

Mrs. Bakers Green Group AMI Lessons (Days 1-5)

Day 1

- ❖ Read An Honestly Fun Camp
- ❖ Complete the Comprehension Quiz in complete sentences.
- ❖ Write a paragraph summarizing the story.
- ❖ Complete Lesson Topic: Multi-digit multiplication

Day 2

- ❖ Read Curious about careers: Firefighters
- ❖ Complete the Comprehension Quiz in complete sentences.
- ❖ Write a paragraph summarizing the story.
- ❖ Complete Lesson Topic: basic addition word problems

Day 3

- ❖ Read Survival in the wild
- ❖ Complete the Comprehension Quiz in complete sentences.
- ❖ Write a paragraph summarizing the story.
- ❖ Complete Lesson Topic: Counting and making change

Day 4

- ❖ Read What is a Spacewalk?
- ❖ Complete the Comprehension Quiz in complete sentences.
- ❖ Write a paragraph summarizing the story.
- ❖ Complete Lesson Topic: Math with Calendars

Day 5

- ❖ Read Rocks
- ❖ Complete the Comprehension Quiz in complete sentences.
- ❖ Write a paragraph summarizing the story.
- ❖ Complete Lesson Topic: Reading the time

Day

1

Read the short story. Then answer each question.

An Honestly Fun Camp

Will couldn't wait for September when school would start. It was early August, and he was at the same summer camp he had been going to for the last five years. His dad went to the camp when he was a boy and loved it, so Will didn't want to disappoint his dad by telling him that he didn't even like it.

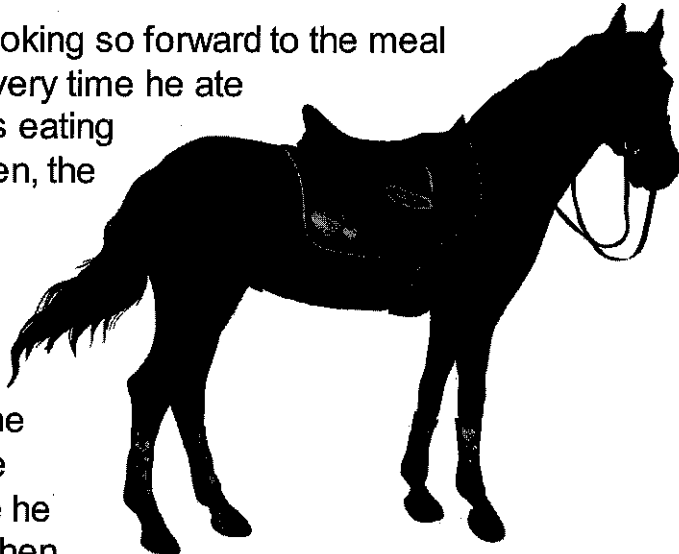
By the middle of August, Will had had more than enough. He had had enough of the horses, enough of the baseball games, enough of the canoeing and enough of the lousy camp food.

He wrote to his mom and asked her if she would pick him up early, but he didn't want his mom to tell his dad. She responded in a letter which said, "I can't do that. I am always honest with your dad. If you really want to leave, I will talk to him about it."

Will was still too worried about disappointing his dad, so he wrote back to his mom that he would stay for the last two weeks and try to make the best of it. He asked his mom if she would make his favorite meal when he got home.

During that last week, Will was looking so forward to the meal his mom would be making that every time he ate a camp meal he imagined he was eating his mom's cooking. All of a sudden, the food didn't taste as bad.

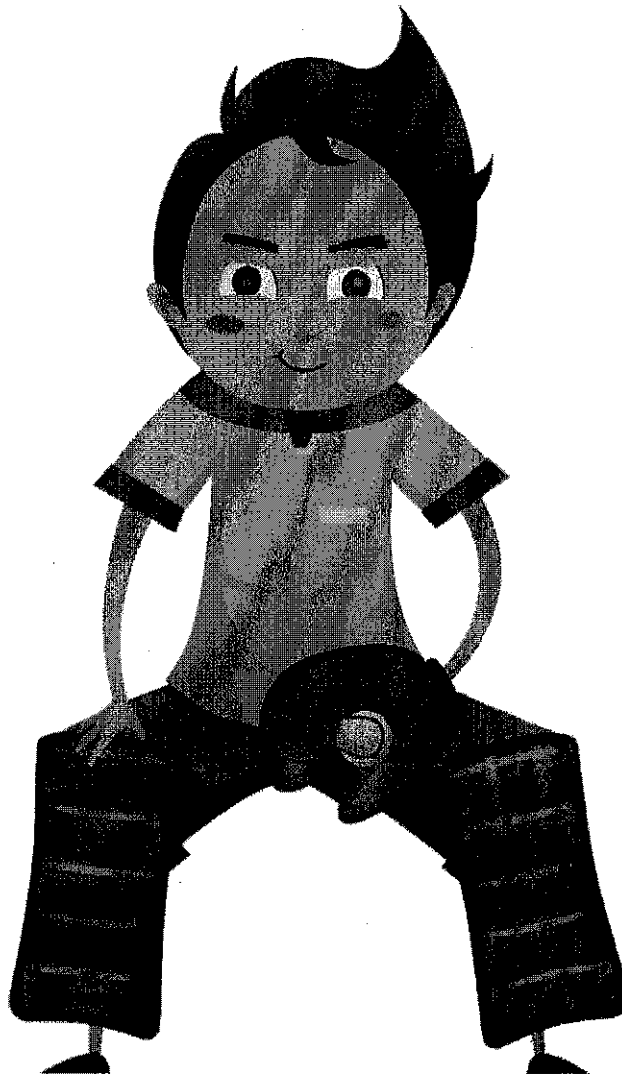
Will decided to be honest with his camp counselors. He told the head horseback counselor that he wasn't comfortable with the horse he had been assigned. The counselor asked Will which horse he might feel better riding. Will was then assigned to Misty for the last week, and he started to like horseback riding.



Will never liked playing baseball because he didn't like playing 1st base. He told the baseball counselor, and the counselor switched him to play catcher. Will started to actually like baseball.

As for canoeing, Will always ended up sitting in the bow of the canoe. He told his counselor that he would like to try sitting in the stern. Once he was able to take on the role of the stern paddler, he started to enjoy canoeing because he liked steering the canoe.

When Will's parents came to pick him up from camp, he said to them in all honesty, "This was the best summer at camp ever." He then added that he couldn't wait for next year's camp, and he might even want to stay for an extra week or two.



Questions:

1. Why would Will's dad want Will to go to the same camp he went to as a young boy?

2. Why did Will think his dad would be disappointed if he learned that Will didn't like the camp?

3. Why do you think the food started to taste better when Will thought about his mom's cooking?

4. Which horse did Will think he would feel better riding?

5. Which end of a canoe is the stern, front or rear?

6. What was the turning point that helped Will start to like camp?

Multi-Digit Multiplication

Single-Digit Multiplicands

Name: _____ Date: _____

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad 34 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (2) \quad 56 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (3) \quad 58 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (4) \quad 97 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (5) \quad 72 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (6) \quad 44 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (7) \quad 41 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (8) \quad 24 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (9) \quad 95 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (10) \quad 81 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (11) \quad 29 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (12) \quad 19 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (13) \quad 88 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (14) \quad 51 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (15) \quad 47 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (16) \quad 54 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (17) \quad 99 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (18) \quad 39 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (19) \quad 35 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (20) \quad 18 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (21) \quad 16 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (22) \quad 93 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (23) \quad 36 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (24) \quad 75 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Day

2

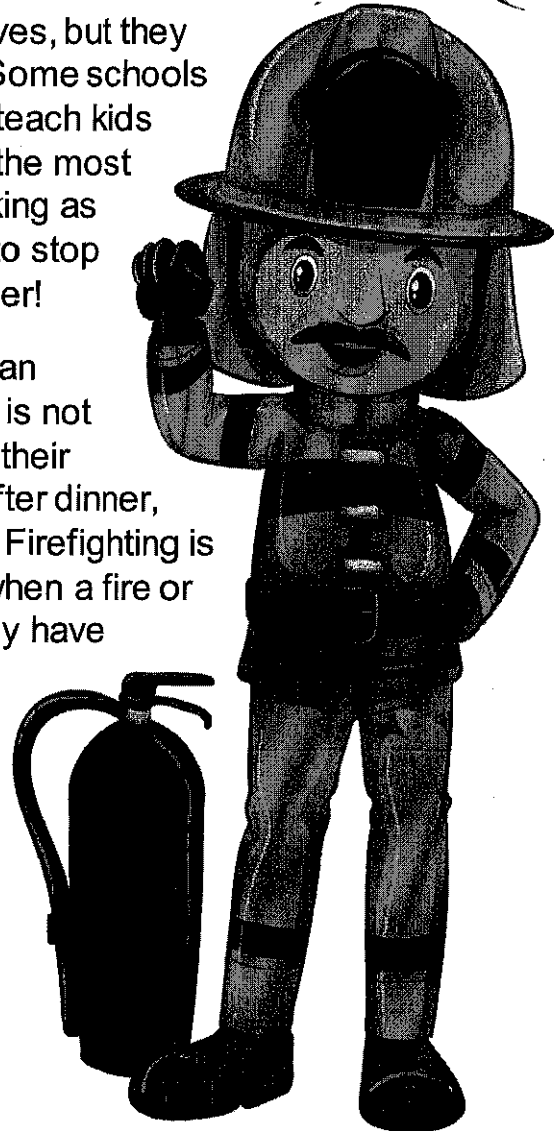
Read the short story. Then answer each question.

Curious About Careers: Firefighters

Firefighting is an important job to keep people safe and help keep fires from damaging too much property. It is a tough job, but if you like to help people, it could be the job for you!

Firefighters have to take physical tests to make sure their bodies are strong enough to do all of the work required. They have to be able to carry heavy objects, go up many flights of stairs, and work for a long time. Firefighters also go through **frequent** training. They need to be aware of the latest techniques in fighting fires, and keeping themselves and others safe. Not only do they train themselves, but they also talk to other people about fire safety. Some schools have the firefighters come in every year to teach kids about how to stay safe around fire. One of the most important parts of being a firefighter is working as a team. Firefighters have to work together to stop fires, even down to holding the hose together!

Some firefighters stay at the fire station for an entire day, including overnight. When there is not a fire going on, firefighters make sure all of their equipment is clean and in working order. After dinner, they are able to use their free time to relax. Firefighting is stressful, though. Firefighters never know when a fire or other emergency is going to happen, so they have to be ready at all times. This means that even if they just sat down to eat dinner when the fire alarm goes off, they can't finish eating. They have to leave all of their food where it is and go to help right away. Even in the middle of the night, firefighters have to be able to wake up quickly to get to the emergency.



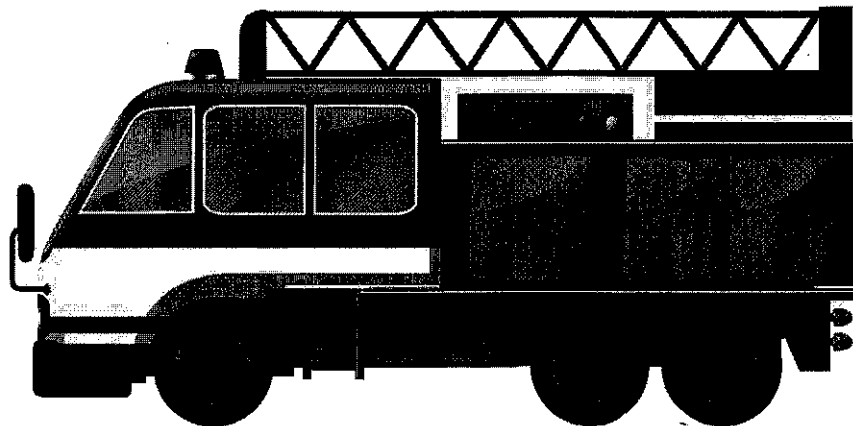
Firefighters wear special equipment to keep them safe. They wear big jackets and pants made of special materials to deter fire. Helmets are another type of protective equipment to protect their heads from falling objects. They wear face masks and oxygen tanks to help them breathe even when the air is filled with smoke. Firefighters also wear boots to protect their feet from kicking objects and from the heat.

In addition to the equipment they wear, there is other equipment that firefighters use to help them do their jobs more easily. They use fire trucks and fire engines that are equipped with special tools. In the fire engines they have their tools organized so that they can quickly find and use them. Firefighters use hoses to connect to fire hydrants so that they can get a lot of water at one time. They use axes to break down doors for quick access to a fire. Also, they may bring smaller fire extinguishers in case the fire is a small one that they don't need a big hose for. They use ladders to reach people or animals in high places, such as second stories or trees.

Firefighters don't just put out fires. There are also rescue trucks that can help people who are in car crashes. These vehicles have other tools to help get people out of cars if they're stuck, such as jacks to lift the car, tools to break the windows, and other tools to help get car doors open.

In some places, firefighters also have to be prepared to help people who are sick or injured. These firefighters might be trained as paramedics. These fire departments have ambulances that carry the firefighters and paramedics to the accident, then have all the tools to help treat the injured.

Thankfully, firefighters are close by to help us if there's ever an emergency. Firefighting is not easy, but if you like helping people, it might be a good fit for you!



Questions:

1. What are two personality traits firefighters should have to be successful?

2. Why is it important for firefighters to do physical tests?

3. What does "*frequent*" mean in the 2nd paragraph? How do you know?

4. In addition to fighting house fires, what else do firefighters do?

5. Would firefighting be a good fit for you when you grow up? Why or why not?

Basic Addition Word Problems

Two- and Three-Digit Addends

Name: _____ Date: _____

(1) There are 625 people sunbathing on the beach. There are another 43 people swimming in the water. How many people are there in total?

(2) There are two hundred twenty people riding the first train. Another 69 people are on the second train. How many people are there on both trains?

Answer: _____

Answer: _____

(3) Katherine's farm grew four hundred ninety-four watermelons. Mark's farm grew 58. How many watermelons did they both grow together?

(4) Jason put five hundred eighty-six plates and 76 glasses through the cafeteria's giant dishwasher. How many plates and glasses did he wash?

Answer: _____

Answer: _____



Basic Addition Word Problems

Two- and Three-Digit Addends - With Extra Information

Name: _____ Date: _____

(1) There are 636 people sunbathing on the beach. There are another 54 people swimming in the water. How many people are there in all?

(2) There are 524 people riding the first train. Another 51 people are on the second train. How many people are there on both trains?

Answer: _____

Answer: _____

(3) The school library bought 660 new books last year. They bought 59 new books this year. How many new books did they buy in both years?

(4) Robert read the first 293 pages of a book. 58 of the pages had pictures. There are 49 pages left to read. How many pages does the book have?

Answer: _____

Answer: _____

Day

3

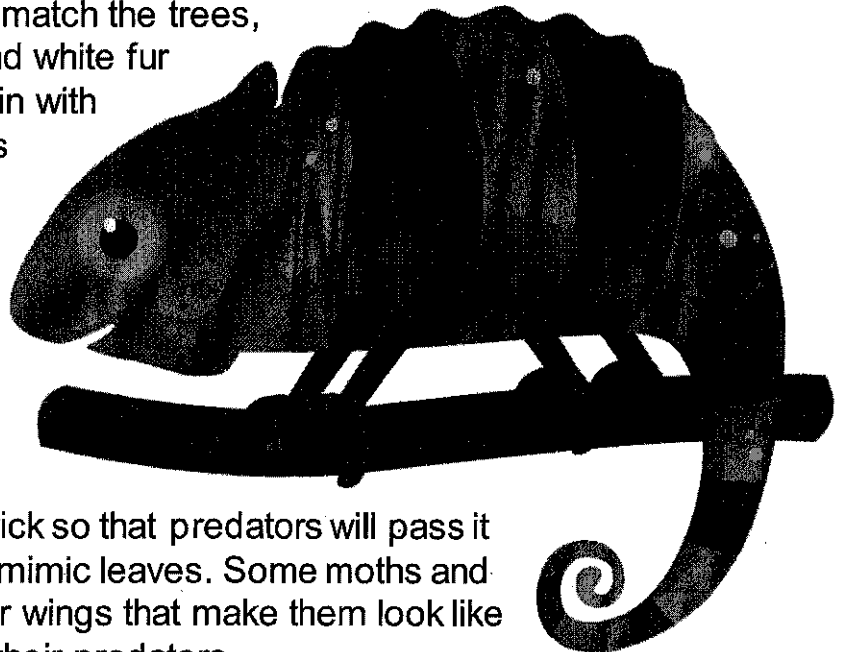
Read the short story. Then answer each question.

Survival in the Wild

Plants and animals have the hard job of surviving in a very wild world. How do they do it? There are many ways plants and animals have adapted in order to survive.

Camouflage is one way animals adapt to survive. For some animals, this means that their fur, scales, or skin are a similar color to the land around them. Deer, for example, have brown fur that blends in with the trees, so it's harder for predators to see them. This saves them from becoming prey to a larger animal. Some animals can actually change colors to match their environment. Many people think of chameleons when they think of this type of camouflage, but rabbits are a great example as well. Some rabbits' fur will change colors depending on the season. Their fur might be brown in the spring, summer, and fall to match the trees, but the brown fur will fall out and white fur will grow in the winter to blend in with the snow. This way the rabbit is safer from predators year-round.

Some insects, instead of blending in with their environment, look like something else that will deter animals from eating them. A walking stick looks just like a stick so that predators will pass it by without noticing it. Katydid's mimic leaves. Some moths and butterflies have designs on their wings that make them look like snakes or owls, to scare away their predators.



For some plants, however, they don't want to blend in; they want to stand out to survive! Many plants grow flowers with colorful petals to attract bees. The bees help pollinate the flowers so that they can produce new flowers.

Instead of hiding, some plants and animals develop structures that aim to hurt anything that tries to hurt them. Some plants develop thorns so that animals will not eat them. Some animals have extremely sharp teeth and claws so they can fight off other animals. Porcupines and hedgehogs even have spikes, called quills or spines, covering their backs so animals won't want to eat them!

There are many ways plants and animals have adapted to survive in the wild. Do you know of any other ways?



Questions:

1. What are three ways plants and animals have adapted to survive?

2. Go back to the second paragraph. Highlight two details that show how camouflage is effective in helping animals survive.

3. What does “*deter*” mean in the 3rd paragraph? How do you know?

4. How does **mimicry** (paragraph 3) help moths and butterflies survive?

5. If each paragraph had a heading, the heading for the 2nd paragraph could be “*Camouflage*”. Create a heading for the 5th paragraph.

Counting & Making Change

Name: _____ Date: _____

How much of each currency do you need to reach the amounts shown?

(1) \$2.83 _____ fives _____ ones _____ quarters _____ dimes
_____ nickels _____ pennies

(2) \$8.77 _____ fives _____ ones _____ quarters _____ dimes
_____ nickels _____ pennies

(3) \$5.84 _____ fives _____ ones _____ quarters _____ dimes
_____ nickels _____ pennies

(4) \$5.16 _____ fives _____ ones _____ quarters _____ dimes
_____ nickels _____ pennies

What is the total of the following combinations of currency?

(5) 2 ones, 3 quarters, 1 dime, 1 nickel and 4 pennies equals _____.

(6) 2 ones and 4 pennies equals _____.

(7) 1 one, 2 quarters, 1 dime and 1 nickel equals _____.

(8) 3 ones, 1 quarter, 1 nickel and 1 penny equals _____.

(9) 1 five, 1 one, 1 quarter, 2 dimes and 3 pennies equals _____.

(10) 1 five, 1 one, 2 quarters and 1 penny equals _____.

(11) 1 five, 4 ones, 3 quarters and 1 nickel equals _____.

(12) 4 ones, 3 quarters and 2 dimes equals _____.

Day

4

Read the short story. Then answer each question.

What is a Spacewalk?

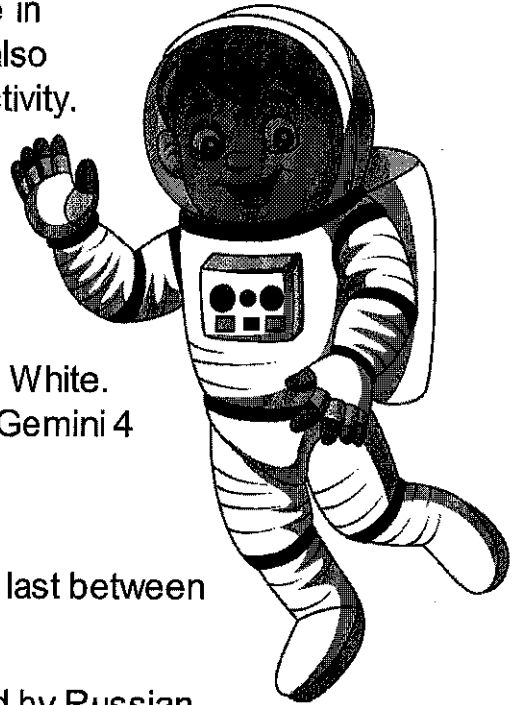
Any time an astronaut gets out of a vehicle while in space, it is called a spacewalk. A spacewalk is also called an EVA. EVA stands for extravehicular activity.

The first person to go on a spacewalk was Alexei Leonov. He was from Russia. The first spacewalk was on March 18, 1965. It was 10 minutes long.

The first American to go on a spacewalk was Ed White. His spacewalk was on June 3, 1965, during the Gemini 4 mission. White's spacewalk lasted 23 minutes.

Today, astronauts go on spacewalks outside the International Space Station. Spacewalks usually last between five and eight hours, depending on the job.

The world record for the most spacewalks is held by Russian astronaut Anatoly Solovyev. He has been on 16 spacewalks and spent more than 82 hours outside in space. That's almost 3 ½ days of walking in space! NASA astronaut Michael Lopez-Alegria holds the U.S. record for the most spacewalks. He has done 10 spacewalks and spent more than 67 hours.



Why Do Astronauts Go on Spacewalks?

Astronauts go on spacewalks for many reasons. Spacewalks let astronauts work outside their spacecraft while still in space. Astronauts can do science experiments on a spacewalk. Experiments can be placed on the outside of a spacecraft. This lets scientists learn how being in space affects different things.

Spacewalks also let astronauts test new equipment. They can repair satellites or spacecraft that are in space. By going on spacewalks, astronauts can fix things instead of bringing them back to Earth to fix.

How Do Astronauts Go on Spacewalks?

When astronauts go on spacewalks, they wear spacesuits to keep themselves safe. Inside spacesuits, astronauts have the oxygen they need to breathe. They have the water they need to drink.

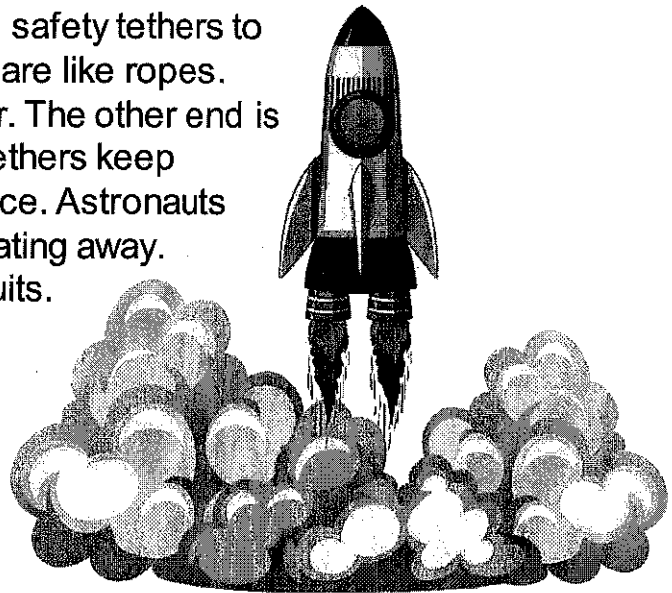
Astronauts put on their spacesuits several hours before a spacewalk. The suits are pressurized. This means that the suits are filled with oxygen.

Once in their suits, astronauts breathe pure oxygen for a few hours. Breathing only oxygen gets rid of all the nitrogen in an astronaut's body. If they didn't get rid of the nitrogen, the astronauts might get gas bubbles in their body when they walked in space. These gas bubbles can cause astronauts to feel pain in their shoulders, elbows, wrists and knees. This pain is called getting "the bends" because it affects the places where the body bends. Scuba divers can also get "the bends."

Astronauts are now ready to get out of their spacecraft. They leave the spacecraft through a special door called an airlock. The airlock has two doors. When astronauts are inside the spacecraft, the airlock is airtight so no air can get out. When astronauts get ready to go on a spacewalk, they go through the first door and lock it tight behind them. They can then open the second door without any air getting out of the spacecraft. After a spacewalk, astronauts go back inside through the airlock.

How Do Astronauts Stay Safe During Spacewalks?

When on a spacewalk, astronauts use safety tethers to stay close to their spacecraft. Tethers are like ropes. One end is hooked to the spacewalker. The other end is connected to the vehicle. The safety tethers keep astronauts from floating away into space. Astronauts also use tethers to keep tools from floating away. They tether their tools to their spacesuits.



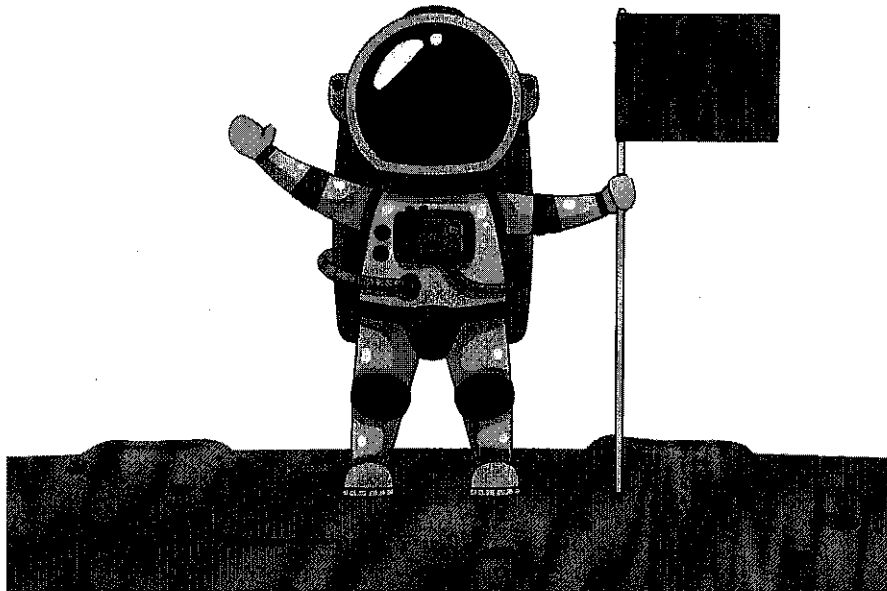
Another way astronauts stay safe during spacewalks is by wearing a SAFER. SAFER stands for Simplified Aid for EVA Rescue. SAFER is worn like a backpack. It uses small jet thrusters to let an astronaut move around in space. If an astronaut were to become untethered and float away, SAFER would help him or her fly back to the spacecraft. Astronauts control SAFER with a small joystick, like on a video game.

How Do Astronauts Train for Spacewalks?

One way astronauts train for spacewalks is by going for a swim. Floating in space is a lot like floating in water. Astronauts practice spacewalks underwater in a large swimming pool. The pool is called the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory, or NBL. It is near NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas. The pool holds 6.2 million gallons of water. Astronauts train seven hours in the pool for every one hour they will spend on a spacewalk.

Another way astronauts practice for a spacewalk is by using virtual reality. This is sort of like playing a video game. Astronauts wear a helmet with a video screen inside. They also wear special gloves. A video of what they will see during a spacewalk is shown on the screen inside the helmet. When the astronaut moves, the special gloves allow the movements to be shown with the video. The virtual reality simulation looks and feels just like a spacewalk.

[Via NASA Educational Technology Services]



Questions:

1. Who was the first person to go on an EVA?

2. Which mission was the first American on when he went on a spacewalk?

3. What do astronauts do with equipment that needs to be repaired?

4. What causes astronauts to get the bends?

5. Which piece of safety equipment for space travel uses a controller that is similar to a video game controller?

6. Where is the underwater training facility for astronauts located?

Math with Calendars

Name: _____ Date: _____



Use the calendar to answer each of the questions.

November 2019						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

- (1) The cable will be installed in 2 weeks and 1 day. Today is November 11. What is the date that it will be installed? _____
- (2) Joseph will start training for the race on November 23. Today is November 17. How long will it be before he starts? _____
- (3) Today is November 2, and Charles needs to see the eye doctor in 1 week and 3 days. On what date is his appointment? _____
- (4) The new museum opened on November 10. Today is November 17. How long ago did it open? _____
- (5) Today is November 25, and the new museum opened 3 weeks ago. On what date did it open? _____
- (6) Aaron needs to visit the dentist on November 22. Today is November 12. How long is it until his appointment? _____

Day

5

Read the short story. Then answer each question.

Rocks

Are all rocks the same? No way! Rocks can be different shapes, sizes, textures, and colors. There are 3 different types of rocks that can affect what a rock looks and feels like. The three types of rocks are sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic.

Sedimentary rocks are a mixture of dirt, rocks, mud, shells, and other materials that are on the bottoms of oceans and other bodies of water, and get compacted together over many years. Sometimes you can even see different layers in sedimentary rocks. These types of rocks feel grainy, like sand, and are easier to crumble than other types of rocks. Sometimes sedimentary rocks will have plant or animal imprints!



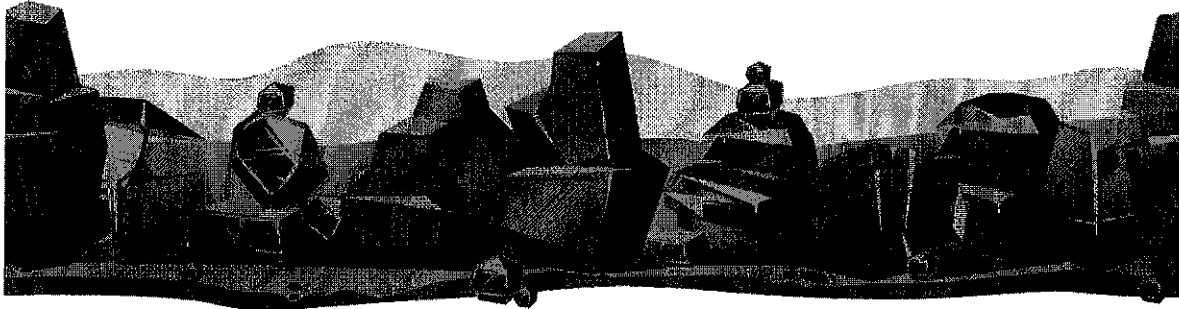
The second type of rock is the igneous rock. These rocks are created from magma that cools and hardens. Many rocks start out as igneous rocks. Igneous rocks have glass crystals filled with minerals in them. They do not usually have layers, and are very smooth.

The third type of rock is the metamorphic rock. These rocks are formed when the other types of rocks are subjected to intense heat and pressure to change them. Metamorphic rocks are hard and smooth, like igneous rocks.

Just like plants and animals have a life cycle, rocks can go through a rock cycle! Many rocks start from magma or lava, so they are igneous rocks. The igneous rocks could get broken up in a river or stream and settle to the bottom of a lake. Over thousands or millions of years, the broken up rocks could get compacted into a sedimentary rock. The sedimentary rock could get exposed to intense heat, and change to a metamorphic rock. Then the metamorphic rock could get covered by many other rocks and end up deep in Earth's crust. It may melt and turn into magma, and the cycle could start over again. The rock cycle is different than a life cycle of a plant or animal, though, because a rock doesn't have to go through the cycle in order, and it may not go through all the stages.

Grade 4 Reading Comprehension Worksheet

Even though there are only three different types of rocks based on how they're formed, each type actually has many different subcategories of rock. For example obsidian, granite, and basalt are three types of igneous rocks. This is why there are so many different colored rocks. Many people love to collect rocks because of how different each one can be.



Questions:

1. What are sedimentary rocks? Highlight the sentence that has the answer.

2. What are the three types of rocks?

3. How are life cycles and the rock cycle different?

4. Do you think all sedimentary rocks look the same? Why or why not? Support your answer with evidence from the passage.

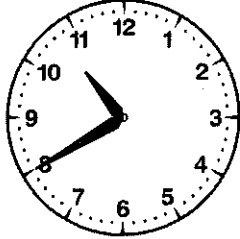
5. What else do you wonder about rocks after reading the passage?

Reading the Time

Name: _____ Date: _____

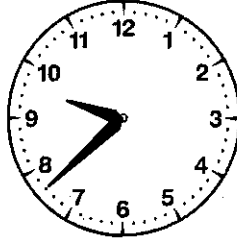
 Write the time that each clock is showing.

(1)



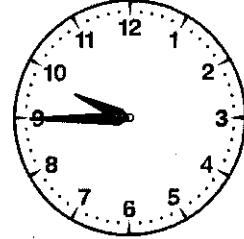
The time is _____.

(2)



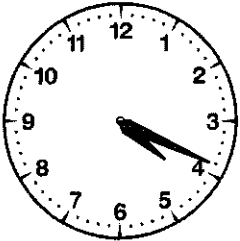
The time is _____.

(3)



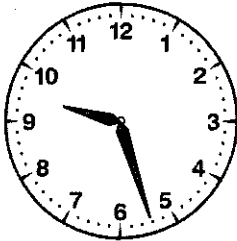
The time is _____.

(4)



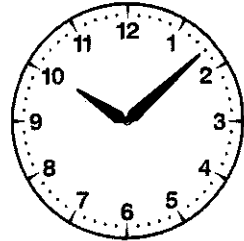
The time is _____.

(5)



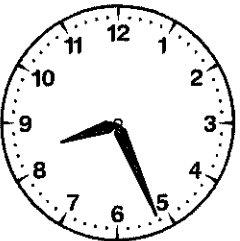
The time is _____.

(6)



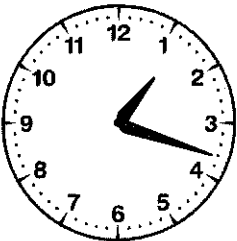
The time is _____.

(7)



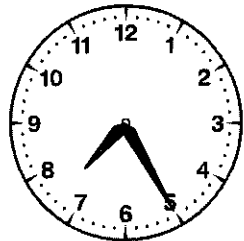
The time is _____.

(8)



The time is _____.

(9)



The time is _____.