

Week 4 ELA Packet

April 20-24, 2020

Day	Assignment
Day 1 (April 20)	Myths and Legends RL.2.4 Questions
Day 2 (April 21)	The Honest Neighbor RL.1.3 Questions
Day 3 (April 22)	The Best Gift Ever RL.1.1 Questions
Day 4 (April 23)	The Golden Runner Sport Stars: Wilma Rudolph RI.3.9 Questions
Day 5 (April 24)	The Chihuahuan Desert RI.1.1 Questions

Myths and Legends: Hermes, messenger of the Greek gods

By E.M. Berens, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.19.16

Word Count **626**

Level **840L**



Hermes, the lamb-bearer, late-Roman copy of Greek original from the 5th century B.C. Barracco Museum, Rome. Wikimedia Commons.

Greek mythology evolved thousands of years ago. There was a need to explain natural events, disasters and events in history. Myths were created about gods and goddesses that had special powers and human feelings. These ideas were passed down in beliefs and stories.

The God Of Many

Hermes is the fast moving messenger of all the gods. He watches over the care and education of the young. He is also the god of gymnastic exercises and athletic skill. That is why statues of him stood in all the gymnasiums and wrestling schools in Greece. Hermes is said to have invented the alphabet. He could interpret all languages, which is why Zeus always chose him as his servant whenever he traveled on earth.

Hermes is worshiped as god of good speech for always knowing the right thing to say. He is also the god who created large flocks and herds of animals. This is why shepherds and herdsmen worshiped Hermes.

Thousands of years ago, the most important trade was the exchange of cattle. As the god of herdsmen, Hermes was also the protector of merchants and trade. He had special skills for buying and selling, so many believed he was also the god of thieves and tricksters.

A Baby Thief

Hermes was the son of Zeus and Maia. He was born in a cave. As a newborn baby, he was tricky and sneaky. A few hours after he was born, he crawled out of the cave to steal some oxen from his brother Apollo. On his way to steal the oxen, he found a tortoise. He killed it and stretched seven strings across its empty shell to make an instrument called a lyre. He placed the lyre in his cradle and continued crawling toward the field where the cattle were eating. He arrived at sunset and stole 50 oxen from his brother's herd. However, the little thief was seen by an old shepherd named Battus. Hermes promised him the finest cow in the herd if Battus would keep his secret. Later, Hermes returned to Battus in disguise and asked who had stolen the oxen. When Battus betrayed his secret, Hermes punished him by turning him into a stone. He sacrificed two of the oxen to the gods and hid the rest in his cave.

Silver Cap And Silver Wings

Apollo soon learned that his baby brother had robbed him. He went to the cave where the baby Hermes was sleeping. The baby's mother, Maia, did not believe Apollo when he said Hermes had stolen the oxen. Apollo grabbed the baby and brought him to their father Zeus, the king of the gods. Zeus listened and then sternly asked Hermes to tell where he had hidden the cattle. The sneaky baby continued to lie. Zeus smiled at his clever and sneaky son, but then told the baby that he knew he took the cattle. He ordered Hermes to return them to Apollo. At the cave, Apollo was about to take back his oxen when he heard Hermes touch the strings of his lyre. Apollo loved the sound. He offered Hermes all of the oxen in exchange for the instrument. Hermes accepted the offer and the brothers became friends. Hermes became the god of all the wild animals of the woods and forests, and Apollo became the god of music.

Zeus gave Hermes a silver cap and silver wings for his feet, which allowed the baby to fly. Zeus made Hermes the messenger of the gods.

Mercury

In Rome, Hermes was known as Mercury, the god of trade and business. He had a temple and a sacred fountain dedicated to him. During the festival of Mercury, merchants sprinkled themselves and their goods with holy water from the fountain.



Myths and Legends

RL 2.4

Read and choose the correct answer.

1. Read this sentence from the passage.

“When Battus betrayed his secret, Hermes punished him by turning him into a stone.”

What does the word punished show about Hermes’ feelings towards Battus?

- a. Hermes was excited with Battus betrayal.
- b. Hermes was scared of Battus betrayal.
- c. Hermes was angry of Battus betrayal.
- d. Hermes was annoyed with Battus betrayal.

2. Read this sentence from the passage.

“When Battus betrayed his secret, Hermes punished him by turning him into a stone.”

What does the word betrayed show about Battus?

- a. It shows that Battus is powerful.
- b. It shows that Battus is untrustworthy.
- c. It shows that Battus is humble.
- d. It shows that Battus is trustworthy.

3. Read this sentence from the passage.

“He sacrificed two of the oxen to the gods and hid the rest in his cave.”

What is the meaning of the word sacrificed as it is used in the text?

- a. The word sacrificed means he gave them to the gods.
- b. The word sacrificed means to do much work.
- c. The word sacrificed means to put yourself first.
- d. The word sacrificed means to put something away.

4. Read this sentence from the passage.

“Zeus listened and then sternly asked Hermes to tell where he had hidden the cattle.”

What does the word sternly show about Zeus’ attitude toward Hermes when he is asking him about the oxen?

- a. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being flexible and reasonable.
- b. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being very strong and impolite.
- c. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being very compassionate and soft.
- d. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being very serious and strict.

The Honest Neighbors

Long ago in a small village in China, five neighbors gathered at the public well to draw buckets of water. “Do you remember when the emperor passed through our village?” asked Chang. “The horses bolted, and as the carriage bounced to and fro, the emperor’s purse flew out of the window.”

“I remember!” said Ming. “Gold coins rolled all over the village! I found some, but I gave them back.”

“Indeed?” Wong asked suspiciously. “How did you buy your new boat if you did not keep some of the emperor’s coins?” Each of the neighbors then accused the others of keeping some of the emperor’s gold. They all began to argue and shout, declaring their own honesty and the dishonesty of the others.

Then a cart pulled up next to the well and a well-dressed man got out. He told them he was a goldsmith. In his cart, he said he had a special bell he was delivering to the emperor’s palace. “What makes this bell so special?” asked Woo.

“This bell can tell whether or not someone is telling the truth,” said the goldsmith. “I challenge each of you to reach behind the curtain of my cart and touch the bell. If the bell remains silent, we will all know you have told the truth. But if someone who is not truthful touches the bell, it will ring so loudly that everyone in the empire will hear it!”

Chang, Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin each took a turn and reached behind the curtain. The bell did not ring. “We are all honest folk!” declared Woo.

Then the goldsmith asked to see their hands. Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin all had traces of golden dust on the hand that had touched the bell, but Chang’s hand was clean.

“You did not tell the truth,” said the wise goldsmith, “so you did not dare touch the bell!”

Answer the following questions about [The Honest Neighbors](#).

1. This has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: Select the response below that best describes Wong.

- Ⓐ Wong was a dishonest neighbor who believed his neighbors.
- Ⓑ Wong was a helpful neighbor who helped the king pick up his coins.
- Ⓒ Wong was an honest neighbor who was distrustful of his other neighbors.
- Ⓓ Wong was a kind neighbor who let the other neighbors try out his bell.

Part B: Which **two** details best support your description of Wong in Part A?

- Ⓐ “Gold coins rolled all over the village! I found some, but I gave them back.”
- Ⓑ “How did you buy your new boat if you did not keep some of the emperor’s coins?”
- Ⓒ “I challenge each of you to reach behind the curtain of my cart and touch the bell.”
- Ⓓ “Chang, Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin each took a turn and reached behind the curtain. The bell did not ring.”

2. Fill in the circle before the sentence from the passage that shows how the goldsmith knows that Chang is being dishonest.

- Ⓐ Chang, Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin each took a turn and reached behind the curtain.
- Ⓑ The bell did not ring.
- Ⓒ “We are all honest folk!” declared Woo.
- Ⓓ The goldsmith asked to see their hands.
- Ⓔ Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin all had traces of golden dust on the hand that had touched the bell, but Chang’s hand was clean.

3. This has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: Select the response below that best describes the goldsmith.

- Ⓐ The goldsmith is a dishonest.
- Ⓑ The goldsmith is clever.
- Ⓒ The goldsmith is rich.
- Ⓓ The goldsmith is courageous.

Part B: Which **two** details best support your description of the goldsmith in Part A?

- Ⓐ “Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin all had traces of golden dust on the hand that had touched the bell, but Chang’s hand was clean.”
- Ⓑ “But if someone who is not truthful touches the bell, it will ring so loudly that everyone in the empire will hear it.”
- Ⓒ “They all began to argue and shout, declaring their own honesty and the dishonesty of others.”
- Ⓓ “Then a cart pulled up next to the well and a well-dressed man got out.”
- Ⓔ “In his cart, he said he had a special bell he was delivering to the emperor’s palace.”

Name _____ Date _____

Comprehension and Vocabulary

Read this story. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Best Gift Ever



A frog princess named Polly lived near a pond in the middle of the woods. Princess Polly had everything a young frog princess could want. She had beautiful clothes. She had lots of toys and games. If she ever looked gloomy, her father bought her a gift to cheer her up. Each day Polly woke up and put on a beautiful princess cape. She played with her toys and ate the delicious meals she was served.

But Princess Polly was not happy. Polly's parents did not like dirt. They didn't like it when all the little frogs played on the muddy lily pads. They did not like it when Polly and her friends tracked mud everywhere. Polly didn't think it was as much fun to play inside without her friends.

GO ON 

Name _____ Date _____

One morning Polly decided to hop down to the pond to play. She put on her velvet cape. As she left, her mother said, “Be careful, Polly. A frog princess shouldn’t hop around too much. Your cape might get dirty.” When Polly got to the pond, the other frogs were sliding down the muddy bank and playing leapfrog on the lily pads. Polly wanted to join in the fun, but she couldn’t get her cape dirty. So Princess Polly sat on a log and watched everyone else play.

For lunch, the other frogs caught flies. Princess Polly’s mother brought her a basket of bread and jam.

“Eat up, dear,” said her mother. “This is a nice meal.”

“I’m not hungry,” Polly said sadly. She hopped away. The queen didn’t know what to do. What could be wrong? She hopped away to talk with the king. They discussed what gift would make Polly happy. The queen suggested a new purple cape. The king didn’t think that would cheer Polly up.

“I’ve got wonderful idea for a gift,” said the king.

Later that afternoon, the king, the queen, and Princess Polly came back to the pond. Polly smiled at her parents.

“This is the best gift ever!” shouted Princess Polly.

“Well, here we go!” said the king. Princess Polly and her parents took off their velvet capes. The king and queen took off their crowns. Splash! They jumped into the pond. They hopped across the lily pads. They slid down the muddy bank and caught flies like everyone else.



The Best Gift Ever

RL 1.1

1. Read and choose the correct answer.

Part A: Why did Polly sit on the log and watch everyone?

- a. Polly was not allow to get her cape dirty, so she had to sit and watch the other frogs play.
- b. Polly was not feeling well, so she had to sit and watch the other frogs play.
- c. Polly was too shy, so she did not dare to play with the other frogs.
- d. Polly made a promise to play only with food.

Part B: Choose a sentence from the text that supports your Answer in Part A.

- a. "Polly didn't think it was as much fun to play inside without her friends."
- b. "But Princess Polly was not happy."
- c. "Polly wanted to join in the fun, but she couldn't get her cape dirty."
- d. "She played with her toys and ate the delicious meals she was served."

2. Read and choose the correct answer.

Part A: Why does Polly say she is not hungry when her mom offers her lunch?

- a. Polly thinks she is better than the other frogs.
- b. Polly is sad because she cannot play like the other frogs.
- c. Polly dislike the food.
- d. Polly is too excited with the games.

Part B: Underline a detail from the passage that supports your answer in Part A.

A.The queen didn't know what to do. **B.** What could be wrong?

C. She hopped away to talk with the king. **D.** They discussed what gift would make Polly happy. **E.** The queen suggested a new purple cape. **F.** The king didn't think that would cheer Polly up.

3. Why did the king and queen play and jump into the pond when they did not like dirt?
- a. They wanted to get rid of the flies in the pond.
 - b. They were too hot and wanted to get a bath.
 - c. This is the only gift that will cheer Polly up because all she wants to do is play in the pond.
 - d. They wanted to make Polly jealous because she could not go into the pond.

Name _____ Date _____

The Golden Runner

One of the greatest Olympic runners ever was Wilma Rudolph. She was fast and graceful. Her long legs seemed to glide along the track. Wilma broke many records. She helped increase interest in women's track events. After her running career, Wilma helped young African Americans train for track and other sports.

Wilma's road to greatness was not easy. She had to overcome many physical problems. Her courageous struggle to compete and win still inspires people today.

As a child, Wilma often became ill. Her left leg was strapped to a metal brace. By the time she was twelve, her leg was strong again. She could walk without the brace. She would finally have a chance to play like other children.

Wilma joined the girls' basketball team at her school. She also found time to run track. She was naturally fast and liked to run. In the summer of 1956, Wilma went to Philadelphia for her first important meet. There she won every race she ran, including two sprints and a relay race.

Wilma was asked to try out for the United States Olympic team. She traveled to the Olympic Games in Australia. She won a bronze medal in the 400-meter relay. She was only sixteen years old.

Four years later, at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Wilma won her first gold medal in the 100-meter race. She won a second in the 200-meter race. In the 400-meter relay, Wilma ran the last leg of the race. She used all her speed to pass two other runners. Rudolph's team won the race by less than a second. With that victory, Wilma became the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympic Games.

Sports Stars: Wilma Rudolph

By Biography.com Editors and A+E Networks, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.12.16

Word Count **484**

Level **670L**



Wilma Rudolph pictured in 1960 Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Netherlands license. Image from the National Archive.

Synopsis: Wilma Rudolph was born on June 23, 1940, in Tennessee. She was very sick as a child. But she overcame her disabilities. In 1960, she became the first American woman to win three gold medals in track and field in one year at the Olympic Games. Later in life, she formed the Wilma Rudolph Foundation to help other athletes. Rudolph died on November 12, 1994.

Childhood Illnesses

Wilma Glodean Rudolph was born on June 23, 1940, in St. Bethlehem, Tennessee. She was the 20th of 22 children born to her dad. As a child, Rudolph was sick with several serious illnesses and could not move her left leg at all. Doctors said she would never walk again. "My mother told me I would," she said. "I believed my mother."

Rudolph did walk again. And then she ran. Rudolph went on to become one of the fastest runners in the world, but the road to victory was not easy.

She grew up when the country was segregated. This meant that white people and black people had different spots in buses and restaurants. They used different bathrooms and drinking fountains.

Rudolph went to an all-black high school, where she was a naturally gifted runner. A famous coach noticed her and decided to help her.

Youngest Person On U.S. Olympic Team

Rudolph was called "Skeeter" because she was so fast. She went to the 1956 Summer Olympics in Australia. Rudolph was just 16 and the youngest person on the U.S. team. She won third place in her race.

Rudolph finished high school and went to college in Tennessee. She also trained hard for the next Olympic Games.

The 1960 Olympic Games were in Rome, Italy. This was a golden time for Rudolph. She broke world records on her own and as part of the U.S. running team. Rudolph was the first American woman to win three gold medals in track and field at a single Olympic Games. She was known around the world for her racing speed.

After the Rome Olympics, Rudolph retired from running competitively. She went on to teach, coach and open a community center.

Fastest Woman In Track

Rudolph shared her story in her 1978 book, "Wilma," which was made into a TV movie. In 1983, she was added to the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame and started the Wilma Rudolph Foundation to help other athletes. She died on November 12, 1994, in Tennessee.

Rudolph is remembered as one of the fastest women in track. In 2004, the United States Postal Service honored her by putting her on a stamp.

"Winning is great," Rudolph once said. "But if you are really going to do something in life, the secret is learning how to lose. Nobody goes undefeated all the time. If you can pick up after a crushing defeat, and go on to win again, you are going to be a champion someday."

LAFS.4.RI.3.9

Answer the following questions about [The Golden Runner](#) (Passage 1) and [Wilma Rudolph Article](#) (Passage 2).

1. This has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: Which information is supported by both texts?

- Ⓐ Wilma became an Olympic Hall of Famer.
- Ⓑ Wilma had to overcome a disability.
- Ⓒ Wilma was put on a postage stamp.
- Ⓓ Wilma was nicknamed “Skeeter.”

Part B: Which of the following details from Passage 2 best supports your answer in Part A?

- Ⓐ “Rudolph was called “Skeeter” because she was so fast.”
- Ⓑ “In 1983, she was added to the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame and started the Wilma Rudolph Foundation to help other athletes.”
- Ⓒ “Did you know that lightning strikes the Earth about 100 times each second?”
- Ⓓ “As a child, Rudolph was sick with several serious illnesses and could not move her left leg at all.”

2. Select **two** details found in Passage 1 that are also found in Passage 2.

- Ⓐ Four years later, at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Wilma won her first gold medal in the 100-meter race.
- Ⓑ She won a second in the 200-meter race.
- Ⓒ In the 400-meter relay, Wilma ran the last leg of the race.
- Ⓓ She used all her speed to pass two other runners.
- Ⓔ Rudolph’s team won the race by less than a second.
- Ⓕ With that victory, Wilma became the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympic Games.

3. Using the table below, fill in the circles to show where each question can be answered.

	The Golden Runner	Sports Stars: Wilma Rudolph	Both
Why did Wilma Rudolph have to work extra hard to go to the Olympics?	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ
What happened when Wilma Rudolph went to Philadelphia?	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ
What happened when Wilma Rudolph went to Rome?	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓘ
How is Wilma Rudolph remembered?	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ

The Chihuahuan Desert

A desert is one kind of landform found in the United States and in other parts of the world. Deserts are dry places that get little rain. You can identify a desert by the kinds of plants that grow there.

The Chihuahuan Desert spreads into Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. This desert includes Big Bend National Park in Texas and gets as little as seven inches of rain a year!

Many desert plants, such as cacti, have spines or narrow leaves that slow down water loss. Sharp thorns or spines protect these plants—and the water they store from thirsty, hungry animals. The roots of mesquite shrubs grow deep into the ground to reach water. Creosote bushes produce a poison so other plants don't grow near them and take their water.

The javelina is the only native wild peccary in the United States. A peccary is a cousin to the pig. Javelinas live in the Chihuahuan Desert. If you visit Big Bend National Park, you may smell the javelinas before you see them! They have a gland on their backs that produces a strong smell. It's called musk and javelinas use it to mark their territories.

These animals travel in groups of six to twelve. They search for food in the mornings and evenings and avoid the midday heat by resting in the shade. They don't travel far from a watering hole.

A javelina has coarse fur that is black and gray. It has a short mane that stands up on its back when it gets excited. Javelinas are tough animals. They can eat anything, even cactus!

Using the text "[The Chihuahuan Desert](#)" answer the following questions.

1. This has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: How does a desert getting very little rain affect the plants and animals that live there?

- Ⓐ They have adapted to survive cold nights.
- Ⓑ They have adapted to survive strong wind.
- Ⓒ They have adapted to survive predators.
- Ⓓ They have adapted to survive the dryness.

Part B: Select **three** details from the passage that support your answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ "Many desert plants, such as cacti, have spines or narrow leaves that slow down water loss."
- Ⓑ "This desert includes Big Bend National Park in Texas and gets as little as seven inches of rain a year!"
- Ⓒ "They have a gland on their backs that produces a strong smell. It's called musk and javelinas use it to mark their territories."
- Ⓓ "Creosote bushes produce a poison so other plants don't grow near them and take their water."
- Ⓔ "Javelinas are tough animals."
- Ⓕ "They search for food in the mornings and evenings and avoid the midday heat by resting in the shade. They don't travel far from a watering hole."

2. According to the text, why is it important for the roots of the mesquite shrubs to grow deep into the ground?

- Ⓐ It provides them strong grounding against wind.
- Ⓑ It provides them a way to get water.
- Ⓒ It provides a poison to protect themselves.
- Ⓓ It provides them a way to store water.

DIGITAL LEARNING (MATH)

MR. MCKNIGHT

Hello parents, guardians, and students. For the next couple of weeks, we will be transitioning to an online learning platform. Below is an info sheet. Please read it carefully, and let me know if you have any questions or concerns. **I will be available Monday - Friday from 10:30am-12:00pm AND 1:30-3:00pm.**

ASSIGNMENT OPTIONS

ONLINE

- STUDENTS WILL COMPLETE ASSIGNMENTS ONLINE.
- CAN BE ACCESSED ON A PHONE, LAPTOP, OR TABLET.

OR

WORKSHEET PACKET

- STUDENTS WILL COMPLETE ASSIGNMENTS IN A PAPER-BASED PACKET.

HOW TO ACCESS ASSIGNMENTS

- GO TO [GOFORMATIVE.COM](https://goformative.com)
- CLICK LOGIN:

- ★ USERNAME: 4804XXXXXX
- ★ PASSWORD: YYYYMMDD

*****IF YOU CANNOT ACCESS, PLEASE CONTACT ME ASAP*****

HOW TO TURN IN WORK?

- SUBMIT ON **GO FORMATIVE**
- TAKE A PICTURE **DAILY** AND SEND THROUGH CLASS DOJO, PHONE, OR EMAIL.

EXPECTATIONS

- EACH DAY YOU WILL BE GIVEN **ONE** DAILY ASSIGNMENT TO COMPLETE..
- ALL WORK FOR THE WEEK WILL BE DUE BY **FRIDAY**, AT 11:59 PM.
- YOUR **ATTENDANCE** WILL BE BASED ON YOUR COMPLETION OF YOUR DAILY ASSIGNMENT.
- IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, PLEASE ASK!
- WATCH THE VIDEOS, SHOW YOUR WORK, AND DO YOUR **BEST!**

INTERNET?

IF YOU NEED **ACCESS** TO INTERNET/WI-FI, SPECTRUM IS PROVIDING ACCESS FOR 60 DAYS TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH K-12 AND/OR COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO DO NOT ALREADY HAVE A SPECTRUM BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTION, TO ENROLL, JUST CALL **1-844-488-8395**. INSTALLATION FEES WILL BE WAIVED FOR NEW STUDENT HOUSEHOLDS.

NEED HELP?



(321) 578-9554 CALL OR TEXT ME AT ANYTIME, AND I WILL GET BACK TO YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.



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tinyurl.com/mcknight2020
YOU CAN FIND ALL IMPORTANT INFORMATION NEEDED AT THIS WEBSITE.



CLASS DOJO

EXTRA RESOURCES

- I-READY (LAUNCHPAD)
- REFLEX MATH (LAUNCHPAD)
- [KHANACADEMY.COM](https://www.khanacademy.com)

Grade 4 FSA Mathematics Reference Sheet

Customary Conversions

1 foot = 12 inches
1 yard = 3 feet
1 mile = 5,280 feet
1 mile = 1,760 yards

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 pint = 2 cups
1 quart = 2 pints
1 gallon = 4 quarts

1 pound = 16 ounces
1 ton = 2,000 pounds

Metric Conversions

1 meter = 100 centimeters
1 meter = 1000 millimeters
1 kilometer = 1000 meters

1 liter = 1000 milliliters

1 gram = 1000 milligrams
1 kilogram = 1000 grams

Time Conversions

1 minute = 60 seconds
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 day = 24 hours
1 year = 365 days
1 year = 52 weeks

Formulas

$$A = lw$$

$$P = 2l + 2w$$



Name: _____

Determine which letter best represents the length / height.

Answers

- Inch (in)**
An inch is about the distance of the last joint of your finger.
- Foot (ft)**
A foot is 12 inches. The length of a ruler.
- Yard (yd)**
1 yard is the same as 3 feet. From the floor to a door knob is about 1 yard.
- Mile (mi)**
A mile is 5,280 feet. Most major roads are at least a mile long.
- 1) Pen
A. 5 inches
B. 1 foot
C. 12 inches
D. 5 yards
- 2) Washing Machine
A. 4 inches
B. 1 foot
C. 2 yards
D. 3 feet
- 3) Apple Height
A. 4 inches
B. 2 feet
C. 1 yard
D. 1 inch
- 4) Cooking Pot
A. 2 feet
B. 4 inches
C. 1 inch
D. 10 inches
- 5) Football
A. 1 yard
B. 11 inches
C. 2 feet
D. 1 inch
- 6) Can of Beans
A. 1 Mile
B. 4 inches
C. 2 yards
D. 4 feet
- 7) Tree Height
A. 6 Yards
B. 18 inches
C. 1 Mile
D. 4 feet
- 8) Battery
A. 2 yards
B. 2 inches
C. 2 feet
D. 2 Miles
- 9) Bowling Ball Height
A. 1 yard
B. 10 feet
C. 10 inches
D. 4 inches

Customary Units of Length

4.MD.1

CBM I DAY 2: 4/16

Name _____

Directions: Complete. **DAY 2: 4/16**

$$3 \text{ ft} = \text{-----} \text{ in}$$

$$16 \text{ yd} = \text{-----} \text{ ft}$$

$$32 \text{ yd} = \text{-----} \text{ in}$$

$$672 \text{ in} = \text{-----} \text{ ft}$$

$$66 \text{ ft} = \text{-----} \text{ in}$$

$$35 \text{ yd} = \text{-----} \text{ ft}$$

$$288 \text{ in} = \text{-----} \text{ yd}$$

$$240 \text{ in} = \text{-----} \text{ ft}$$

$$123 \text{ ft} = \text{-----} \text{ yd}$$

$$468 \text{ in} = \text{-----} \text{ yd}$$

Customary Units of Weight

4.MD.1

CBM 1 DAY3: 4/17

Name _____

Directions: Complete. **DAY3: 4/17**

5 pounds = _____ ounces

7 tons = _____ pounds

2 pounds = _____ ounces

3 tons = _____ pounds

10 pounds = _____ ounces

5 tons = _____ pounds

7 pounds = _____ ounces

9 pounds = _____ ounces

6 tons = _____ pounds

1 pound = _____ ounces

Customary Units of Liquid Volume

4.MD.1

CBM 1 DAY4: 4/20

Name _____

Directions: Complete. **DAY4: 4/20**

1 gallon = _____ quarts

1 quart = _____ pints

1 pint = _____ cups

1 gallon = _____ pints

1 quart = _____ cups

2 quarts = _____ pints

1 cup = _____ fluid ounces

1 gallon = _____ cups

2 pints = _____ cups

2 cups = _____ fluid ounces

Name: _____ Date: _____

Measuring Units Worksheet

Convert. **DAY 5: 4/21**

- 1 a. 7 km = _____ m 1 b. 1 cm = _____ mm
- 2 a. 10 m = _____ cm 2 b. 200 cm = _____ m
- 3 a. 6,000 m = _____ km 3 b. 3,000 m = _____ km
- 4 a. 2,000 m = _____ km 4 b. 900 cm = _____ m
- 5 a. 60 mm = _____ cm 5 b. 700 cm = _____ m
- 6 a. 90 mm = _____ cm 6 b. 9,000 m = _____ km
- 7 a. 4,000 m = _____ km 7 b. 5,000 m = _____ km
- 8 a. 8,000 m = _____ km 8 b. 3 cm = _____ mm
- 9 a. 7 cm = _____ mm 9 b. 300 cm = _____ m
- 10 a. 20 mm = _____ cm 10 b. 100 mm = _____ cm

DAY 7: 4/23

How to Pass the Math FSA: 4th Grade

FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.1

Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table.

Practice Makes Improvement - Level 1

Example 1:

Reed found an iguana that was 36 centimeters long. What is the length of the lizard in millimeters?

Item Type: Equation Editor

Example 2:

The heights of three boxes are shown. Drag one measurement into each open box to order the heights from shortest to tallest.

Order from shortest to tallest

5 yards

9 feet

45 inches

Item Type: GRID

Example 3:

Match each measurement, in ounces, with the correct measurement, in pounds.

	2 pound	5 pounds	10 pounds
80 ounces			
160 ounces			
32 ounces			

Item Type: Matching Item
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FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.1

Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table.

Practice Makes Improvement - Level 1

Example 4:

Selena uses 5 liters of water to make lemonade. What is the capacity of water in milliliters?

- a. 50 mL
- b. 500 mL
- c. 5,000 mL
- d. 50,000 mL

Item Type: Multiple Choice

Example 5:

Select all the measurements that are about 1 foot long.

- a. the length of a notebook
- b. the height of a classroom
- c. the width of a dollar bill
- d. the length of a quarter
- e. the height of a cereal box

Item Type: Multi-Select

Example 6:

The table shows the time it takes to complete two tasks, in hours. Complete the table to show the minutes and seconds it takes to complete the two tasks

	Time in Seconds	Time in Minutes	Time in Hours
Task 1			1
Task 2			2

Item Type: Table Item
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Name : _____

Days and Hours

Example :

6 days = _____ hours

1 day = 24 hours

6 days = 6 x 24 hours
= 144 hours

Convert the following days to hours	Work space
1) 3 days = _____ hours	
2) 9 days = _____ hours	
3) 11 days = _____ hours	
4) 7½ days = _____ hours	
5) 4 days = _____ hours	
6) 10 days = _____ hours	
7) 2 days = _____ hours	
8) 5½ days = _____ hours	
9) 8 days = _____ hours	
10) 12 days = _____ hours	

Hours and Minutes

Example :
2 hours 10 minutes = _____ minutes
1 hour = 60 minutes
2 hours = 2 x 60 minutes
= **120 minutes**
2 hours 10 minutes = **120 minutes** + 10 minutes
= **130 minutes**

Convert the following to minutes. **ONLY COMPLETE THE FIRST 8 QUESTIONS. EXTRA CREDIT WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THE REST. QUESTIONS 9-16 IS OPTIONAL.**

- 1) 3 hours 15 minutes = _____ minutes 2) 4 hours 23 minutes = _____ minutes
- 3) 9 hours 10 minutes = _____ minutes 4) 8 hours 37 minutes = _____ minutes
- 5) 16 hours 20 minutes = _____ minutes 6) 12 hours 55 minutes = _____ minutes
- 7) 7 hours 44 minutes = _____ minutes 8) 11 hours 11 minutes = _____ minutes
- 9) 13 hours 55 minutes = _____ minutes 10) 6 hours 22 minutes = _____ minutes
- 11) 14 hours 48 minutes = _____ minutes 12) 2 hours 14 minutes = _____ minutes
- 13) 15 hours 24 minutes = _____ minutes 14) 10 hours 19 minutes = _____ minutes
- 15) 4 hours 39 minutes = _____ minutes 16) 5 hours 16 minutes = _____ minutes

DAY 10: 4/28

How to Pass the Math FSA: 4th Grade

FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.2


Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals. Represent fractional quantities of distance and intervals of time using linear models.

Practice Makes Improvements - Level 1

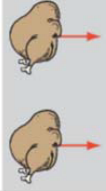
Example 1:
Harriet is making cookies. She needs $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter for each batch of cookies. One stick of butter is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup. How many sticks of butter does Harriet need to make 16 batches of cookies?

Item Type: Equation Editor

- Example 2:
Mrs. Gray is roasting two chickens. A chicken must roast for $\frac{1}{3}$ of an hour for each pound. One chicken weighs 12 pounds, and the other chicken weighs 20 pounds.
- A. Drag each chicken to the number line to correctly show how long each will take to roast.
- B. Drag the difference in the roasting times to the box.

A.

Roast Time (in hours)

B.
The difference in roasting time is hours.



$\frac{2}{3}$

$2\frac{1}{3}$

$2\frac{2}{3}$

3

FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.2

Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals. Represent fractional quantities of distance and intervals of time using linear models.

Practice Makes Improvements - Level 1

Example 3:

A bag of apples costs \$3.25 each. Nathan uses a \$20 bill to buy 4 bags of apples. How much change should Nathan receive?

- a. \$7.50
- b. \$7.25
- c. \$7.00
- d. \$6.75

Item Type: Multiple Choice

Example 4:

Mark threw a ball 45 yards. His brother, Tai, threw a ball 53 yards. How many more feet did the Tai throw the ball than Mark?

Item Type: Equation Editor

FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.1

Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table.

Practice Makes Improvement - Level 2

Example 1:

Rahma has a textbook with a mass of 2 kilograms. What is the mass of the textbook in grams?

Item Type: Equation Editor

Example 2:

The capacity of three containers is shown below. Drag one measurement into each open box to order the capacity from greatest to least.

greatest to least

4 pints

2 gallons

5 cups

Item Type: GRID

Example 3:

Match each measurement, in pints, with the correct measurement, in cups.

	12 cups	10 cups	8 cups	6 cups
3 pints				
4 pints				
5 pints				

Item Type: Matching Item
© McCarthy Math Academy

FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.1

Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table.

Practice Makes Improvement - Level 2

Example 4:

Jakari uses 6,000 milligrams of paper clips for a project. What is the mass of the paper clips in grams?

- a. 6,000 g
- b. 600 g
- c. 60 g
- d. 6 g

Item Type: Multiple Choice

Example 5:

Select all the activities that take about 1 minute to complete.

- a. snap your fingers one time
- b. throw a baseball in the air
- c. watch a movie at the theater
- d. solve a word problem in math class
- e. reheat food in the microwave

Item Type: Multi-Select

Example 6:

The table shows the time it takes to complete two tasks, in hours. Complete the table to show the minutes and seconds it takes to complete the two tasks

	Time in Seconds	Time in Minutes	Time in Hours
Task 1			7
Task 2			9

Item Type: Table Item

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FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.2

Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals. Represent fractional quantities of distance and intervals of time using linear models.

Practice Makes Improvements - Level 2

Example 1:

David is making lemonade. He needs $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar for container of lemonade. One pack of sugar has 8 cups of sugar. How many cups of packs does David need to make 32 containers of sugar?

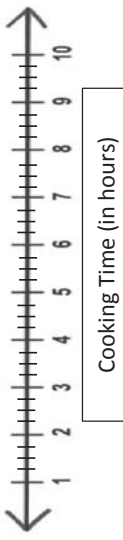
Item Type: Equation Editor

Example 2:

Mr. McGee is using two crockpots to prepare for dinner. In one crockpot, he is cooks an 8-pound roast beef which takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hour for each pound to cook. In the other crockpot, he cooks an 13-pound ham which takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour for each pound to cook.

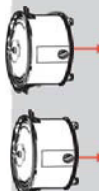
- A. Drag crockpot to the number line to correctly show how long each meal to cook.
- B. Drag the total amount of cooking times to the box.

A.



B.

The difference in roasting time is hours.



$11\frac{3}{4}$

$11\frac{3}{4}$

$7\frac{1}{4}$

$7\frac{3}{4}$

Item Type: GRID

© McCarthy Math Academy

FOCUS: MAFS.4.MD.1.2

Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals. Represent fractional quantities of distance and intervals of time using linear models.

Practice Makes Improvements - Level 2

Example 3:

A pack of bottled water costs \$4.75 each. Sarah uses a \$10 bill to buy 2 packs of water. How much change should Sarah receive?

- a. \$0.15
- b. \$0.25
- c. \$0.50
- d. \$0.75

Item Type: Multiple Choice

Example 4:

Tracy drank 1 gallon of water. Laura drank 2 gallons of water. How many more cups of water did Laura drink than Tracy?

Item Type: Equation Editor

Name _____

Directions: Write an equation and draw a picture or model for each word problem. Solve each problem.

Janice used a 4.8 meter length of fabric for a table cloth. What was the length of fabric in centimeter?

Marvin bought 12 kilograms of coffee beans. How many grams of coffee beans did he buy?

Measurement Word Problems 4.MD.2

CBM 3 DAY13 5/01 Name _____

Directions: Write an equation and draw a picture or model for each word problem. Solve each problem.

One bottle of honey holds 80 milliliters. How many liters is 80 milliliters?

The fourth grade class went on an all day trip to the nature center. They walked a total of 7,500 meters. How many kilometers did they walk?