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Common Core State Standards

The lessons and activities included in *Daily Warm-Ups: Science, Grade 4* meet the following Common Core State Standards. (©Copyright 2010. National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and Council of Chief State School Officers. All rights reserved.) For more information about the Common Core State Standards, go to *http://www.corestandards.org/* or visit *http://www.teachercreated.com/standards/*.

Reading: Informational Text	
Key Ideas and Details	**Units**
Standard 1: RI.4.1. Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10–13, 15–22, 25
Standard 2: RI.4.2. Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.	3–8, 12, 13, 14, 16–20, 22, 25, 26
Standard 3: RI.4.3. Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.	2, 3, 5–8, 11–20, 22, 25
Craft and Structure	**Units**
Standard 4: RI.4.4. Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area.	All
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	**Units**
Standard 7: RI.4.7. Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.	1–10, 12–14, 18–21, 23, 24, 26–28
Standard 9: RI.4.9. Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.	2–8, 13–20, 22, 25, 26
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	**Units**
Standard 10: RI.4.10. By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	All

Reading: Foundational Skills	
Phonics and Word Recognition	**Units**
Standard 3: RF.4.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word-analysis skills in decoding words.	All
Fluency	**Units**
Standard 4: RF.4.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	All
Writing	
Text Types and Purposes	**Units**
Standard 1: W.4.1. Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.	2, 5, 7, 8, 10–12, 18–22, 25, 27, 28
Standard 2: W.4.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.	2, 3, 5, 7–12, 14–18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28
Production and Distribution of Writing	**Units**
Standard 4: W.4.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	All
Research to Build and Present Knowledge	**Units**
Standard 9: W.4.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	All

Name: _____

Directions: Use the names in the Word Bank to complete the missing blanks in the boxes below.

Word Bank

rabbit	eel	carrot	moss	pigeon
fern	grass	orchid	sponge	whale
kangaroo	oak	cactus	eagle	opossum
spider	elm	conifer	elephant	earthworm

Plants

F _____ _____ N

M _____ _____ S

C _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ R

G _____ _____ _____ S

C _____ _____ _____ _____ S

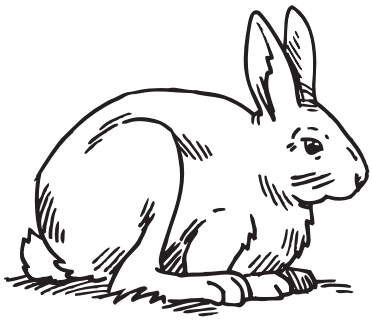
O _____ _____

E _____ M

O _____ _____ _____ _____ D

C _____ _____ _____ _____ T

Animals



S _____ _____ _____ _____ E

S _____ _____ _____ _____ R

E _____ _____

E _____ _____ _____ E

E _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ T

P _____ _____ _____ _____ N

W _____ _____ _____ _____

E _____ _____ _____ _____ W _____ _____ _____

O _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ M

K _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ O _____

R _____ _____ _____ _____ T

Ocean Mammal Math

Name: _____

Directions: Use your math skills to solve these problems. Write your answers in the ovals.

1. An adult, fully-grown blue whale is 100 feet long. A newborn blue whale is about 25 feet long. How many times longer is the adult whale?

2. A newborn baby blue whale weighs about 2 tons. A fully-grown adult weighs 150 tons. How many times heavier is the adult?

3. The baby blue whale nurses 40 times each day and drinks more than 120 gallons of milk for the day. About how many gallons does the baby drink each time it nurses?

4. Fifty people could stand on the blue whale's tongue. If the average person standing on the tongue weighed 150 pounds, how much would be the total weight of 50 people standing on the whale's tongue?

5. The blue-whale baby calf gains about 10 pounds in weight every hour the first week. How many pounds will it gain in one day?

How many pounds will it gain in a week?

6. The sperm whale can weigh 40 tons. The blue whale can weigh 150 tons. How much heavier is the blue whale?

Charting Energy Sources

Warm-Up 87

Name: _____

Directions: Study the chart below with the listed energy sources. Answer the questions below.

Energy Sources

Fossil Fuels	Sun	Natural Forces on Earth
coal	sunlight	wind
oil	solar energy	gravity
natural gas		water
		wood

Questions

1. Which of the energy sources shown above are used to make electricity?

_____

_____

2. How is water used to create energy as electricity? Why are waterfalls so important? Why are oceans, rivers, and other sources of moving water so important?

_____

_____

3. How is wind used to create electric power?

_____

_____

4. Why is gravity important in making electricity using water power?

_____

_____

5. What is done to any fossil fuel to make electricity? Can the fossil fuel be used more than once to create electricity?

_____

_____

What Is Geology?

Name: _____

What is geology, and why is it important? Geology is the study of Earth. This science particularly concerns the study of the rocks and minerals that make up the crust of the planet we live on. Rocks are pieces of Earth that are made of up two or more minerals. Rocks were formed over long periods of time by the action of the constantly changing Earth. The inner core of the Earth is liquid rock, called magma. This liquid rock cools when it reaches the surface through volcanic action.

Geologists study rocks and minerals and how they are formed. Geology is important because there are many varieties of rocks and many combinations of minerals on Earth. However, there are just three basic types of rock. These are called igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.

Igneous rocks are formed by magma or lava when it cools. Pumice and obsidian are two examples of igneous rock formed from cooling lava. Sedimentary rocks are formed over long ages. Tiny bits of sediment, such as dirt or bits of sand, are washed into an ocean. This sediment settles to the bottom of the ocean. There the weight of water gradually presses it into rock. Sandstone and limestone are sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rock is created from sedimentary or igneous rock. These rocks are turned by pressure and heat into harder types of rock. Slate, granite, and marble are metamorphic rocks.

Rocks are made of different minerals. There are more than 2,000 minerals on Earth. However, there are only about 25 to 30 common minerals. Most rocks are made up of two or more of these minerals. These may be minerals such as iron, copper, aluminum, silver, tin, or gold. Hematite is a mineral that is processed into iron. Bauxite is a rock that can have three different aluminum mineral ores in it. Gold is a mineral that can be separated from less valuable minerals in a rock. Geology is the science in which you study the ground you walk on and everything underneath.

What Did You Learn ?

1. What do geologists study?
Ⓐ rivers Ⓑ rocks and minerals Ⓒ weather Ⓓ the mind

2. Which of these is a sedimentary rock?
Ⓐ gneiss Ⓑ aluminum Ⓒ pumice Ⓓ sandstone

3. Which of these is a mineral?
Ⓐ sand Ⓑ aluminum Ⓒ gneiss Ⓓ slate

4. Which of the following is a metamorphic rock?
Ⓐ sandstone Ⓑ obsidian Ⓒ gold Ⓓ marble

What Am I ?

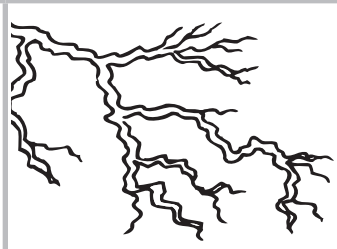
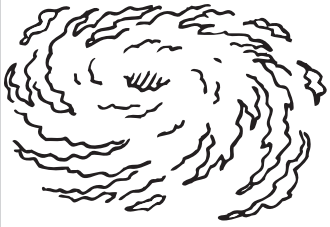
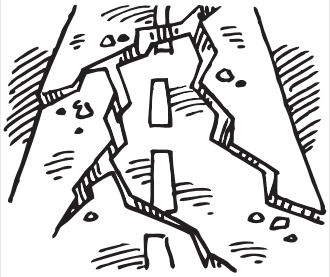
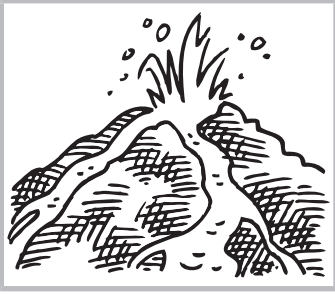
I am the science that studies rocks and how they are formed.

G _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unscrambling Earth Events

Name: _____

Directions: Unscramble these Earth events.

Hurricane	Lightning	Cyclone	Tornado
			
Earthquake	**Volcano**	**Thunderstorm**	**Blizzard**
			

1. _____ rrihunace
2. _____ zdbazlri
3. _____ mortserdunth
4. _____ gninghtil
5. _____ odantro
6. _____ quaekthera
7. _____ onaclov
8. _____ nyccleo

A. Which of the events listed above occur in or near your home, city, or state?

_____

_____

B. Have you personally lived through any of these Earth events? Describe the experience.

_____

_____

C. Which of these events do you think is the most dangerous and scary? Explain your answer.

_____

_____