

Fourth Grade  
Blizzard Bag  
Day 7

# Blizzard Bag

## Day 7

Directions: Check the circle as you complete each assignment.

- Morning Math sheet - Today's Number
- Read passage Invisible Ink Questions #39-45
- ELA - The Important Apostrophe: You're and Your
- Blizzard Bag #7 Math Review
- Social Studies - Cherokee Passage and Questions
- Science - Rocks: Questions # 1-4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write in expanded form.

Write in word form.



What is the value of the 4?

Is this number odd or even?

Complete the place value table.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

What is...

100 more \_\_\_\_\_

100 less \_\_\_\_\_

1,000 more \_\_\_\_\_

1,000 less \_\_\_\_\_

Add 'em up!

Add the first two digits to the last two digits to find the sum.

\_\_\_\_\_

+ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Compare Numbers

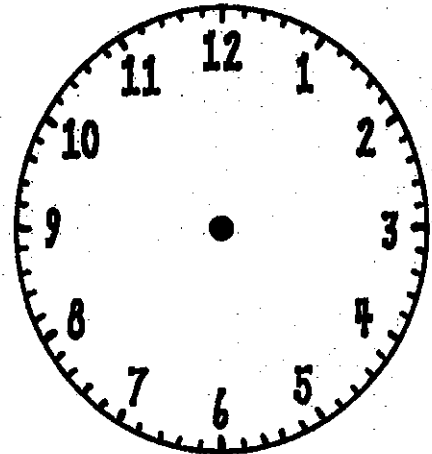
Compare the first 2 digits with the last 2 digits using >, <, or =.

\_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

What time is it?

Use the digit in the thousands place for the hour. Use the hundreds and tens place for the minutes.

Draw the hands on the clock.



Write the time.

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

Making New Numbers

Rearrange the digits in the number of the day to create new numbers.

What is the LARGEST number you can make? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the SMALLEST number you can make? \_\_\_\_\_

Make 5 other numbers.

\_\_\_\_\_

Put those 5 numbers in order from LEAST to GREATEST.

\_\_\_\_\_

## The Important Apostrophe: You're and Your

The words *your* and *you're* are often confused. They sound the same, but they have entirely different meanings. *Your* is possessive, showing something that belongs to the person you are speaking to. *You're* is a contraction of the words *you are*. The apostrophe shows that the letter 'a' is missing.

**Tip:** To know which word is correct, try the sentence using the words *you are*. If the sentence makes sense with *you are*, then *you're* is the correct usage. If the sentence does not make sense, then use *your*.

**Part I.** Read each sentence below. If *you're* or *your* is used correctly in the sentence, circle *right* in the blank. If *you're* or *your* is not used correctly, circle *wrong*.

- |  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. I want to ride your bike.           | right | wrong |
| 2. She likes you're handwriting.       | right | wrong |
| 3. You're supposed to wash the dishes. | right | wrong |
| 4. Your dog is so cute!                | right | wrong |
| 5. You can't change you're mind.       | right | wrong |
| 6. Have fun while your young.          | right | wrong |
| 7. When you're ready, we'll leave.     | right | wrong |
| 8. Your not going with us.             | right | wrong |

**Part II.** In the blanks below, write the correct word: *your* or *you're*.

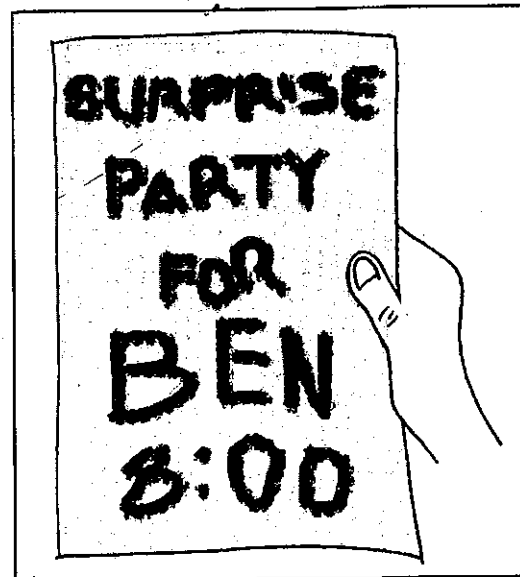
- \_\_\_\_\_ mother makes wonderful cupcakes.
- If \_\_\_\_\_ friendly, you'll have lots of friends.
- What time is \_\_\_\_\_ practice?
- \_\_\_\_\_ a great dancer!
- Rupert thinks \_\_\_\_\_ the right person for the team.
- Please turn \_\_\_\_\_ phone off!
- Call me if \_\_\_\_\_ going to the party.
- Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ideas on the project.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

# Invisible Ink

by E. Conlon

1 Writing secret messages with invisible ink is a very old spy trick. In ancient Rome, soldiers communicated with invisible ink that became visible when heated. George Washington used invisible ink during the Revolutionary War. At that time, mail was not private as it is today. To keep battle plans from being discovered by the British army, Washington and his soldiers used invisible ink. They wrote secret messages between the lines of a regular letter. If anyone else read the letter, they would not know to look for the secret message. The person receiving the message could heat the paper to make the secret message show up. Spies used invisible ink during later wars, too. A special formula for invisible ink used during World War I is still a secret!



2 Would you like to write a message with invisible ink? You don't need to visit a top-secret spy supply store. You just need some common household items. First, you need something to write on. Plain, unlined paper is best. Next, you need something to write with. You can use a cotton swab or a toothpick as a "pen." Finally, you need some ink. Can you guess what it might be? You might be surprised. One of the best invisible inks is also very common. Many people already have some in their refrigerator. Some people like to add it to their tea. Give up? It's lemon juice!

3 Once you have all the supplies, writing a secret message with invisible ink is easy. Just dip the toothpick or cotton swab into the lemon juice. Use it to write a message on the paper. Write quickly. Once the lemon juice dries, you won't be able to see what you're writing. That's the point! It's invisible.

4 When the lemon juice dries, you have an invisible message. But what good is a message written in invisible ink if nobody ever reads it? To read the hidden message, you'll need to heat it up. Carefully hold the paper up to a lightbulb. Hold it by the edges so you don't burn your fingers. Now, move the paper around so the heat from the lightbulb reaches the entire surface. As the lightbulb heats the paper and the ink, the lemon juice turns brown. Your secret message has appeared!

5 How does it work? Lemon juice is a mild acid. The acid in the lemon juice weakens the paper. Because of this, the paper that has lemon juice on it turns brown first. Using this very simple process, anyone can write a secret message!

What is the purpose of the organization in paragraph 1?

- A to show how people have solved the problem of sending private messages
- B to compare ancient Rome and America during the Revolutionary War
- C to tell how some spy tricks can be used for everyday purposes
- D to contrast older ways of sending messages with modern ways

Why is plain, unlined paper best to use when writing a secret message with lemon juice?

- A Plain, unlined paper is stronger than other kinds of paper.
- B Plain, unlined paper costs less money than other kinds of paper.
- C Plain, unlined paper makes it easy to see the brown message.
- D Plain, unlined paper makes it easy to use a cotton swab.

How are paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 presented?

- A to tell how to solve the problem of disappearing ink
- B to compare and contrast different ways of writing a secret message
- C to give steps to follow for writing a secret message
- D to explain several possible effects of writing a secret message

Which sentence from the passage provides the **strongest** support for the idea that writing messages in invisible ink is more than just an enjoyable activity?

- A "Writing secret messages with invisible ink is a very old spy trick."
- B "To keep battle plans from being discovered by the British army, Washington and his soldiers used invisible ink."
- C "If anyone else read the letter, they would not know to look for the secret message."
- D "The person receiving the message could heat the paper to make the secret message show up."

**Go On**



Read this sentence from paragraph 5 of the passage.

The acid in the lemon juice weakens the paper.

Which of the following is the **best** definition of the word "acid"?

- A** a liquid that eats away at something
- B** a material that is slightly sticky
- C** a seed that tastes sweet
- D** the juice of a small yellow fruit



What must be done to the paper in order for the secret message to show up?

- A** The edges must be burned.
- B** It must be dried under a lamp.
- C** Lemon juice must be poured on it.
- D** It must be heated by a lightbulb.



How does the illustration help the reader understand the ideas in the passage?

- A** It shows what size paper should be used with invisible ink.
- B** It outlines different purposes for writing with invisible ink.
- C** It shows exactly how to create a message with invisible ink.
- D** It gives an example of a message written with invisible ink.

**TEST NAME: Blizzard Bag #7**  
**TEST ID: 897449**  
**GRADE: 04 - Fourth Grade**  
**SUBJECT: Mathematics**  
**TEST CATEGORY: School Assessment**



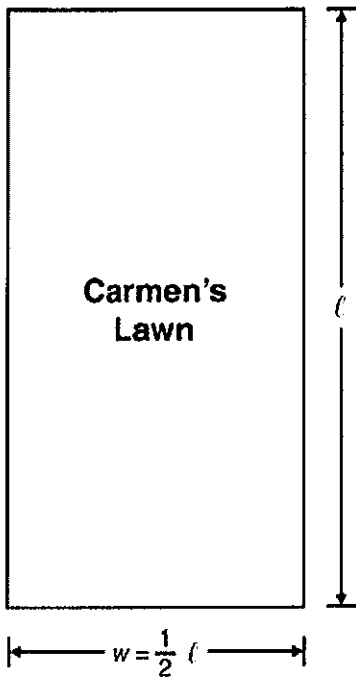
Student:

Class:

Date:

1. **Chantel measured her desk. How long was the desk?**
  - A. 30 inches
  - B. 30 feet
  - C. 30 yards
  - D. 30 miles
  
2. **Lisa bought a book, a video, and a CD. The video cost \$2 less than the book. The book cost \$3 more than the CD. The CD cost \$14. If she gave the cashier \$50, how much change did she receive?**
  - A. \$2
  - B. \$4
  - C. \$6
  - D. \$8
  
3. **A rectangle has an area of 81 square feet and a width of 3 feet. What is its length?**
  - A. 25 feet
  - B. 27 feet
  - C. 39 feet
  - D. 54 feet

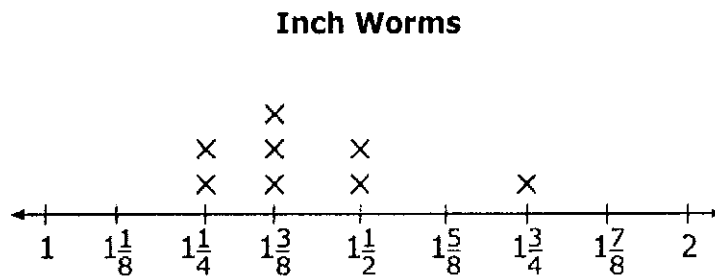
4. Carmen's lawn is shaped like a rectangle with a width that is one-half its length.



Which expression represents the area of Carmen's lawn, in square units?

- A.  $2l$
- B.  $2w$
- C.  $\frac{1}{2}(l \times l)$
- D.  $\frac{1}{2}(w \times w)$

5. Samantha measured the length of some worms on the playground and plotted her results in the graph below.

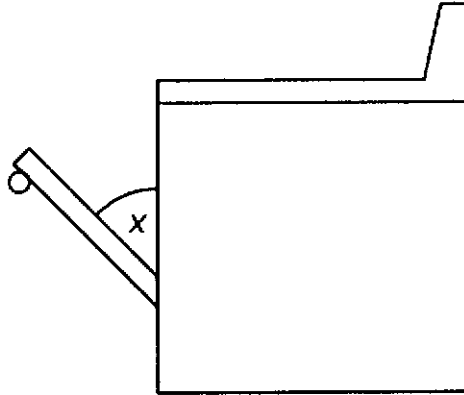


**Lengths in Inches**

What is the difference in length between the longest and shortest worm?

- A.  $2\frac{4}{4}$  inches
- B.  $2\frac{2}{4}$  inches
- C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch
- D.  $\frac{2}{4}$  inch

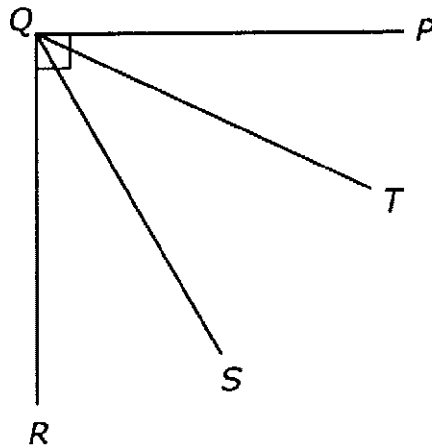
6. Katie's oven door was opened as pictured below.



What is **most likely** the measure of the angle created by the open door?

- A.  $15^\circ$
- B.  $45^\circ$
- C.  $135^\circ$

7. In the figure below,  $\angle TQS$  measures  $30^\circ$  and  $\angle PQT$  measures  $25^\circ$ .



Which equation shows how to find the measure of  $\angle SQR$ ?

- A.  $30^\circ + 90^\circ + 25^\circ = \angle SQR$
- B.  $30^\circ + \angle SQR + 25^\circ = 90^\circ$
- C.  $\angle SQR + 30^\circ + 25^\circ = 180^\circ$

8. There are 900 books in the "Fiction" section of the library. Which expression has the same value as 900?

- A.  $2 \times 90$
- B.  $10 \times 9$
- C.  $10 \times 90$
- D.  $10 + 9$

9. Which number goes in the box to make the number sentence true?

$$6409 = 6000 + 400 + \square$$

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 19
- D. 90

10. What is 126,349 rounded to the hundreds place?

- A. 126,000
- B. 126,200
- C. 126,300
- D. 126,400

11. What is the difference of 2,467 and 1,578?

- A. 886
- B. 889
- C. 899
- D. 989

12. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 4203 \\ - 219 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- A. 3892
- B. 3984
- C. 4016
- D. 4114

13. The school auditorium holds 1,432 people. The auditorium was full for all 4 performances of the school play. How many people came to see the school play?
- A. 4,628 people
  - B. 5,628 people
  - C. 5,728 people

14. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 904 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- A. 1808
  - B. 1106
  - C. 188
  - D. 116
15. Ms. Delling's class collected 193 canned goods during the first four weeks of a food drive at school. They will be boxing them up for a shelter. Each box can hold 8 cans.

Part A. Write an equation that can be used to calculate the number of boxes,  $b$ , they will need for all the cans,  $c$ .

Part B. Calculate the number of boxes they will fill after 4 weeks.

Part C. The food drive will continue for 6 more weeks. Their goal is to fill 120 boxes. About how many cans will they need to collect each week if they want to reach their goal?

Use words, numbers, and/or pictures to show your work.

16.  $1243 \div 5 =$
- A. 248 R3
  - B. 249 R2
  - C. 368 R3
  - D. 375 R2

17. Which equation is equivalent to the statement that 63 is 7 times as many as 9, and 9 times as many as 7?

A.  $63 = 9 \times 7$

B.  $63 = 9 \times 9$

C.  $63 = 7 \times 7$

D.  $63 = 9 \times 8$

18. A restaurant owner has 5 pounds of carrots for his salad bar. He needs three times as many pounds of tomatoes and five times as many pounds of lettuce before he opens the restaurant today. Which statement below is true?

A. The restaurant owner needs 8 pounds of tomatoes.

B. The restaurant owner needs 25 pounds of lettuce.

C. The restaurant owner needs 5 pounds of tomatoes.

D. The restaurant owner needs 10 pounds of lettuce.

19. Each pizza Steven sells is cut into 8 slices. He sold 184 slices of pizza on Friday. Which equation could be used to find  $p$ , the number of pizzas Steven sold on Friday?

A.  $184 - p = 8$

B.  $8 \times p = 184$

C.  $184 + 8 = p$

D.  $p \div 8 = 184$

20. Mrs. Long makes 3 more sandwiches for her children's lunches each day than Mrs. Phillips makes for her children each day. Both Mrs. Long and Mrs. Phillips made sandwiches for their children's lunches 5 days in a row. If Mrs. Long made 25 sandwiches during this time, how many sandwiches did Mrs. Phillips make?

A. 2

B. 10

C. 15

D. 22

21. Lisa has  $4 \times 3$  markers and Gerry has  $20 \div 5$  markers.

Part A: How many markers does Lisa have? \_\_\_\_\_

Part B: How many markers does Gerry have? \_\_\_\_\_

Part C: How many more markers does Lisa have than Gerry? Show your work.

Lisa has \_\_\_\_\_ more markers than Gerry.

22. José and his friends get on an elevator at the 17th floor. The elevator goes down 6 floors and Elena steps off. Then the elevator goes up 8 floors and Ricky steps off. The elevator goes up 2 more floors and Beck steps off. Finally, the elevator goes down 7 floors and José steps off. On which floor did José step off the elevator?
- A. 14th floor
  - B. 26th floor
  - C. 28th floor
  - D. 40th floor
23. What is the last digit for any number that is a multiple of 10?
- A. 0
  - B. 1
  - C. 2
  - D. 5
24. What are the prime factors of 8?
- A. 2
  - B. 4
  - C. 8
  - D. 2, 4, and 8
25. Paul gave Jane \$5.00 for every 3 books she read. Jane earned \$50.00. How many books did Jane read?
- A. 10
  - B. 16
  - C. 30
  - D. 55



## BLIZZARD BAG DAY 7 4<sup>TH</sup> GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Cherokee were a dominant tribe that lived in parts of modern-day Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Kentucky. Men and women had specific gender roles: Men were in charge of war, hunting, and diplomatic relations, while females were in charge of the home, property, and family. Sometimes, Cherokee women participated in war too. The Cherokee were divided into seven large clans: Long Hair, Paint, Bird, Wolf, Wild Potato, Deer, and Blue. Babies would be born into their mother's clan. Villages were comprised of individuals from different clans. A man and a woman from the same clan could not marry.

The Cherokee had many sacred ceremonies including those for their crops, births, deaths, war, moon phases, and other events. The most important Cherokee ceremony was the Green Corn Ceremony, which took place when the last corn crop ripened. The ceremony usually lasted four days and honored, Selu, the Cherokee Corn Mother. At the beginning of the ceremony, all of the members of a village would wash themselves in a source of moving water. Then, sacred dances representing the harvest would be performed for several hours within the sacred circle, a large pit that also included a fire lit with a sacred branch that was struck by lightning. The ceremony would end with various other dances and rituals including one in which the entire village danced around the sacred fire.

The Cherokee practiced a variety of crafts including basketwork, pottery, carved pipe making, and rattle making. Rattles were made out of turtle shells and were used to ward off evil spirits. The Cherokee, however, are perhaps most renowned for their booger masks, colorful masks that represented evil spirits and their enemies. Eventually, these masks came to resemble the faces of the White trespassers. Booger masks were made from wood or hornets nests and were originally made as part of the Booger Dance, a winter celebration that ensured evil spirits could not disrupt the coming growing season. One of the most evil spirits in Cherokee lore was the Raven Mocker, an old, withered looking witch-like character who robbed the living of their lives by eating their hearts. The Cherokees believed in good spirits as well such as the Little People, a small race of spirits that lived in nearby caves. The Cherokee considered these tiny spirits kind, hard working, and helpful. The Little People came in all colors and shades and had the power to cast spells. They were given a great deal of respect among the Cherokee and were thought to teach about living in harmony with nature. There were three types of Little People, the Rock People, Dogwood People, and Laurel People.

The Cherokee also practiced the sport that evolved into modern-day lacrosse. It was played between members of the same clan, or, between rival villages.

1. Select all of the states in which the Cherokee lived.
  - A. Tennessee
  - B. Georgia
  - C. Alabama
  - D. Mississippi
  
2. Which of the following was not a Cherokee family clan?
  - A. Coyote
  - B. Paint
  - C. Wolf
  - D. Wild Potato
  
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. Women were in charge of property
  - B. Women never participated in war.
  - C. Men were in charge of diplomatic relations.
  - D. Men were in charge of hunting
  
4. Which of the following Cherokee crafts actually represented evil spirits?
  - A. Rattles
  - B. Carved Pipes
  - C. Little People
  - D. Booger Masks
  
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a witch-like character that robbed the living of their lives by eating their hearts.
  - A. Cherokee Corn Mother
  - B. White Settler
  - C. Little People
  - D. Raven Mocker

# Rocks

The outer layer of Earth is called the crust. It is made of **rocks**. The rocks themselves are made of **minerals**, and some minerals are made of smaller parts called **crystals**. Minerals are natural compounds of elements like calcium, iron, and aluminum. Crystals are solids that have a regular, geometric shape.

Rocks are solid, but they are also constantly changing. This change forms a cycle, the **rock cycle**. The rock cycle helps scientists to classify rocks according to the way rocks are formed:

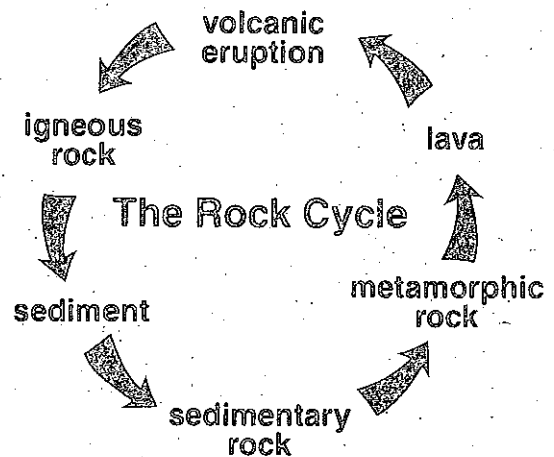
(1) When a volcano erupts, molten rock (called **lava**) flows onto the earth's surface. After the lava cools and hardens, it is called **igneous rock** (igneous = fire, like the word "ignite"). Igneous rock is also formed underground by cooling **magma** (lava that is underground). As erosion (wearing away by weather) occurs, the igneous rock formed from magma reaches the surface of Earth.

(2) As igneous rock on the earth's surface is eroded over many years, pieces of the eroded rock are carried by water (such as streams and rivers) to the ocean. The pieces settle on the ocean floor and are called sediment

(sedi = sit or settle). As more pieces settle on top of older pieces, layers of rock are created. The weight of newer layers turns the older, lower levels into **sedimentary rock**.

(3) When both igneous and sedimentary rocks experience great pressure or heat, the minerals in the rocks can change the rocks into **metamorphic rocks** (morph = change).

One example of igneous rock is granite, which is a very hard rock. Limestone is an example of sedimentary rock, and chalk is a very soft type of limestone. Marble is metamorphic. Because the inside of the earth is so hot, some rocks are melted and become lava, and the rock cycle starts over.



## Answer the Following

1. Name the three types of rock. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is igneous rock, and how is it formed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How does igneous rock form sedimentary rock? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How is metamorphic rock formed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_