## BSD 4th Grade Remote Learning Packet 3 (English)



## Fourth Grade Calendar

June 1-12

| Week 1 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Activities from the packet | Other Activities |
| Day 1 | Reading Activity <br> Science: Mini-Project | Play a math or strategy game <br> Read Aloud to your child for 20 minutes |
| Day 2 | Math Lesson 13 <br> Social Emotional Learning Activity | Read 20 minutes |
| Day 3 | Reading Activity <br> Health | Play a math or strategy game |
| Day 4 | Math Lesson 14 <br> Social Emotional Learning Activity | Read 20 minutes |
| Activities from the packet | Other Activities |  |
| Day 5 | Reading Activity <br> Social Studies: Mini-Project | Play a math or strategy game <br> Read Aloud to your child for 20 minutes |
| Day 6 | Math Lesson 15 <br> Social Emotional Learning Activity | Read 20 minutes |
| Day 7 | Reading Activity | Play a math or strategy game |
| Day 8 | Math Lesson 16 <br> 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. \& 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. Writing: 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:
- If you want to make an object move, what do you need to do?
- 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!
- Did you observe what you thought you would?
- 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?
- 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 | $\rightarrow \quad$ Column 2 | Column 3 | Column 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | Ray <br> A straight figure that has a starting point and extends infinitely in one direction． | Obtuse angle <br> Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle greater than $90^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | Point <br> This dot represents a location in space | Right angle <br> Two rays that share a starting point and that form a $90^{\circ}$ angle． |  |
|  | Line <br> A straight figure that extends infinitely in both directions． | Intersecting lines <br> Two lines that intersect to form two acute angles and two obtuse angles． |  |
|  | Line segment <br> A straight figure with two endpoints． | Acute angle <br> Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle less than $90^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | Parallel lines <br> Lines that stay the same distance apart from each other in both directions． | Perpendicular lines <br> Two lines that intersect to form four right angles． |  |

## Basics of Geometry - Examples and Definitions

| - | Point <br> This dot represents a location in space | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 90^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Right angle <br> Two rays that share a starting point and that form a $90^{\circ}$ angle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Line segment <br> A straight figure with two endpoints. |  | Acute angle <br> Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle less than $90^{\circ}$. |
|  | Ray <br> A straight figure that has a starting point and extends infinitely in one direction. |  | Obtuse angle <br> Two rays that share a starting point and form an angle greater than $90^{\circ}$. |
|  | Line <br> A straight figure that extends infinitely in both directions. |  | Intersecting lines <br> 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 <br> lines <br> 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:

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



Cassie Thinking About Cubism

## By Philip Absolon

Space for art:



## Read Activity [a]

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. is 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 <br> Has..... | YES | NO |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characters may be real people <br> from the past |  |  |
| Characters dress, speak, and <br> act like people from the time <br> period. |  |  |
| The story is set in a specific <br> time period from the past. |  |  |
| The setting is real or realistic. |  |  |
| Some or all of the events may <br> 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. |  |  |



## 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 $90^{\circ}$ and looks like this:

Some people think about shapes like squares and rectangles that have $90^{\circ}$ 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 $90^{\circ}$.
One tool is a protractor that might look like these: Here are set squares with $\mathbf{9 0}^{\circ}$ (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 $\mathbf{9 0 ^ { \circ }}$ (right angle).

You can also use any of these tools to decide if any angle is less than $90^{\circ}$ (acute angle), and if it is more than $90^{\circ}$ (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.

Page left blank for cutting

## Mathematics Lesson 14 (Continued) $\underset{\boldsymbol{\otimes} \boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\theta}}{\boldsymbol{\oplus} \boldsymbol{\theta}}$

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 $\left(90^{\circ}\right)$ | Acute Angles (Less than $90^{\circ}$ ) | Obtuse Angles (Greater than $90^{\circ}$ ) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



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

## Social Emotional Learning



# Reading Activity $\llbracket$ 

$\approx$ 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.

Study each shape and draw all the lines of symmetry you identify.


Some polygons have many lines of symmetry.
Draw all the lines of symmetry of this polygon. How many are there?



## Reading Activity [®]

$\approx$ 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?

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 square rectangle rhombus trapezoid parallelogram

1. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$ 3. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ 5. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$ 8. $\qquad$ 9. $\qquad$
5. $\qquad$ 11.
6. $\qquad$


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

Investigating Quadrilaterals

| Attributes of <br> Shapes | Quadrilateral | Square | Rectangle | Rhombus | Trapezoid | Parallelogram |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| number of <br> sides |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| number of <br> angles |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equal sides |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| right angles |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| non-right <br> angles |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| perpendicular <br> sides |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| parallel sides |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| symmetry |  |  |  |  |  |  |

What do you notice about this chart now that it is filled out? (please write at least two things you notice)

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



Extra Social Emotional Learning Activities 9





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

Jo 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 eatch 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.

## 14 es (1) <br> Understanding the Text: Little Women

## Part I. Short Answer

Answer each question below.

1. Where was the ice unsafe?
2. What did Laurie and Jo use to get Amy out of the ice?
3. What was one reason Jo cried when she told Marmee about the accident?
4. What did Jo blame for the accident?
5. Why didn't Jo warn Amy about the ice?

## Part II. Who Was It?

The passage has four characters: Jo, Laurie, Amy, and Marmee Write the the correct character for each event below.

1. $\qquad$ Reached Amy first when she fell through the ice
2. $\qquad$ Said Amy wouldn't catch cold
3. $\qquad$ Had hands that were cut and bruised
4. $\qquad$ Laid flat on the ice to rescue Amy
5. $\qquad$ Stood still with fear when Amy fell


Little Women: Giving Advice
PE

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| uo！！！sod dnusnd outu yoeq dun！pue uo！！！sod 6umpenbs e ołu！pıemio <br>  dn－ysnd e u！pets soodang \＃IEH OL | səu！！ <br> OL Jeadəy＇spuojes <br>  е би！̣шоләд иәчм <br>  әлош uo！！！！sod yue｜d ul syכer r्रueld | ＇Бәן чэеә ио səแ！！ OL łeedəy＇ues noर se ә૫ई и！ұәәш әәич みə pue spuey dno К әлеч рие реәу лnoк ләло spuey 6uй sәәuy ләмоd | чэеә uo Ol od＇yound yoou－ssodo e प！！M ә6un！әp！s e ә્əə｜dшoう уоО e ч！！м se6un7 or | łenbs pue มə $\operatorname{dnox}$ ot <br>  <br>  sdołs ə甲झnus $\downarrow$ ә犭ед łenbs əן |  | 7ч6！ <br> səən｜6 ．nno人 6u！ppou ә！чм имор рие dn шәчł ХО！ s6əə યnox 6uldəəy ＇чэewoits anoर uo ə！ 7 syग！ |
|  әب！ <br>  ч！！М Кpoq anoर ssoove <br>  <br>  <br>  | łeada」 pue lsoy dełs e ax！ll ino peads s6ิן pue suue anoर प！ıM dn dume sdunf dets ol | eadaл pue 1 sə」 spuoves $0 \varepsilon$ dol plOH <br> Osod łenbs ！ $\mathrm{Kon}^{2}$ | 6ө みә әપヌ ио јеәдәу＇рдеміо бә <br>  ade noर se＇łenbs <br>  syગリํㅣ Jenbs OL | lsəuว ot səəuy－ łəә！$\ddagger$ no pue u！ sıəqu！！｜u！̣ełunou－ ：цวセә <br>  ınoर дəpun sejeןd ıəded Y！！M uo！！！！sod yue｜d ul <br>  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  ＇әш！！чгеә s6ิə યnoर doss！os＇dun！noर s $\forall$ syכer дossị． | syo！y yoeq OL syग̣ syכ！ $\boldsymbol{x}$ әp！s 01 K！！Хэ！ |
| xع jeaday <br> s，jooy əut əs！ey Ol seyound premion 01 үэея <br>  ：əəəઇயயоว ueo no人 se jsej sy sux $\forall$ P！！M | ＇spuoses 09 дәчłоие доы ploч pue уеәдq e әуед＇spuooəs 09 Jol osod us！ploh esod पs！－ | sesod ueumedns OL seypundo Ol syue｜d моq｜ə of әәuห Ol ［sqV | ＇səp｜s पગ！！̣Ms uəપł səu！！ <br>  ч！！М Kpoq ano ssodoe <br>  <br>  ssodo＇qer＇qer | －dn yoeq puezs pue <br>  sxכo\＃nq ano人 ！！̣un łenbs＇иеечэ е до ұиоди и！ soyou！Xis $\mathfrak{\text { nnoqe puets }}$ słenbs d！eчつ OL | spuoves Gl d이 sem！ <br>  esod $\mathfrak{y O}$ | ＇əoed <br>  иəपł OL＇ธิə әшеs <br>  e ołu！uo！！！！sueq pue <br>  <br>  of se反ิunך әsләләу |
| łeedəy＇spuooes 0ع <br>  asod Ilop反ey | ＇имор <br> уэед дәмо pue s｜әәц <br>  <br>  <br>  səןos pue ұuәq seәuy』noर чוְM имор sdn－u！ |  sdn $1!5$ OL seyoundo Ol spuoses OL yueld әбиәןгчว ә．оэ |  <br>  ฉnoч！！м әoł યno人 чэno」 <br>  <br>  <br>  әכuejeg | sdn－dəみS OL （sume yıoq әsn）səyэund 6uixog OL s．equ！！ adod dunr OL Keq o！psej | sdn－ys or sdnusnd ol sluudds puozes ol sdun！peoaq ol stenbs ol sןenaə리 ssauł！ | łeədəy <br> ＇spuojos $0 \varepsilon$ лод uev noर se yb̄！u se dunr dunf ןеэ！！ |

－6u！̣eəda」 əدojəq





