What’s Happening 12/3-12/14
12/5: Wear Green for Core Essential (Compassion)
12/13, 12/14, 12/17: 4th Grade OLC Field Trips. Please check your child’s permission slip to verify the date of their homeroom’s field trip. If you have any questions, please contact your child’s homeroom teacher.

Reminders/Other Notes
Permission slips for our 4th Grade OLC field trip were sent home in Wednesday folders this week. Please make sure to return these before your child’s field trip date!

A Peek At What We Are Learning

Reading
Reading Dramas
Nonfiction Unit Test Review Due 12/4, Nonfiction Unit Test 12/4

Writing
Celebrating Opinion Essays with Winter Writing
Grammar: Compound Sentences, Irregular Plurals;
Grammar Test 12/7
Grammar HW due 12/13

Math
Geometry
Daily Math Quiz Weeks 13&14 12/6

Science
Conservation and Natural Resources
Eureka 12/12

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 4th Grade website for helpful links & resources!
Helpful Ways to Review Math

**Types of Triangles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triangle Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Triangle</td>
<td>All three angles are acute (less than 90°).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equilateral Triangle</td>
<td>All three sides are congruent (same size).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Triangle</td>
<td>One of the angles is a right angle (90°).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isosceles Triangle</td>
<td>Two sides are congruent (same size).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtuse Triangle</td>
<td>One of the angles is an obtuse angle (180°).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalene Triangle</td>
<td>No sides are congruent (same size).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lines Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point</td>
<td>An exact location in space. (STOP)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Point Illustration" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>An endless straight path with no end points.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Line Illustration" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray</td>
<td>A part of a line with a single endpoint.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Ray Illustration" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Segment</td>
<td>A part of a line with two endpoints.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Line Segment Illustration" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Lines</td>
<td>Lines in a plane that never intersect and are the same distance apart at every point.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Parallel Lines Illustration" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersecting Lines</td>
<td>Lines that cross at one point.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Intersecting Lines Illustration" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpendicular Lines</td>
<td>Lines that intersect to form 4 right angles.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Perpendicular Lines Illustration" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How To Use a Protractor**

1. Place the center point of the protractor on the vertex of the angle.
2. Line up the 0 on the bottom line of the protractor with the bottom ray of the angle.
3. To find the angle measure, look at the number the second ray passes through.

- To measure angles opening from the left, use the **TOP** set of numbers.
- To measure angles opening from the right, use the **BOTTOM** set of numbers.
Helpful Ways to Review Math

**Types OF Angles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angle Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight Angle</td>
<td>A straight angle is an angle that measures exactly 180 degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Angle</td>
<td>A right angle is an angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Angle</td>
<td>An acute angle is an angle that measures LESS than 90 degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtuse Angle</td>
<td>An obtuse angle is an angle that measures MORE than 90 degrees, but LESS than 180 degrees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quadrilateral Hierarchy Study Guide**

- **Quadrilateral**
  - A polygon with:
    - 4 sides
    - 4 angles
    - 4 vertices
    - 2 diagonals

  - **Trapezoid**
    - A quadrilateral with:
      - 1 set of opposite sides parallel
      - 2 types of trapezoids: right and isosceles

  - **Parallelogram**
    - A quadrilateral with:
      - Opposite sides that are parallel
      - Opposite sides that are congruent
      - Opposite angles that are congruent

  - **Rhombus**
    - A quadrilateral with:
      - 4 congruent sides
      - Opposite sides that are parallel
      - Opposite angles that are congruent

  - **Rectangle**
    - A quadrilateral with:
      - 4 right angles (90 degrees)
      - Opposite sides that are parallel
      - Opposite sides that are congruent

  - **Square**
    - A quadrilateral with:
      - 4 right angles (90 degrees)
      - 4 congruent sides
      - Opposite sides that are parallel
Helpful Ways to Review Science

Natural Resources
Natural Resources are the things we get from the earth. Natural Resources can either be renewable or non-renewable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renewable</th>
<th>Non-Renewable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Resources can be replaced and replenished in our lifetime.</td>
<td>Non-Renewable Resources cannot be replaced in our lifetime. They do not renew quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples:</td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun • Wind • Water • Soil • Plants</td>
<td>Coal • Oil • Diamond • Fossil Fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages</td>
<td>Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable • Requires little maintenance • Produce little waste</td>
<td>Supplies are abundant so the cost is cheap • Can produce large amounts of energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disadvantages</td>
<td>Disadvantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficult to produce large quantities • The reliability of supply is often dependent on weather</td>
<td>• Not sustainable. We will run out. • The use of them can produce pollutants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

We Can Touch the World

Reduce • Reuse • Recycle

- Watch less television
- Save water
- Plant trees and flowers
- Ride a bike
- Drink more water
- Recycle the bottle
- Drink less and recycle
- Clothes
- Don’t be a littering pup!
- Go to Farmer’s Markets, save fruit, veggie scraps
- Save trees and recycle newspapers, books, and magazines
Helpful Ways to Review Writing

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 __________.
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________

Step 4: Plan your REASONS

1. 
2. 

Step 5: DRAFT (1 page per part)

Step 6: REVISE (page by page)
* Use your Revising Checklist

Step 7: EDIT (page by page)
* Use your Editing Checklist

Step 8: PUBLISH

---

Grammar Anchor Charts

Good writers use conjunctions to join simple sentences & create compound sentences.

• REMEMBER: a simple sentence expresses one complete thought.
  We can add this as an independent clause.

Think of it like an equation.

Simple sentence + Conjunction + Simple sentence = Compound sentence

Don’t forget… the comma goes after the first simple sentence, but before the conjunction.

Example:
It was cold outside. Mama put on a sweater.
It was cold outside, so Mama put on a sweater.

The dog came running in. The cat hid under the bed.

Irregular Plural Nouns
Plurals that break the rules!

Some stay the same
- Man
- Woman
- Fish
- Shrimp
- Goose
- Cactus
- Cacti
- Tooth
- Teeth
- Octopus
- Octopi

Some change to or add -s
- Deer
- Moose
- Fish
- Child
- Children
- Oar
- Oxen
- Some change -us to -s
- Cactus
- Cacti
- Fungus
- Fungi
- Foot
- Feet

Other irregular plural nouns
- Mouse
- Mice
- Index
- Indices
- Antenna
- Antennas
Helpful Ways to Review Reading

Reading Drama

Drama

What is a Drama?
A drama is also known as a play. It is a story that has a script and can be acted out in front of an audience.

Characteristics of Dramas
- Has a cast of characters that includes a narrator.
- Is written in scenes and acts.
- The script includes stage directions as well as suggestions for the actors on how to speak or show emotions.

Why do authors write dramas?
Authors write dramas to entertain their readers. Many times they will take a well-known story and adapt it into a script that can be acted out. It adds another level of entertainment.

Examples of Dramas
The Elves and the Shoemaker: A Play for Kids
By Susan Sikora
The Emperor's New Clothes: A Play for Kids
By Susan Sikora
The Witches: Plays for Children
By David Wood

created by Mrs. M's Style Copyright © 2017