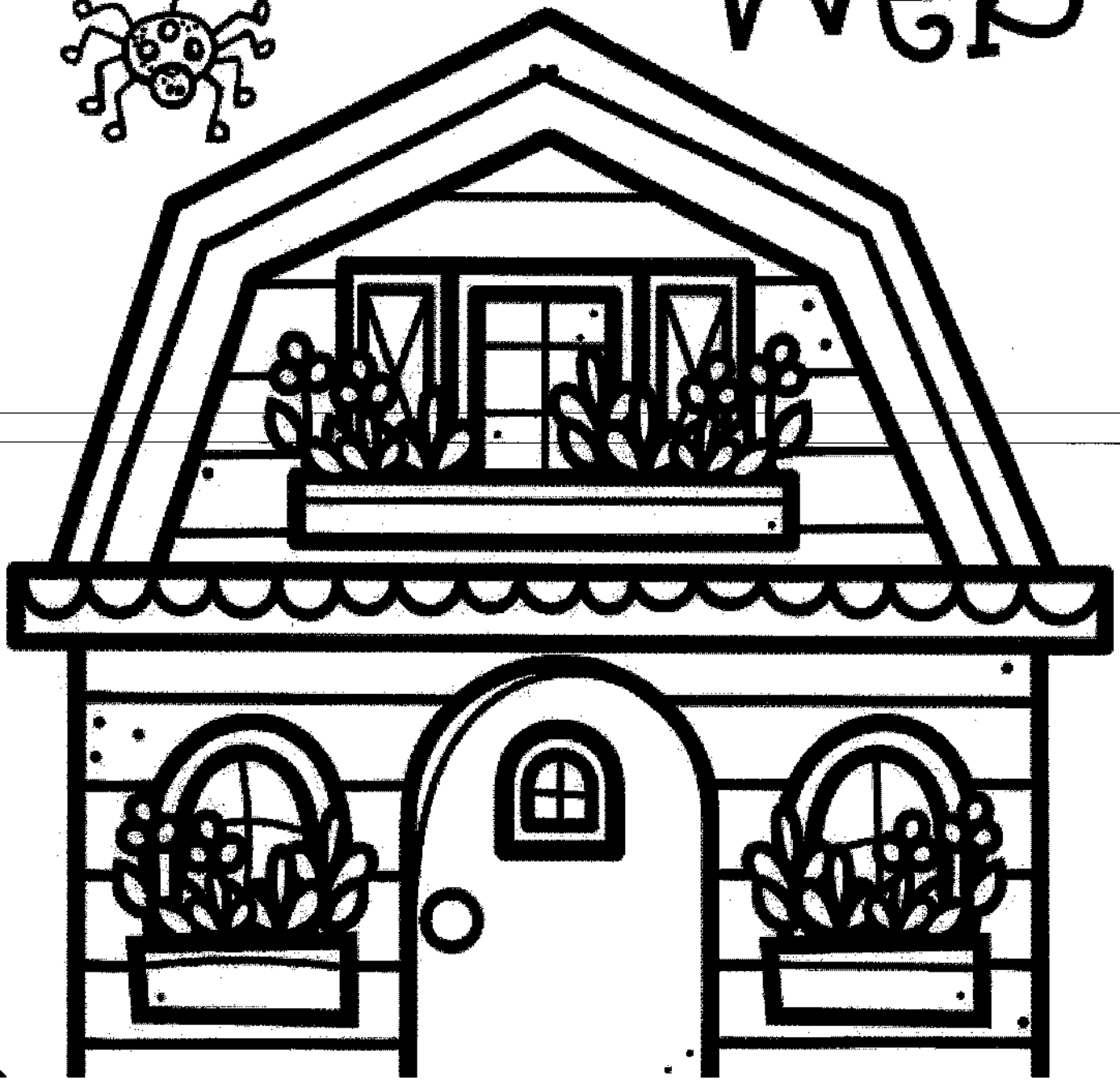
4th Grade Summer School
Week Two

Date	Activity
Monday, June 22nd	❑ Read Charlotte's Web chapters 5 & 6 ; do worksheets for those chapters. ❑ Multiplication Robots - Create your own.
Tuesday, June 23rd	❑ Read Charlotte's Web chapter 7; do worksheets for that chapter. ❑ Read Dolores Huerta and answer questions. ❑ Multiplication Robots color #1
Wednesday, June 24th	❑ Read Charlotte's Web chapter 8 do worksheets for that chapter. ❑ Read Bug Power and answer questions. ❑ Multiplication Robots color #2 ❑ Diorama Art Activity
Thursday, June 25th	❑ Discuss Charlotte's Web chapters 1-8; complete the worksheets for chapters 5-8. ❑ Multiplication Robot color #3 ❑ Pop Rock Science Experiment

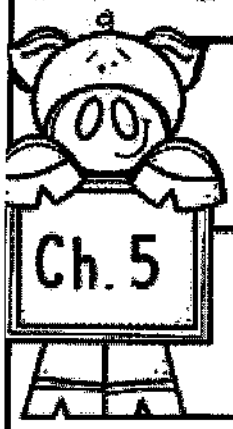
Week Two: Chapters 5-8

Charlotte's Web

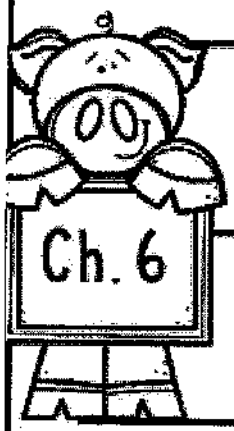


Name: _____

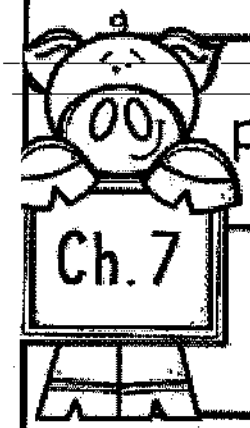
Charlotte's Web Vocabulary



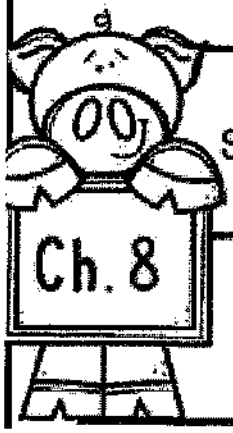
dawn	
blunder	



bough	
gosling	

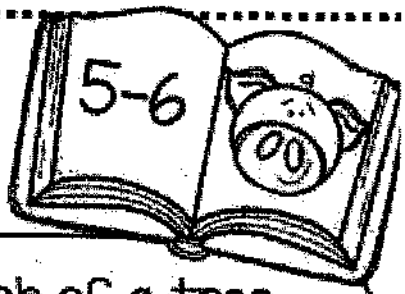


pestering	
rigid	



slingshot	
ramble	

Name: _____



Match the word with its definition below.

dawn	a main branch of a tree
blunder	a young goose
bough	the first sign of sunlight in the morning
gosling	to make a careless mistake

Fill in the correct word in the sentences below.

dawn blunder bough gosling

1. I made a silly _____ on the math test.

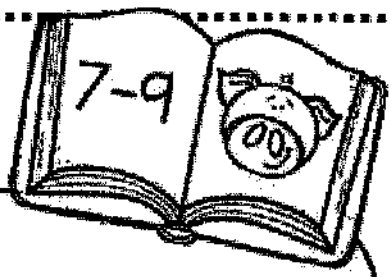
2. The birds' chirping woke Jack up too early at _____.

4. The little _____ waddled back to its mother.

5. Ann easily climbed up to the tree's largest _____.

Write your own sentence with one of the words.

Name: _____

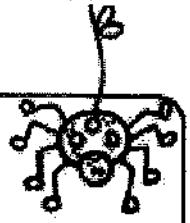


Match the word with its definition below.

rigid	bothering
slingshot	Stiff and unbending
ramble	A Y-shaped toy made of wood that slings small objects
hastily	To walk or talk aimlessly
troupe	Stiff and unbending
pestering	With great speed

Fill in the correct word in the sentences below.

pestering rigid slingshot ramble hastily troupe



1. He used his _____ to fling the pebble at the fence.

2. He was _____ his mom by pulling on her hand while she was talking with the neighbor.

3. The toddler grew _____ and stiff from fear when the nurse came in with the shot.

4. There were 10 girl scouts in my _____.

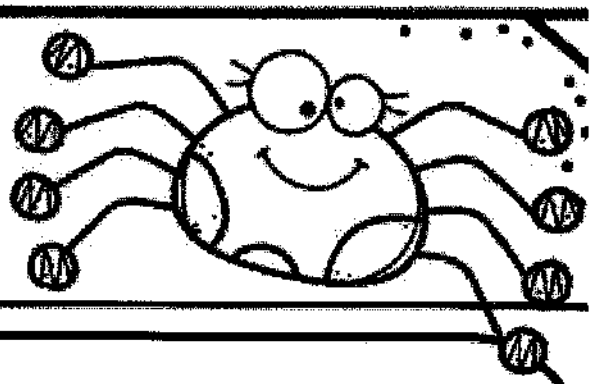
5. He would _____ and stroll around the backyard.

6. The fire alarm clanged and the class exited

Name: _____

Chapter Review

What was the main idea of the chapter?



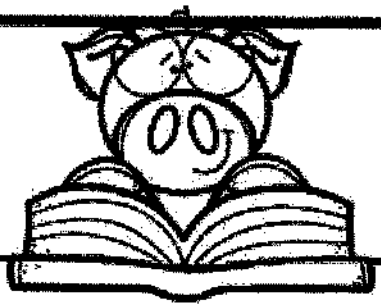
Main Idea

Supporting Detail #1

Supporting Detail #2

Name: _____

Unscramble the spelling words.



radiant grandstand spring gander

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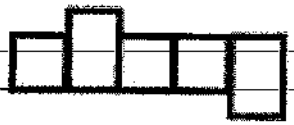
ehpse 

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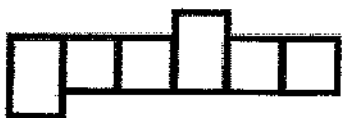
ragnde 

rgpisn 

Week Two Art: Charlotte's Web Diorama "Torn Paper" Background

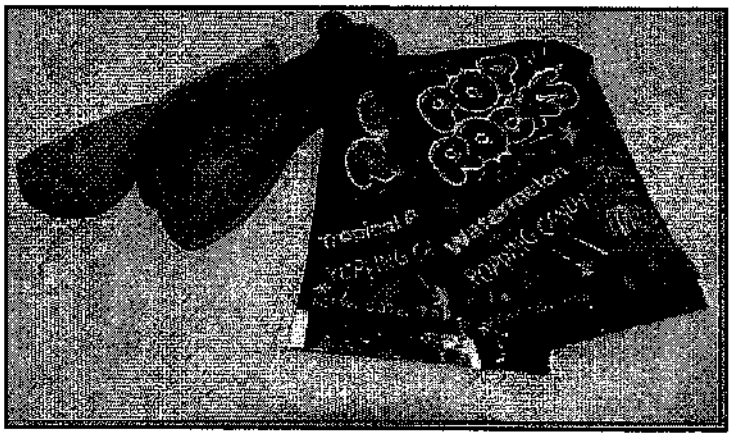
1. Begin by choosing which pattern you would like to use for the barn.Turn paper over and draw an outline of the barn. Tear the paper along the outline. Set aside.
2. Next, tear each sheet of patterned scrapbook paper into 1-2" pieces. Remember, they don't have to be straight, curved, torn lines are great.
3. After your pieces are torn out, grab the white copy paper and a glue stick. Using a pencil, mark a spot on your white copy paper that's just above half (paper should be laying long side down)

and glue your first piece of torn paper to the white copy paper. This will be your horizon, where the barn will sit once all the torn pieces are glued down.

4. Continue gluing pieces down, be creative! Mix patterns, colors, and pieces as you feel create a "farm" background.
5. Finally, grab your barn shape. Choose a spot along your horizon line and glue your barn down. If your barn is too large to fit on the paper, you will have to continue to trim it down (tearing the paper) until it fits on the sheet.

Week Two Science: Pop Rock Experiment

1. Begin by making sure you have all your supplies: 1 bottle of sprite (don't drink the sprite just yet...), 1 balloon, 1 disposable 8oz cup, 3 packages of pop rocks.
2. Fill disposable cup with water. Open one package of pop rocks and pour half the package into the water. Go ahead and try some of the pop rocks that are left over in the package. What did you notice? Did the pop rocks seem to react to the water the same way they popped in your mouth?
3. Use a piece of paper and roll it to make a funnel. Open the 2nd package of pop rocks and empty the entire thing into the balloon.
4. Carefully remove the lid from your Sprite bottle and put the balloon on the opening. <u>Make sure the pop rocks don't spill into the soda just yet.</u>
5. Before you begin, what do you think will happen? Will the pop rocks react the same or different than they did with the water?
6. When you're ready, lift the balloon just a little to dump the pop rocks into the Sprite bottle.
7. What did you notice? Did they react how you thought they would? If not, why?



Pop Rock Science

Question:

What happens when you mix a bottle of clear soda (sprite) with a packet of pop rocks and put a balloon on the top of the bottle? Why?

Draw your experiment:

Prediction:

I predict

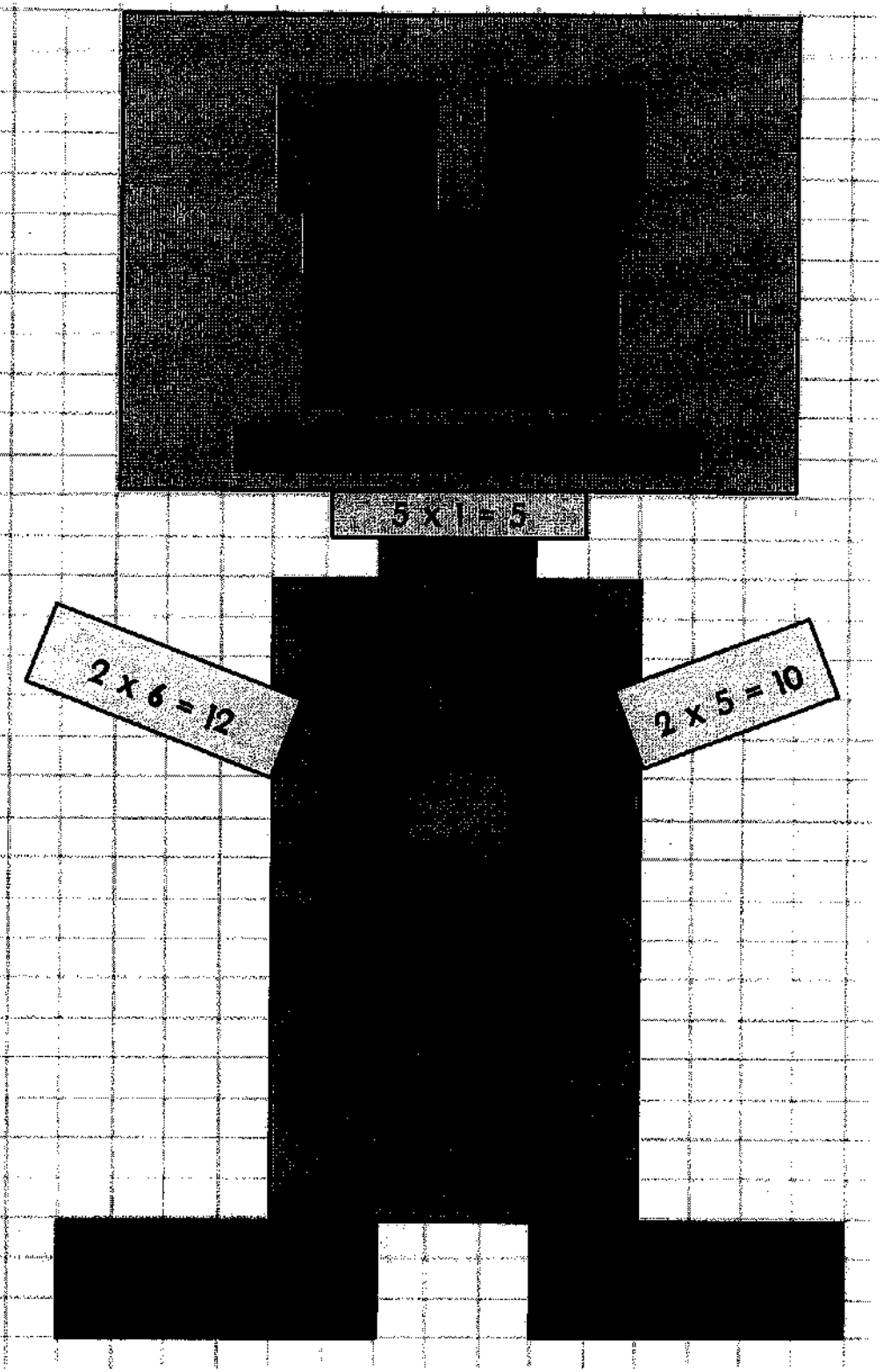
Conclusion:

My prediction was/was not correct. I observed that

Multiplication Robots

Using the shapes, create your own *multiplication robot.*

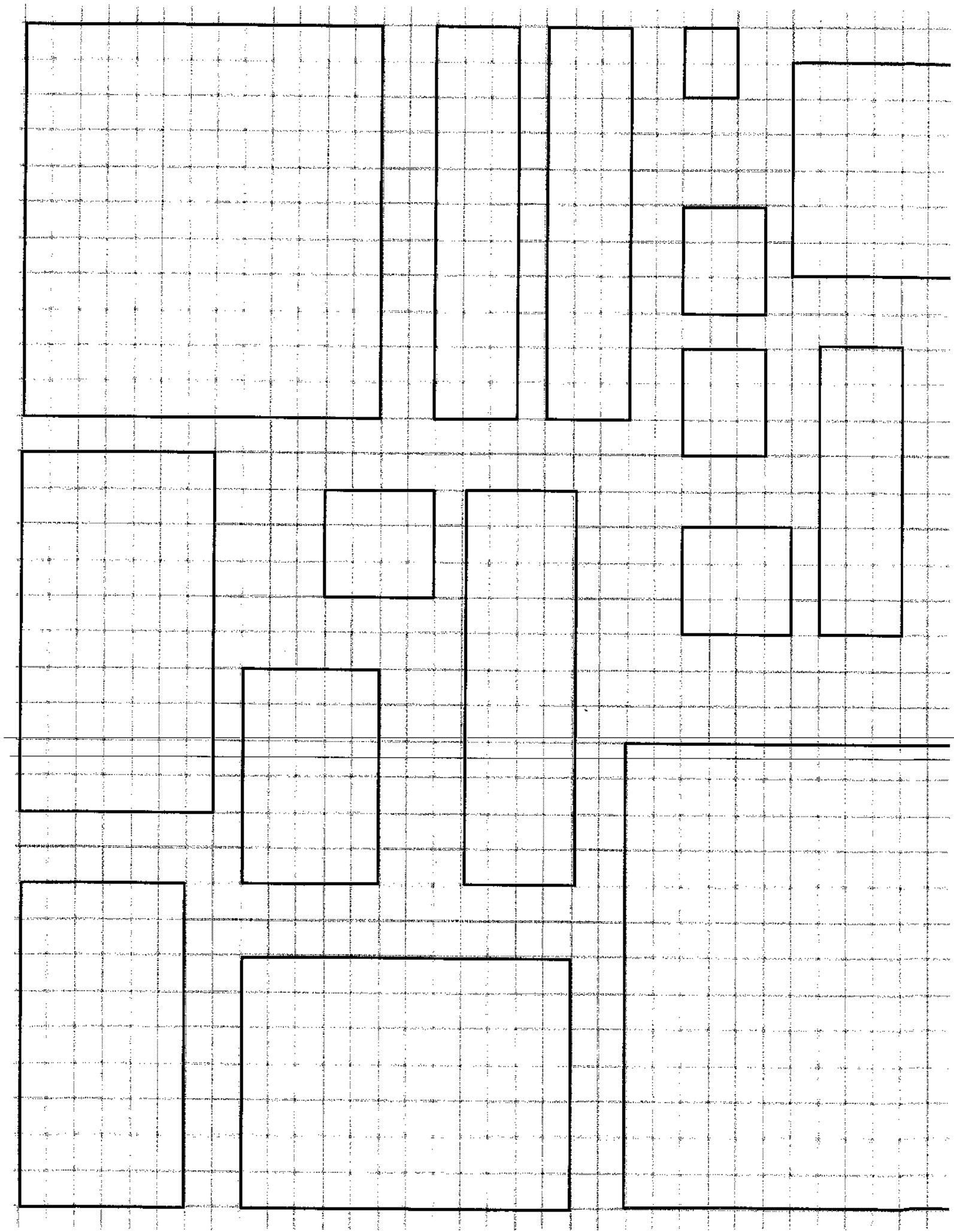
Make sure to name your bot and include its measurements.

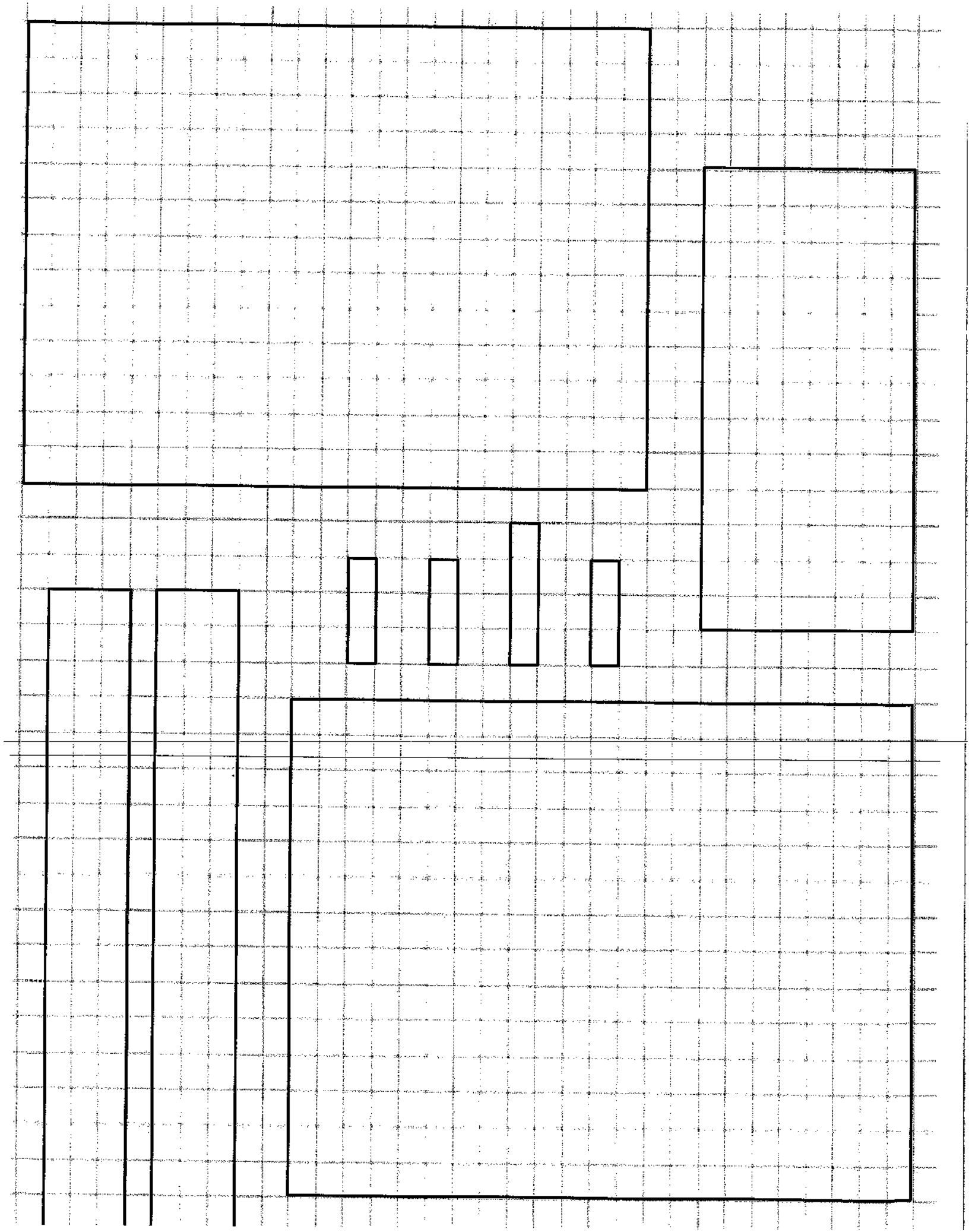


Multiplication Robots

Directions

1. Using the outlines printed on the graph paper, cut out different sizes and construct your multiplication robot.
2. Remember that each square on the graph paper = 1 unit.

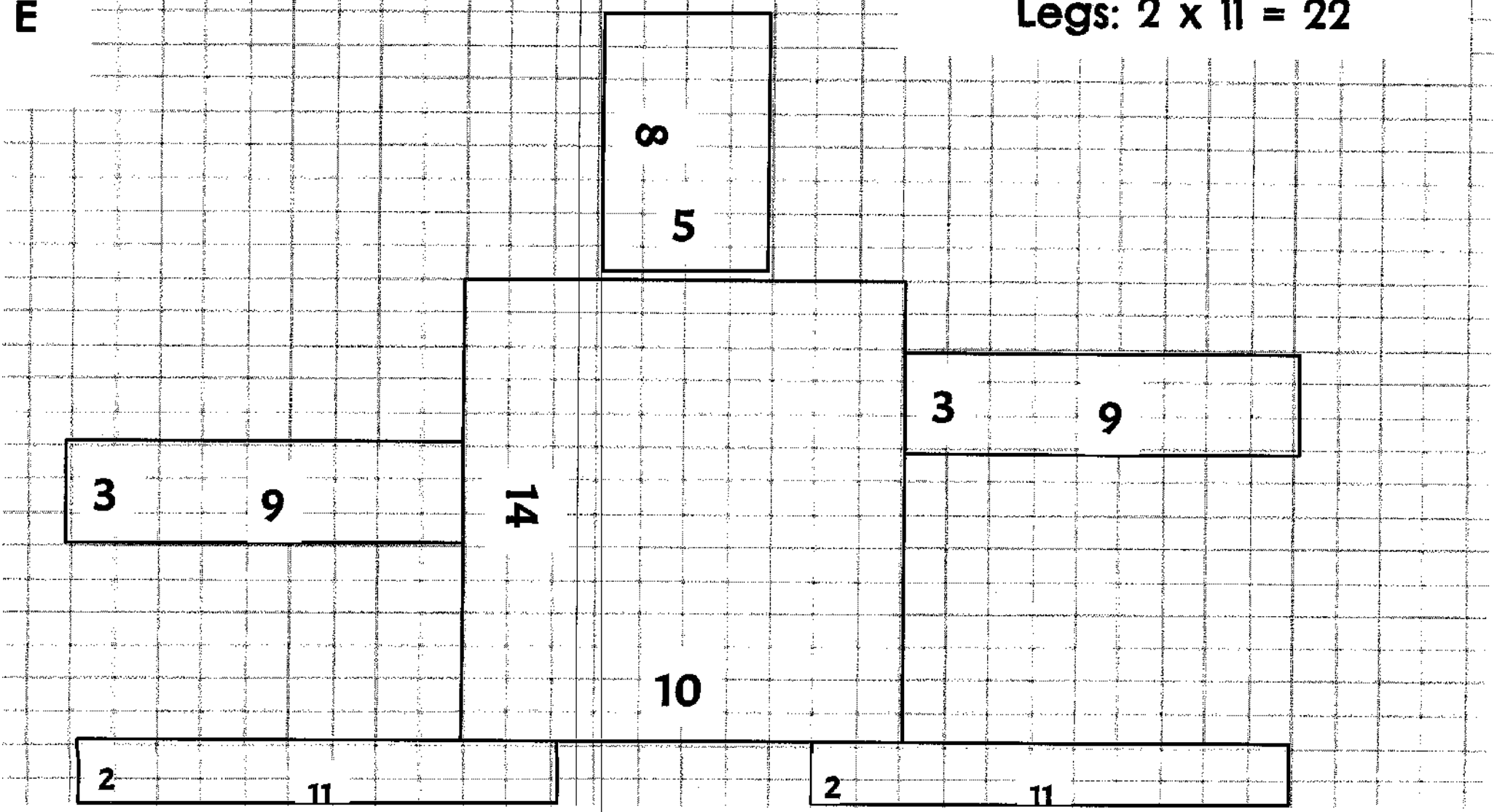




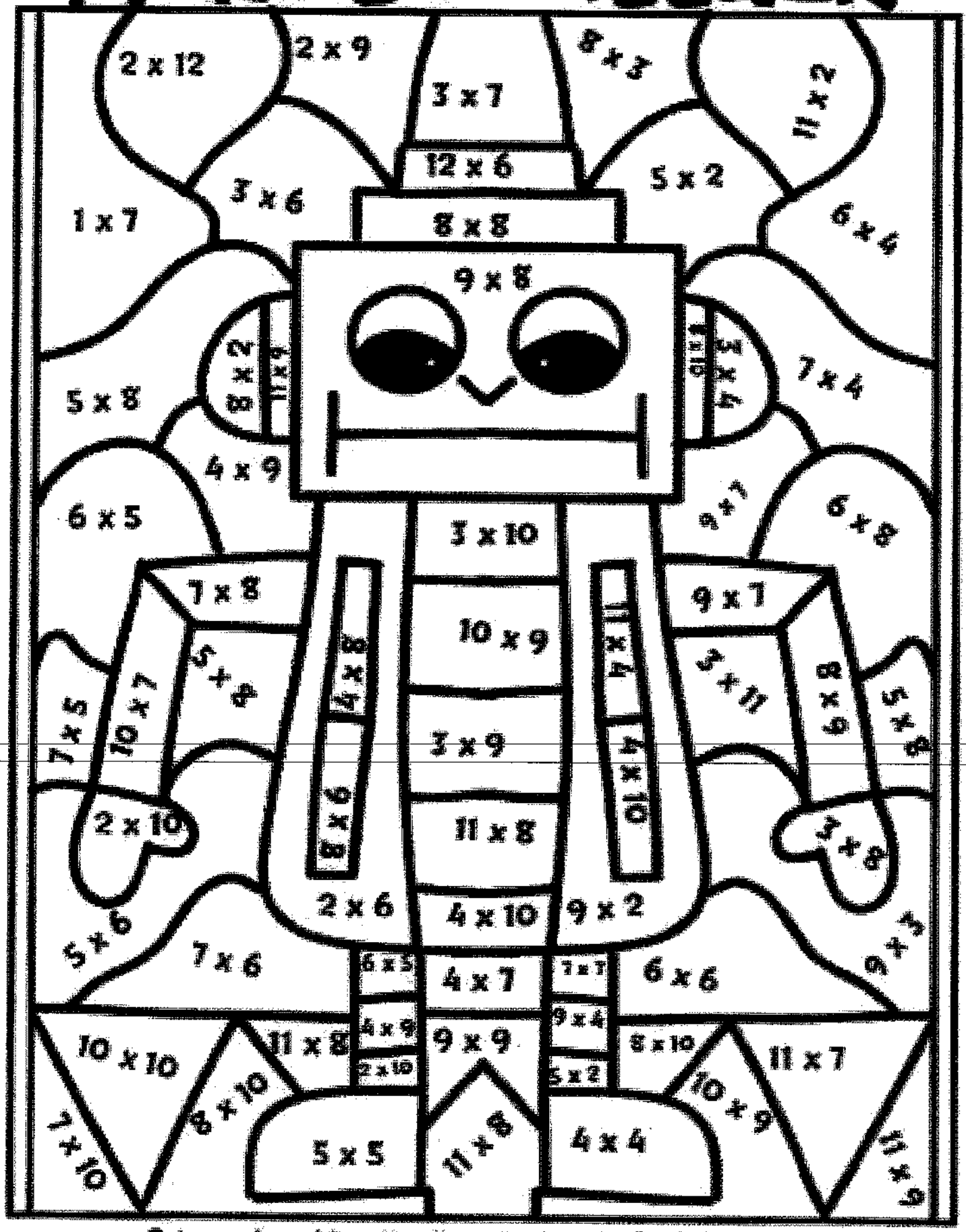
EXAMPLE

Robot Measurements:

Head: 5 x 8 = 40
Body: 14 x 10 = 140
Arms: 3 x 9 = 27
Legs: 2 x 11 = 22

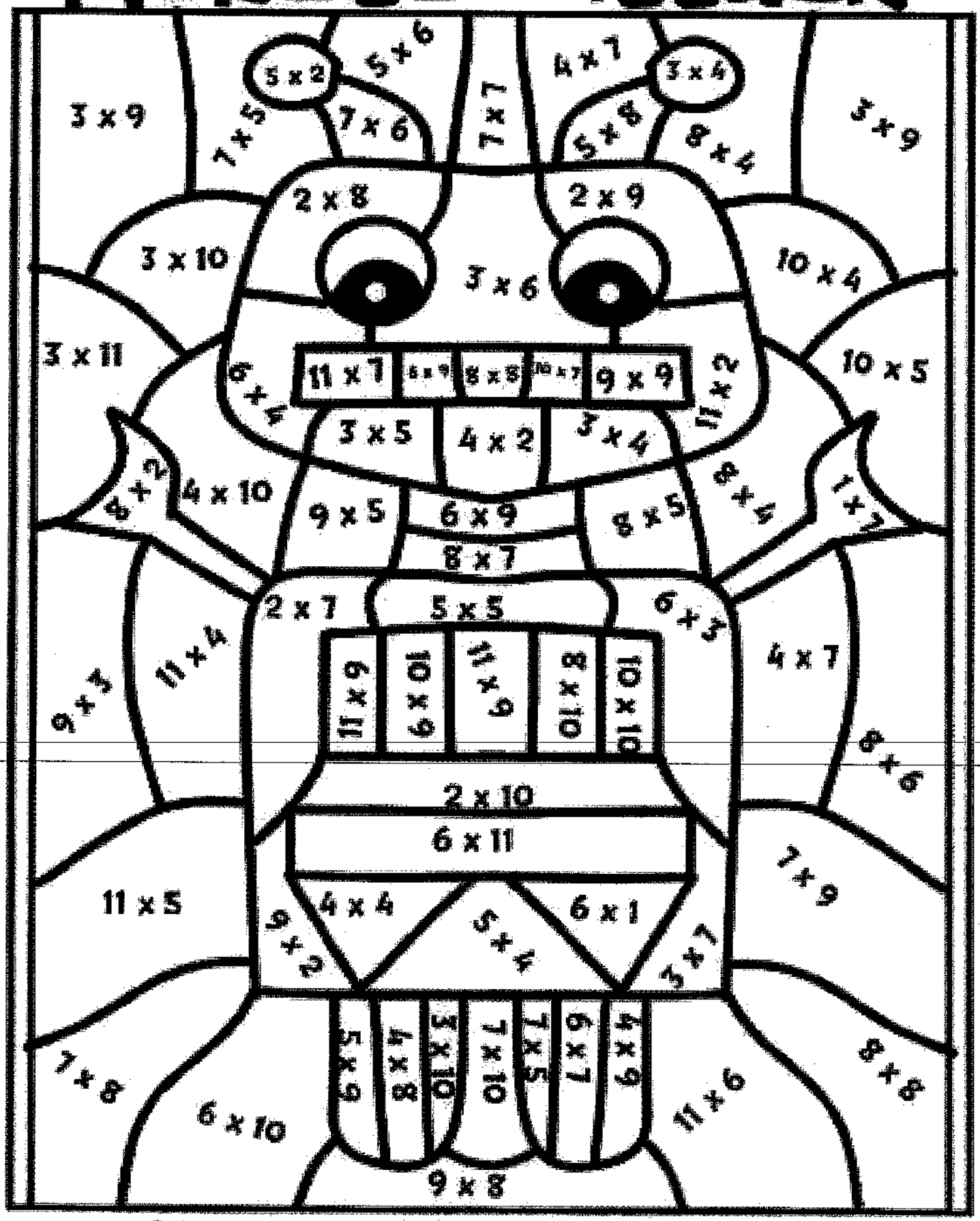


Robots Attack! 1



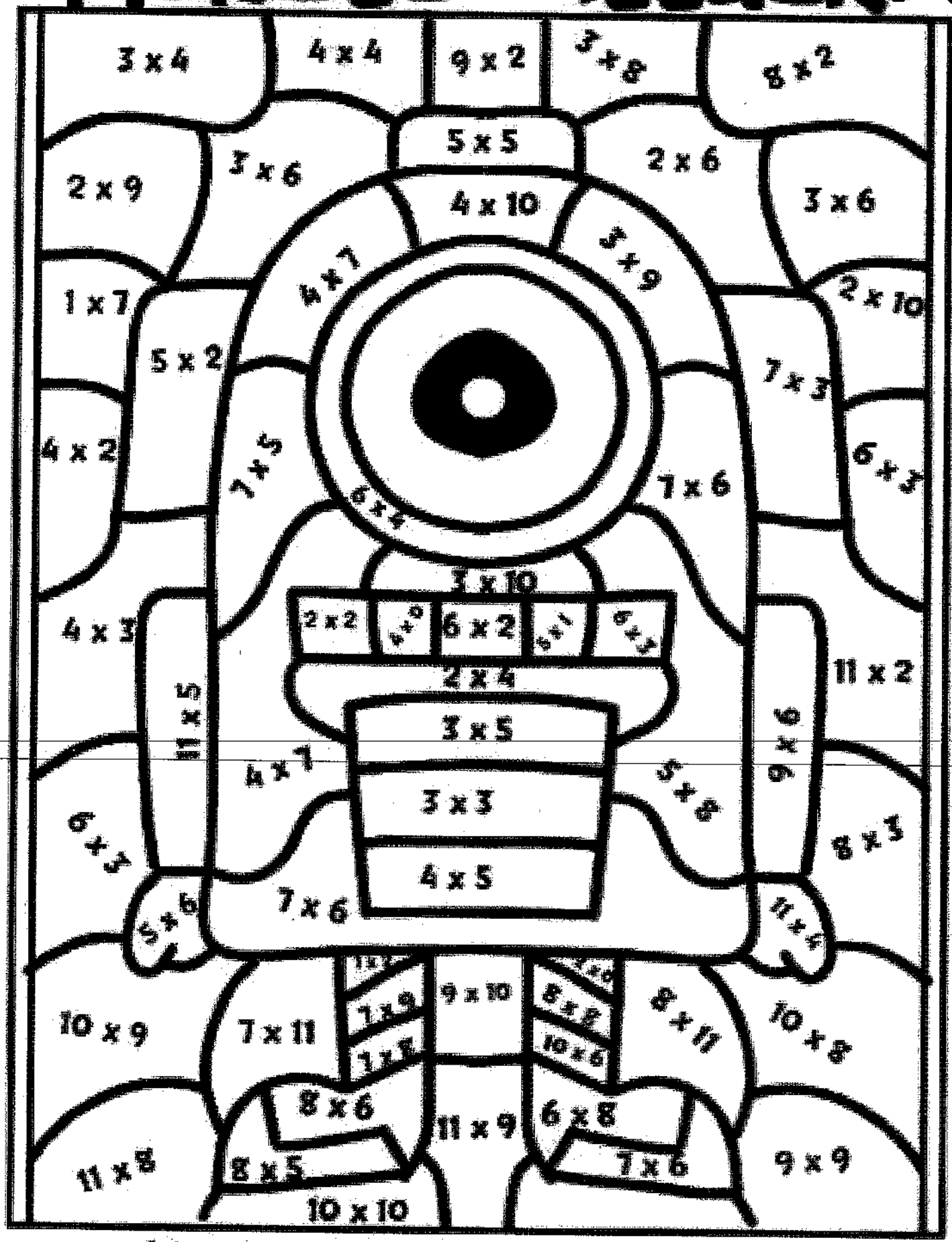
Solve each problem. Use the color key to finish the picture.
0-25→Gray 26-50→Blue 51-75→Red 76-100→Green

Robots Attack! 2



Solve each problem. Use the color key to finish the picture.
0-25→ Green 26-50→ Black 51-75→ Red 76-100→ Yellow

Robots Attack! 3



Solve each problem. Use the color key to finish the picture.

0-25 → Gray 26-50 → Yellow 51-75 → Blue 76-100 → Green

Bread Around the World

Bread has been an important food for people for a very long time. The first bread was made thousands of years ago. People back then made dough with crushed up grain and water. Then they baked the dough on hot stones. This made a flat kind of bread.

For a long time, flat breads were the only kind of bread. Then, people in Egypt learned how to make bread rise. They also made ovens for baking the bread. Ever since then, there have been many kinds of bread. Some are flat. Some are puffy. All of them are eaten and enjoyed in different cultures! Here are some different breads that are eaten by people around the world:

A tortilla is a popular kind of bread in Mexico. It is flat and round. This bread can be made from cornmeal or wheat flour.

Another kind of round, flat bread is a chapati. This bread is often eaten in India and other countries in South Asia. It is also made from wheat flour.

Challah bread was first made and eaten by Jewish people. It is very different from tortillas and chapatis. It is not flat. Instead it's puffy. Also, the dough is braided before it is baked. So the bread has a very special shape!

What other kinds of breads do you know about?

Bread Around the World

Questions

1. The main idea of this passage is
   a. Once people learned how to make bread rise and made ovens for baking bread, people began making different kinds of bread that are eaten all over the world.
   b. The first bread was made thousands of years ago with crushed up grain and water and baked on hot stones.
   c. The main breads made around the world are tortilla bread, chapati, and challah bread.

2. Which of the following does *not* support the main idea?
   a. People in Egypt learned how to make bread rise and make ovens for baking bread.
   b. A tortilla is a popular kind of bread in Mexico
   c. Bread has been an important food for people for a very long time.
   d. Chapati bread is often eaten in India and other countries is South Asia.

3. The text describes the sequence of some events in the history of bread making. What happened after people in Egypt learned how to make bread rise and made ovens for baking the bread?
   a. People stopped making different kinds of bread.
   b. People started making different kinds of bread.
   c. People only made bread that was flat.

4. People in Egypt learned how to make bread rise. They also made ovens for baking bread. Why were these two things so important to the history of making bread?
   a. These two things allowed people to start making different kinds of bread, not just flat breads.
   b. These two things allowed people to start baking bread for a shorter period of time.
   c. These two things allowed people to start using bread in different cultures throughout the world.

Bread Around the World
Vocabulary

Rise: 1. To move up in direction

1. What is the meaning of the word **rise** in this passage?
   a. to get up from bed.
   b. to stand; to get up from a sitting or lying position.
   c. to move up in direction

2. How long did it take for the pizza dough to _____?
   a. rise
   b. rising

3. The dough will be_____ in a warm place for thirty minutes.
   a. rise
   b. rising

The Secret to Silk

Spider webs may look weak, but don't be fooled. They are actually super strong! Spider webs are made of silk. Silk is nature's strongest fiber, or thread. Believe it or not, silk is stronger than its equal weight in steel!

Scientists have been making silk for years. However, they have not been able to produce silk as strong as a spider's silk. Now some scientists say they have figured out the secret to making strong silk.

Scientist David Kaplan told Weekly Reader what his team learned. He said that a spider's body has a little sac where it stores tiny blobs of silk in water. When the spider releases water, the blobs turn into a gel. The spider squeezes the gel from its body, and the silk hardens.

Future Uses for Silk

Scientists are now using what they learned to make a strong silk. They believe the silk will help people in many ways. It may be used for making clothes that protect police officers and soldiers.

Scientists say the silk may also be used to repair bones and ligaments in people's bodies. A ligament is strong tissue that holds bones in place. Kaplan is very excited about his work. "I hope this discovery will help get kids excited about science," he said. "There is so much to be learned from nature."

The Secret Silk

Questions

1. What is nature's strongest fiber?
   a. gel
   b. steel
   c. thread
   d. silk

2. Strong silk may be helpful to people in a number of ways. What evidence from the text supports this statement?
   a. Silk may be used for making protective clothes and to repair bones and ligaments.
   b. A ligament is strong tissue in a person's body that holds bones in place.
   c. A spider's body has a little sac where it stores tiny blobs of silk in water.
   d. Many spiders weave round webs made of silk called orb webs.

3. Based on the information in the text, how did scientists learn to make a stronger silk?
   a. Scientists learned to make silk from steel.
   b. Scientists learned to make silk from old spider webs.
   c. Scientists learned to make silk by examining the way spiders make silk.
   d. Scientists learned to make silk out of spiders.

4. What is the main idea of this text?
   a. Scientists have learned from spiders how to make strong silk.
   b. Scientists have been making silk for years.
   c. Spiders can weave many different types of webs
   d. Police officers and soldiers need special clothes to protect them.

The Secret Silk
Vocabulary

Protect: 1. To defend or keep safe from danger or harm.

1. What is the meaning of the word **protect**?
   a. to keep safe from danger
   b. to block out others
   c. to watch other say away from danger

2. One use of a spider's silk is to _____ its eggs.
   a. attack
   b. protect

3. A spider will _____ the food caught in its web.
   a. attack
   b. protect