

Fourth Grade Blizzard Bag Day 2



FOURTH GRADE

BLIZZARD BAG

DIRECTIONS

Day 2

1. Read Home Sweet Home and answer questions.
2. Using what you learned by reading Home Sweet Home, complete the "Write Now" assignment on the blank paper provided.
3. Complete the "Antonyms" worksheet.
4. Complete the two math worksheets.
5. Complete the "Volcanoes" and "Understanding Latitude" worksheets.

Home, Sweet Home!

by Yolanda Canols



Set Your Purpose

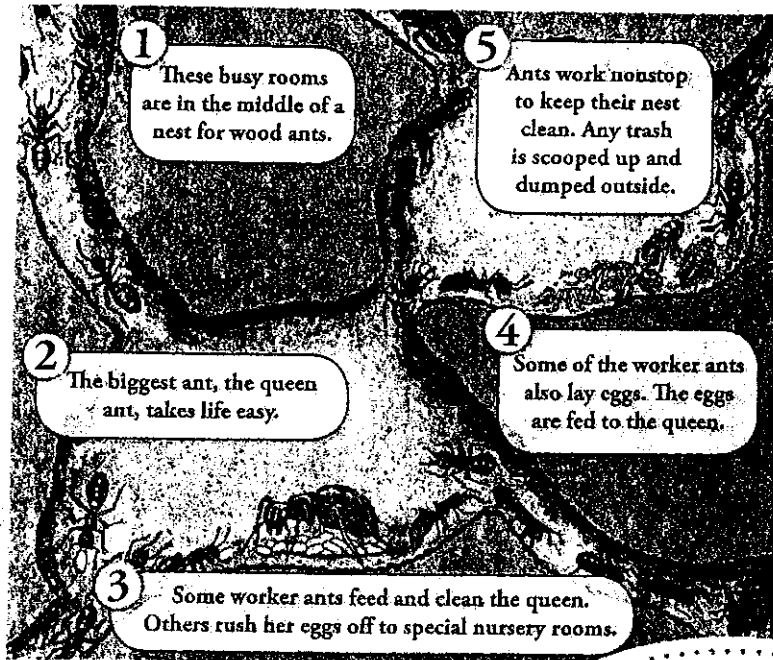
How do ants and
termites build their homes?
Read this article to
find out.

Here are underground tunnels, air-conditioned castles, and mud skyscrapers. Is this the work of smart, hardworking builders? Yes. Is this the work of men and women? No! It's the work of ants and termites.

Believe it or not, tiny insects build the most amazing homes. Insects build these homes to protect themselves and their families. Some dirt and hard work is all these little guys need!

ANTS

Ants build the most unusual homes. These homes are underground mazes of tunnels and rooms. There are **chambers** for eggs. There are separate rooms for baby ants. There are places to store food. And there are **snoozing** rooms. That's where ants sleep away the winter.



Think About It

How are ant homes and termite homes alike?
How are they different?

Ants are always fixing and changing their homes. New tunnels are built. Walls are **repaired**. New chambers are dug out. Old chambers are closed. No wonder ants sleep all winter! They work hard.

TERMITES

A termite castle is an **excellent** example of how clever insects can be. There are tiny holes on the surface of the castle. But termites don't fit through them. These holes are not entrances. And they're not exits. They're part of the castle's air-conditioning system! Even termites like to stay cool.

Some termite mounds are shaped like mushrooms. Some are shaped like barrels. Others are as tall as giraffes. These are termite skyscrapers! Imagine if humans could build a skyscraper out of dirt and spit, with only their hands as tools. That would be similar to what termites do!

With mud, made of soil mixed with their spit, termites build homes with very strong, thick walls. Farmers sometimes have to clear termite nests from their fields. Some termite towers are so strong, the only way to **shatter** them is to blow them up with dynamite!

Name _____

Date _____

Check Your Understanding

Fill in the letter with the best answer for each question.

- Which statement is true for ant homes and termite homes?
 - There are snoozing rooms where they sleep away the winter.
 - They are simple and uncomplicated.
 - They are the work of smart, hardworking builders.
 - There are tiny holes on the surface.
- Which statement shows how termite homes are different from ant homes?
 - They are built to protect themselves and their families.
 - They have holes on the surface to keep the inhabitants cool.
 - They are built with some dirt and hard work.
 - They are complicated.
- Which statement shows how termite homes are stronger than ant homes?
 - They are shaped like mushrooms.
 - They are as tall as giraffes.
 - They are like skyscrapers built out of dirt and spit.
 - Farmers have to blow them up to clear the nests from their land.
- From this story, you can guess that ants spend a lot of time
 - building and fixing their homes.
 - riding around on giraffes.
 - fighting over food.
 - in air-conditioned skyscrapers.
- The author of this story probably wanted
 - show you how to build a castle.
 - teach you about ant and termite homes.
 - teach you about giraffes.
 - entertain you with a made-up story about an ant family.

Vocabulary

Find each vocabulary word in the selection. The words and sentences around it will help you figure out its meaning.

Fill in the letter with the best definition of the underlined word.

- There are special chambers for the eggs.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) dirt | (C) rooms |
| (B) mazes | (D) ants |
- Ants sleep in snoozing rooms in winter.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) fighting | (C) borrowing |
| (B) sleeping | (D) building |
- Broken walls are repaired.

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A) left alone | (C) climbed |
| (B) looked at | (D) fixed |
- A termite castle is an excellent example of insect engineering.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) very good | (C) terrible |
| (B) boring | (D) unfair |
- The only way to shatter termite homes is to blow them up.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) lift up | (C) break apart |
| (B) glue or fasten together | (D) give as a gift |

Word Work

A **compound word** is made of two shorter words. Combining the meaning of the two shorter words often explains the meaning of the compound word.

weekend = end of the week

Make compound words by combining each word on the left with a word on the right. Write the compound words.

1. sky ground _____
2. hard selves _____
3. under working _____
4. some scraper _____
5. them times _____

Read the definitions below. Join two words from each definition to make a compound word that fits the definition. Look at the sample.

SAMPLE definition: a **house** for a **bird**
compound word: **birdhouse**

6. a ball of snow _____
7. a book with a story in it _____
8. the light from a star _____
9. a pole for a flag _____
10. a fighter who puts out a fire _____

Write Now (on blank paper provided.)

In the selection "Home, Sweet Home," you read about the interesting homes that ants and termites build. Look at the list of ant-nest parts shown.

- Plan to write about another kind of home. It can be an animal home or your own home. First, make a diagram or picture of the home you plan to write about. Label its parts. You may want to use the list shown for ideas.
- Write one or two sentences to go with your diagram. Tell what animal or person lives in the home and what materials are used to build the home.

Ant Nest Parts

Tunnels
Egg room
Room for babies
Food-storage room
Sleeping room

Lesson 3.2 Antonyms

An **antonym** is a word that means the opposite of another word.

dirty, clean front, back frozen, melted

Circle the two words that are antonyms in each riddle below.

1. **Q:** How does Mother Earth fish?
A: With North and South Poles.
2. **Q:** Which is faster—hot or cold?
A: Hot, because you can catch a cold.
3. **Q:** Give me food and I will live. Give me water and I will die. What am I?
A: A fire.
4. **Q:** I have holes in my top and my bottom, but I still hold water. What am I?
A: A sponge.
5. **Q:** What's black and white and red all over?
A: An embarrassed skunk.
6. **Q:** I am a place where yesterday follows today. What am I?
A: A dictionary.
7. **Q:** What goes up and never comes down?
A: Your age.
8. **Q:** Which is heavier, and which is lighter—a ton of gold or a ton of feathers?
A: Neither. They weigh exactly the same—one ton.



Four Digit Plus Four Digit Addition

Name: _____

Use addition to solve each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 2,295 \\ + 3,874 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 4,547 \\ + 3,512 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 1,298 \\ + 6,258 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 5,453 \\ + 5,595 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 7,428 \\ + 3,306 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 4,176 \\ + 5,146 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 7,539 \\ + 3,414 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 3,656 \\ + 2,818 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



3 Digit Minus 3 Digit

Name: _____

Use subtraction to solve the following problems.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 751 \\ - 335 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 650 \\ - 590 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 464 \\ - 423 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 150 \\ - 117 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 354 \\ - 169 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 156 \\ - 143 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 696 \\ - 256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 728 \\ - 262 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Multiplication (Vertical)

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad 75 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10) \quad 83 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11) \quad 18 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12) \quad 40 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13) \quad 84 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14) \quad 13 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15) \quad 46 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16) \quad 20 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Division with Remainders

Use division to solve each problem.

$$9) \quad 9 \overline{) 82}$$

$$10) \quad 7 \overline{) 64}$$

$$11) \quad 2 \overline{) 39}$$

$$12) \quad 7 \overline{) 85}$$

$$13) \quad 9 \overline{) 40}$$

$$14) \quad 7 \overline{) 95}$$

$$15) \quad 5 \overline{) 37}$$

$$16) \quad 9 \overline{) 43}$$

Volcanoes

The earth's mantle is so hot it melts rocks. The melted rock is called magma. Pressure inside the earth pushes the magma to the crust. Most of the time the magma cools in the crust, turning into layers of hard rock. Sometimes the magma finds a crack in the earth's crust. It pushes out of the opening and reaches the surface, or the outside, of the earth. Magma that reaches the surface is called lava. When lava flows from the crust it is called a volcano. If the lava has a lot of gas and water trapped in it, it will erupt or explode out of the crack. Lava with only a little water and gas will not erupt. This lava is thin and flows quietly from the cracks. As the lava cools it hardens to form rocks. Sometimes the lava will pile up around the opening of the volcano. It builds up to form a volcanic mountain.

1. What is the main idea of this story?

- a. Melted rock is called magma.
- b. Lava flows from volcanoes.
- c. Volcanoes are cracks in the earth where lava comes out.

2. What is magma?



3. What happens to most of the magma when it reaches the crust?

4. What is lava?

- a. magma that reaches the earth's surface
- b. a hard rock
- c. a crack in the earth's crust

5. What does lava do when it erupts?

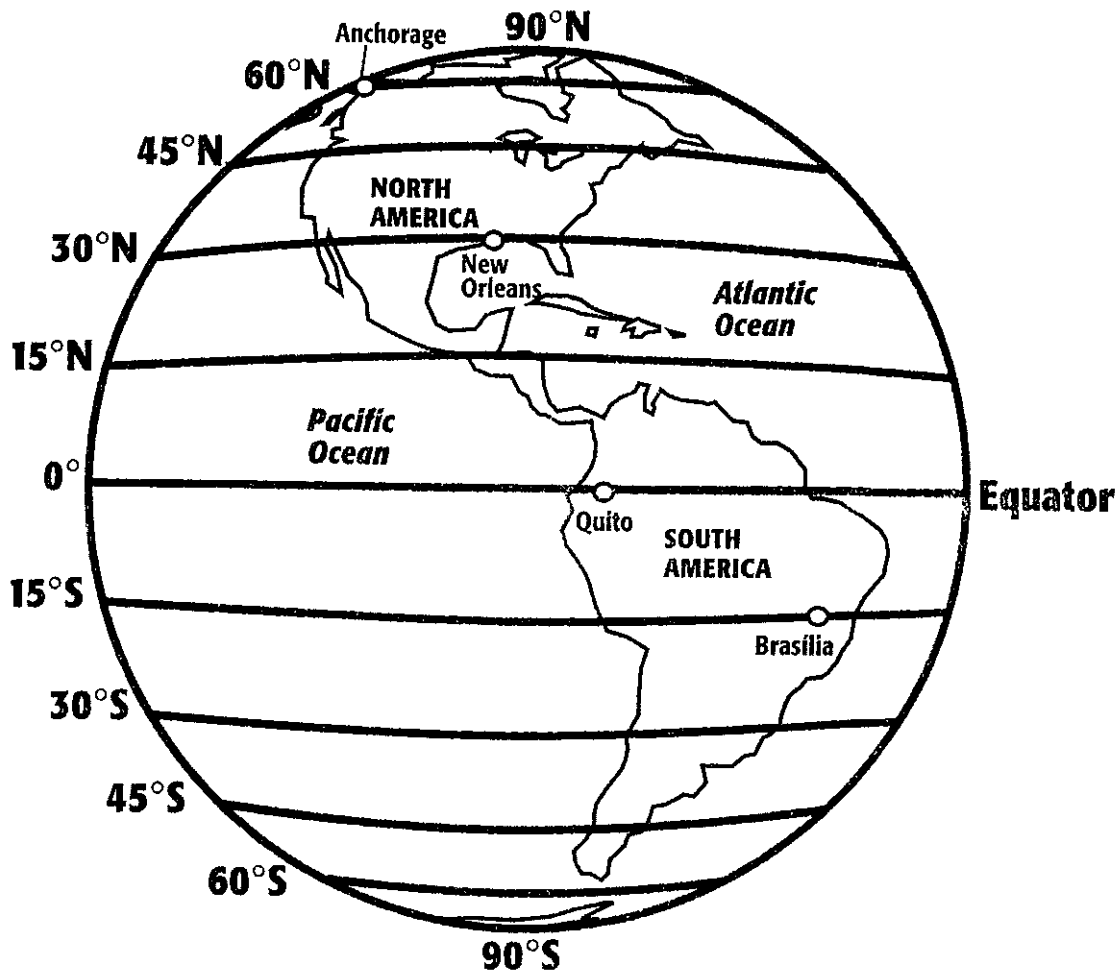
6. How are volcanic mountains formed?

THINK AHEAD: Draw a picture of a volcano. Label the lava, magma, and volcanic mountain. (On backside of page)

Picture of a Volcano

Understanding Latitude

Maps and globes use a system of imaginary lines to help us locate places. Lines that run east to west are called **lines of latitude**. They measure distance north or south of the equator, which is labeled 0° . The symbol $^\circ$ stands for "degree," which is a unit of measurement. Latitude lines are also called **parallels**, because each of them is the same distance apart and they never meet. The lines north of the equator are labeled "N." The lines south of the equator are labeled "S." Look at the map to answer the questions.



1. The North Pole is at 90°N . Find and label the North Pole on the map.
2. The South Pole is at 90°S . Find and label the South Pole on the map.
3. Find and highlight the equator.
4. Put a box around the name of the city that is nearest the equator.
5. Circle the city that is located at 30°N .
6. How many degrees south of the equator is Brasilia? _____
7. Draw a line of latitude that is about 5°N .

