2024 Summer Work

- Entering 4th Grade -

Dear Rising 4th Grade Students,

Happy summer break! Attached you will find your assigned reading and the math packet for the summer. We also ask that you support your child by reviewing their daily work. Both of these assignments are mandatory and should be returned to their teacher in September. Please be sure to have your child read at least 20 minutes per day, 4-5 times a week to strengthen their reading skills. Should you feel stuck selecting a book of your own, please see the Summer Hub website for a suggested book list for fourth graders.

This summer, you are required to read Tales of A 4th Grade Nothing by Judy Blume and **at least two** books of your choice. You may read as many additional books as you wish! It's best to begin Tales of A 4th Grade Nothing in early August, so that you have completed the text and questions before school begins in the fall. You may answer these questions on separate lined paper or right on the document. Be sure that you write using complete sentences to answer each question. We very much hope this book sparks your excitement for entering 4th Grade.

We hope that everyone has a wonderful summer, full of enriching, relaxing, and fun activities!

Enjoy!
See you soon,
The 4th Grade Team and Heather Wagner

Fountas & Pinnell Level N

Picture Books
Ahlberg, Allan – The Pencil
Barton, Chris – 88 Instruments
Base, Graeme – Jungle Drums
Brett, Jan – Berlioz the Bear
Fox, Mem – Wilfrid Gordon McDonald Patridge
Hall, Donald – Ox-Cart Man
Henkes, Kevin – Julius: The Baby of the World
Henkes, Kevin – Lilly's Purple Plastic Purse
Joyce, William – A Day With Wilbur Robinson
Keller, Laurie – The Scrambled States of America
Palacio, R.J. – We're All Wonders
Pilkey, Dav – The Paperboy
Polacco, Patricia – Chicken Sunday
Ryan, Pam Munoz – Mice and Beans
Seuss, Dr. – Horton Hears a Who
Seuss, Dr. – Daisy-Head Mayzie
Seuss, Dr. – Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book
Seuss, Dr. – Horton Hears a Who
Seuss, Dr. – McElligot's Pool
Seuss, Dr. – On Beyond Zebra
Seuss, Dr. – The Sneetches and Other Stories
Shields, Carol Diggory – Saturday Night at the Dinosaur Stomp
Silverstein, Shel – The Giving Tree
Steig, William – Doctor De Soto
Weisner, David – Hurricane
Yorinks, Arthur – Hey, Al

Chapter Books
Ada, Alma Flor – My Name is Maria Isabel
Auch, Mary Jane – I Was a Third Grade Science Project
Benton, Jim – Franny K. Stein Series bks. 1-7
Brown, Jeff – Invisible Stanley
Brown, Jeff – Stanley and the Magic Lamp
Bulla, Clyde Robert – The Chalk Box Kid
Cameron, Ann – Gloria Rising
Dahl, Roald – The Enormous Crocodile

Dahl, Roald – The Magic Finger
Danziger, Paula – Amber Brown Series bks. 1 & 2
DeGross, Monalisa – Donavan's Word Jar
Duffey, Betsy – How to be Cool in the Third Grade
Gannett, Ruth Stiles – My Father's Dragon
Greenberg, Dan – The Zack Files bks. 1-20
Holt, Kimberly Willis – Piper Reed Series bks. 1-3
Kelly, David A. – Ballpark Mysteries Series bks. 1-12
Kelly, David A. – MVP Series bks. 1-4
Kline, Suzy – Herbie Jones
Kline, Suzy – Herbie Jones and the Class Gift
Kline, Suzy – Herbie Jones and the Hamburger Head
Le Guin, Ursula – Catwings Series bks. 1-3
Lowry, Lois – Gooney Bird Greene Series bks. 1-5
Mitchelhill, Barbara – The Case of the Disappearing Daughter
Mitchelhill, Barbara – How to Be a Detective
Mitchelhill, Barbara – Spycatcher
Muncaster, Harriet – Isadora Moon Series bks. 1-3
Osborne, Mary Pope – Magic Tree House Series bks. 29-33
Osborne, Mary Pope – Magic Tree House: Merlin Missions bks. 1-17, 23-27
Roy, Ron – A to Z Mysteries - all titles
Roy, Ron – Capital Mysteries bks. 1-13
Simon, Henry – Horrid Henry Series
Stone, Rex – Dinosaur Cove Series bks. 1-7
Thaler, Mike – The Class Trip from the Black Lagoon
Thaler, Mike – The Talent Show from the Black Lagoon
Thorpe, Kiki – Disney Never Girl Series bks. 1-13 (Fiction Disney Never)
Trine, Greg – Melvin Beederman, Superhero Series bks. 1-8

Fountas & Pinnell Level O

Picture Books
Brunhoff, Jean de – The Story of Babar
Cannon, Janell – Pinduli
Clements, Andrew – Double Trouble in Walla Walla
Madison, Alan – Velma Gratch and the Way Cool Butterfly
McKissack, Patricia – Flossie and the Fox
Morris, Carla – The Boy Who Was Raised by Librarians

Priceman, Marjorie – How to Make Cherry Pie and See the U.S.A.
Reynolds, Peter – Playing From the Heart
Reynolds, Peter – The Word Collector
Seuss, Dr. – If I Ran the Circus
Seuss, Dr. – Scrambled Eggs Super
Seuss, Dr. – Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories

<u>Easy Readers and Chapter Books</u>
Abbott, Tony – Secrets of Droon Series bks. 1-6
Adler, David – The Babe and I
Angleberger, Tom – Inspector Flytrap
Banscherus, Jurgen – Klooz Series – all titles
Bowe, Julie – Friends for Keeps Series bks. 1 & 2
Byars, Betsy – Tornado
Cameron, Ann – Julian Series bks. 1-7
Cameron, Ann – The Most Beautiful Place in the World
Cleary, Beverly – Henry Series bks. 1-6
Cleary, Beverly – Mouse & Motorcycle Series bks. 1-3
Cleary, Beverly – Muggie Maggie
Cleary, Beverly – Ramona Series bks. 1-7
Cleary, Beverly – Ribsy
Cleary, Beverly – Socks
Clements, Andrew – Jake Drake Series bks. 1-4
Cronin, Doreen – Chicken Squad Series bks. 1-4
Dalgliesh, Alice – The Courage of Sarah Noble
Danziger, Paula – Amber Brown Series bks. 3-10
Flintham,Thomas – Press Start Series bks. 1 & 2
Friedman, Laurie B. –Mallory Series bks. 1-25
Friedman,Laurie B-Geronimo Stilton Series bks. 1-40
Gutman, Dan – My Weird School Series bks. 1-21
Gutman, Dan – My Weird School Daze Series bks. 1-8
Harper, Cherise Mericle – Just Grace Series bks. 1-9
Hopkinson, Deborah – Apples to Oregon
Hurwitz, Joanna – Baseball Fever
Hurwitz, Joanna – Class Clown
Hurwitz, Joanna – Class President
King-Smith, Dick – A Mouse Called Wolf
Lindgren, Astrid – Pippi Longstocking Series bks. 1-3
MacDonald, Betty–Mrs. Piggle-Wiggle Series bks. 1-4
Pennypacker, Sara – Clementine Series bks. 1-3

Quindlen, Anna – Happily Ever After
Rylant, Cynthia – Lighthouse Family Series bks. 1-4
Smith, Robert – Chocolate Fever
Warner, Gertrude Chandler – Boxcar Children bks. 1, 6, 7, 11, 17, 18, 25, 26, 35, 36, 43, 49, 57, 60

Fountas & Pinnell Level P

Alvin Ho (series) by Lenore Look
Bad Kitty Chapter Books (series) by Nick Bruel
Bermuda Triangle by Andrew Donkin
The Carver Chronicles (series) by Karen English
Chocolate Fever by by Robert Kimmel Smith
Clubhouse Mysteries (series) by Sharon M. Draper
Encyclopedia Brown by Leonard W. Shortall
George's Marvelous Medicine by Roald Dahl
Fantastic Mr. Fox by Roald Dahl
George's Marvelous Medicine by Roald Dahl
Gooseberry Park by Cynthia Rylant
Here's Hank (series) by Henry Winkler and Lin Oliver
The Hundred Dresses by Eleanor Estes
Jake Maddox Girl Sports Stories (series) by Jake Maddox
Johnny Appleseed by Steven Kellogg
The Magic Shop (series) by Kate Egan
Rattlesnakes by Sandra Markle
Sideways Stories from Wayside School by Louis Sachar
Thank You Jackie Robinson by Barbara Cohen
Tut's Mummy Lost...and Found-Judy Donnelly/James Watling
The Twits by Roald Dahl
The World According to Humphrey (series) by Britt Birney

Name_____

Circle the value of the underlined digit.

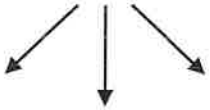
1. 4̲62	400	4	40
2. 1̲28	2	20	200
3. 74̲8	80	800	8
4. 2̲64	6	60	600
5. 58̲2	200	20	2
6. 3̲15	3	300	30

Write the value of the underlined digit.

7. 6̲52	**8.** 9̲81	**9.** 72̲9
10. 63̲8	**11.** 1̲05	**12.** 3̲60

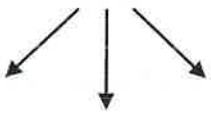
Identify the value of each digit.

13. 163



_____ _____ _____

14. 872



_____ _____ _____

15. Descartes is thinking of a number. What is his number?

The three digits of my number are 2, 3, and 8.
My number is odd.
My number is less than 820.

16. A fruit smoothie bar sells four hundred five smoothies on Friday and 450 smoothies on Saturday. On which day does the fruit smoothie bar sell more smoothies?

17. Order the heights of the basketball players from least to greatest. Which player is the tallest? Which player is the shortest?

Heights of Basketball Players	
Player	**Height (centimeters)**
A	180
B	188
C	198
D	178

Name _____

Round the number to the nearest ten.

1. 57	**2.** 284	**3.** 761
4. 195	**5.** 333	**6.** 613

Round the number to the nearest hundred.

7. 742	**8.**	**9.** 418
10. 589	**11.** 354	**12.** 947

Round the number to the nearest ten and to the nearest hundred.

13. 54 Nearest ten: ____ Nearest hundred: ____	**14.** 498 Nearest ten: ____ Nearest hundred: ____	**15.** 255 Nearest ten: ____ Nearest hundred: _____
16. 677 Nearest ten: ____ Nearest hundred: ____	**17.** 807 Nearest ten: ____ Nearest hundred: ____	**18.** 341 Nearest ten: ____ Nearest hundred: _____

19. What is the least number that rounds to 50 when rounded to the nearest ten? What is the greatest number?

Least: _____

Greatest: _____

20. A three-digit number has the digits 7, 5, and 2. It rounds to 600 when rounded to the nearest hundred. What is the number? Explain

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21. Your friend says that a number rounded to the nearest ten is always less than the same number rounded to the nearest hundred. Is your friend correct? Explain.

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22. On which months are there about 300 people at the ice rink? Explain.

People at the Ice Rink	
Month	**Number of People**
October	288
November	311
December	451
January	303
February	244

Round the time to the nearest ten minutes.

23.

_____

24.

_____

Name _____

Round to the nearest ten to estimate the sum.

1. 411 + 118 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

2. 226 + 651 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

3. 35 + 45 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

Round to the nearest ten to estimate the sum.

4. 736 + 159 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

5. 547 + 238 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

6. 863 + 47 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

Round to the nearest ten to estimate the sum.

7. 73 + 35 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

8. 198 − 206 = ☐ − ☐ = ☐

9. 323 + 554 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

10. 22 + 49 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

11. 428 + 119 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

12. 681 + 214 = ☐ + ☐ = ☐

Name_____

Round to the nearest ten to estimate the difference.

1. 615 − 486 = ☐

2. 339 − 117 = ☐

3. 87 − 42 = ☐

Round to the nearest ten to estimate the difference.

4. 524 − 278 = ☐

5. 667 − 84 = ☐

6. 825 − 397 = ☐

Round to the nearest ten to estimate the difference.

7. 98 − 24 = ☐

8. 673 − 221 = ☐

9. 257 − 49 = ☐

10. 56 − 21 = ☐

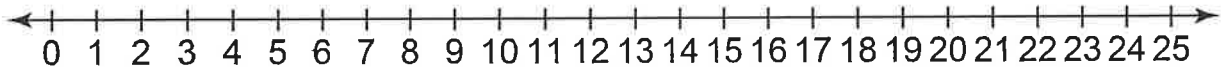
11. 761 − 326 = ☐

12. 895 − 76 = ☐

Name_____

1. Find 3 × 4.

Number of jumps: _____ Size of each jump: _____



3 × 4 = _____

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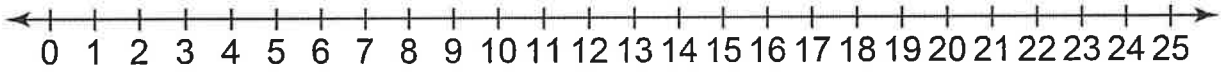
2. Find 5 × 3.

Number of jumps: _____ Size of each jump: _____



5 × 3 = _____

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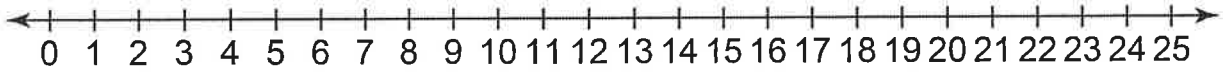
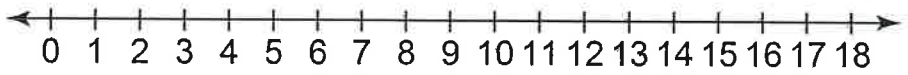
3. Find 4 × 4.



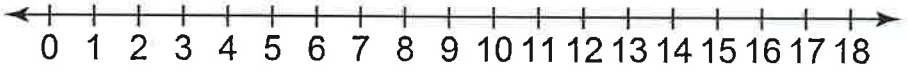
4 × 4 = _____

4. Complete the multiplication equations in two different ways.
Model each equation on the number line.

_____ × _____ = 18



_____ × _____ = 18



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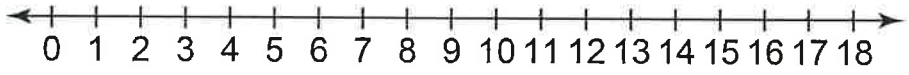
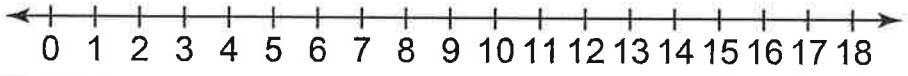
5. Complete the multiplication equations in two different ways.
Model each equation on the number line.

_____ × _____ = 14



_____ × _____ = 14



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6. There are 4 bags of oranges. Each bag has 6 oranges.
How many oranges are there in all?

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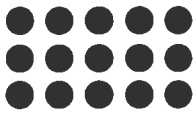
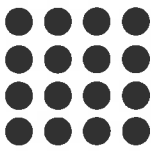
7. You have 5 shelves. You put 5 books on each shelf. There are 4 books left.
How many books did you have to start?

Name _____

Find the quotient.

1. 

$15 \div 3 =$ _____

2. 

$16 \div 4 =$ _____

3. There are 18 counters. The counters are in 6 equal rows. How many counters are in each row?

6 rows of _____

$18 \div 6 =$ _____

4. There are 45 counters. The counters are in 5 equal rows. How many counters are in each row?

5 rows of _____

$45 \div 5 =$ _____

5. You have 32 counters. You arrange them with 8 counters in each row. How many rows of counters do you make?

_____ rows of 8

$32 \div 8 =$ _____

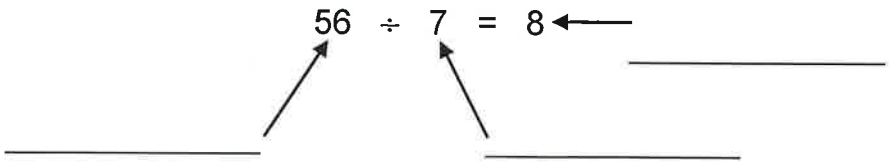
6. You have 56 counters. You arrange them with 7 counters in each row. How many rows of counters do you make?

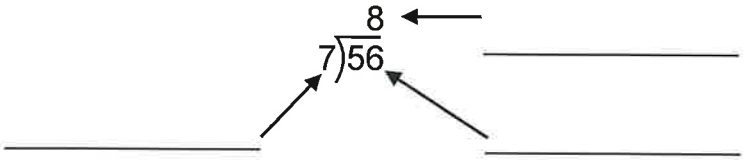
_____ rows of 7

$56 \div 7 =$ _____

7. How can you use an array to find 91 ÷ 7?

8. Label the parts of the division problem using *quotient*, *dividend*, and *divisor*.





9. A section on the floor of an auditorium has 36 seats in 6 equal rows. A section in the balcony has 32 seats in 4 equal rows. Which section has rows with the most seats?

10. There are 9 wood chairs and 6 plastic chairs. The chairs are divided evenly among 5 tables. How many chairs are at each table?

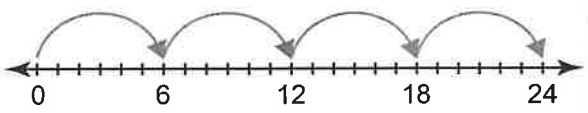
Name _____

Use any strategy to find the product.

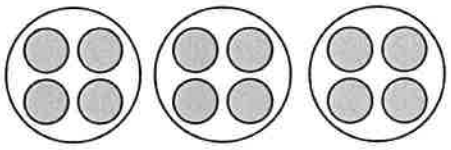
1. $3 \times 6 =$ ___	**2.** $5 \times 9 =$ ___	**3.** $8 \times 10 =$ ___
4. $6 \times 7 =$ ___	**5.** $3 \times 2 =$ ___	**6.** $0 \times 4 =$ ___
7. $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$	**8.** $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$	**9.** $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$

Name the strategy or property used to solve.

10. $4 \times 6 = 24$



11. $3 \times 4 = ?$



___ groups of 4

$3 \times 4 = 12$

12. Without multiplying, how can you tell which product will be greater, 7×0 or 7×1? Explain.

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13. Your friend uses the Distributive Property to solve 9×7. Is your friend correct? Explain.

$$9 \times 7 = 9 \times (9 - 2)$$

$$9 \times 7 = (9 - 9) \times (9 - 2)$$

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14. You order 36 eggs from a farmer. The farmer has 9 chickens. Each chicken lays 3 eggs. Does the farmer have enough eggs for your order? Explain.

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15. You have 6 boxes of blankets. There are 2 wool blankets, 5 cotton blankets, and 3 fleece blankets in each box. How many blankets do you have in all?

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16. Newton has 3 scrapbooks. There are 8 photos of his family, 7 photos of his friends, and 5 photos of his soccer teammates in each scrapbook. How many photos does Newton have in all?

Name _____

Find the product.

1. $6 \times 9 = 6 \times (\_\_\_ + \_\_\_)$

$6 \times 9 = (\_\_\_ \times \_\_\_) + (\_\_\_ \times \_\_\_)$

$6 \times 9 = \_\_\_ + \_\_\_$

$6 \times 9 = \_\_\_$

2. $9 \times 3 = (\_\_\_ + \_\_\_) \times 3$

$9 \times 3 = (\_\_\_ \times \_\_\_) + (\_\_\_ \times \_\_\_)$

$9 \times 3 = \_\_\_ + \_\_\_$

$9 \times 3 = \_\_\_$

3. $9 \times 5 = \_\_\_$

4. $9 \times 0 = \_\_\_$

5. $9 \times 4 = \_\_\_$

6. $8 \times 9 = \_\_\_$

7. $9 \times 1 = \_\_\_$

8. $9 \times 6 = \_\_\_$

9. $2 \times 9 = \_\_\_$

10. $9 \times 7 = \_\_\_$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

13.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times\ 10 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

Find the missing factor.

15. $9 \times \_\_\_ = 18$

16. $\_\_\_ \times 6 = 54$

17. $63 = \_\_\_ \times 9$

18. You see 3 blue jays during your walk to school. You see 9 times as many rabbits. How many rabbits do you see?

19. Fill in the table.

x		2	3	4		6		8	9	10
9	9				45		63			

20. Your friend says the product of 9 × 8 is 72. Is your friend correct? Explain.

21. You sell 9 bags of carrots. You want to raise $90. Do you meet your goal?

Vegetable Sale	
Bag of Carrots	$9
Bag of Lettuce	$4

Your friend sells 5 bags of carrots. Your friend wants to raise $40. Does your friend meet the goal?

Newton sells 3 bags of carrots. Descartes sells 9 bags of lettuce. Who raises more money?

Name _____

1. There are 6 rows of tulips with 5 tulips in each row. How many tulips are there?

2. Descartes has 40 carrot sticks. He puts them in bags, with 8 carrot sticks in each bag. How many bags does he use?

3. You have 27 sweaters. You want to put them into boxes, with 3 sweaters in each box. How many boxes do you use?

4. A store has 60 shoes arranged into 6 equal rows. How many shoes are in each row?

5. You buy a package of water bottles. There are 8 rows with 6 in each row. You give away 6 of them. How many water bottles do you have left?

6. Newton has a tray of bagels. There are 5 rows, with 5 in each row. He gives 9 of them to Descartes. How many bagels does Newton have left?

7. Descartes has 3 tubes of tennis balls. There are 4 tennis balls in each tube. Newton gives Descartes 7 more tennis balls. How many tennis balls does Descartes have in all?

Name _____

Write the related multiplication fact. Then find the quotient.

1. Find $30 \div 10$.

$10 \times \_\_\_\_\_ = 30$

$30 \div 10 = \_\_\_\_\_$

2. $6 \div 2 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$2 \times \_\_\_\_\_ = 6$

$6 \div 2 = \_\_\_\_\_$

3. Find $40 \div 5$.

$5 \times \_\_\_\_\_ = 40$

$40 \div 5 = \_\_\_\_\_$

Find the quotient.

4. $20 \div 10 = \_\_\_\_\_$

5. $30 \div 5 = \_\_\_\_\_$

6. $18 \div 2 = \_\_\_\_\_$

7. $5\overline{)45}$

8. $2\overline{)14}$

9. $10\overline{)50}$

Find the missing divisor.

10. $10 \div \_\_\_\_\_ = 5$

11. $40 \div \_\_\_\_\_ = 8$

12. $30 \div \_\_\_\_\_ = 5$

13. You have 25 trading cards. You have 5 times as many as your friend. How many trading cards does your friend have?

14. Write a division equation for each description.

The divisor is 5. The quotient is 2. The dividend is 10

_____ ÷ _____ = _____ _____ ÷ _____ = _____ _____ ÷ _____ = _____

15. Complete the table.

Number of Birds	Total Number of Legs
	4
	8
	12
	16
	20

16. You have 24 books. You want an equal number of books on each of 2 shelves. How many books do you put on each shelf?

17. Twenty-five students say they went to the aquarium. How many symbols should you draw to complete the picture graph?

Field Trip	
Museum	☺☺☺
Aquarium	
Park	☺☺☺☺

Each ☺ = 5 students

18. You have 12 apples and 18 oranges. You put them in 10 bags, with the same number of pieces of fruit in each bag. How many pieces of fruit are in each bag?

19. There are 10 boys and 14 girls in the marching band. They are put in 2 rows, with the same number of students in each row. How many students are in each row?

Name _____

1. You buy 5 books and 10 magazines. Each book costs $8 and each magazine costs $3. How much money do you spend in all?

2. Newton buys 3 baskets of cherries and 8 baskets of blueberries. Each basket of cherries costs $5 and each basket of blueberries costs $2. How much money does Newton spend in all?

3. In a game, teams earn 5 points for each correct answer and lose 2 points for each incorrect answer. Your team answers 9 questions correctly and 6 questions incorrectly. How many points does your team have?

4. An origami cube requires 5 pieces of pink paper, 3 pieces of purple paper, and 2 pieces of green paper. You make 10 cubes. How many pieces of paper do you need?

5. Write and solve your own word problem that involves multiplication.

6. A group of students orders 2 small, 5 medium, and 5 large smoothies. The students pay with ten $5 bills. How much change do they receive?

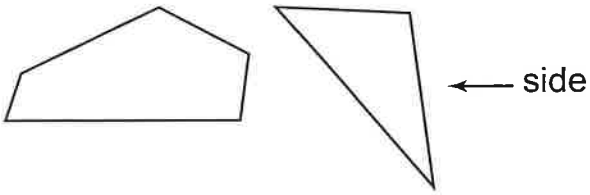
Smoothie Prices	
Small	$2
Medium	$3
Large	$5

7. Your family orders eight bagels, five scones, and ten sandwiches. You pay with nine $10 bills. How much change do you receive?

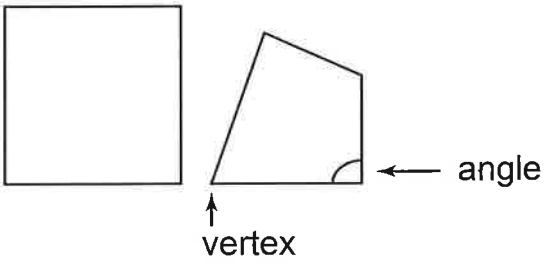
Bakery Prices	
Bagel	$1
Scone	$3
Sandwich	$6

Name _____

A **polygon** is a closed, two-dimensional shape with three or more sides.

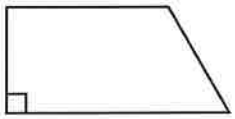


A **quadrilateral** is a polygon with four sides. Quadrilaterals have four vertices and four angles.



Quadrilaterals can have parallel sides and right angles.
Parallel sides are two sides that are always the same distance apart.
A **right angle** is an L-shaped angle.

The symbol ∟ shows a right angle.



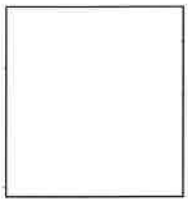
Example Identify the number of right angles and pairs of parallel sides.

Right angles: 4

Parallel sides: 2

Identify the number of right angles and pairs of parallel sides.

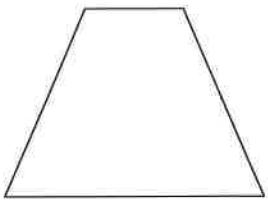
1.



Right angles: _____

Pairs of parallel sides: _____

2.



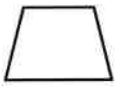
Right angles: _____

Pairs of parallel sides: _____

Name _____

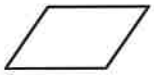
A quadrilateral has 4 sides and 4 angles. You can identify a quadrilateral using its sides and angles.

Trapezoid



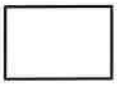
exactly 1 pair of parallel sides

Parallelogram



2 pairs of parallel sides

Rectangle



2 pairs of parallel sides
4 right angles

Rhombus

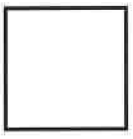
2 pairs of parallel sides
4 equal sides

Square

2 pairs of parallel sides
4 equal sides
4 right angles

Example

Circle all of the names for the quadrilateral.



Step 1: Count the pairs of parallel sides. There are 2 pairs of parallel sides.

Step 2: Count the number of equal sides. There are 4 equal sides.

Step 3: Count the number of right angles. There are 4 right angles.

Step 4: Circle quadrilateral names with these properties.

Trapezoid Rhombus

Square Parallelogram

Circle all of the names for the quadrilateral.

1.

Rectangle Square

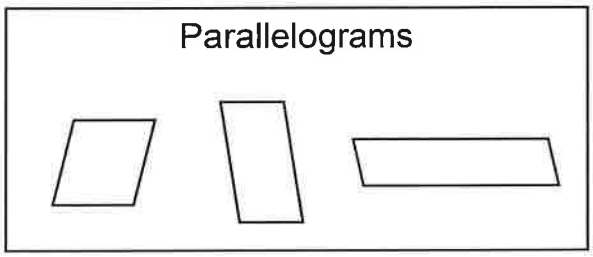
Trapezoid Parallelogram

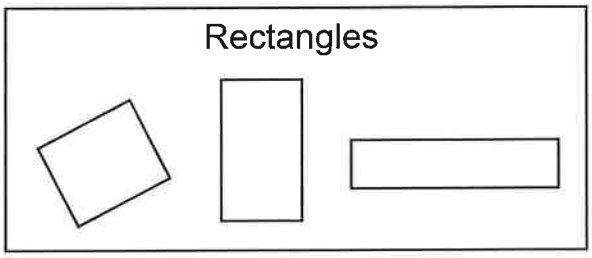
2.

Rectangle Parallelogram

Square Rhombus

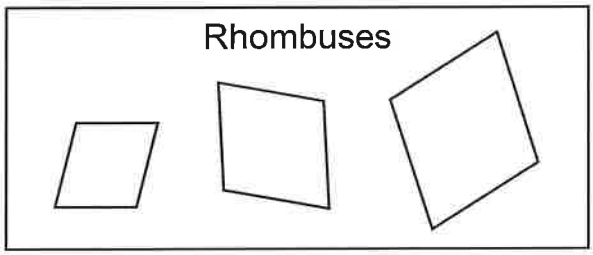
Name_____

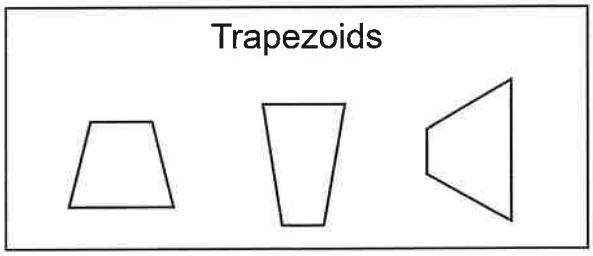




1. How are parallelograms and rectangles alike? How are they different?

2. What names can you use to classify all parallelograms and rectangles?



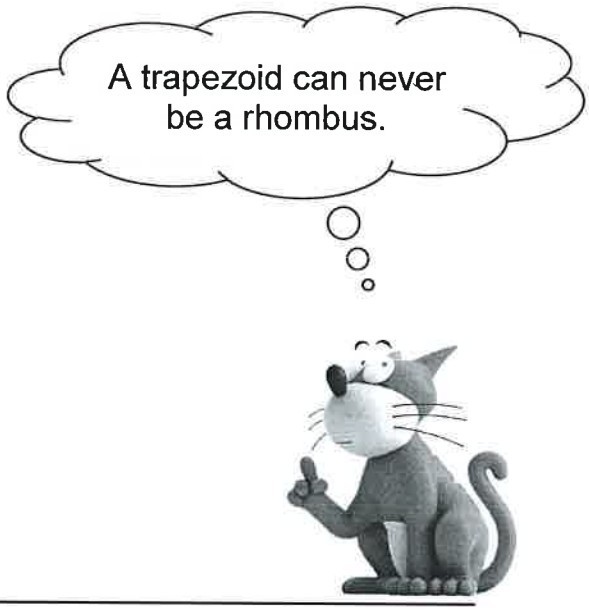


3. How are rhombuses and trapezoids alike? How are they different?

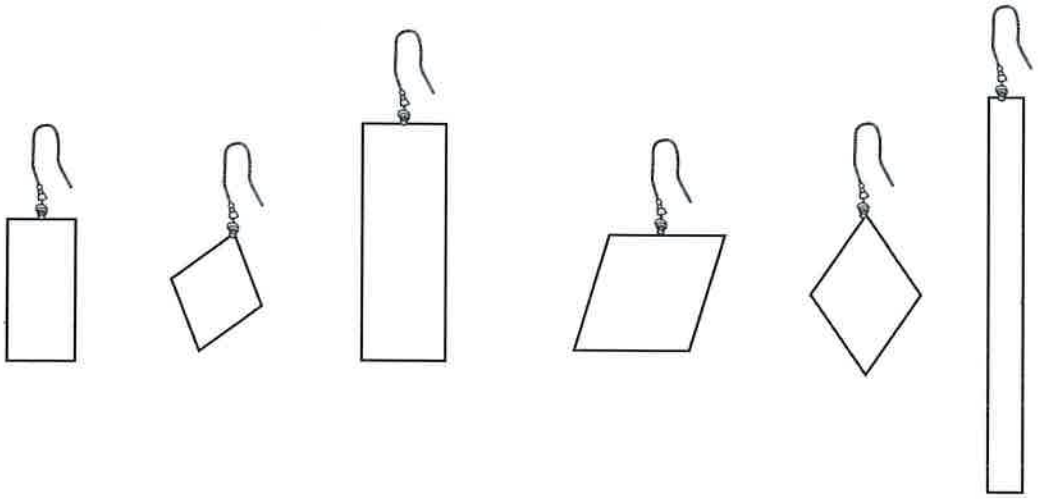
4. What name can you use to classify all rhombuses and trapezoids?

5. Your friend says a shape is a parallelogram. Newton says the same shape is a square, and Descartes says it is a rectangle. Can they all be correct? Explain.

6. Is Descartes correct? Explain.



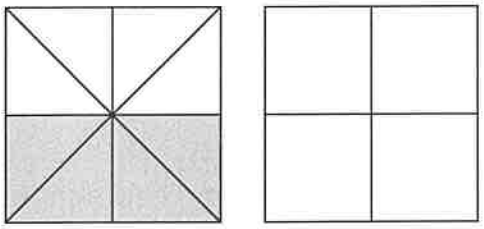
7. Sort the earrings into two groups by shape. What is alike and what is different between the two groups? What names can you use to classify all of the earring shapes?



Name _____

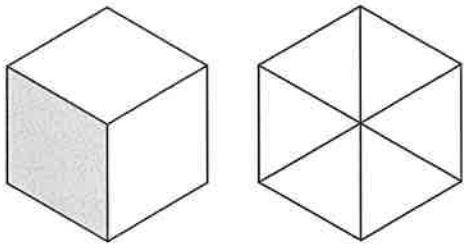
Use models to find an equivalent fraction. Both models show the same whole.

1.



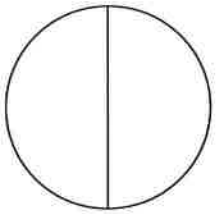
$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2.



$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. Shade 1 part of the model. Then divide the model into 6 equal parts. Write the equivalent fraction.



$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Find the equivalent fraction.

4. $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\square}{2}$

5. $\frac{2}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$

6. $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\square}{3}$

7. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$

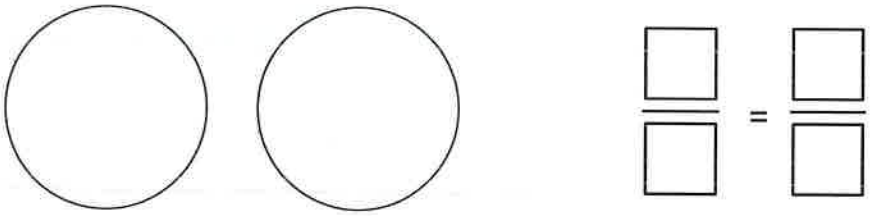
8. $\frac{8}{8} = \frac{\square}{6}$

9. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{8}$

10. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$

11. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\square}{3}$

12. Divide one model into an even number of equal parts and the other model into a different even number of equal parts. Then model and write two equivalent fractions.



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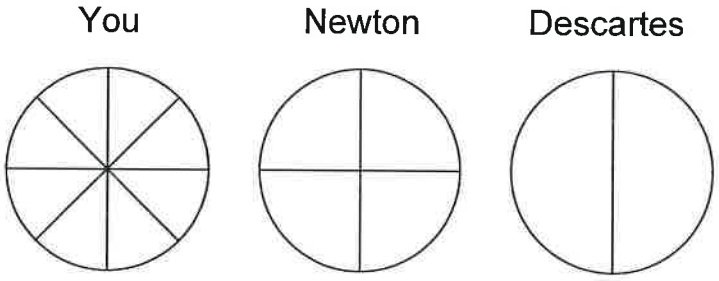
13. You, Newton, and Descartes divide your shapes as shown. You shade 6 parts, Newton shades 2 parts, and Descartes shades 1 part. Who shades the same amount of the shape?



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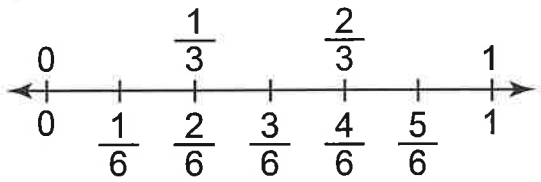
14. You and your friend paint 2 landscape canvases for art class. You divide your canvas into fourths. Your friend divides her canvas into eighths. You paint $\frac{3}{4}$ of your canvas. Your friend paints the same amount of her canvas. What fraction does your friend paint? Explain.

Name_____

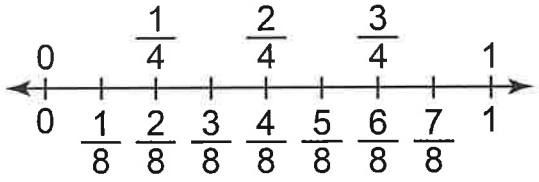
Use the number line to find an equivalent fraction.

1.



$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

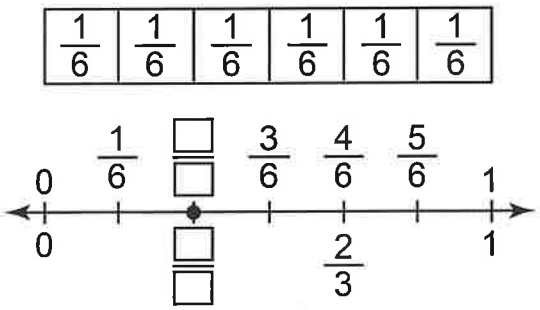
2.



$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

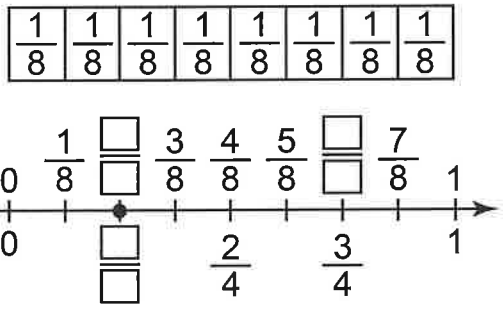
Write two fractions that name the point shown.

3.



$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

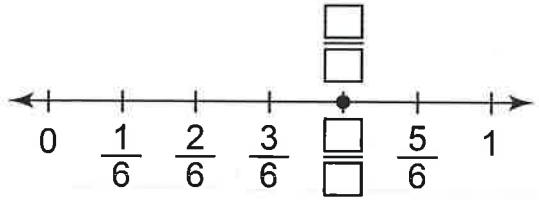
4.



$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

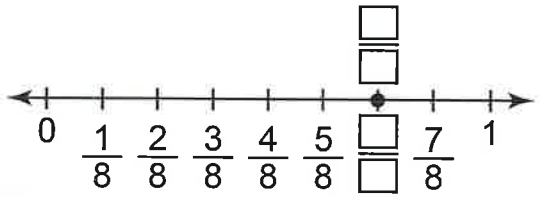
Write two fractions that name the same point shown.

5.



$\square = \square$

6.



$\square = \square$

7. Which fraction does *not* belong with the other two? Explain.

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{2}{3}$

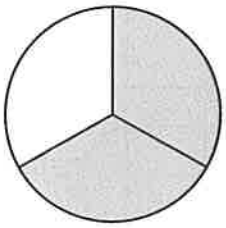
8. How do you know that $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ are *not* equivalent without plotting the fractions on a number line?

9. Newton runs $\frac{2}{3}$ of a race. Descartes runs $\frac{5}{6}$ of the same race. Do Newton and Descartes run the same distance?

10. You have a frame that holds 8 pictures. You fill $\frac{3}{4}$ of the frame. How many pictures do you put in the frame? Explain.

Name _____

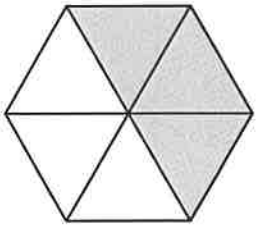
What fraction of the whole is shaded?

1. 

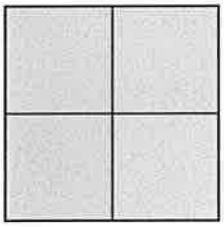
There are _____ equal parts in the whole.

_____ of the equal parts are shaded.

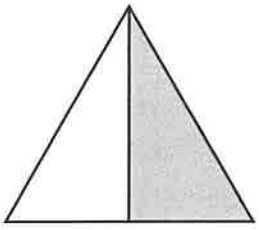
$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

2. 

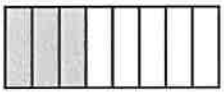
$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

3. 

$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

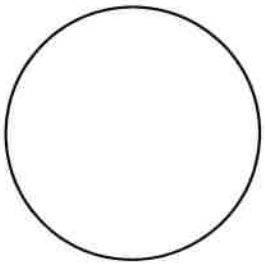
4. 

$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

5. 

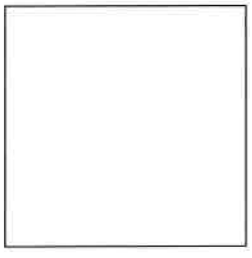
$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

6. Divide the circle into fourths. Shade 3 of the equal parts. What fraction of the whole is shaded?



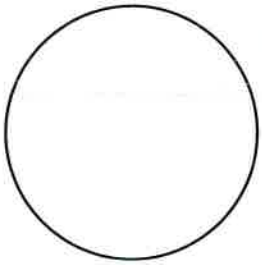
$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

7. Divide the square into eighths. Shade 5 of the equal parts. What fraction of the whole is shaded?



$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

8. Divide and shade the circle to show more than $\frac{1}{4}$, but less than $\frac{4}{4}$. What fraction of the whole is shaded?

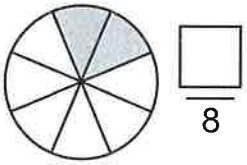


$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

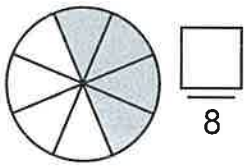
9. A swimming pool has 6 lanes. Swimmers are using 4 of the lanes. Draw and shade a model that represents the lanes being used. Then write a fraction for your model.

$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is shaded.

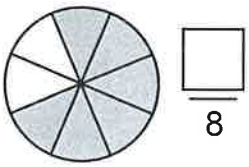
10. What fraction of each circle is shaded? Think: What do you notice about the numerators? Model and write the next fraction.



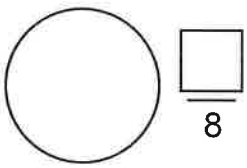
$\frac{\square}{8}$



$\frac{\square}{8}$



$\frac{\square}{8}$



$\frac{\square}{8}$

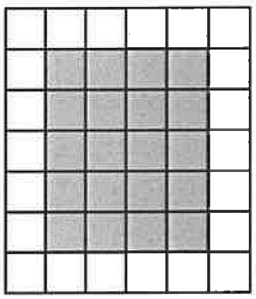
11. A fruit tray has 6 equal parts. Two parts have pineapple. One part has strawberries. Another part has oranges. The rest of the tray has cantaloupe. What fraction of the tray has cantaloupe?

12. You divide a poster board into equal parts. You color 1 part yellow, 1 part purple, 2 parts green, and the last 4 parts red. What fraction of the poster board is colored green?

Name _____

Find the area of the shape.

1.



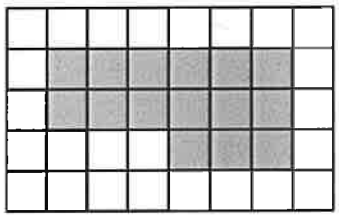
☐ = 1 square centimeter

_____ unit squares cover the rectangle.

Each unit square represents _____.

So, the area is _____.

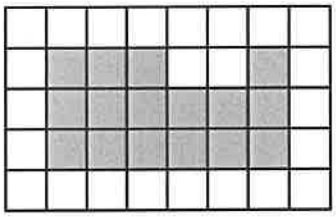
2.



☐ = 1 square meter

Area = _____

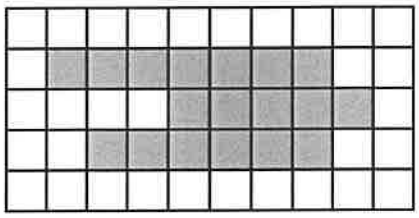
3.



☐ = 1 square foot

Area = _____

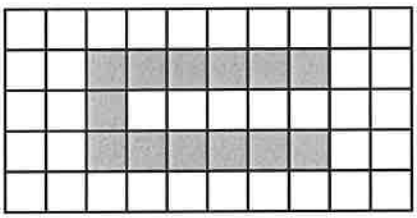
4.



☐ = 1 square meter

Area = _____

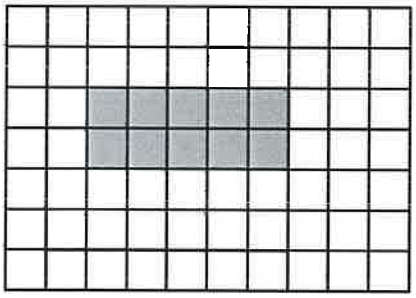
5.



☐ = 1 square inch

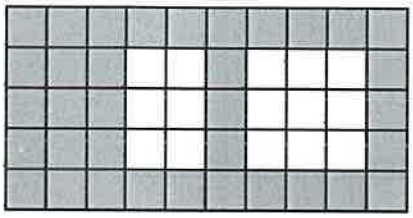
Area = _____

6. Your friend says the area of the shape is 10 square feet. What is wrong with her answer?



☐ = 1 square meter

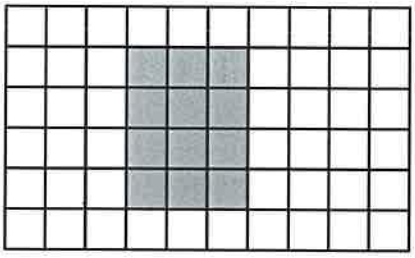
7. Find the area of the shape.



☐ = 1 square foot

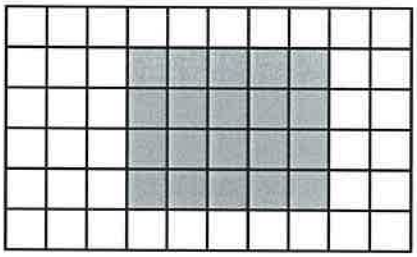
8. Compare the areas of your notebook and your friend's notebook. Whose notebook has a greater area?

You



☐ = 1 square inch

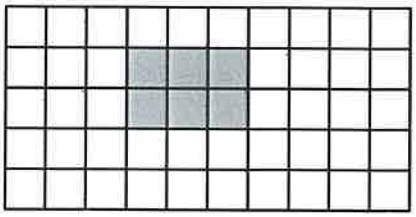
Friend



☐ = 1 square inch

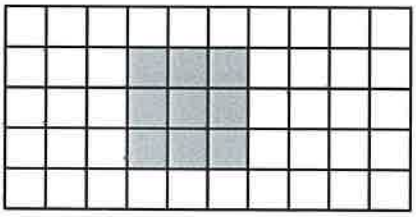
9. Compare the areas of Newton's desk and Descartes's desk. Whose desk has a greater area?

Newton



☐ = 1 square foot

Descartes

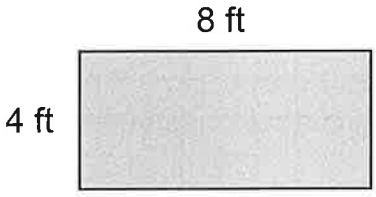


☐ = 1 square foot

Name _____

1. Find the perimeter and area of Rectangle A. Draw a different rectangle that has the same perimeter. Which rectangle has the greater area?

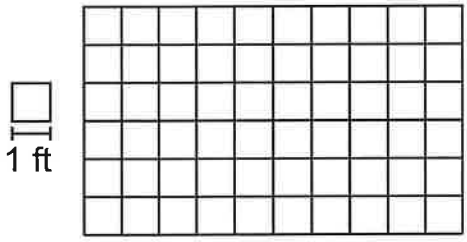
Rectangle A



Perimeter = _____

Area = _____

Rectangle B



Perimeter = _____

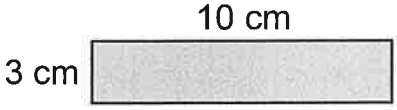
Area = _____

Rectangle _____ has the greater area.

---

2. Find the perimeter and area of Rectangle A. Draw a different rectangle that has the same perimeter. Which rectangle has the greater area?

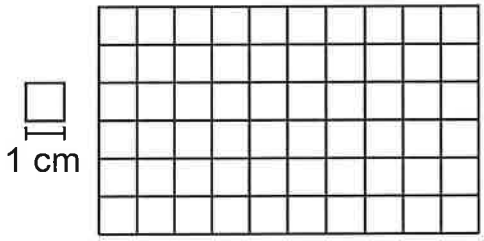
Rectangle A



Perimeter = _____

Area = _____

Rectangle B

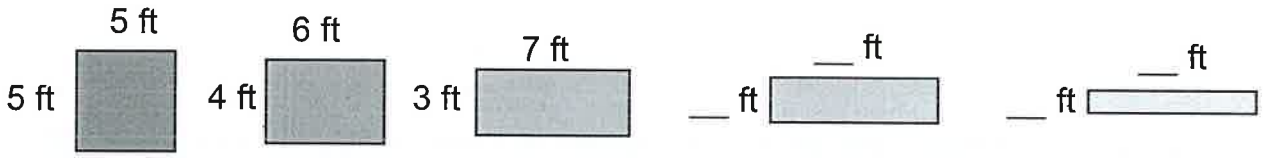


Perimeter = _____

Area = _____

Rectangle _____ has the greater area.

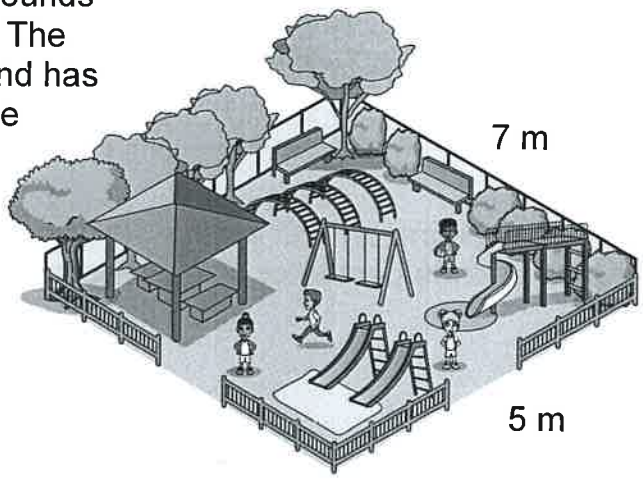
3. Complete the pattern. Find the area of each rectangle.



Each rectangle has the same perimeter. As the area decreases, what do you notice about the shape of the rectangle?

4. You are making a card with a 32-centimeter ribbon border. How long and wide should you make the card so you have the greatest possible area to write?

5. A school has two rectangular playgrounds that each have the same perimeter. The first playground is shown. The second has a lesser area than the first. Draw one way the second playground could look.



The school builds another playground. It has the same perimeter as the first. The third playground has a greater area than the first. Draw one way the third playground could look.

Name _____

Write the time. Write another way to say the time.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Write the time. Write two other ways to say the time.

5.

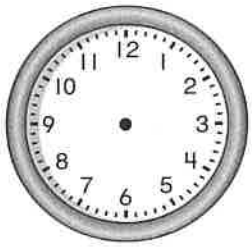
6.

7.

Name _____

Find the elapsed time.

1. Start: 3:00 P.M. End: 3:36 P.M.

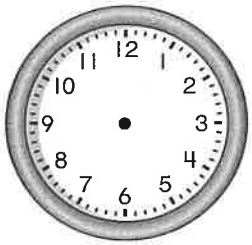


_____ minutes

2. Start: 11:15 A.M. End: 11:42 A.M.

_____ minutes

3. Start: 5:45 A.M. End: 5:59 A.M.

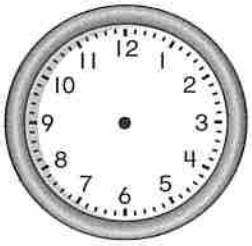


_____ minutes

4. Start: 9:15 P.M. End: 9:47 P.M.

_____ minutes

5. Start: 1:30 P.M. End: 1:52 P.M.



_____ minutes

6. Start: 10:35 A.M. End: 10:59 A.M.

_____ minutes

Name _____

Liquid volume is the amount of liquid in a container.

A **liter (L)** is the standard metric unit used to measure liquid volume.

A **milliliter (mL)** is another standard metric unit used to measure liquid volume.

1,000 milliliters = 1 liter

Which units should you use to measure the liquid volume, *liters* or *milliliters*? Explain.

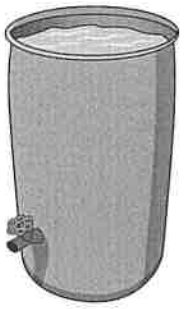
Think: Does the item contain less liquid or more liquid than a 1-liter water bottle?

Less liquid: Use *milliliters* to measure the liquid volume.

More liquid: Use *liters* to measure the liquid volume.

Milliliters

A juice box contains less liquid than a 1-liter water bottle.



Liters

A rain barrel contains more liquid than a 1-liter water bottle.

Which units should you use to measure the liquid volume, *liters* or *milliliters*? Explain.

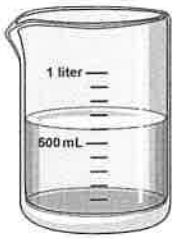
1.

2.

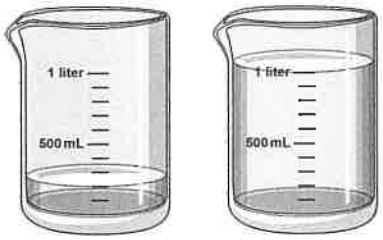
Name _____

Write the total liquid volume shown.

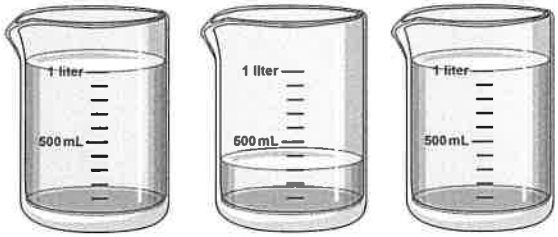
1.



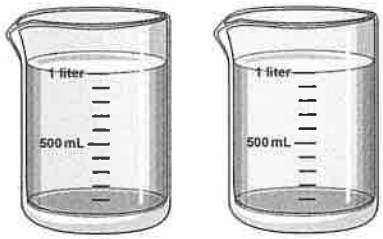
2.



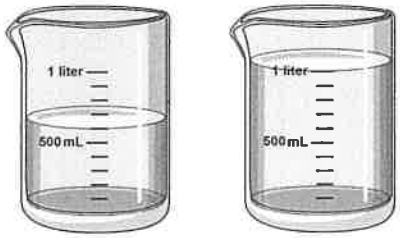
3.



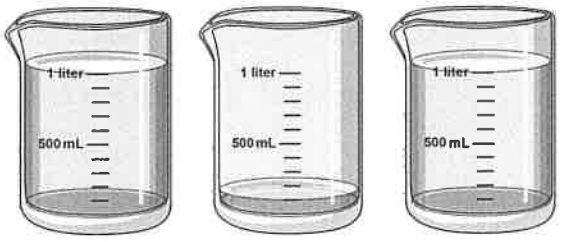
4.



5.



6.



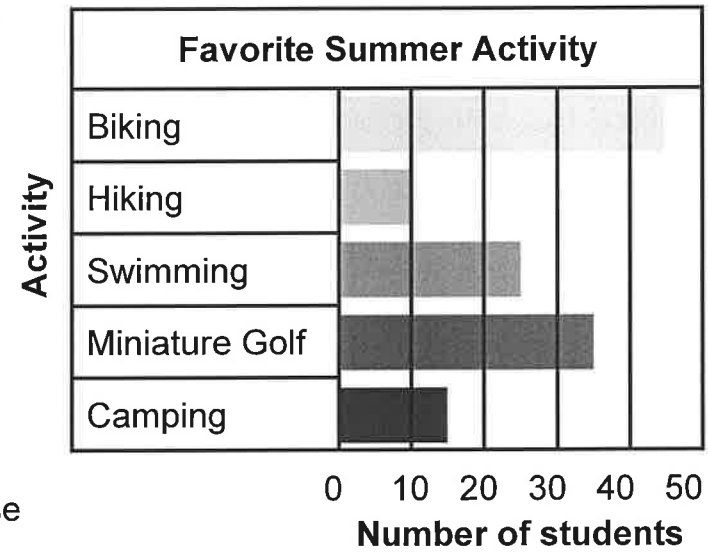
Name _____

1. Use the graph to answer the questions.

How many students does each grid line represent?

Which summer activity is the least favorite?

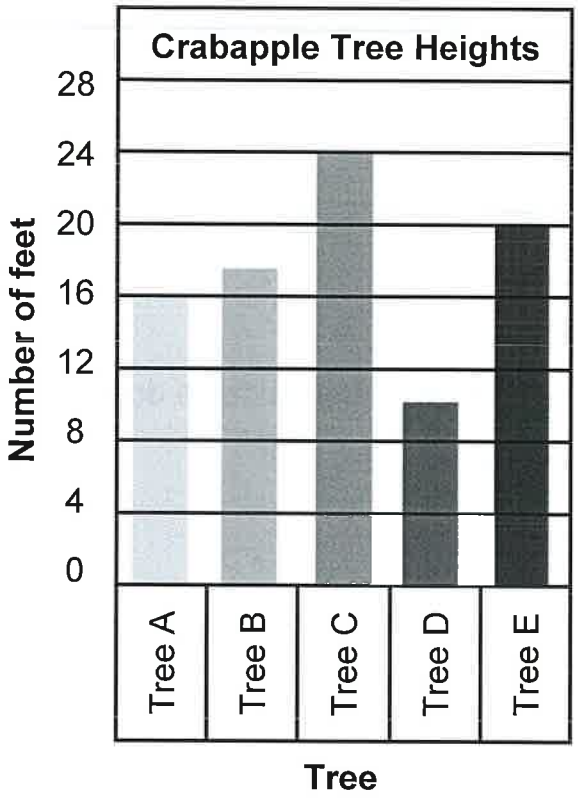
How many fewer students chose hiking than swimming?



How many students chose camping or miniature golf?

How many students chose biking or swimming?

2. Use the graph to answer the questions.



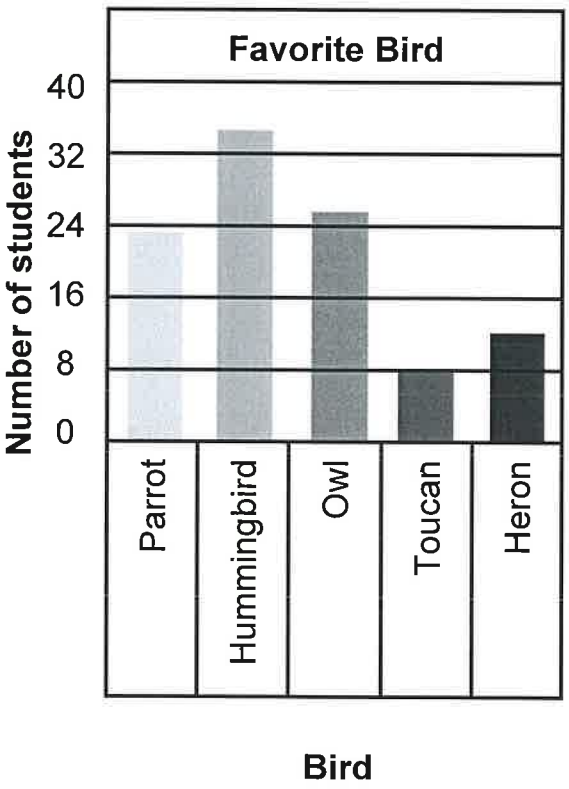
Which crabapple trees are taller than 15 feet?

Tree E has a height of 20 feet. How much taller is Tree C than Tree E?

Which tree is the shortest? Explain.

---

3. Use the graph to answer the questions.



How many more students need to choose owl so that owl is the most favorite?

You survey 10 more students and they all choose parrot. What is the new total number of students who chose parrot?

How many more students chose hummingbird than toucan and heron combined?

Name _____

1. Use the graph to answer the questions.

What value does the symbol  represent?

How many students chose spaghetti?

How many students chose pizza or lasagna?

How many students did *not* choose hamburger?

How many students did *not* choose salad?

Favorite Dinner	
Lasagna	
Hamburger	
Spaghetti	
Pizza	
Salad	

Each  = 2 students.

2. Use the graph to answer the questions.

Favorite Cat Treat	
Tuna	★★★★★
Chicken	★★★½
Cheese	★★★★★★
Liver	★★½

Each ★ = 10 cats.

How many cats participated in the survey?

Which cat treat has more votes than chicken, but fewer votes than cheese? How many cats chose this treat?

Why would it be difficult to use a key where the value of one symbol represents an odd number of cats?

Descartes says that five more cats like chicken than liver. Is he correct? Explain.

---

3. Which creature has 2 more eyes than the starfish?

Number of Eyes	
Spider	👁👁👁👁
Praying Mantis	👁👁👁◖
Squid	👁
Starfish	👁👁👁

Each 👁 = 2 eyes.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing Summer Work

Imagine you are Dribble the turtle. Describe what happened when Peter won you at Jimmy's birthday party from your point of view.

Things to consider:

- Were you excited, scared or nervous?
- What were your first thoughts of Peter?
- Did you like your new home?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Draw a picture of your new home in the box below:

Cause and Effect - Chapter 2

Directions: Fill in the cause and effect boxes below.
Example: Cause: I woke up late. Effect: I was late for school.

Cause	Effect
Mr. Hatcher invited Mr. & Mrs. Yarby to stay at the Hatcher's house.	
	Mom called Dr. Cone.
Fudge ran into the room wearing a rubber gorilla mask.	
	The Yarbys left the apartment to stay at a hotel.
	Mr. Hatcher lost the Juicy-O account.

Problem / Solution - Chapter 3

Directions: In Chapter 3, Fudge has a problem. Determine Fudge's problem and then complete the problem and solution boxes below.

Solution #1:

Solution #2:

The main problem in Chapter 3 is:

Solution #3:

Solution #4:

How was the problem solved?

EXTRA! EXTRA! Read All About it! Chapter 4

Directions: Imagine you were at the park when Fudge fell off the jungle gym. Write a newspaper article for your local newspaper describing the event. Include details such as: where the event took place, what happened, who you were with, and any other important facts.

Add a picture of the event:

It's My Party - Chapter 5

Directions: For each of the children at Fudge's birthday party, choose a character trait that describes them. Use evidence or a quote from the text to support the trait.

Fudge Character Trait: _____	**Jennie** Character Trait: _____
Evidence:	Evidence:
Sam Character Trait: _____	**Ralph** Character Trait: _____
Evidence:	Evidence:

Sheila's Point of View - Chapter 6

The author let us know how Peter feels about Sheila. Imagine you are Sheila. Describe how you feel about Peter. You can use an event from this chapter and give your side of the story or describe your friendship with Peter. Make sure to include plenty of details.

Topic, Main Idea, & Supporting Details - Chapter 7

Page 72 Main Idea:

Supporting Details:

Page 74 Main Idea:

Supporting Details:

Main Idea of Chapter 7:

Page 76 Main Idea:

Supporting Details:

Pages 80 & 81 Main Idea:

Supporting Details:

Inference Chart - Chapter 8

1. How does Mrs. Hatcher feel about going out of town for the weekend?	
Story Clues pages 83 - 84 _____ _____ _____ _____	What I Know: _____ _____ _____ _____
My Inference:	

2. How does Mr. Hatcher feel about letting Fudge star in the commercial?	
Story Clues page 89 _____ _____ _____ _____	What I Know: _____ _____ _____ _____
My Inference:	

3. How does Peter feel about Fudge starring in the commercial?	
Story Clues pages 90-91 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	What I Know: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
My Inference:	

Secrets - Chapter 9

Directions: In the story, Peter's dad asks Peter and Fudge to "keep all the things we did over the weekend a secret." Some secrets can be big secrets while others can be small. Make a list of the secrets Peter and Fudge were asked to keep and decide how important they are.

The Secret	Small Secret Super Silly	Medium Secret Sort of Important	Big Secret Should Tell

How do you think Mrs. Hatcher would feel about these secrets? Why?

_____

_____

_____

Point of View Chapter 10

Directions: In this chapter, a tragic event happens. Complete the Venn Diagram by giving specific details about each character's point of view on this event.