

# 4th Grade News

## What's Happening 10/15-10/26

10/17: Family Night (No Homework)

10/18: Boosterthon Fun Run

\*Wear an OKE Shirt!\*

10/19: Early Dismissal

(Parent Conferences)

10/19: International Night (5:00-7:00PM)

10/22- 10/26: Red Ribbon Week!

## Reminders/Other Notes

\*October is National Principal's Month!\*

Did you know that ALL 4<sup>th</sup> grade students and their guests can attend national parks for free?

Use the link below to find more information!

<https://www.everykidinapark.gov/>

## A Peek At What We Are Learning



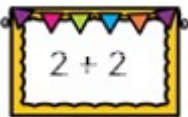
Reading

Launching Nonfiction Reading; Context Clues, Paraphrasing, Text Features, Text Structure  
Reading Homework Due 10/18



Writing

Launching Expository Writing with Opinion Essays  
Grammar: Comparative & Superlative Adjectives; Compound Subject & Predicate; Homophones; Grammar HW due 10/25



Math

Multiplication-  
Partial Products, Array Models, Area Models,  
Standard Algorithm



Science

Electrical Circuits; Insulators & Conductors  
Force & Motion

## How to Help at Home

- Review your child's planner for homework assignments.
- Encourage your child to spend time reading every night.
- Practice all fast facts: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
- Visit our OKE 4<sup>th</sup> Grade website for helpful links & resources!



# Helpful Ways to Review Math

$13 \times 17 =$  **AREA MODEL**

**PARTIAL PRODUCTS:**

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 91 \\ 100 \\ \hline 221 \end{array}$$

	10	7
10	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
3	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$3 \times 7 = 21$

$(10 \times 10) + (10 \times 7) + (3 \times 10) + (3 \times 7) =$   
 $100 + 70 + 30 + 21 = 221$

**EXPANDED FORM**  
 $13 \times 17$   
 $(10+3) \times (10+7)$

**DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY**

$$13 \times 17 = 13 \times (10+7)$$

$$= (13 \times 10) + (13 \times 7)$$

$$= 130 + 91$$

$$= 221$$

**STANDARD ALGORITHM**

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 91 \\ 130 \\ \hline 221 \end{array}$$

Partial Products

2 digit x 1 digit	2 digit x 2 digit																					
$14 \times 9$ $9$ <table border="1"> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>90</td> <td><math>90</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>36</td> <td><math>+ 36</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><math>\hline 126</math></td> </tr> </table> $14 \times 9 = 126$	10	90	$90$	4	36	$+ 36$			$\hline 126$	$12 \times 34$ $30 \quad 4$ <table border="1"> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>300</td> <td>40</td> <td><math>340</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>60</td> <td>8</td> <td><math>+ 68</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><math>\hline 408</math></td> </tr> </table> $12 \times 34 = 408$	10	300	40	$340$	2	60	8	$+ 68$				$\hline 408$
10	90	$90$																				
4	36	$+ 36$																				
		$\hline 126$																				
10	300	40	$340$																			
2	60	8	$+ 68$																			
			$\hline 408$																			

**The Distributive Property of Multiplication**

A multiplication fact can be broken apart with the **Sum** of two other multiplication facts.

$5 \times 12 = \square \rightarrow (5 \times 10) + (5 \times 2)$

5

$50 + 10 = \boxed{60}$

**Example:**

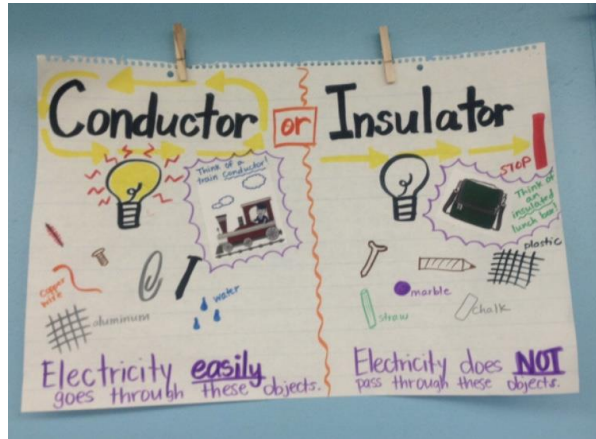
$4 \times 15 = \square$

$4 \times 10 = \boxed{40}$   $4 \times 5 = \boxed{20}$

$40 + 20 = \boxed{60}$

# Helpful Ways to Review Science

## Mixtures from 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Eureka! ☺

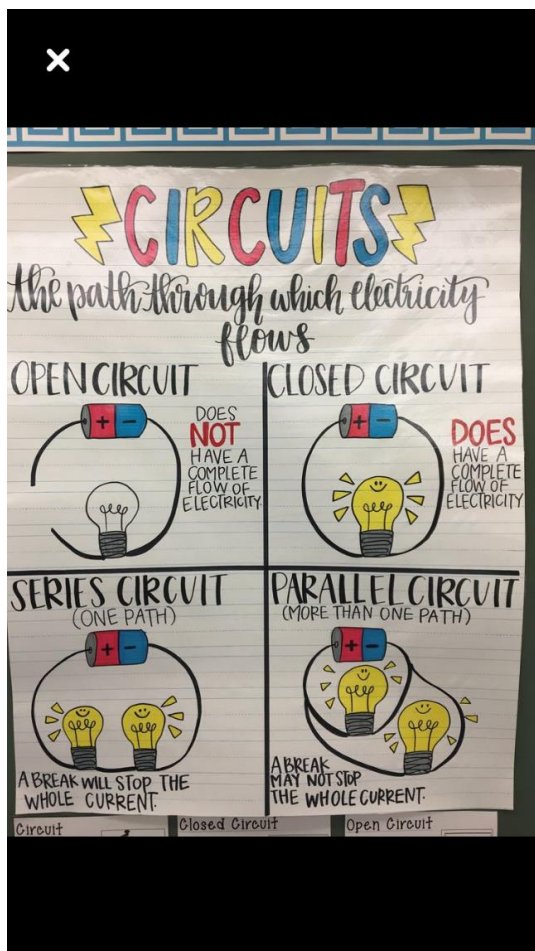


### Oobleck:

- 2 cups cornstarch
- 1 cup/250ml/8oz water
- Knead ingredients together







### Glurch:

- 2 cups/500ML white glue
- 1.5 cups/375ml/12oz water - mix together
- 2 tsp Borax
- 1 cup/250ml/8oz hot water
- Pour Borax mixture over glue.
- Let sit for 1 minute and then gently stir.



## Force & Motion

Force is the energy it takes do to work. When you push or pull an object it takes energy to get that object to move. Motion is the change in position an object experiences because of a force applied.

<p><b>Push</b></p> <p>A force to move something away from you.</p> 	<p><b>Pull</b></p> <p>A force to move something closer to you.</p> 
<p><b>Gravity</b></p> <p>A force that brings object toward the earth. When an apple falls off the tree, gravity is the reason it hits the ground.</p> 	<p><b>Friction</b></p> <p>A force that slows or stops motion when two objects rub together.</p> 
<p><b>Magnetism</b></p> <p>A force that attracts or repels objects. Opposite poles attract and like poles repel. Magnets can stick to iron, nickel and cobalt</p> 	<p><b>Acceleration</b></p> <p>The ability for an object to gain speed in a short amount of time. As the ball rolls down the hill it will continue to gain speed.</p> 

# Helpful Ways to Review Writing

## Launching Expository Writing with Opinion Essays

### How To Write An Opinion Essay

**Step 1:**  BRAINSTORM

Jot a list of ideas:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**Step 2:** Pick ONE for your topic

**Step 3:** Write YOUR opinion

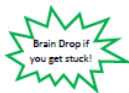
\* Tip: Write your opinion in different ways

Being a \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Step 4:** Plan your REASONS

**Step 5:** DRAFT ( 1 page per part)

<b>Introduction</b> • Hook • State opinion 1	<b>Reason 1</b> 2	<b>Reason 2</b> 3	<b>Conclusion</b> • Restate opinion • Closing 4
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**Step 6:** REVISE (page by page)

\* Use your Revising Checklist

**Step 7:** EDIT (page by page)

\* Use your Editing Checklist

**Step 8:** PUBLISH

1	2	3	4
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## Grammar Anchor Charts

### COMPARING ADJECTIVES:

Adjectives can be compared by adding *-er* or *-est* to the end of the adjective. They can also be compared by using *more* or *most*.

Usually adjectives with one syllable use *-er* or *-est*. Words with two or more syllables usually use *more* or *most*. There are some exceptions.

Use the positive to talk about one thing. Use *-er* or *more* to compare two things. Use *-est* or *most* to compare more than two things. See the examples in the table below.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
large	larger	largest
small	smaller	smallest
mean	meaner	meanest
tall	taller	tallest
exciting	more exciting	most exciting
helpful	more helpful	most helpful

## Compound

### Compound Subject

A subject with more than one noun.

Example:  
"The sun and moon were visible."

### Compound Predicate

A predicate with more than one verb.

Example:  
"The moon sparked and glowed in the sky."

# Helpful Ways to Review Reading

## Paraphrasing a Text


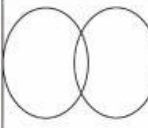



### The Strategy: 3R's + Check <sup>4</sup>

1. Read the text carefully.
2. Paraphrase the key details by...
  - ✎ Replacing words with synonyms.
  - ✎ Rearranging the order of words.
3. Check the original text to your paraphrase.

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## Text Structures

### Text Structure Signal Questions & Signal Words

Cause and Effect	Compare and Contrast	Sequence	Problem and Solution	Description
				
Cause is why something happened. Effect is what happened. (Sometimes the effect is listed first.)	Shows how two or more things are alike and/or how they are different.	Describes items or events in order or tells the steps to follow to do something or make something.	Tells about a problem (and sometimes says why there is a problem) then gives one or more possible solutions.	A topic, idea, person, place, or thing is described by listing its features, characteristics, or examples.
<b>Signal Questions</b>				
What happened? Why did it happen? What caused it to happen?	What things are being compared? In what ways are they alike? In what ways are they different?	What items, events, or steps are listed? Do they have to happen in this order? Do they always happen in this order?	What is the problem? Why is this a problem? Is anything being done to try to solve the problem? What can be done to solve the problem?	What specific topic, person, idea, or thing is being described? How is it being described (what does it look like, how does it work, what does it do, etc.)? What is important to remember about it?
<b>Signal Words</b>				
So Because Since Therefore If...then This led to Reason why As a result May be due to Effect of Consequently For this reason	Same as Similar Alike As well as Not only...but also Both Instead of Either...or On the other hand Different from As opposed to	First Second Next Then Before After Finally Following Not long after Now Soon	Question is... Dilemma is... The puzzle is... To solve this... One answer is... One reason for the problem is...	For instance Such as... To begin with An example To illustrate Characteristics  *Look for the topic word (or a synonym or pronoun) to be repeated

Shared by: Laurie Thisius, USD 268

## Using Context Clues to find meaning in unfamiliar words

**Context Clues**

**D**efinition - Mr. Fry is an affable principal. He is pleasantly easy to approach and always friendly.

**S**ynonym - Mr. Fry is quite affable. In fact, he reminds me of Ms. Baker. Do you remember how kind she was?

**A**ntonym - I miss Mr. Fry. Our new principal is cranky and unapproachable. Mr. Fry was so affable.

**E**xample - Mr. Fry is an affable principal. He knows everybody's name. If you have a problem, talk to him.

**I**nfERENCE - You don't need to worry about talking to Mr. Fry. He is an affable principal.

