ALL ACTIVITIES FINALIZED
Somerset County Public Schools
4th Grade Activities
Week 10

Student’s Name ____________________________         Teacher _______________________

**FINE ARTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity #1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a relay race for you and the people in your household. Create a starting line and at least one checkpoint. Add as many obstacles as you would like!</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity #2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throughout the next couple of months we celebrate many holidays that honor our country such as Memorial Day, Flag Day, and Fourth of July. We hear a lot of patriotic music this time of year. The most important patriotic song is our national anthem, The Star-Spangled Banner. If you can access it on a phone or on the computer, listen to the Star Spangled Banner. Fill out the chart below about how the Star Spangled Banner is used in our country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List places that you hear “The Star-Spangled Banner” being played. Ex. morning announcements</th>
<th>List things you should do when you hear “The Star-Spangled Banner” being played. Ex. Stand up</th>
<th>List ways you can honor your country!</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Activity #3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For every article of clothing you leave on the floor, do 10 sit-ups, pushups, or jumping jacks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity #1

Solve the following word problems.

1. Pablo makes $32 a day raking leaves. About how much money does Pablo make each week?
2. Mr. Franklin drives 37 miles each day to work. How many miles does he drive in 20 days?
3. Sabrina has 36 dimes. How much money does she have?
4. Ten people each had 13 apples. About how many apples were there altogether?
5. At a class reunion there were 56 people who were all 48 years old. What was the total number of years the people had lived?

Activity #2

Find all factors for the following numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Factor 1</th>
<th>Factor 2</th>
<th>Factor 3</th>
<th>Factor 4</th>
<th>Factor 5</th>
<th>Factor 6</th>
<th>Factor 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Activity #1

Read the article *Animals of the Tropical Rainforest*.

After reading the article, *Animals of the Tropical Rainforest*, write or type a sentence telling the main idea of the passage, or what it is mostly about.

Write or type at least three details from the passage to support the main idea.

### Activity #2

Reread the article *Animals of the Tropical Rainforest*. Answer the following questions about the article.

1. In the passage *Animals of the Tropical Rainforest*, the author describes

   A. how the Ice Age destroyed many old rainforests.
   B. the climates of different countries in the Southern Hemisphere.
   C. the conditions that make tropical rainforests ideal environments for many species.
   D. different species that live in temperate forests.

2. Tropical rainforests have optimal conditions for many animal species. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

   A. "Rainforest animals don't have to worry about freezing during the winter or finding shade in the summer."
   B. "The difference is that temperate climates have warm summers and cold winters, while tropical climates are warm all year long."
   C. "The two most common climates in the Southern Hemisphere, temperate and tropical, both have lots of precipitation."
   D. "The Northern and Southern Hemispheres are divided by a line called the equator."

3. Read the following sentences and use context clues to determine the meaning of *species*.

   "Where can you find more animal **species** than anywhere else in the world? It's not a zoo or the circus. It's a very special type of ecosystem called a rainforest, and most can be found in tropical climates in the Southern Hemisphere. Despite the biodiversity in the rainforests of the Southern Hemisphere, many **species** are quickly becoming extinct, as people cut down trees and destroy natural habitats."

   Write or type your answer below:

4. Reread the sentences in the above question to determine the meaning of biodiversity. Biodiversity is _______.

   **Answers**

   **Activity #1**
   - Main idea:
   - Details:

   **Activity #2**
   1. C
   2. A
   3. "species, biodiversity"
   4. _______.

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**Reading/Language Arts**

**Student’s Name** ____________________________         **Teacher** _______________________

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**ALL ACTIVITIES FINALIZED**

Somerset County Public Schools

*4th Grade Activities*

Week 10
A. having a range of organisms in an environment
B. having organisms that are similar in an environment
C. having very few species in an environment
D. having species that have adapted to different environments

5. What phrase best helped you determine the meaning of biodiversity in the above question?
   A. “...a very special type of ecosystem…”
   B. “...can be found in tropical climates…”
   C. “...more animal species than anywhere else…”
   D. “...species are quickly becoming extinct…”

**Activity #3**
Reread *Animals of the Tropical Rainforest*.

Write or type a paragraph to compare and contrast two types of species that were discussed throughout the article. If needed, use a Venn Diagram graphic organizer (pictured below) to organize your thoughts about the species. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
## Activity #1
Read the article [Producers and Consumers](#) and answer the attached questions at the end of the article.

## Activity #2
Read the article [Animals of the Tropical Rainforest](#) from Reading activities #1 and #2. Answer the following questions.

1. In which ecosystem can you find more animal species than anywhere else in the world?
   - A. grass plains  
   - B. desert  
   - C. urban city  
   - D. rainforest

2. Why do rainforests have some of the most diverse plant and animal life on earth?
   - A. because tropical explorers have introduced many new species to rainforests during their explorations
   - B. because they are some of the oldest ecosystems on earth, and have optimal conditions for many species
   - C. because many animals migrated to rainforests as humans and natural forces destroyed their habitats
   - D. because rainforests are the largest ecosystems on the planet

3. Why haven't scientists named all of the species that live in tropical rainforests?

4. Name two animals that have adapted to life in tropical rainforests, and explain how they have adapted to survive.

5. Explain the change occurring in rainforests which is causing many species to become extinct and explain why these species are not able to adapt to this change.
Choose two of the habitats from above. Compare and contrast the two habitats, telling at least two similarities and two differences. Be sure to include some animals in your response.
Activity #1
In each set of 4 words, 3 of them are connected in some way and 1 of them doesn’t belong. Use the Teackle Mansion vocabulary sheet to determine which word doesn’t belong. Identify the word that does not belong and then tell why the word doesn’t fit.

1. ______________ doesn’t belong because _____________________________________________
   - dutch oven
   - spider pan
   - niche
   - maize

2. ______________ doesn’t belong because _____________________________________________
   - miniature
   - beaufat
   - wardrobe
   - chamber pot

3. ______________ doesn’t belong because _____________________________________________
   - pulley
   - vaulted ceiling
   - quill pen
   - beehive oven

Activity #2
Use the Teackle Mansion vocabulary sheet to help you write or type a paragraph which compares and contrasts your home or life with the Teackles’. For example, the Teackles used flint and charcloth to start a fire in the fireplace for heat and cooking. What do you use to heat your house? What do you use to cook food?

Activity #3
Use what you have learned about the Teackle Mansion and life in the early 1800s to write or type a paragraph describing if you would trade places with a child living in the time of the Teackles. Why would you choose to travel to the past or stay in the present?

The teachers are very sad about not being able to take their students on a tour of the Teackle Mansion in Princess Anne this year. This is a historical gem right here in Somerset County!
You can visit the mansion virtually [here](#) or by scanning the QR code below. Thank you Ms. South, Mrs. Ridgeway, and Mrs. Limbeck for making this “field trip” possible!

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The whole “field trip” is pretty long, but you can learn more about each room in the mansion by moving the video to the following times:

- **Overview of the mansion**: 0:00 - 1:24
- **Hall or Foyer**: 1:25 - 3:12
- **Drawing Room**: 3:13 - 8:54
- **North Hyphen and Mr. Teackle’s Office**: 9:05 - 19:14
- **Bedroom, Bath, and Dressing Rooms**: 19:15 - 35:16
- **Kitchen**: 35:17 - 45:19
- **History at the Mansion**: 45:21 - 51:21
- **Teackle Summer Camp**: 51:22 - 52:42
Animals of the Tropical Rainforest
By ReadWorks

Where can you find more animal species than anywhere else in the world? It’s not a zoo or the circus. It’s a very special type of ecosystem called a rainforest, and most rainforests can be found in tropical climates in the Southern Hemisphere.

Why are rainforests only found in certain parts of the globe? Let’s start with geography. A “hemisphere” is a half of the earth, so the Northern Hemisphere is the northern half and the Southern Hemisphere is the southern half of the Earth. They are divided by a line called the equator. The Northern Hemisphere starts just above the equator and ends at the Arctic Circle. The Southern Hemisphere starts just below the equator and ends at the South Pole in Antarctica.

The two most common climates in the Southern Hemisphere, temperate and tropical, both have lots of precipitation. The difference is that temperate climates have warm summers and cold winters, while tropical climates are warm all year long.

Because there’s lots of rain and the temperature stays at about 75-85 degrees Fahrenheit year round, rainforests in tropical climates have optimal conditions for many animal species. Rainforest animals don’t have to worry about freezing during the winter or finding shade in the summer. Plus, because it rains almost every day, animals rarely have to search for water. This makes tropical rainforests a suitable home for many species.

In addition to their tropical climates, another reason why rainforests are home to so many different types of animals is because they are some of the oldest ecosystems on Earth. Scientists think that some rainforests have been around since dinosaurs roamed the earth at least 100 million years ago.

One of the rainforests in the world is the Amazon rainforest in Brazil. Jaguars, toucans, parrots, and tarantulas all call it home. Yet this is only a small sample of rainforest animals. Many other rare and often endangered animals can be found in rainforests, like the okapi. This beautiful creature has striped hindquarters and front legs like a zebra. Okapis also have tall perky ears, like a giraffe, and they mostly live in the Ituri rainforest of Central Africa. In fact, there are so many different types of animals in tropical rainforests that we haven’t been able to name all the species yet.
Rainforests are also home to some animals you might want to avoid, like flying snakes (although their name is actually a misnomer since they can only glide and not gain altitude) and spiders that eat birds. Other rainforest animals, like the coral snake and the poison arrow frog, produce a natural poison that protects them from harm. Get too close, and they could easily harm you with poison. Many of these species are endemic to tropical rainforests, meaning that rainforests are the only place they live on Earth.

Some species have had to adapt to their surroundings in the rainforest in order to survive. For example, toucans and parrots both have very large, strong beaks. These powerful beaks make it easy for them to crack open the tough shells of nuts that grow on many rainforest trees. Birds with small beaks, like robins and sparrows living in the Northern Hemisphere, probably would not be able to survive in the rainforest without being able to crack open hard nuts.

Another way animals adapt to life in the rainforest is by camouflaging themselves to hide from predators. An insect called the “walking stick” lives in the palm tree, and it blends in so well with it that it’s practically unnoticeable unless it moves. When some butterflies close their wings, they look identical to leaves, which masks them from predators.

Despite the biodiversity in the rainforests of the Southern Hemisphere, many species are quickly becoming extinct, as people cut down trees and destroy natural habitats. Other threats to species of the rainforest include illegally trading monkeys to sell them as pets and killing jaguars for their highly-valued skins. Pollution from mining has killed many types of fish as well.

Because of the unique tropical climate in rainforests of the Southern Hemisphere, the animals within these ecosystems most likely cannot survive elsewhere if their habitats are destroyed. It’s crucial to take care of our planet, especially the rainforests, so that these animals can continue to thrive.
Do you recognize the brown material in this picture? Some people call it dirt.

Dirt is what you are supposed to wipe off your shoes and wash off your hands, right? Dirt is what you are never supposed to get on your good shirt, right? To some people, dirt is just yucky and needs to be cleaned up.

Well, ecologists don’t mind getting dirty. Ecologists are scientists that study the relationships between living things and their environment. Ecologists know dirt is very important. In fact, ecologists don’t call it dirt at all. They call it soil. Without soil, life on land as we know it could not exist. Soil is at the heart of most ecosystems on land.

For example, in the forest ecosystem, every living thing can be sorted into one of three basic categories: producers, consumers, and decomposers.

Producers make their own food. Plants do this through the process of photosynthesis. Many producers also happen to produce, or make, things that animals eat. The blackberry plant is a tasty example. It makes its own food through photosynthesis. The berries contain the plant’s seeds. Wild animals such as birds, bears, and bugs, eat the berries. The animals eat the juicy berries, but they do not digest the tiny seeds.

Consumers eat other plants and animals. As you can probably guess, squirrels are acorn consumers. Unfortunately for squirrels, they are not at the top of the food chain.

This owl is a skilled predator. It is nocturnal, meaning it hunts at night. It consumes small rodents, including squirrels. With excellent hearing and eyesight, the owl will catch any squirrel or other rodent who leaves the safety of its nest at night.

A blackberry plant is a producer.
The owl is a skilled predator.

Earthworms are decomposers.

Decomposers are the third type of living thing in the forest ecosystem. Earthworms are decomposers. They feed on dead organic matter, such as leaves. The worms pull the leaves down into the ground. They shred the leaves into little pieces and then eat them.

Worms are pretty low on the food chain. Fish, birds, frogs, and turtles will all eat any worm unlucky enough to cross their paths. Some insects are pretty big. Some are so small you need a magnifying glass to see them. Some fly. Some crawl. Some insects are decomposers. Others are consumers and some are even predators. Most insects are pretty far down on the food chain.

Name: _________________________________ Date: _________________________

1. What three categories can every living thing in a forest ecosystem be sorted into?
______________________________________________________________________

2. What is a producer?
_____________________________________________________________________

3. How do consumers sometimes interact with producers? Support your answer with evidence from the text.
______________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

4. Describe what a decomposer like a worm does with dead organic matter. Support your description with details from the text.
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

5. What is the main idea of this text?
______________________________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Teackle Mansion Vocabulary</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>While touring the kitchen, we see <em>maize</em>, or ears of corn, drying to grind into cornmeal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>While touring the kitchen, we see a <em>dutch oven</em> for roasting meats or stew. Ashes are placed both underneath and on the lid to distribute the heat evenly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>While touring the kitchen, we see a <em>spider pan</em> which is a large open pan that has long legs to raise it above the heat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>While touring the entryway, we see a <em>niche</em>. This is a part of the wall that sets back. Artwork might be placed inside.</td>
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<tr>
<td>While touring the bedroom, we see a <em>miniature</em> which is used to burn incense. Incense freshen the air and makes the indoors smell better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While touring the office/hyphen, we see a <em>beaufat</em> which is used to hold books of laws from King George..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While touring the bedroom, we see the <em>wardrobe</em> Mrs. Teackle used to hold her clothes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>While touring the bedroom, we see a <em>chamber pot</em> under the bed. This is used to go to the bathroom in the middle of the night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While touring the office/hyphen, we see a <em>pulley</em> on the ceiling. This is used to raise and lower the lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While touring the office/hyphen, we see a <em>vaulted ceiling</em>, which is higher than a normal ceiling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While touring the office/hyphen, we see the <em>quill pen</em> Mr. Teackle used to keep track of his business records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While touring the kitchen, we see a <em>beehive oven</em>. The oven has a small opening and is larger on the inside. It is used to bake food like bread,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>#2</td>
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<tr>
<td>while touring the mansion, we see a <strong>spinning wheel</strong>, which is used to turn wool into yarn. While touring the kitchen, we see the <strong>hearth</strong>. This is the area around the fireplace where most of the cooking was done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while touring the bedroom, we see Mr. and Mrs. Teackle’s dressing rooms. These small rooms are where the Teackles dressed and spent time playing cards, writing letters, or sewing. While touring the bedroom, we see the Teackle’s indoor bathroom. There is a removable tile in the floor to dump bath water.</td>
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