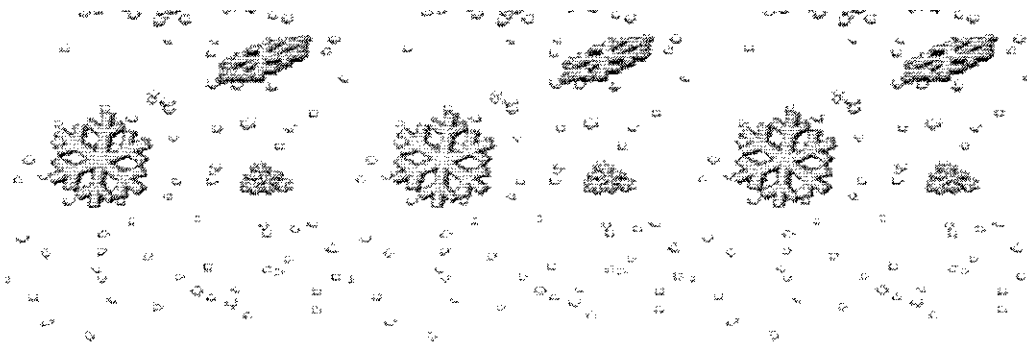




4th Grade Math Blizzard Bags

Directions: Please complete problems on notebook paper or print a copy. Either way, please show your work for each problem, and bring completed work to school.

Blizzard Bag Day 1-Complete Practice Test problems 1-11.



Name _____

Date _____ ID# _____

Practice Test

1. Draw lines to match the fraction with the decimal.

0.04 $\frac{6}{10}$

0.4 $\frac{6}{100}$

0.6 $\frac{4}{10}$

0.06 $\frac{4}{100}$

2. Many numbers can be made with the digits 9, 0, and 3. In which of the following numbers is the digit 9 in a place that is 10 times the place of the digit 3?

A 3,900

B 9,030

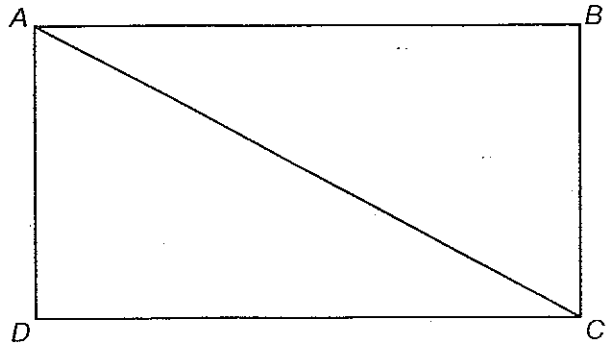
C 930

D 903

3. The table shows three bills that the Brock family paid in March. Find the total of the three bills.

Hockey gear	\$862
Car repair	\$1,055
New carpeting	\$3,293

7. Rectangle $ABCD$ is shown below, along with the diagonal \overline{AC} . Use the rectangle to answer the following questions.



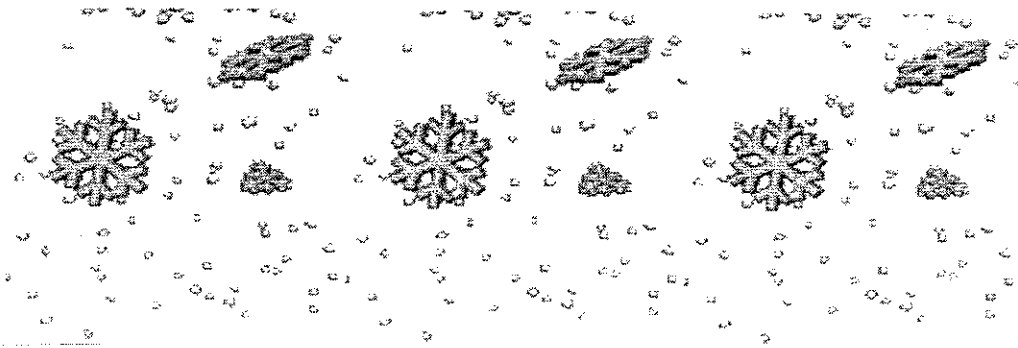
- a. Which two line segments are perpendicular to each other?

- A \overline{AC} and \overline{AB}
- B \overline{AB} and \overline{DC}
- C \overline{AD} and \overline{AC}
- D \overline{AD} and \overline{DC}

- b. How many right angles does rectangle $ABCD$ have?

- A 0
- B 1
- C 2
- D 4

8. A marble factory produces 3,250 marbles a day. The marbles are gathered in groups of 8 and placed in a bag. How many bags of marbles does the factory produce each day? Explain how you found your answer.



4th Grade **Science** Blizzard Bags

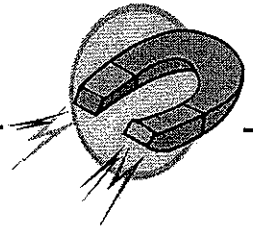
Directions: Please complete problems on notebook paper or print a copy. Either way, please show your work for each problem, and bring completed work to school.

Blizzard Bag Day 1-Complete Magnetic Questions 1-4.



Name: _____

Magnetism Questions



1. List six things in your home or classroom that are made of metal that are not magnetic.

2. Describe some things in nature that are magnetic.

3. When a magnetic compass points north, is it pointing to the true North Pole of the Earth? Explain.

4. Describe how you would build an electromagnet.

Reading Comprehension Tests

Test C

Name: _____

Directions: Read the passage called "Voyage to Space." Then answer questions 1–10.

Voyage to Space

Tuesday, April 17, 2012 is a special day in the history of the space program. On this day, the space shuttle *Discovery* was retired. The shuttle made its final flight from Florida to Virginia. You can see it at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum. The space shuttle is a part of history.

The shuttle is part of a long line of achievements that helped launch man into space. But before we could go back and forth to a space station, we had to find out how to fly faster than the speed of sound.

Faster than Sound

To launch a rocket into space, we had to find out how to move faster than we ever had. A rocket would have to go fast enough to escape Earth's gravity. The force of gravity pulls things down toward Earth. If you drop a pen from your hand you can see this force at work. The goal of a rocket is not to fall, but to fly out away from Earth as fast as it can.



In 1947, an air force pilot named Chuck Yeager flew the Bell X-1 plane. This plane had supersonic, rocket-powered engines. **Supersonic** means that the engines could make the plane fly faster than the speed of sound. The Bell X-1 could travel over 768 miles per hour. It could cover over one mile in 5.4 seconds.

This was a great success. But there was a problem. Engineers found out that when an aircraft travels this fast it could get very hot. This is due to the force of friction. If the temperature in the aircraft gets too high, the craft can catch fire. The trick was to make fast rockets that would not catch fire.

The Space Race

The United States was not the only country trying to launch a man into space. The Soviet Union also worked on the problem. In the 1950s and 1960s, the United States and the Soviet Union were enemies. They competed to see which country would be the first to launch a man into space. This era is called the Space Race.

In 1957, the Soviet Union launched an unmanned satellite into space. It was called the *Sputnik 1*. It orbited Earth for over a year. This made people in the United States scared. They thought that the Soviet Union might try to attack the United States from the satellite orbiting the planet.

It didn't take long before the United States launched its first satellite. It was called *Explorer 1*, launched in 1958. Now the Space Race was really on.

Reading Comprehension TESTS

Test C

Name: _____

Voyage to Space (cont.)**First Man in Space**

Both countries had satellites in space. But the Soviet Union would beat the Americans in the space race again. In April of 1961, they launched the first man into space. His name was Yuri Gagarin. He orbited Earth one time.

One month later, the United States launched the *Freedom 7* into space. It was piloted by astronaut Alan Shepard. It cleared Earth's atmosphere, but did not make an orbit of Earth. It was still a great success for the United States. On February 20, 1962, John Glenn became the first American to orbit Earth. His spacecraft was called the *Friendship 7*. John Glenn became a hero.

Race to the Moon

Now the goal was to be the first country to land a man on the moon. To do that, scientists had to learn how to land in space capsules on the moon's surface and then take off again. They had to design space suits that would let astronauts work where there was no gravity or oxygen.

Both countries did many experiments. They orbited capsules around the moon. They taught astronauts how to walk in space.

Finally, in July of 1969, the United States' *Apollo 11* landed men on the moon. Neil Armstrong stepped out onto the surface of the moon first. When he did he said, "That's one small step for (a) man, one giant leap for mankind." The moon landing is one of the country's greatest moments.

**The Price of Glory**

We have learned much from our trips to space, but it has come at a cost. Space travel can be dangerous. You have to be brave to do this kind of work. Americans and Soviets have put themselves at risk. Some have lost their lives. Two of the worst space disasters happened on shuttles. In January of 1986, the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded 73 seconds after lift-off. Seven people were killed.

In February of 2003, the space shuttle *Columbia* broke apart as it reentered Earth's atmosphere. Seven astronauts lost their lives.

The Road Ahead

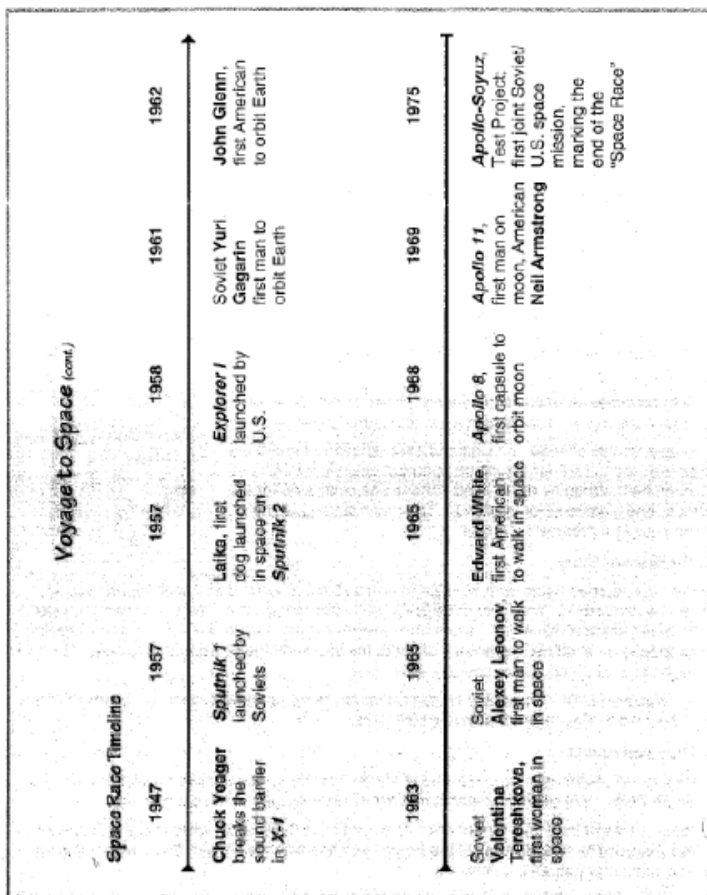
People will always want to travel and study the unknown. We explore the North and South Poles. We climb the highest mountains and plunge into the deep ocean.

Soon we might land on other planets. It is exciting to think about where people may go. But it is good to remember all of the brave explorers who have given their lives so that we may learn more about our universe.

Reading Comprehension Tests

Test C

Name: _____



Reading Comprehension Tests

Test C

Name: _____

Voyage to Space (cont.)

Questions 1–10: Select the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Nations compete to accomplish their goals.
 - B. Space travel is dangerous.
 - C. Many achievements helped to launch man into space.
 - D. The Space Race was a waste of time.
2. What natural force did breaking the sound barrier help man to overcome?
 - A. friction
 - B. gravity
 - C. velocity
 - D. fear
3. What does "supersonic" mean?
 - A. faster than the speed of sound
 - B. faster than the speed of light
 - C. faster than a speeding bullet
 - D. faster than the Soviet Union
4. How are *Sputnik 1* and *Explorer 1* the same?
 - A. They were both made by Americans.
 - B. They were both made by the Soviets.
 - C. They both failed.
 - D. They were the first unmanned capsules to orbit Earth.
5. What did *Friendship 7* achieve that *Freedom 7* did not?
 - A. *Friendship 7* orbited Earth, *Freedom 7* did not.
 - B. *Freedom 7* orbited Earth, *Friendship 7* did not.
 - C. *Friendship 7* landed on the moon, *Freedom 7* only orbited the moon.
 - D. *Freedom 7* could travel at the speed of sound, *Friendship 7* could not.

Reading Comprehension Tests

Test C

Name: _____

Voyage to Space (cont.)

6. In what year did man first land on the moon?
 - A. 1969
 - B. 1957
 - C. 1975
 - D. 1970
7. Who or what was Laika?
 - A. the first woman in space
 - B. a Soviet astronaut
 - C. the name of a supersonic rocket
 - D. a dog
8. According to the passage, who was the second person to walk on the moon?
 - A. Alan Shepard
 - B. Yuri Gagarin
 - C. Alexey Leonov
 - D. The passage doesn't say.
9. What are the *Discovery*, the *Challenger*, and the *Columbia*?
 - A. rockets
 - B. space shuttles
 - C. nicknames of astronauts
 - D. airplanes
10. Which of the following is an opinion?
 - A. Two space disasters happened on shuttles.
 - B. John Glenn became a hero.
 - C. Soon we might land on other planets.
 - D. The space shuttle is part of history.



What is this graph showing? _____

Describe what is happening between 1870 to 1930: _____

Which statement can be supported by the information in this graph?

- A) In the 1900s, children were used more in factories than ever before
- B) Between 1870 and 1930, more children aged 10 and younger were used in factory work
- C) Less children aged 10-15 were being used in the labor force
- D) Less children were used in factory work because they could not lift heavy equipment

Grade 4 Blizzard Bag Day 1

Objective: On paper, draw 10 symbols (pictures) that describe you using any art supplies you have. When you are finished, write a paragraph describing your picture.

Materials: Any available supplies.

Standard: Creative Expression and Communication

Benchmark: Students create artworks that demonstrate understanding of materials, processes, tools, media, techniques and available technology. They understand how to use art elements, principles and images to communicate their ideas in a variety of visual forms.

Indicator: 2. Explore different approaches to creating art