissolves faster in hot water or cold water.
Replacing Words with Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meanings.

Synonyms for pretty: beautiful, gorgeous, attractive

below  glad  ill  hilarious  present  price  bright
error  thief  plump  blend  clean  aqua

Replace each underlined word with a synonym from the word box.

1. His uncle brought a birthday gift wrapped in red paper. _________

2. The fat cat could barely climb up the tree. _________

3. My teacher was happy to see me. _________

4. The painting had brilliant shades of blue. _________

5. The dog curled up under the table. _________

6. My dad knows a lot of funny jokes. _________

7. The burglar stole the diamonds and gold. _________

8. I went home early because I felt sick. _________

9. You will need to mix the eggs and flour. _________

10. The cost of the toy was too high. _________

11. The fisherman stared out at the blue waters. _________

12. Max made a mistake on his math test. _________
Conductors and Insulators

A **conductor** is a material that allows electricity to flow through it. An **insulator** is a material that electricity cannot flow through.

To determine whether an object is a conductor or insulator, you can build a simple circuit with a battery, light bulb, and three pieces of wire.

Touch the free ends of the wire to the object you are testing. If the light bulb lights up, the object is made from a conductor. If it does not, the object is made from an insulator.

Complete the table. Predict whether each item is made from a material that is a conductor or insulator. Then test each item to determine if it is made from a conductor or insulator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Prediction: Conductor or Insulator?</th>
<th>Result: Conductor or Insulator?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rubber band</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penny</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nickel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toothpick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper clip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brass paper fastener</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass microscope slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(your choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(your choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Synonyms

**Directions:** For each sentence below, write an synonym for the underlined word. You may use a Thesaurus to help you.

1. He continued to stare at me even though I tried to avoid him.

2. After a day of running, my puppy was quite apathetic.

3. We drove so much, we depleted the gas tank.

4. The drip of the sink is starting to disturb me.

5. It took three hours but I finally observed the snail move a bit.

**Directions:** Are they synonyms? Circle YES or NO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obedient / Loyal</th>
<th>Private / Public</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landlord / Tenant</td>
<td>Lean / Slim</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perplex / Baffle</td>
<td>Merge / Blend</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novice / Beginner</td>
<td>Ponder / Think</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior / Senior</td>
<td>Offer / Refuse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISION RELATED FACTS 10s SHEET 2
ONE TO FORTY CHALLENGE

1) 360 ÷ ____ = 40
2) 280 ÷ ____ = 7
3) 120 ÷ ____ = 30
4) 160 ÷ ____ = 4
5) 250 ÷ ____ = 5
6) 180 ÷ ____ = 9
7) 200 ÷ ____ = 40
8) 210 ÷ ____ = 70
9) 320 ÷ ____ = 8
10) 450 ÷ ____ = 90
11) ____ ÷ 5 = 40
12) ____ ÷ 40 = 6
13) ____ ÷ 3 = 90
14) ____ ÷ 6 = 50
15) ____ ÷ 20 = 8
16) ____ ÷ 70 = 5
17) ____ ÷ 30 = 9
18) ____ ÷ 5 = 80
19) ____ ÷ 90 = 3
20) ____ ÷ 8 = 50
21) 420 ÷ ____ = 6
22) ____ ÷ 60 = 6
23) ____ ÷ 8 = 60
24) 540 ÷ ____ = 90
25) 630 ÷ ____ = 7
26) ____ ÷ 80 = 7
27) ____ ÷ 50 = 9
28) 720 ÷ ____ = 80
29) 810 ÷ ____ = 9
30) ____ ÷ 6 = 70
31) 900 ÷ ____ = 90
32) ____ ÷ 7 = 70
33) 560 ÷ ____ = 8
34) ____ ÷ 8 = 80
35) ____ ÷ 90 = 4
36) 480 ÷ ____ = 80
37) 700 ÷ ____ = 10
38) ____ ÷ 30 = 9
39) 720 ÷ ____ = 9
40) ____ ÷ 60 = 9
The Parts of Speech

ACROSS

4 Names a person, place, or thing. (boy, town, ball)
7 A short exclamation. (Hi!, Uh, Ah!)
8 Substitutes a noun or a noun phrase to show another name for a person, place, or thing. (he, whom)
9 The part of speech that changes a verb, adjective, or adverb. (very, rapidly)

DOWN

1 Describes a noun. (cold, wet)
2 A word the joins two parts of a sentence. (but, and, or)
3 A word that connects a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. (before, into)
5 A word that is put next to a noun. (the, a, an)
6 An action word. (run, clap)

WORD BANK: Adjective, adverb, article, conjunction, interjection, noun, preposition, pronoun, verb.
4th Grade Math Worksheet

Addition

NAME_____________________

1234  
2343  
+ 1432  

2122  
1343  
+ 1245  

1642  
2352  
+ 1245  

1742  
1093  
+ 5673  

2091  
1532  
+ 3452  

1342  
1301  
+ 3421  

1952  
1556  
+ 5623  

3291  
1602  
+ 5409  

1431  
2362  
+ 3215  

5642  
2065  
+ 3290  

1431  
2450  
+ 2189  

4641  
2350  
+ 4523  

2810  
1918  
+ 4657  

2672  
1035  
+ 1623  

2541  
1439  
+ 1328  

2612  
1211  
+ 3452  

DAY 3
Electrical Charges

If an object has more positive charges (⁺) than negative charges (⁻), its electrical charge is positive (+).

If an object has more negative charges (⁻) than positive charges (⁺), its electrical charge is negative (⁻).

If an object has the same number of positive (+) and negative (⁻) charges, it has no electrical charge or is neutral.

Example:

Electrical charge: positive charge

Count the positive and negative charges in each picture. Write positive charge, negative charge, or no charge on each line.

1. 
   electrical charge: 

2. 
   electrical charge: 

3. 
   electrical charge: 

4. 
   electrical charge: 

5. 
   electrical charge: 

6. 
   electrical charge: 

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com
Galileo Galilei was born way back in the year 1564 in the town of Pisa, Italy. When he was 20 years old, he was studying in Pisa. His father wanted him to be a doctor but Galileo was bored with school except for math. Because math was the one subject where he was doing well, the court mathematician offered to tutor him privately so he could become a qualified mathematician. Galileo's father was disappointed, but he agreed.

Because he needed to earn money, Galileo began experimenting with different things, trying to come up with some sort of invention that he could sell for money. He had a little bit of success with his invention that was kind of like a compass that could be used to measure plots of land. He had already experimented with pendulums, thermometers, and magnets.

When he heard that a Dutch inventor had invented something called a spyglass, but was keeping it a secret, Galileo decided to work on one of his own. Within 24 hours, he had invented a telescope that could magnify things to make them appear ten times larger than real life. One night he pointed his telescope toward the sky, and made his first of many space observations: the moon was not smooth, like everyone thought. The moon was covered in bumps and craters. As technology has improved, first Galileo, and then many others, have made improvements on the telescope, the wonderful device that allows us to see from a distance.

Name: ________________________

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Galileo's father was disappointed when he became a mathematician. What did he want him to be instead? ________________________

2) Why did Galileo become an inventor? ________________________

3) Where did Galileo get the idea for his telescope? ________________________

4) What did Galileo discover about the moon? ________________________

5) Do you think Galileo's inventions made a difference in the world? How? ________________________
Book Report (Grades 3-4)

Instructions: Please answer these questions about each book you are reading. You may fill in sections while you read your book.

Book Title: __________________________________________

Author(s): _________________________________________

Illustrator(s): ______________________________________

What is the setting of the story? (Where and when does it take place?)

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Who are the main characters in the story?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
4th Grade Math worksheet

Name ___________________________ Date __________________

Number Patterns

Find the pattern:

1. 60, 56, 52, 48, 44, 40, 36, __________
2. 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, 45, 51, __________

3. 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, __________
4. 57, 53, 49, 45, 41, 37, 33, __________

5. 0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, __________
6. 0, 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, __________

7. 62, 58, 54, 50, 46, 42, 38, __________
8. 79, 73, 67, 61, 55, 49, 43, __________

9. 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, __________
10. 23, 30, 37, 44, 51, 58, 65, __________

11. 61, 64, 67, 70, 73, 76, 79, __________
12. 25, 32, 39, 46, 53, 60, 67, __________

13. 76, 68, 60, 52, 44, 36, 28, __________
14. 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 53, 61, __________

15. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, __________
16. 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, 50, 57, __________

17. 61, 59, 57, 55, 53, 51, 49, __________
18. 29, 38, 47, 56, 65, 74, 83, __________

19. 97, 91, 85, 79, 73, 67, 61, __________
20. 4, 13, 22, 31, 40, 49, 58, __________

21. 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55, __________
22. 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, __________

23. 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, __________
24. 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, __________

25. 45, 43, 41, 39, 37, 35, 33, __________
26. 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 63, 67, __________

27. 96, 90, 84, 78, 72, 66, 60, __________
28. 20, 29, 38, 47, 56, 65, 74, __________

29. 14, 23, 32, 41, 50, 59, 68, __________
30. 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, __________

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4th Grade Word Search #1
Grade 4 Vocabulary Worksheet

Search for and circle the hidden words!

Really
unless

Condition
ounce

Convince
culture

Scold
public

PUNLESSEAT
ZNANRDXBWZ
GYBDLOCISWF
SYXBBZONECE
JKFCILBUH
ECNIVNOCAN
PRAJKKAIO
LZCULTURED
WTYLLAERAT
FNOITIDNOC
4th Grade Worksheets

AL, EL, IL, LE Words
Fill-in Puzzle

Place each word from the list into this puzzle. Use the number of letters in each word and the letters that are already placed as clues. Use a pencil; it looks like some words can go in more than one place, but there is only one solution in which every word fits into the puzzle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5-letter words</th>
<th>6-letter words</th>
<th>7-letter words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td>special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannot</td>
<td>battle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final</td>
<td>bubble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loyal</td>
<td>gentle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medal</td>
<td>middle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>rocket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towel</td>
<td>pencil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>simple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6-letter words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>squirrel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Water & Solar Cycles

Certain phenomena reappear at regular intervals, often referred to as cycles. There are water, solar and lunar cycles in weather, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

The water cycle, also known as the hydrologic cycle or the $H_2O$ cycle, describes the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth. Although the balance of water on Earth remains fairly constant over time, individual water molecules can come and go, in and out of the atmosphere. For instance water moves from one body of water to another, such as from river to ocean, or from the ocean to the atmosphere, by the physical processes of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, infiltration, runoff, and subsurface flow. During this time, water goes through several phases: liquid, solid (ice), and gas (vapor).

The Water cycle also involves the interchanging of heat, which brings on temperature changes. When water evaporates, it takes up energy from its surroundings and cools the environment. When water condenses, it releases energy and warms the environment. These exchanges of heat influence the climate. By transferring water from one reservoir to another, the water cycle purifies the water and replenishes the land with freshwater, and transports minerals to different parts of the Earth. The water cycle also reshapes the geological features of the Earth, through the process of erosion and sedimentation. Finally yet importantly, the water cycle is a significant factor in the maintenance of ecosystems and life on the planet Earth.

The Solar cycle is the periodic change in the sun's activity. Solar cycles last around 11 years. Solar cycles have been observed for hundreds of years most notably by changes in the appearance of the sun and by flares and sunspots. New solar cycles occur approximately once every 10 1/2 years.
Water & Solar Cycles Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Water cycle is also known as _____________
   a) Hydrogen cycle  
   b) Hydro Cycle     
   c) Evaporation Cycle  
   d) Hydrologic Cycle

2. The Water cycle involves exchanges of _____________
   a) Heat  
   b) Water  
   c) Humidity  
   d) None of the above

3. Phenomenon that re-occurs after regular intervals are known as _______
   a) Cycles  
   b) Circles  
   c) Cyclones  
   d) None of the above

4. How often do new solar cycles occur? _______
   a) Every year  
   b) Once in a lifetime  
   c) Every 10 ½ years  
   d) Never

5. The water cycle does NOT figure significantly in the maintenance of life and ecosystems on Earth. Identify if the statement is True or False?
   a) True  
   b) False
Water & Solar Cycles Writing Activity

1. What is a Water cycle?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. Explain the relationship between change in temperature and water cycle?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

3. What happens when water evaporates?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

4. What happens to the sun during a solar cycle?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Addition Word Problems

1) There are thirty-six dogwood trees and thirty maple trees currently in the park. Park workers will plant fourteen more dogwood trees today. How many dogwood trees will the park have when the workers are finished?

2) Joan has thirty-five books and she has read eight of them. Sally has forty-eight books. How many books do they have together?

3) Sara found forty-three seashells and Nancy found thirty-one seashells on the beach. When they cleaned them, they discovered that forty were cracked. How many seashells did they find together?

4) Mary had forty-one baseball cards, and eight were torn. Tim gave Mary forty-seven new baseball cards. How many baseball cards does Mary have now?

5) Jason picked twenty-three plums and Mary picked forty-four plums. Sally picked thirty-five oranges. How many plums were picked in total?

6) There are thirty-three pencils and thirty-seven erasers in the drawer. Keith placed forty-one more pencils in the drawer. How many pencils are now there in all?

7) Sara grew twenty-five cantelopes and twenty-nine turnips. Benny grew twenty-seven cantelopes. How many cantelopes did they grow in total?

8) Dan went to forty-seven football games this year, but missed twenty-two. He went to twenty-nine games last year. How many football games did Dan go to in total?

9) Jason has fourteen violet and twenty-seven yellow marbles. Melanie has forty-eight violet marbles. How many violet marbles do they have in total?

10) Tom had forty-one pennies and nineteen dimes in his bank. His dad gave him twenty-nine dimes and forty-eight nickels. How many dimes does he have now?
Fossil Fuels – True or False?

Read the following statements and tell us if you think they are true or false. (Find the answers on the next page.)

Put a √ or an × mark next to each question

1. Fossil fuels take a long time, even millions of years, to develop.

2. The fossil fuels that are commonly used today started forming during the Jurassic period.

3. The natural gas that we use for heating and cooking is a fossil fuel found below oil.

4. Fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy.

5. Methane, a highly inflammable substance, is the main component of natural gas.

6. Natural gas has a distinctive smell of its own that is used to detect it in case of leakage.

7. Fossil fuels get their energy from the wind.
## Mental math: adding whole hundreds (3 addends)

**Grade 4 Addition Worksheet**

Find the sum.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>600 + 700 + 100 =</td>
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A **conductor** is a material that allows electricity to flow through it. An **insulator** is a material that electricity cannot flow through.

To determine whether an object is a conductor or insulator, you can build a simple circuit with a battery, light bulb, and three pieces of wire.

Touch the free ends of the wire to the object you are testing. If the light bulb lights up, the object is made from a conductor. If it does not, the object is made from an insulator.

Complete the table. Predict whether each item is made from a material that is a conductor or insulator. Then test each item to determine if it is made from a conductor or insulator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Prediction: Conductor or Insulator?</th>
<th>Result: Conductor or Insulator?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rubber band</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penny</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nickel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toothpick</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
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<tr>
<td>paper clip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>brass paper fastener</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass microscope slide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(your choice)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(your choice)</td>
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</tbody>
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