BSD 4th Grade Remote Learning Packet 3 (English)



Dear Families,		English	Estimadas Fam	ilias: Esp	pañol	Arabic		اللغة العربية	
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	in one day)	in one day)	para 3 semanas	(complete en un día)		,	,	ر بي روي روي درس القراء	
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Lesson (week-long)	Lesson	Social Emotional	Sociales (para una semana)	Lección de Ciencias	Aprendizaje Social y		مُ (لمدة أسبوع)	درس العلوء	
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Fourth Grade Calendar



June 1-12

Week 1							
	Activities from the packet	Other Activities					
Day 1	Reading Activity Science: Mini-Project	Play a math or strategy game Read Aloud to your child for 20 minutes					
Day 2	Math Lesson 13 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes					
Day 3	Reading Activity Health	Play a math or strategy game					
Day 4	Math Lesson 14 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes					
	Week 2						
	Activities from the packet	Other Activities					
Day 5	Reading Activity Social Studies: Mini-Project	Play a math or strategy game Read Aloud to your child for 20 minutes					
Day 6	Math Lesson 15 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes					
Day 7	Reading Activity	Play a math or strategy game					
Day 8	Math Lesson 16 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes					

Reading Activity

Hello Parents/Guardians,

An **Historical Fiction Book Club** will be the focus for one more week of learning. If your child has a book they are reading at home, they can join in with the learning activities below. If you do not have access to books at this time, there are reading passages at the end of this packet they can choose to do instead. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Spend 20 minutes reading each day.

Learning Activity #1:

- 1. **Reading**: Continue reading your historical fiction book. Look for a passage that is worth pondering. A section that is significant for the whole text.
- 2. Jot down some notes answering these questions:
 - a. What is this story really about?
 - b. What is the author really saying about life?
 - c. Any lessons learned?

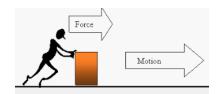
- 3. <u>Writing</u>: Today you get to look back through your story and make it even better. What can you add? Your draft should be full of places where you've added details, found even more descriptive words, and added what your characters were thinking and feeling.
 - Share today's revisions of your draft with someone else and see what they think of your changes.
- 4. **Optional Drawing**: Start your drawing for your historical fiction story cover. Remember to include your title in nice big lettering, the author, and illustrator too.

Science



Investigate: How do objects move?

- Talk to a family member about and/or write:
 - o If you want to make an object move, what do you need to do?
 - o If you want to make it move farther, what do you do differently?
- Get a box (or another heavy object). Talk about and then try out:
 - What happens if you push on a box and someone on the other side pushes with the same amount of force? Does the box move? In what direction?



- What happens if you push on a box and the person on the other side pushes more than you do?
 Does the box move? In what direction?
- What happens if you push on a box and the person on the other side pushes less than you do?
 Does the box move? In what direction?
- Talk about what will happen when balls of different sizes, weights, and materials collide with (run into) one another. Then try it out!
 - o Did you observe what you thought you would?







- o How is this like moving the boxes? How is it different?
- What new questions do you have?

Investigate: What patterns can I observe when I roll an object down a ramp?

- Make a ramp. You can use cardboard, paper, wood, a ruler, a toy track, a book, a cardboard tube from paper towels or toilet paper, or anything else around your home.
- Roll an object (ball, marble, can of food, orange, small stone, toy car, etc.) down the ramp. Observe and talk about how far the object rolls.
- Change the height of the ramp. Roll your object down.
- Observe and talk/write about:
 - What do you notice?



- Does the height of your ramp affect how far the object rolls?
- o If you change the ramp height again, what do you think will happen?
- Try it out. What happened? How does it compare to your prediction?
- What new questions do you have?

You will need to use these math vocabulary words throughout this packet, so this warm-up is to get you thinking about these words. Match the words and pictures using the definitions. Then, check yourself on the next page!

Matching: Draw a line between the names and definitions with the picture examples:

Match Column 1 with Column 2

Match Column 3 with Column 4

Column 1	↔ Column 2	Column 3 ←	Column 4
•	Ray A straight figure that has a starting point and extends infinitely in one direction.	Obtuse angle Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle greater than 90°	
	Point This dot represents a location in space	Right angle Two rays that share a starting point and that form a 90° angle.	
	Line A straight figure that extends infinitely in both directions.	Intersecting lines Two lines that intersect to form two acute angles and two obtuse angles.	90°
	Line segment A straight figure with two endpoints.	Acute angle Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle less than 90°	
A B	Parallel lines Lines that stay the same distance apart from each other in both directions.	Perpendicular lines Two lines that intersect to form four right angles.	*

•	Point This dot represents a location in space	90°	Right angle Two rays that share a starting point and that form a 90° angle.
A B	Line segment A straight figure with two endpoints.	*	Acute angle Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle less than 90°.
	Ray A straight figure that has a starting point and extends infinitely in one direction.		Obtuse angle Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle greater than 90°.
	Line A straight figure that extends infinitely in both directions.		Intersecting lines Two lines that intersect to form two acute angles and two obtuse angles.
	Parallel lines Lines that stay the same distance apart from each other in both directions.		Perpendicular lines Two lines that intersect to form four right angles.



Directions: Study the Geometry Art example and use what you observe to think about the basics of geometry in art. Try labeling the next art piece using math vocabulary or draw your own art to label!

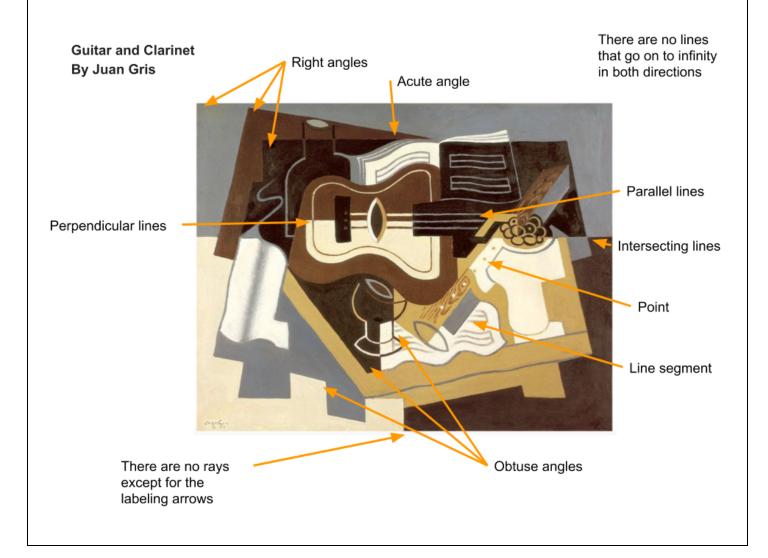
Hints: Use the "Basics of Geometry" on the previous page with all of the words, definitions, and example drawings.

Challenge: Write about places you see lines, line segments, rays, and angles in the real world.

Geometry Art!

Geometry can be seen everywhere in our world...even in our art! Check out the painting below and observe all of the geometry terms that have been labeled.

Can you find more places in the painting that could be labeled with these terms? Can you tell what makes an angle: right, acute, or obtuse? What makes different types of lines: intersecting, parallel, and perpendicular?



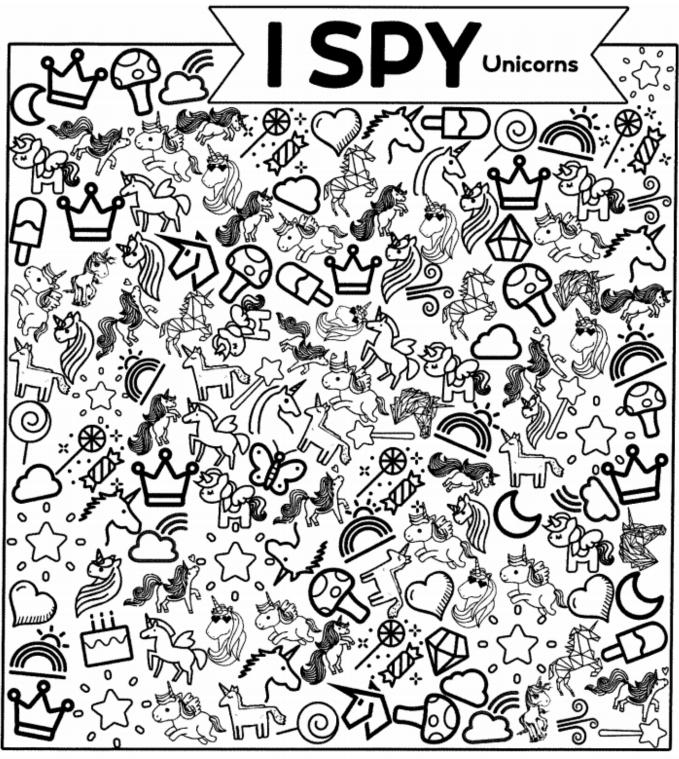
Now observe this new painting to explore Geometry Art and try your own labeling of the terms below:

right angles obtuse angles point perpendicular lines ray parallel lines intersecting lines acute angles line segment line



Cassie Thinking About Cubism By Philip Absolon





Read Activity 🕮

An **Historical Fiction Book Club** will be the focus for one more week of learning. If your child has a book they are reading at home, they can join in with the learning activities below. If you do not have access to books at this time, there are reading passages at the end of this packet they can choose to do instead. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Spend 20 minutes reading each day.

Learning Activity #2:

1. **Reading**: Choose a character in your book who has changed quite a bit during the story. Give specific examples from the story that show how they have changed and why they changed. Share what you thought of this historical fiction experience and genre.

- 2. **Writing**: Today you get to edit your story prior to turning in your final copy.
 - a. Use the editing checklist as you self-edit.
 - b. If you can, have another person edit as well.
 - c. Use the historical fiction checklist as well.

3. **Optional**: Finish your drawing for your historical fiction story cover. Remember to include your title in nice big lettering, the author, and illustrator too.

Editing Checklist for Self- and Peer Editing

Directions: Edit your written work using the Self-Edit columns, fixing any errors you notice. Then, have a peer complete the Peer Edit columns while you observe.

	Self-Edit			Peer Edit			
	Checklist Items	After completing each step, place a check here.	Checklist Items	After completing each step, place a check here.	Comments and Suggestions		
Punctuation	I read my written piece aloud to see where to stop or pause for periods, question marks, exclamation marks, and commas.		I read the author's piece aloud to see where to stop or pause for periods, question marks, exclamation marks, and commas.				
	Quotation marks are included where needed.		Quotation marks are included where needed.				
Capital Letters	I checked for capitals at the beginning of sentences.		I checked for capitals at the beginning of sentences.				
	Proper nouns begin with capital letters.		Proper nouns begin with capital letters.				
Grammar	My sentences are complete thoughts and contain a noun and a verb.		Sentences are complete thoughts and contain a noun and a verb.				
	I don't have any run-on sentences.		There are no run-on sentences.				
Spelling	I checked spelling and fixed the words that didn't look right.		Spelling is correct.				

4th Grade Historical Fiction Checklist

My Historical Fiction Story Has	YES	NO
Characters may be real people from the past		
Characters dress, speak, and act like people from the time period.		
The story is set in a specific time period from the past.		
The setting is real or realistic.		
Some or all of the events may have really happened		
Made up events are realistic.		

	My Historical Fiction Story Has	YES	NO
Lead	I wrote a beginning in which I showed what was happening and where, getting readers into the world of the story.		
Transitions	I showed how much time went by with words and phrases that mark time such as just then and suddenly (to show when things happened quickly) or after a while and a little later (to show when a little time passed).		
Ending	I wrote an ending that connected to the beginning or the middle of the story.		
Precise Language	I included precise and sometimes sensory details and used figurative language (simile, metaphor, personification) to bring my story to life.		
Elaboration	I added more to the heart of my story, including not only actions and dialogue but also thought and feelings.		
Craft	I made some parts of the story go quickly, some slowly.		·
Spelling	I used what I knew about word families and spelling rules to help me spell and edit. I used the word wall and dictionaries when needed.		

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My Responsibility Chart							
Name:							
Date:							

Responsibilities	Mon	Tue	Wed.	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Self-care:		100.	1100.			0	
Wash own body							
Brush and floss own teeth							
Comb own hair							
Be physically active							
Put self to bed							
Prepare own food							
Wash hands before dinner							
Wash hands after using bathroom							
Get ready for school							
Make own bed							
Take out the trash							
Walk the dog							
Dust the furniture							
Choose nutritious food							
Complete own homework							

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Directions:

Read the instructions below and use a tool to decide what type of angles you see. **Hints:** Use the "Basics of Geometry" for reminders on acute, obtuse and right angles.

Challenge: Using large capital letters, write your name and identify all of the acute, obtuse and right angles in the letters. You can also find examples of each type of angle in your environment.

Are These Right?

For a triangle to be labeled a "right triangle", there must be one right angle. A triangle has 3 angles. A right angle is 90° and looks like this:

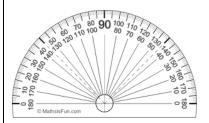


Some people think about shapes like squares and rectangles that have 90° angles or corners of a piece of paper to remember what a right angle looks like.

We also have tools that can help us to know whether an angle is 90°.

One tool is a protractor that might look like these: He

Here are set squares with 90° (right angles):









If you have one of these tools, you can use it to help to decide what kind of angles are in the shapes below. If you don't have one, you can always use the corner of a piece of paper to decide if an angle is 90° (right angle).

You can also use any of these tools to decide if any angle is **less than 90° (acute angle)**, and if it is **more than 90° (obtuse angle)**.

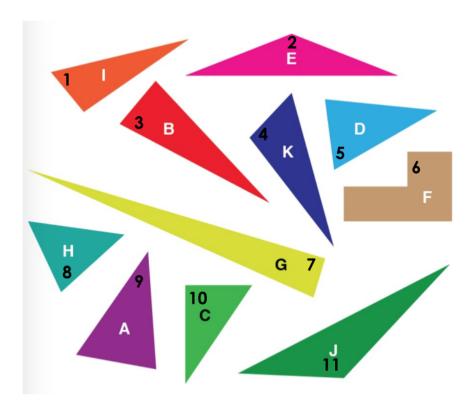
Using a protractor (if you have one), a corner of a piece of paper, or cut out this set square to decide how to sort the numbered angles in the shapes below into: **right**, **acute**, **or obtuse**.



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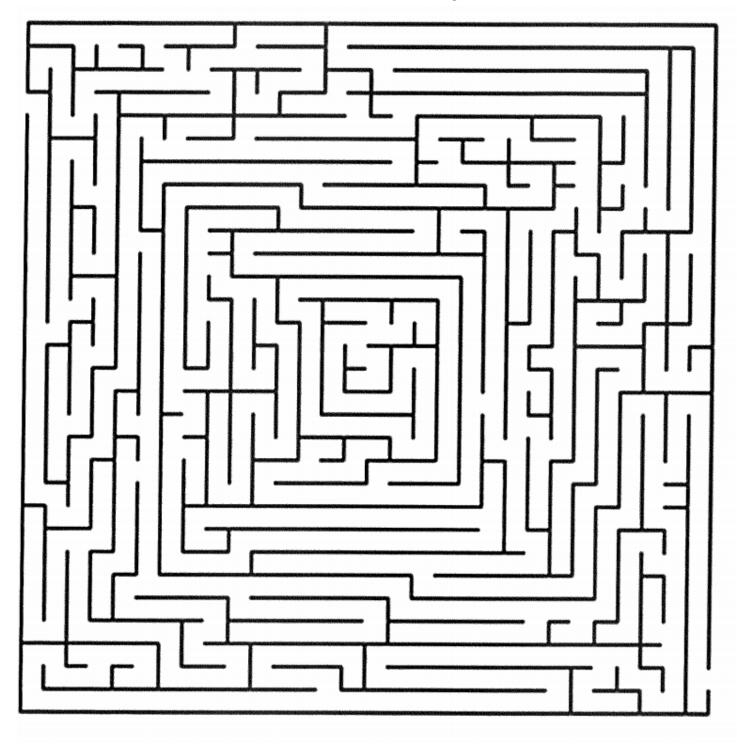
Use the tools to identify each numbered angle and sort it into the table below by writing the angle number under the correct type of angle. Be sure you have numbers 1-11.

Right Angles (90°)	Acute Angles (Less than 90°)	Obtuse Angles (Greater than 90°)



Are any of these shapes "right triangles"? List the letter of those triangles here (A, B, etc.):





Reading Activity

☆ Spend 20 minutes reading each day.

Learning Activity #3:

Reading:

- + Make a list of every book you can think of that we read in school this year. They can be books that you read or we read together.
- + Create a ranking system where you score the books from your most favorite to least favorite.
- + Read one of the attached fantasy stories and do the activities.

Writing:

- + Write a letter to your teacher for this year including some of these ideas.
 - + Share what you will always remember from this year.
 - + What was the funniest moment?
 - + What was your favorite memory?
 - + What did your teacher do that you really liked?
 - + What subject or unit was your favorite? Why?
 - + Share a specific time when your teacher really helped you.

Optional Drawing:

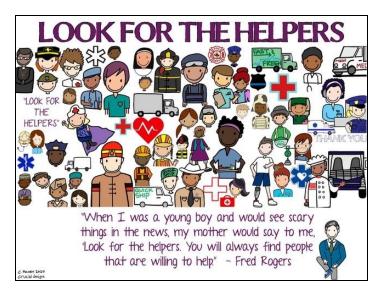
- + Draw a picture of a special memory from this year or a picture of you with your teacher.
- + If you can, send the letter and drawing in the mail to your school or take a photo of them and email them as a special treat for your teacher.

Social Studies 😚

Even as many students, teachers, and families are staying home to stay safe, many people are still working to help others in the community during the COVID pandemic.

Look at the picture and quote below, do some more research, and talk about these 3 questions with someone at home or a classmate (on the phone/computer):

- 1. What does it mean to be a helper?
- 2. How can we say thanks to our amazing community helpers?
- 3. How can **you** become a (better) community helper?



Pick some of the pictures above, do some research, and start to draw and write a list of helpers in *your* community. List as many as you can (there are 4 ideas below in an example list to help get you started). *Can you come up with 15? 25? Or more?!*

Helpers in *my* community

- 1. Family members taking care of each other at home
- 2. Doctors and nurses
- 3. Teachers
- 4. Grocery store workers

Optional bonus!

- Write a letter saying thank you to some community helpers! With some help, send it!
- Come up with a list of ways you can be a better community helper, both individually (alone) and cooperatively (with others). Compare and contrast your list with your classmates. Discuss your ideas and make a plan to do some of them this summer!
- Think about the different ways that different people, other living things, and different environments might be affected by COVID-19.
 - What are some ways that we can make sure everyone is safer and healthier?
- When it is safe for everyone to leave home and return to school, come up with a plan after doing some research, to make sure people are both ready and safe. Share it.



Directions:

Study the Lines of Symmetry in the Real World pictures and use what you observe to find lines of symmetry on all of the pictures.

Hints: Folding the images to make matching halves can help to find the line of symmetry.

Challenge: Draw at least two shapes that have exactly 4 lines of symmetry.

Lines of Symmetry in the Real World!

Study these pictures.









What do you notice and wonder?

In nature, there are many examples of symmetry (or very close to it!) Where could lines be drawn and then folded in the figures above that would make a matching, or mirror, image on either side of your line? Are the lines that would make these equal halves horizontal? Vertical? Both?

Here are alphabet and other shape examples of lines of symmetry:

Vertical -

Horizontal -

Both -

Diagonal (vertical and horizontal too!)-



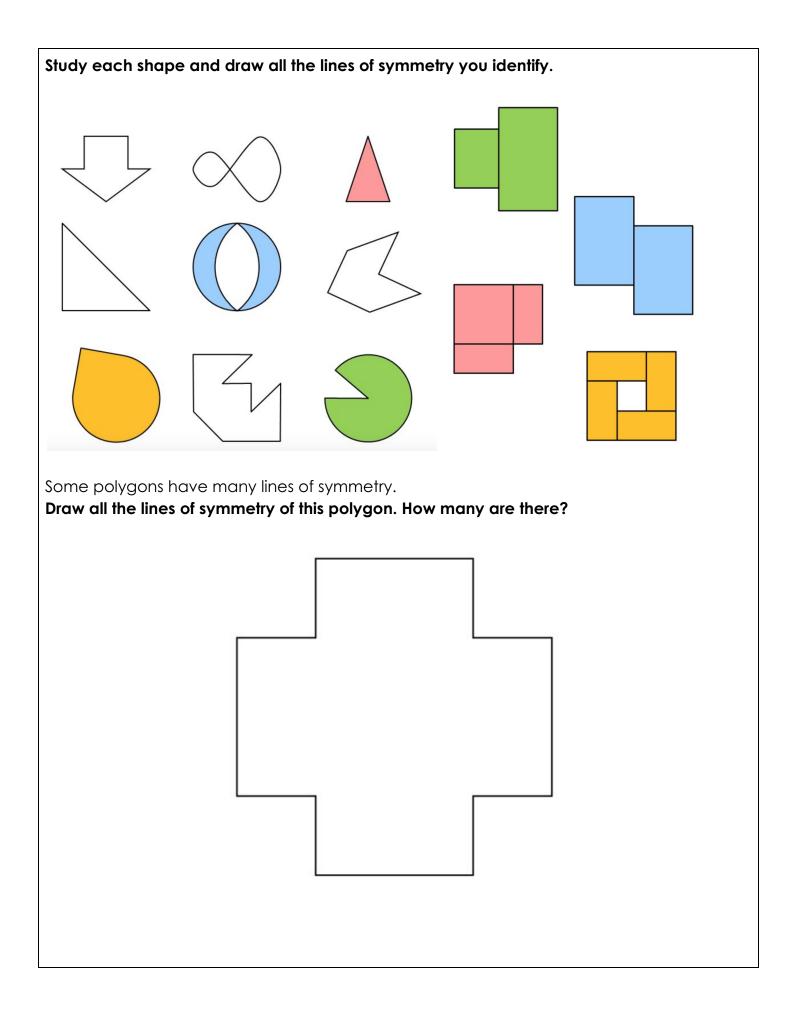








Write the letters of your name and draw any lines of symmetry you can find. Label them as: vertical, horizontal, diagonal, or a combination.





Reading Activity

☆ Spend 20 minutes reading each day.

Learning Activity #4:

Reading:

- + Make a list of every book that you want to read this summer.
- + Rank them to show the books you most want to read in order.
- + Read one of the attached historical fiction stories and do the activities.

Writing:

- + Create your own memory book from this year including some of these ideas.
 - + Names of each of your classmates. Can you list them all?
 - + Your teacher's name
 - + Your age
 - + Names of each of your teachers from each grade level
 - + Specials teachers
 - + School special days
 - + Field trips
 - + Assemblies
 - + Favorite subject
 - + Favorite unit
 - + Favorite book you read this year
 - + Best piece you wrote this year
 - + Best recess memory
 - + Best lunch memory
 - + Best specials memory
 - + Saddest moment
 - + Happiest moment
 - + Funniest moment
 - + Something I will never forget

Optional Drawing:

+ Decorate your memory book with drawings and pictures.

Directions:Read the instructions below.

Hint: See the vocabulary page at the back if you have questions about the names of shapes.

Challenge: All squares are rectangles, but not all rectangles are squares. Why? All squares are rhombi, but not all rhombi are squares. Why?

All squares are rhombi, but not all rhombi are squares. Why?								
Name each figure! Next to each number, write the name of the shape that matches to the numbered picture below. Some shapes you will write more than once.								
quadrilateral squ	are rectangle	rhombus	trapezoid	parallelogram				
1	2		3					
4	5		6					
7	8		9					
10	11		12					
1	2		7	8				
3	4		9	10				
5	6		11	12				

Fill out this chart with a number for the first two rows of	and then yes, no,	or maybe for the	remainder of
the rows			

Investigating Quadrilaterals

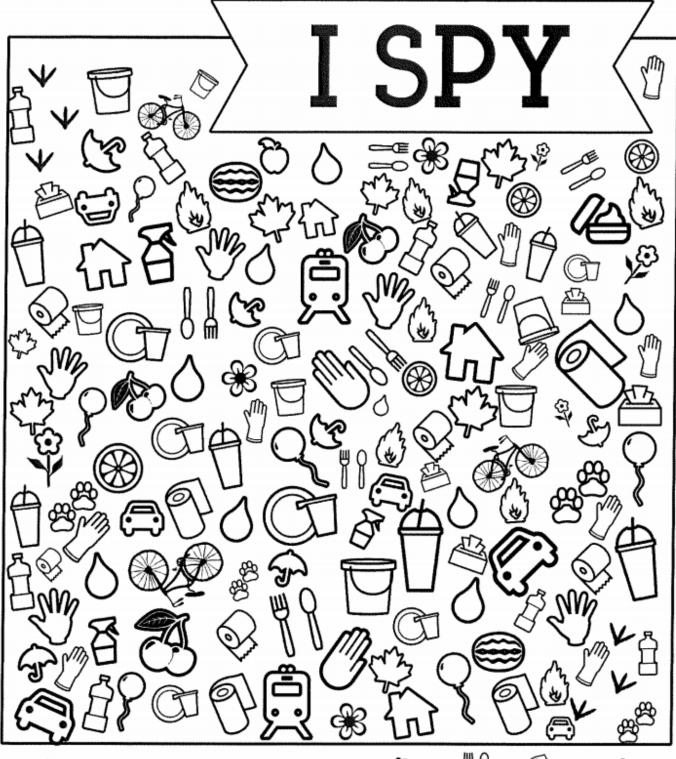
			ing Quadria	01010		
Attributes of Shapes	Quadrilateral	Square	Rectangle	Rhombus	Trapezoid	Parallelogram
number of sides						
number of angles						
equal sides						
right angles						
non-right angles						
perpendicular sides						
parallel sides						
symmetry						

What do you notice about this chart no	w that it is filled out?	(please write at least two	things you
notice)			

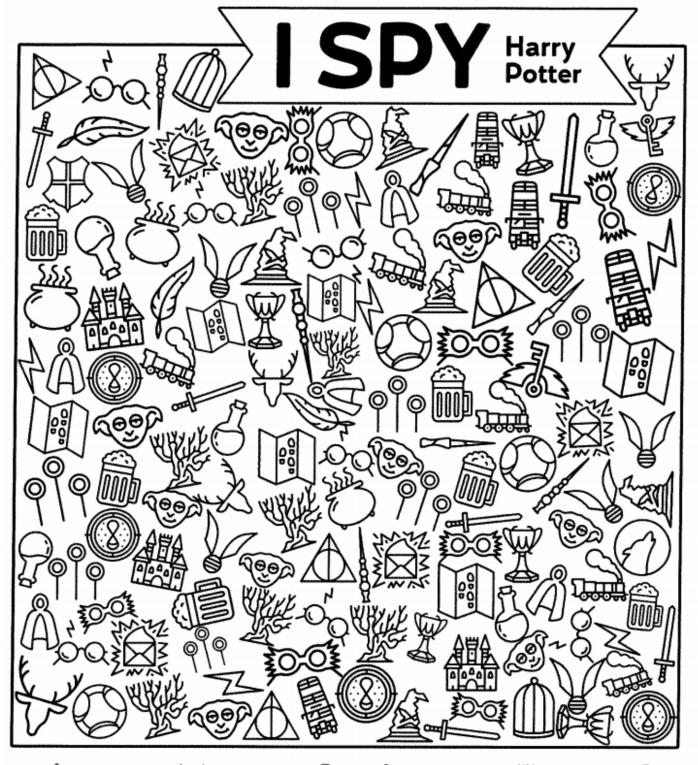
Quadrilateral - any 4-sided figure	Rectangle - all of the attributes of the parallelogram, and 4 right angles	
Trapezoid - 4 sided figure and at least 1 pair of parallel sides	Rhombus - All of the attributes of a parallelogram	
Parallelogram - all of the attributes of a trapezoid, and 2 pairs of parallel sides (which results in congruent opposite angles)	Square - all of the attributes of parallelogram, rhombus, and rectangle, and equal sides, equal angle	

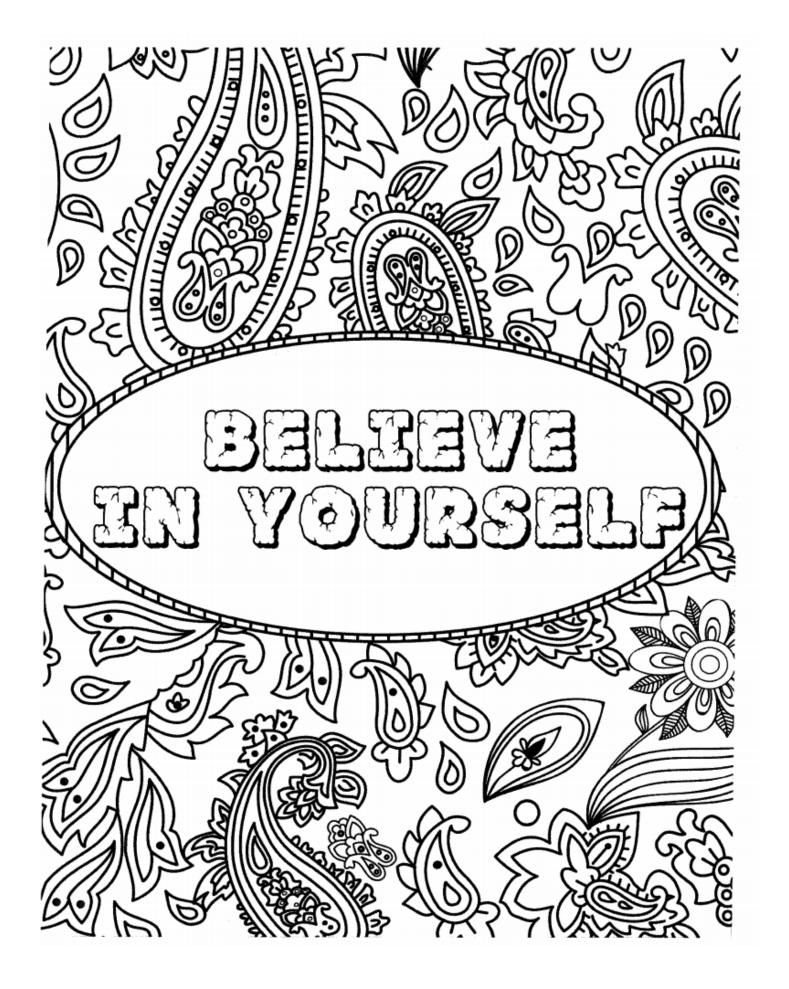
Tic-Tac-Toe!





4 🏠 3 🚳 2 🗒









Name:								

Little Women: Temper and Skates

Little Women by Louisa May Alcott was published in 1869. It is the story of four sisters: Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy March. In the passage below, Jo is angry with her little sister Amy. Amy had burned the book Jo was writing because Jo wouldn't allow Amy to go with her to the theater. Now Jo has gone skating with Laurie, the boy who lives next door. Amy has followed without permission.

Chapter Eight — Jo Meets Apollyon

o heard Amy panting after her run, stamping her feet and blowing on her fingers as she tried to put her skates on, but Jo never turned and went slowly zigzagging down the river, taking a bitter, unhappy sort of satisfaction in her sister's troubles. She had cherished her anger till it grew strong and took possession of her, as evil thoughts and feelings always do unless cast out at once. As Laurie turned the bend, he shouted back...

"Keep near the shore. It isn't safe in the middle." Jo heard, but Amy was struggling to her feet and did not catch a word. Jo glanced over her shoulder, and the little demon she was harboring said in her ear...

"No matter whether she heard or not, let her take care of herself."

Laurie had vanished round the bend, Jo was just at the turn, and Amy, far behind, striking out toward the smoother ice in the middle of the river. For a minute Jo stood still with a strange feeling in her heart, then she resolved to go on, but something held and turned her round, just in time to see Amy throw up her hands and go down, with a sudden crash of rotten ice, the splash of water, and a cry that made Jo's heart stand still with fear. She tried to call Laurie, but her voice was gone. She tried to rush forward, but her feet seemed to have no strength in them, and for a second, she could only stand motionless, staring with a terrorstricken face at the little blue hood above the black water. Something rushed swiftly by her, and Laurie's voice cried out...

"Bring a rail. Quick, quick!"

How she did it, she never knew, but for the next few minutes she worked as if possessed, blindly obeying Laurie, who was quite self-possessed, and lying flat, held Amy up by his arm and hockey stick till Jo dragged a rail from the fence, and together they got the child out, more frightened than hurt.

"Now then, we must walk her home as fast as we can. Pile our things on her, while I get off these confounded skates," cried Laurie, wrapping his coat round Amy, and tugging away at the straps which never seemed so intricate before.

Shivering, dripping, and crying, they got Amy home, and after an exciting time of it, she fell asleep, rolled in blankets before a hot fire. During the bustle Jo had scarcely spoken but flown about, looking pale and wild, with her things half off, her dress torn, and her hands cut and bruised by ice and rails and refractory buckles. When Amy was comfortably asleep, the house quiet, and Mrs. March sitting by the bed, she

called Jo to her and began to bind up the hurt hands.

"Are you sure she is safe?" whispered Jo, looking remorsefully at the golden head, which might have been swept away from her sight forever under the treacherous ice.

"Quite safe, dear. She is not hurt, and won't even take cold, I think, you were so sensible in covering and getting her home quickly," replied her mother cheerfully.

"Laurie did it all. I only let her go. Mother, if she should die, it would be my fault." And Jo dropped down beside the bed in a passion of penitent tears, telling all that had happened, bitterly condemning her hardness of heart, and sobbing out her gratitude for being spared the heavy punishment which might have come upon her.

"It's my dreadful temper! I try to cure it, I think I have, and then it breaks out worse than ever. Oh, Mother, what shall I do? What shall I do?" cried poor Jo, in despair.



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Vocabulary in Little Women

I. Vocabulary Match

Match each word in Column A with its meaning in Column B

Column A		Column B
1	_ harboring	A. calm
2	_ resolved	B. fasten or tie
3	_ self-possessed	C. frustrating or bewildering
4	_ confounded	D. regretful for doing wrong
5	_ intricate	E. firmly decided
6	_ bind	F. complex or difficult
7	_ remorsefully	G. disapproving or blaming
8	_ treacherous	H. dangerous
9	_ penitent	I. keeping
10	condemning	J. filled with sadness or sorrow

Part II. Meaning in the Text

Below are phrases from the text. Circle the correct meaning of the underlined word.

- "During the <u>bustle</u> Jo had scarcely spoken"
- A. accident B. excited or noisy activity C. argument D. part of a woman's dress
- 2. "her hands cut and bruised by ice and rails and refractory buckles."
- A. metal B. skating C. pretty D. stubborn or difficult
- 3. "It's my dreadful temper!"
- A. terrible B. often or frequent C. youthful D. quiet
- 4. "sobbing out her gratitude for being spared the heavy punishment"
- A. amazement B. thankfulness C. sadness D. fear
- 5. "Laurie had vanished round the bend"
- A. crept B. returned from C. disappeared D. sped or gone quickly

Find the Supporting Evidence: **Temper and Skates** Below is one of the main ideas of the passage. Write three quotations from the passage that support this main idea. Jo was sorry that her temper had almost hurt Amy.

	Name:	
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Little W	omen: Giving Advice	36 3
	ng Marmee, "What shall I do?" She wants to control l	ner temper,
but doesn't know how. What would	ld you tell Jo to do? Write a letter to Jo and tell her wh age her anger. Why you think it is important that she c	at steps
temper? How will learning this he		

PE ☆

At Home Activities

Use the following chart for ideas for activities that you can try at home. Pick five different exercises to complete, once you have done all five repeat them for three rounds. Be sure to start with a warm-up to get your muscles ready for movement and end with a cool down and stretches to avoid soreness. Once you're done, think about all the activities you did. Circle the activities you enjoyed and star the activities that were challenging. Be sure to try all the activities before repeating.

switch. Do at a good pace. Kick City 10 side kicks 10 front kicks 10 back kicks
Scissor Jacks As you jump, scissor your legs each time. When your right leg is in front, raise left arm. Left leg in front, raise right arm. 4 sets of 10
feet. Complete 30s each: -mountain climbers -in and out feet -knees to chest
leg forward. Repeat on the left leg
Hold for 30 seconds rest and repeat.
and repeat.
in the opposite direction. Repeat 10x.