

# Fourth Grade Blizzard Bag Day 1



FOURTH GRADE

BLIZZARD BAG

DIRECTIONS

Day 1

1. Read A Tasty Time and answer questions.
2. Using what you learned by reading A Tasty Time, complete the "Write Now" assignment on the blank paper provided.
3. Complete the "Synonyms" worksheet.
4. Complete the two math worksheets.
5. Complete the "Earthquakes" and "Understanding Longitude" worksheets.

# A Tasty Time

by Barbara M. Linde

Where can you take a bite out of a giant chocolate dinosaur? Where can you munch on a **huge** peanut butter sandwich? Where can you eat buckets of ice cream? Where? At a food festival, that's where!

All kinds of communities hold food festivals. They often celebrate foods made from local crops. People come from all over to eat the good food. They also enter cooking contests.

## Set Your Purpose

Do you like to try new foods?  
Read this article to find out  
about some places where  
trying new foods is the  
thing to do.



Do you like chocolate? Folks in Burlington, Wisconsin, do. That is why they hold a chocolate festival every May. People make giant chocolate **castles** and dinosaurs. On the last day of the festival, they get big hammers. They break the chocolate. Then everybody can eat it. If you don't want to eat a lot, you can enjoy the parade. Or you can visit the petting zoo or watch the clowns.

Have you had enough chocolate? Then visit the home of the world's largest peanut butter sandwich. It was made at the Georgia Peanut Festival in Georgia. It was almost 13 feet long and 13 feet wide! You can watch the parade while you eat. Before you leave, you can also buy a book

## Think About It

Why would communities want to celebrate foods made in their area?

of peanut **recipes**. They are written by kids just like you.

If you want a cool treat, go to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Every July they hold an ice cream festival. There is even a contest for kids. Kids **stack** as much ice cream onto their cones as they can. The one with the most **scoops** wins free ice cream for a whole year!

Are you hungry yet? Find a food festival near you. Just follow your nose to all those yummy smells!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Check Your Understanding

Fill in the letter with the best answer for each question.

- Most people go to food festivals to
  - try new foods.
  - tease the cooks.
  - draw pictures.
  - buy clothes.
- The chocolate festival and the peanut festival both have
  - clowns.
  - animals.
  - parades.
  - contests.
- Only the peanut festival has a
  - circus.
  - cooking contest.
  - recipe book written by kids.
  - giant dinosaur and a castle.
- The winner of the ice cream scoop contest gets
  - a ribbon.
  - a trophy.
  - ice cream cones for his or her friends.
  - free ice cream for a whole year.
- Each of the festivals is
  - expensive.
  - open to the public.
  - in July.
  - in Pennsylvania.

## Vocabulary

Find each vocabulary word in the selection. The words and sentences around it will help you figure out its meaning.

Fill in the letter with the best definition of the underlined word.

- Where can you find a huge sandwich?
  - very hard
  - very cold
  - very large
  - very sticky
- The giant castles and dinosaurs were made of chocolate.
  - small wagons with two wheels
  - animals that live in the jungle
  - sweet-smelling flowers
  - very large buildings
- Every year, they sell a book of peanut recipes.
  - stories and jokes
  - paper dolls
  - instructions for making food
  - places that have festivals
- We had to stack scoops of ice cream to win.
  - pile-up
  - cook
  - put in a row
  - wrap in paper
- The boy or girl with the most scoops wins.
  - chunks of chocolate
  - a big, deep spoonful of food
  - food eaten with a fork
  - bits of broken ice cream cone

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Word Work

The letters **oo** can stand for the sound you hear in *book*. They can also stand for the sound you hear in *boots*.

**book boots**

Read each word in dark print. Fill in the letter of the word that has the same vowel sound.

## 1. cook

- (A) book (B) boots

## 2. food

- (A) book (B) boots

## 3. scoops

- (A) book (B) boots

## 4. wood

- (A) book (B) boots

## 5. foot

- (A) book (B) boots

Fill in the letter of the word that has the same sound as the underlined word.

## 6. The peanut ice cream tastes good.

- (A) cook (C) stool  
(B) moon (D) broom

## 7. Did you pet the goose at the chocolate festival?

- (A) book (C) tooth  
(B) hoof (D) took

## 8. I stood on a bench to see the peanut festival parade.

- (A) broom (C) goof  
(B) foot (D) pool

## 9. How many scoops of ice cream did you stack?

- (A) brook (C) shook  
(B) hood (D) boots

## 10. What recipe did you cook for the contest?

- (A) soon (C) tooth  
(B) noon (D) look

# Write Now

 (on blank paper provided.)

In "A Tasty Time," you learned about food festivals and the fun things people can do at them. Think about how you might advertise or tell people about an upcoming festival.

- Plan to make a flyer, or ad, for a food festival. What food would you like to celebrate? What activities would you like to have at the festival? When and where would you hold the festival? Use a word web like the one shown to help you organize your ideas.
- Create a flyer for a food festival. Make sure to tell people the name of the festival and when and where it will be held. Describe some of the activities. Illustrate your flyer.





**Lesson 3.1** Synonyms

Circle the word from the pair in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence below.

1. Another word for *donate* is (take, give).
2. To trade is the same as to (win, exchange).
3. A person who is happy is a person who is (worried, glad).
4. The words *sour* and (sweet, tart) mean the same thing.
5. A synonym for *sloppy* is (messy, sleepy).
6. Another word for *wreck* is (build, destroy).

Read each set of words below. On the line, write the letter of the word that is a synonym for the word in bold.

- |                           |            |            |            |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. _____ <b>tasty</b>     | a. yummy   | b. rotten  | c. spicy   |
| 2. _____ <b>beautiful</b> | a. ugly    | b. pretty  | c. strange |
| 3. _____ <b>yank</b>      | a. move    | b. slide   | c. pull    |
| 4. _____ <b>thin</b>      | a. heavy   | b. slender | c. strong  |
| 5. _____ <b>freedom</b>   | a. liberty | b. belief  | c. taste   |
| 6. _____ <b>throw</b>     | a. catch   | b. keep    | c. toss    |
| 7. _____ <b>usual</b>     | a. weird   | b. common  | c. old     |

## Phonics Connection

1. Which three words in exercise 2 begin with a three-letter blend?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. On the lines, list the two words in exercise 2 that have the hard **c** sound.

\_\_\_\_\_





### Addition within 1,000

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the sum of each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 548 \\ + \quad 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 513 \\ + \quad 398 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 275 \\ + \quad 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 990 \\ + \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 556 \\ + \quad 415 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 874 \\ + \quad 118 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 697 \\ + \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 652 \\ + \quad 113 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



### 3 Digit Minus 3 Digit

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Use subtraction to solve the following problems.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 642 \\ - \quad 391 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 606 \\ - \quad 302 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 617 \\ - \quad 275 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 488 \\ - \quad 328 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 670 \\ - \quad 146 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 145 \\ - \quad 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 736 \\ - \quad 658 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 275 \\ - \quad 212 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



## Multiplication (Vertical)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Solve each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 20 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 58 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 71 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 61 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 76 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 91 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 78 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 76 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



## Division with Remainders

Use division to solve each problem.

$$1) \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 89} \end{array}$$

$$2) \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 99} \end{array}$$

$$3) \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 55} \end{array}$$

$$4) \quad \begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 88} \end{array}$$

$$5) \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 69} \end{array}$$

$$6) \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 77} \end{array}$$

$$7) \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 91} \end{array}$$

$$8) \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 19} \end{array}$$

## Earthquakes

The inner layers of the earth are very hot. The heat causes pressure, pushing against the earth's crust. Cracks in the crust are called faults. Pressure from inside the earth can cause the crust along a fault to shift, or move. When the crust moves, it causes vibrations (a quick movement forward and backward) that shake the surface of the earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes. There are many earthquakes every day, but they are mild and we do not feel them. Sometimes earthquakes are very strong, shaking the earth so hard they can make buildings fall apart. Scientists measure earthquakes with a special machine called a seismograph. The seismograph shows us how big the vibrations are. Scientists rate the movement on a scale from one to ten. "One" means the earthquake is mild. The stronger the earthquake, the higher the number. Keeping records of earthquakes helps scientists understand more about them.

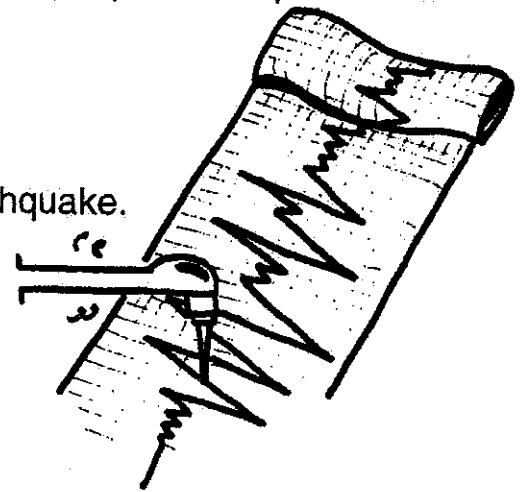
1. **What is the main idea of this story?**

- a. Inside the earth is very hot.
- b. Movement of the earth's crust is called an earthquake.
- c. A seismograph measures earthquakes.

2. **Another word for a crack in the earth's crust is:**

- a. seismograph
- b. pressure
- c. fault

3. **What causes earthquakes?**



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4. **What is a vibration?**

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5. **How do scientists measure and learn more about earthquakes?**

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6. **What do you know about an earthquake that is rated "one"?**

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**THINK AHEAD:** What do you think would happen in your city or town if a earthquake rated nine shook the earth?

# Understanding Longitude

Lines of **longitude** are imaginary lines that run north to south on maps and globes. These lines are also called **meridians**. They measure the distance east and west of the **prime** meridian, which is at  $0^\circ$ . Lines east of the prime meridian are labeled "E." Those west of the prime meridian are labeled "W." Look at the map to answer the questions.

1. Find the prime meridian on the map below and highlight it.
2. Shade the portion of South America that lies west of  $45^\circ\text{W}$ .
3. Circle the city that is located at  $15^\circ\text{E}$ .
4. Put a box around the city that is located on the prime meridian. What is the name of the city?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Draw a line of longitude at  $10^\circ\text{W}$ .
6. Which three continents does the prime meridian pass through? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The meridian of  $45^\circ\text{E}$  passes through four continents. What are they?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

