

# SUMMER WORK

for

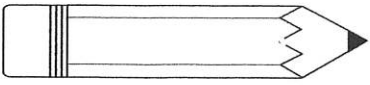
## Incoming

# 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Students

2023-2024

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

This summer packet will be worth 1 extra credit reading grade AND 1 extra credit math grade. It is due the first week of school.



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

1 Draw a line to match each subject with a predicate.

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Shelly •    | • play in the park. |
| The ducks • | • jumps rope.       |
| The girls • | • swim in the pond. |

2 Circle or color the picture that rhymes with the given word.

tune



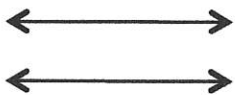
3 Rewrite the sentence on the line with correct capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.  
**juliet live in minneapolis.**

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Which shape has 6 sides equal in length?

- (A) pentagon
- (B) hexagon
- (C) octagon

7 Which word describes the relationship between the two lines?



- (A) parallel
- (B) perpendicular
- (C) intersecting

$$\begin{array}{r} 892 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 746 \\ - 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write each group of words in ABC order.

4 **seed, flower, plant, tree**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 **playground, library, park, museum**

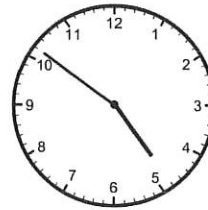
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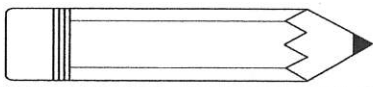
9 Write the time.



\_\_\_\_\_

10 Kenji buys 80 beads to make bracelets. If each bead costs 5¢, how much will all the beads cost?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



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

1 Draw a line to match each subject with a predicate.

- |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| The sun •  | • collects stamps.   |
| The kids • | • laugh at the joke. |
| Markus •   | • shines in the sky. |

2 Circle the word that rhymes with the picture.



- freed  
spread

3 Rewrite the sentence on the line with correct capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.  
**We're going to the beach**

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Continue the pattern.

4, 8, 12, 16 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

7 I am an odd number between 10 and 20.  
I am less than 17 and more than 14.  
What number am I?

\_\_\_\_\_

8	12	9
$\times 4$	$\times 3$	$\times 7$
_____	_____	_____

Read each group of words. Mark the group that is in ABC order.

- 4 (A) green, blue, purple, pink  
(B) blue, green, purple, pink  
(C) blue, green, pink, purple
- 5 (A) fall, winter, spring, summer  
(B) fall, spring, summer, winter  
(C) fall, summer, spring, winter

9 Write how much money in all.

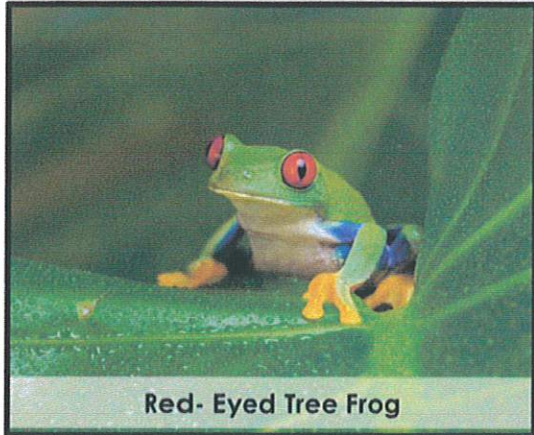


\_\_\_\_\_

10 Round each number to the nearest hundred.

- 897 \_\_\_\_\_  
338 \_\_\_\_\_  
647 \_\_\_\_\_  
462 \_\_\_\_\_

# HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT



Red- Eyed Tree Frog

Have you ever wished you could melt into the background? Or find a way to hide so no one would see you? That's an adaptation that some animals have. They have ways to blend into their surroundings. This helps them. They can avoid predators. They can catch prey!

The Red-Eyed Tree Frog is an example. It lives in rainforests. It is a small frog. It has bright green skin. It blends in with tree leaves. Its toes are sticky. This frog can cling to the underside of leaves. It

becomes hidden. Predators may still find it. That's when the frog's bright red eyes help! When they flash their eyes, the change scares the predators. It makes the predators run away!

There are several fish who can blend in, too. The Stonefish is one. Flounder is another. The Stonefish has skin that looks bumpy and textured. It resembles the stone on the ocean floor. Predators swim right past! Prey might try to swim past, too. The Stonefish will suddenly dart out from its hiding place. It will snatch up smaller sea life. Flounder use similar tricks. They have skin that is speckled to look like the pebbles and stones on the ocean floor. They snuggle into the rocks and wait for prey. Sea worms or shrimp pass by. The Flounder springs into action to catch its dinner.

There are several reptiles that can blend in. Some amphibians can, too! Even a few fish have the ability to camouflage. Many mammals rely on their fur. They have fur that helps them remain unnoticed by predators. In the case of birds, females often have plain feathers. Males are brighter. The male may attract more attention from predators. This risk has a benefit. Colorful males may also use their feathers to gain mates.

One mammal who excels at hiding is the Arctic Fox. This animal is snowy white. It lives on the frozen tundra. A tundra is a snowy climate. It lives in constant snow and ice. The Arctic Fox's white coat conceals him perfectly. The coat is also thick. It helps the fox survive the cold weather.

Humans have learned a lot from the animals in our world. Clothes for hunters are now made in camouflage patterns. Humans can blend into the forest and hunt their prey. Military uniforms have patterns that help soldiers. They stay safe from enemies. They have specific designs for different areas. There are uniforms for the desert, mountain, and jungle. However, no matter how much humans try, they will never be as skilled as animals at physical adaptations. They can wear outfits to help us hide. Some animals are always in disguise!

# HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

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Use evidence from the text to find the correct answer. Then, fill in the bubble of the correct answer.

1. What is one purpose of the adaptation of animal camouflage?

- (A) to help them stand out
- (B) to help them avoid predators
- (C) to keep them from looking alike
- (D) to tell other animals to watch out

2. Why are female birds not as brightly colored as the males?

- (A) so they won't attract predators
- (B) because the males would feel self-conscious if they had dull feathers
- (C) because female birds would scare their chicks if they are brightly colored
- (D) because their mates prefer the duller colors

3. In what way does Red-Eyed Tree Frog's adaptation protect them against predators?

- (A) Green skin has a calming effect.
- (B) Lighter bellies are intimidating.
- (C) Bright red eyes flash to scare predators.
- (D) Rapid movements startle predators.

4. How do the Stonefish and Flounder blend into their environment?

- (A) They look like other fish.
- (B) Their eyes reflect the color of the water.
- (C) Their shape makes them look like coral.
- (D) Their skin resembles stones and pebbles.

5. What is not one way that humans are using camouflage in the passage?

- (A) using it to hide from large predators
- (B) using it to hide from military enemies
- (C) using it to hunt prey
- (D) using it to blend in different environments


6. Based on the passage, what adaptation do mammals rely on for camouflage?

7. How do the Stonefish and Flounder blend in their environment?

8. Apply the information used in this passage to design your own outfit for remaining camouflaged in a grassy, mountainous region. Describe in detail your perfect "blending in" outfit.

9. **Personal connection:** In which daily life situation would you find the ability to use camouflage adaptations most useful?

10. **Writing Prompt:** Choose one of the animals mentioned in the text, or another animal of your choosing that relies on the adaptation of camouflage. Write a five paragraph essay that includes information about how the animal survives in its environment. Use lines below to organize your thoughts and write the essay on separate paper.

Introduction:	
Paragraph 1:	
Paragraph 2:	
Paragraph 3:	
Conclusion:	

# Fireflies in the Garden

by Robert Frost

Here come real stars to fill the upper skies,  
And here on earth come emulating flies,  
That though they never equal stars in size,  
(And they were never really stars at heart)  
Achieve at times a very star-like start.  
Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.

5

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

1. What kind of insect is this poem about?

- A. dragonflies
- B. ants
- C. fireflies
- D. grasshoppers

2. What does the poet compare and contrast fireflies with in this poem?

- A. planes
- B. planets
- C. comets
- D. stars

3. Read these lines from the poem:

And here on earth come emulating flies,  
That though they never equal stars in size,  
(And they were never really stars at heart)  
Achieve at times a very star-like start.  
Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.  
What can you conclude from these lines?

- A. The fireflies cannot act like they are stars for very long.
- B. The fireflies do not want to be like stars.
- C. The fireflies are able to shine brightly like stars without ever stopping.
- D. The fireflies can grow to be the same size as stars.



4. Read these lines from the poem:

That though they never equal stars in size,

(And they were never really stars at heart)

Achieve at times a very star-like start.

Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.

Why might the poet have included the phrase "of course" in the last line?

- A. to show that the poet does not really know much about fireflies
- B. to show that the poet thought the fireflies would be able to sustain the part
- C. to show that the poet wishes that fireflies could sustain the part
- D. to show that the poet is not surprised that fireflies cannot sustain the part

5. What is the main idea of this poem?

- A. Fireflies can seem very star-like, but only for a short time.
- B. Although stars are larger in size, fireflies are more beautiful than stars.
- C. Fireflies live in the garden, while stars appear in the sky.
- D. Fireflies and stars are both interesting things to study.

6. Read these lines from the poem:

And here on earth come emulating flies,  
That though they never equal stars in size,  
(And they were never really stars at heart)  
Achieve at times a very star-like start.

Why might the poet have chosen to use the word "achieve" in the last of these lines?

- A. to make it seem like fireflies do not want to look like stars
- B. to make it seem like fireflies sometimes look like stars by accident
- C. to make it seem like fireflies are very intelligent insects
- D. to make it seem like fireflies are trying and succeeding at looking like stars

7. What does the word "they" refer to throughout the poem?

- A. stars
- B. skies
- C. flies
- D. parts

8. What are two ways that the poet contrasts flies and stars in this poem?

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9. In what way are flies similar to stars, based on the poem?

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10. "Emulating" means imitating, or trying to be like something else. Why might the poet have called fireflies "emulating flies" in this poem? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

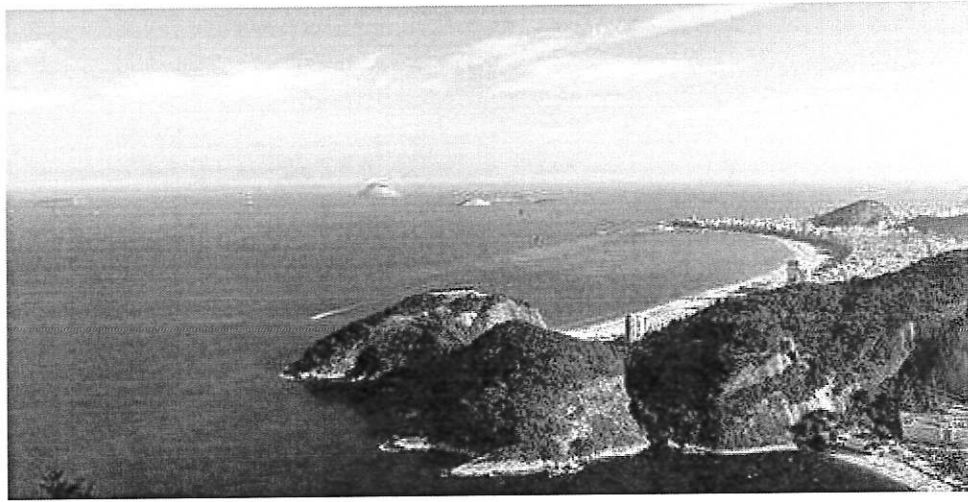
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# Harbor of Rio de Janeiro

by ReadWorks



*Harbor of Rio de Janeiro*

On January 1, 1502, an explorer from Portugal named Goncalo Coelho and his crew sailed into a huge bay by what is now Brazil. A bay is a body of water that is partly surrounded by land. The explorers thought they had found the mouth of a large river. So they named the place "Rio de Janeiro," or "River of January." The bay they found is known today as the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the world's largest natural bay, containing more water than any other bay in the world! Because of its size, the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is considered one of the world's seven natural wonders.

The bay is surrounded by mountains made from granite. The mountains are huge and steep, with odd shapes. One of these mountains was named after a sugar loaf, because it looks like a type of bread made on an island near Portugal. Another one was named Corcovado, or "The Hunchback," because of its mound-like shape. Together, the water and mountains create a beautiful harbor.

The beauty of the harbor attracts people to this day. Tourists from all over the world come to see the gorgeous harbor and the city of Rio de Janeiro. People have even built cable cars and trains to accommodate tourists and show them around the area.

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

1. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the largest natural bay in the world. According to the text, what is a bay?

- A. a body of water that is completely surrounded by land
- B. an area of land that is surrounded by water
- C. a body of water that is partly surrounded by land
- D. an area of land that is partly surrounded by water

2. What does the text describe?

- A. Goncalo Coelho's trip to Brazil
- B. how bays form
- C. the difference between rivers and bays
- D. the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro

3. Read these sentences from the text.

The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the world's largest natural bay, containing more water than any other bay in the world!

[. . .]

The bay is surrounded by mountains made from granite. The mountains are huge and steep, with odd shapes. . . . Together, the water and mountains create a beautiful harbor.

What conclusion does this information support?

- A. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is a very cold place.
- B. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is a very impressive place.
- C. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro doesn't have a lot of plant and animal life.
- D. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is a very poor place.

4. Based on the text, what can be concluded about the world's seven natural wonders?

- A. The world's seven natural wonders are natural places that have a lot of rocks.
- B. The world's seven natural wonders are places with a lot of buried treasure.
- C. The world's seven natural wonders are strange places people have built.
- D. The world's seven natural wonders are very impressive natural places.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the world's largest bay and a beautiful place with water and mountains.
- B. Concalo Coelho was a Portuguese explorer who sailed to Brazil in the 1500s.
- C. The mountains of the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro are huge and have odd shapes.
- D. Tourists from all over the world go to see the gorgeous harbor and the city of Rio de Janeiro.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"The bay is surrounded by mountains made from granite. The mountains are huge and steep, with odd shapes. One of these mountains was named after a sugar loaf, because it looks like a type of bread made on an island near Portugal. Another one was named Corcovado, or 'The Hunchback,' because of its mound-like shape. Together, the water and mountains create a beautiful harbor."

Why does the author discuss the mountain named after a sugar loaf and the mountain called "The Hunchback"?

- A. to contrast the way the mountains by the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro were described earlier in the text
- B. to give the reader examples of mountains with odd shapes by the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro
- C. to give the reader examples of different mountains around the world
- D. to show that people sometimes give funny names to mountains

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

The Harbor of Rio de Janeiro is considered one of the world's seven natural wonders \_\_\_\_\_ it is very large.

- A. however
- B. on the other hand
- C. although
- D. because

8. Describe the mountains that surround the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

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9. Why do people from all over the world visit the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

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10. Imagine you wanted to convince a friend to join you on a trip to the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Explain the argument you might make to your friend to persuade him or her to join you.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

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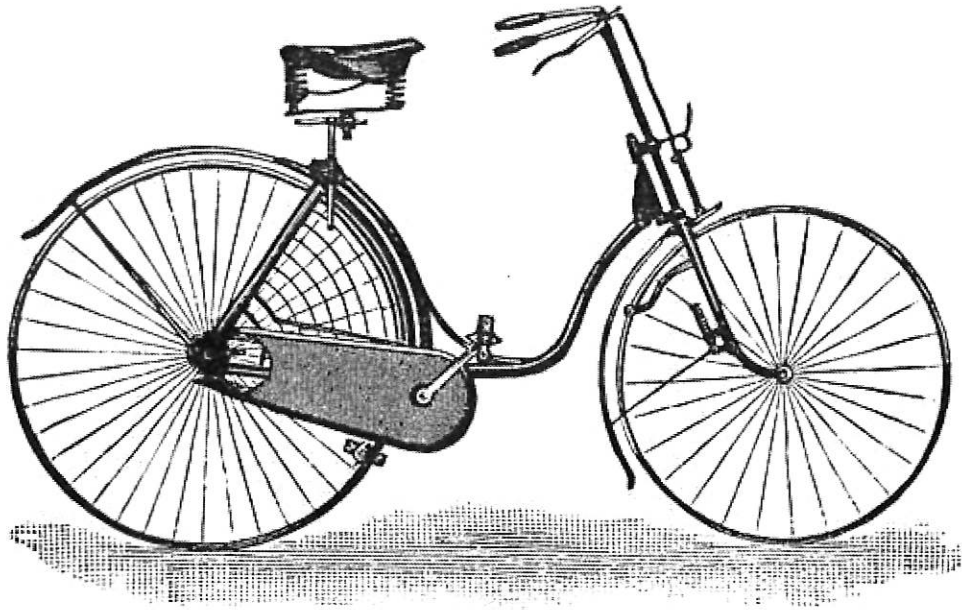
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# Fixing My Sister's Bike

by Kyria Abrahams



I love to fix things. I'm only eight years old, but I can figure lots of stuff out by myself. I want to be a scientist when I grow up.

Last week, the red, shiny reflector came off my sister's bicycle seat. My sister Ariel said she wanted to take it to the bicycle repair shop to be fixed.

"No way!" I stopped her. "I know how to fix things, so I'll fix this too!"

"Well, it had better work!" Ariel said. She looked like she didn't believe me.

I got some rope from the closet, and I tied the reflector right back onto the bike. It dangled a little bit, but it still worked just fine.

"It looks messy," Ariel said.

When my dad came home, I showed him how I had fixed the bike.

"Do you think that's the best solution?" he asked me.

I looked over at the reflector. On second glance, it didn't look that secure after all. There were some pieces of rope hanging off.

I shrugged.

"Yes! It's fine!" I said.

I thought it was the best solution. I had come up with it, after all, so it had to be the best.

"Okay," he said. "Let's see how long it stays attached to the bike."

My dad said he was proud of me for taking initiative. That means I see something that needs to be fixed and do it without being told!

"I think I have a new lesson for you, though," Dad said. "I want to show you how to conduct an experiment."

I had come up with a solution to a problem, and now the second step was to test it under different conditions.

I asked my sister when she was planning to go for a bike ride. She said at 2:00 p.m.

I grabbed a pen and a piece of paper and made two columns on the paper. One column said GOOD, and one column said BAD. At 2:00, I went outside to watch her ride.

First, she rode down the sidewalk and the reflector stayed on. I made a checkmark in the GOOD column.

Next, she went over a bump and the reflector stayed on. I made another checkmark. Good again!

Then, she rode underneath a tree. *Uh oh!* I knew what was coming next.

One of the branches from the tree swept across the back of her bike, and the next thing I knew the whole reflector was untied and on the ground!

Ariel cried out, "My reflector!"

I made another checkmark, this time in the column that said BAD.

"Back to the drawing board!" I said.

"Grrr!" said Ariel.

Later that night, my dad and I sat down with my paper to look at the checkmarks.

"Under what conditions did the reflector stay on the bike?" he asked me.

I looked. "Well, it stayed on when the bike was riding normally, but it fell off when it was hit by that tree branch."

"What you have on that sheet of paper is called *scientific data*," Dad said. "What do you think you can learn from this?"

"I don't think the rope worked very well," I said.

"I don't think so, either," he said. "But you did have to test it first to be sure."

"Well, I tested it and now I know."

"What will hold the reflector on a little bit better?"

"Let's use glue!" I said.

We went downstairs, where the family keeps all our tools. Dad pulled the bike up onto the bench and took out the Super Glue.

I'm not allowed to use strong glue by myself. So we did this part together.

We let the glue dry overnight, and the next day I conducted my experiment all over again.

"You're not going to break my reflector again, are you?" my sister asked. She looked a little mad and suspicious.

"Well, I don't think so," I told her. "But that's what this experiment is for. Do you trust me?"

"I guess so," Ariel said. "But mainly because Dad helped this time!" She stuck her tongue out at me.

I made her ride the bike exactly the same way she had the last time so that we could try to recreate the conditions. This is important in a scientific experiment.

She rode down the sidewalk. The reflector stayed on. So far, so good!

Then, I had her go over the bump again. The reflector stayed on. I made another checkmark. But now it was time for the final test.

"Okay, get ready!" I yelled. "It's time to ride under the tree!"

Just like last time, my sister rode under the tree. However, this time, the reflector stayed on

the bike.

"Yay! It didn't fall off!" Ariel squealed happily.

I was pretty proud myself. I made a great big checkmark in the GOOD column, and then drew a smiley face just for fun.

I turned around to see that my dad had been watching the entire time.

"Excellent work, little scientist," he said. "You recreated the experiment and found the solution to your sister's bike problem."

"And I saved us a trip to the bike shop!" I said.

"You sure did," Ariel said. And then she gave me a great big hug.

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

1. What keeps falling off Ariel's bicycle?

- A. the front wheel
- B. the back wheel
- C. the reflector
- D. the seat

2. The narrator is the person who is telling the story. In this story, the narrator is Ariel's sibling. How does the narrator finally solve the problem of the reflector falling off Ariel's bike?

- A. by taking Ariel's bike to a repair shop
- B. by tying the reflector on with some rope from a closet
- C. by asking her dad to fix the reflector by himself
- D. by gluing the reflector on with help from her dad

3. Rope does not keep the reflector on the bike as well as glue does.

What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

- A. The main character's father helps her glue the reflector onto the bike after the reflector falls off a second time.
- B. After the reflector is tied onto the bike with rope, it stays on when Ariel rides down the sidewalk.
- C. After the reflector is tied onto the bike with rope, it stays on when Ariel rides over a bump.
- D. The reflector falls off after being tied onto the bike, but it does not fall off after being glued on.

4. Why does Ariel give the narrator a hug at the end of the story?

- A. Ariel is upset about how long it has taken to fix the bike.
- B. Ariel is happy that her sister has fixed the bike.
- C. Ariel is excited to take her bike to a repair shop.
- D. Ariel is confused because she does not understand how her sister fixed the bike.

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. two sisters who do not get along until their dad makes them be nice to each other
- B. a bike that is unsafe to ride because it is falling apart
- C. a problem with a bike and what the main character does to solve it
- D. a girl whose bike breaks and what happens when she takes it to a repair shop

6. Read the following sentence: "Last week, the red, shiny **reflector** came off my sister's bicycle seat."

What does the word **reflector** mean?

- A. a wheel that turns very slowly
- B. something that shines when light hits it
- C. a type of metal that is worth a lot of money
- D. a safety pad that someone riding a bicycle wears

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The narrator tries fixing the reflector with glue \_\_\_\_\_ rope does not work.

- A. after
- B. although
- C. before
- D. so

8. What causes the reflector to fall off Ariel's bike after it has been tied on with rope?

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**9.** What are the three bike riding conditions that the narrator has Ariel recreate after gluing the reflector on Ariel's bike?

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**10.** Why is recreating these conditions important to the narrator's experiment?

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