



Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Common Core State Standards	5
Life Science	
Unit 1: Kingdoms	7
Classifying Living Things — Living Kingdoms — Kingdom Math — Sorting Kingdoms — Word Study	
Unit 2: Brine Shrimp	12
What Are Brine Shrimp? — Facts to Know About Brine Shrimp — Brine Shrimp Life Cycle — Food Webs and Brine Shrimp — What Do You Want to Know About Brine Shrimp? — Word Study	
Unit 3: Mealworms	18
What Are Mealworms? — Mealworm Facts to Know — Mealworm Features and Sketches — Mealworm Math — Word Study	
Unit 4: Isopods	23
Getting Acquainted with Isopods — Recognizing Isopods — “Roly-Poly” Math — Comparing Isopods and Insects — Word Study	
Unit 5: Mollusks	28
What Are Mollusks? — Classifying Shells — Grouping Shells — Mollusk Math — Mollusk Information — Word Study	
Unit 6: Amphibians	34
What Are Amphibians? — Studying Frogs and Toads — Amphibian Math Facts — Amphibians Size Graph — Identifying Amphibians — Word Study	
Unit 7: Ocean Mammals	40
Meet the Ocean Mammals — Learning About Ocean Mammals — Identifying Ocean Mammals — Ocean Mammal Math — More Fascinating Facts About Ocean Mammals — Word Study	
Unit 8: Senses	46
Human and Animal Senses — Unusual Animal Senses — Learning About Animal Sensors — Thinking About Animal Sensors — Word Study	
Unit 9: Freshwater Ecosystems	51
What Are Freshwater Ecosystems? — Freshwater Lakes — Identifying Freshwater Ecosystems — Comparing Freshwater Environments — Word Study	
Unit 10: Terrestrial Environments	56
What Are Terrestrial Environments? — Matching Ecosystems and Environments — Ecosystems and Their Residents — Eco Math — Word Study	
Unit 11: Pollution	61
How Does Water Pollution Occur? — What Causes Water Pollution? — The Truth About Pollution — Pollution Math — Thinking About Pollution — Pollution Problems — Pollution Checklist — Word Study	
Physical Science	
Unit 12: Inventions	69
The Birth of Email — Communication Inventions — Matching Inventions and Uses — Ancient Peoples and Inventions Timeline — Invention Math — Inventions Definitions — Grouping Inventions — Word Study	
Unit 13: Magnetism	77
What Is Magnetism? — Using Magnets — Working with Magnets — Magnetic Attraction — Word Study	
Unit 14: Electricity	82
What Is Electricity? — Electricity Facts to Know — Complete Circuits — Making Complete Circuits — Electricity: True or False? — Conductors of Electricity — Word Study	

Table of Contents *(cont.)*



Unit 15: Energy	89
What Is Energy? — Potential and Kinetic Energy — Types of Energy — Sources of Energy — Charting Energy Sources — Word Study	
Unit 16: Chemical Compounds	95
What Are Chemical Compounds? — Chemical Reactions — Elements and Compounds — Matching Compounds and Formulas — Word Study	
Unit 17: Water	100
Water: Life-Giving Substance — The Three States of Water — Water Math — Word Study	
Unit 18: Light	104
What Is Light? — Understanding Light — Working with Wavelengths — Understanding Electromagnetic Radiation — Word Study	
Earth & Space Science	
Unit 19: Geology	109
What Is Geology? — Testing for Hardness with the Mohs Scale — Learning About Geology — Categories of Rocks — Scrambled Minerals — Useful Rocks and Minerals — Word Study	
Unit 20: Earth's Special Features	116
Earth's Special Features — Our Amazing Earth — Special Features Math — Special Geography — Unusual Places — Word Study	
Unit 21: A Dangerous Planet	122
You Live On a Dangerous Planet! — Matching World Dangers — Earth's Natural Disasters — Unscrambling Earth Events — Natural Disaster Math — Word Study	
Unit 22: Antarctica	128
Antarctica: The Coldest Continent — Antarctica Fast Facts — Antarctic Math — The Coldest Place On Earth — Antarctica Crossword Puzzle — Word Study	
Unit 23: Clouds	134
What Are Clouds? — Types of Clouds — Cloud Math — Name That Cloud — Word Study	
Unit 24: Ocean Zones	139
What Are Ocean Zones? — Animals of the Ocean Zones — Creatures of the Twilight Zone — Ocean Depths Math — Word Study	
Unit 25: Saving the Environment	144
How Can You Save the Environment? — Environmental Math — Dos and Don'ts for Saving the Environment — Do Something! — Reduce, Reuse, Recycle — Word Study	
Unit 26: The Sun and Stars	150
Our Sun — Fun Sun Facts — Sun Math — Stars: Red Giants and Supernovas — Types of Stars — Star Math — Word Study	
Unit 27: Constellations	157
What Are Constellations? — Constellation Names: English and Latin — Thinking About Constellations — Recognizing Constellations — Word Study	
Unit 28: Ice Ages	162
What Are Ice Ages? — Meet the Ice-Age Mammals — Prehistoric Mammals — Understanding Ice-Age Terms — Word Study	
Answer Key	167

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



Warm-Up 4

Sorting Kingdoms

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

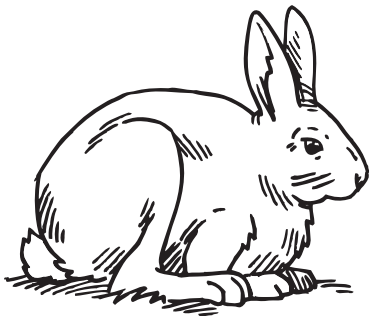
O _____

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



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?



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

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

- 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?

- How is wind used to create electric power?

- Why is gravity important in making electricity using water power?

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



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?
(A) rivers (B) rocks and minerals (C) weather (D) the mind
2. Which of these is a sedimentary rock?
(A) gneiss (B) aluminum (C) pumice (D) sandstone
3. Which of these is a mineral?
(A) sand (B) aluminum (C) gneiss (D) slate
4. Which of the following is a metamorphic rock?
(A) sandstone (B) obsidian (C) gold (D) marble

What Am I ?

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


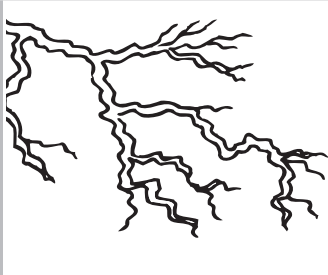
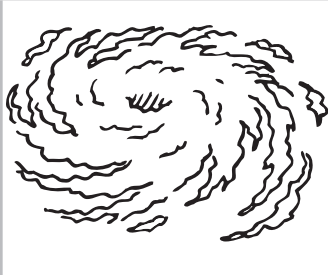

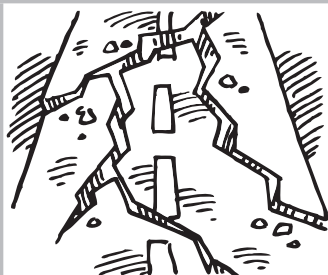
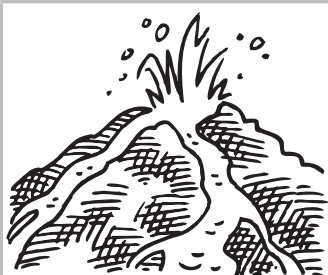


G _____

Unscrambling Earth Events



Name: _____

Directions: Unscramble these Earth events.

Hurricane 	Lightning 	Cyclone 	Tornado 
Earthquake 	Volcano 	Thunderstorm 	Blizzard 

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