Grade Four Mid-Term Study Guide

Reading Comprehension

Text Features

A text feature is something that you find in a book that helps the reader to understand everything that they are reading. We find text features in nonfiction text.

Title: is found on the cover of the book
Table of Contents: gives headings and page numbers
Heading: tells the reading what they will read about in a section

Bold Text: the most important words are written in dark letters

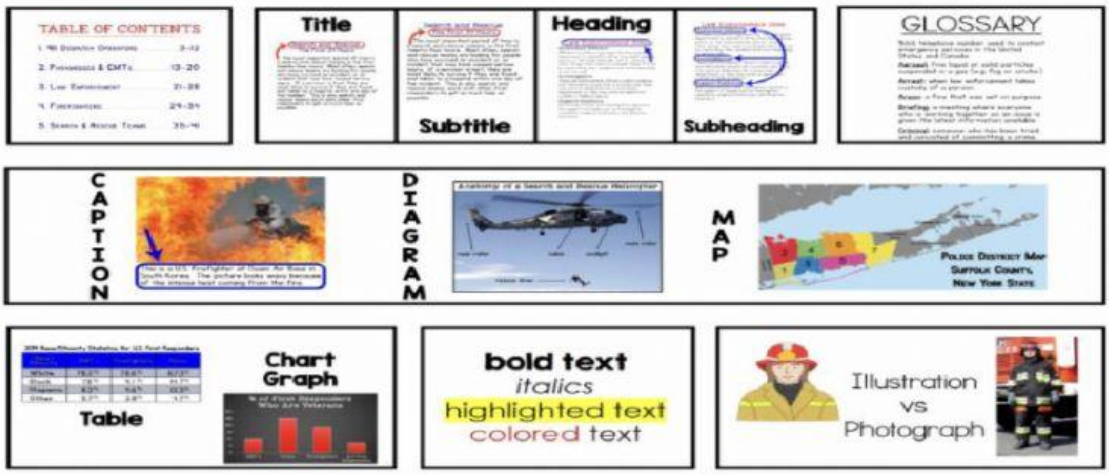
Italics: slanted letters used to emphasize certain words
Pictures: by cameras are photographs or drawn are illustrations

Diagrams: are pictures with labels on them

Captions: word under a picture that tells you all about it

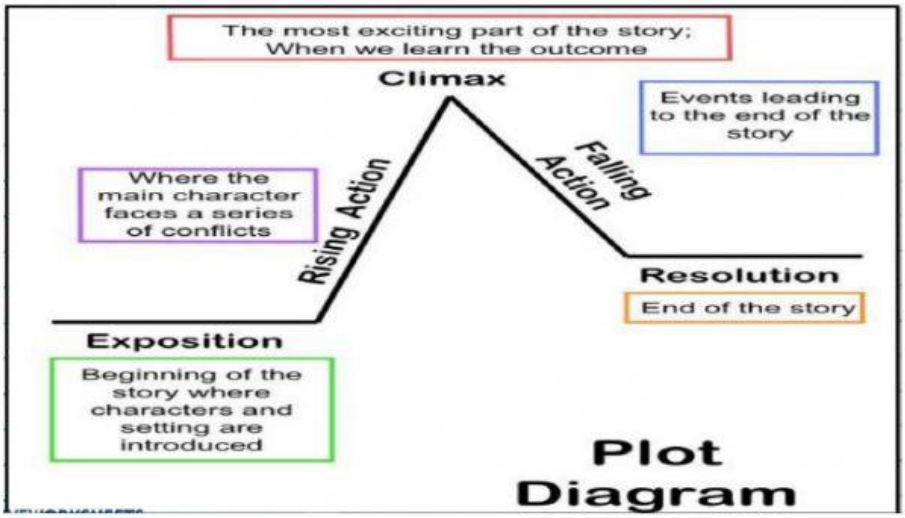
Glossary: gives the meaning of words you may not know in the text

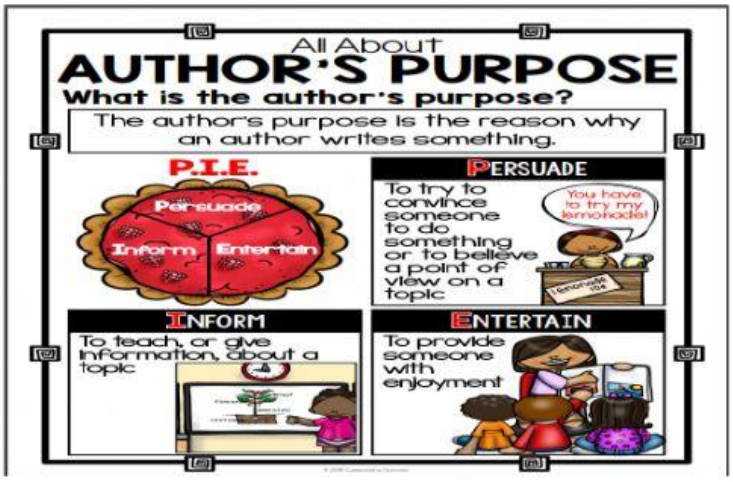
Index: list of keywords and page numbers found at back of book



Story Elements

A story has five components. They are: the characters, the setting, the plot, the conflict, and the resolution. Characters are the people or animals in the story; Plot is the beginning, middle and end. Setting tells when and when a story takes place. Conflict is the problem in the story. Resolution is how the problem is solved and how it ends.





Sequence: Steps in a Process

Sequence is the order in which things happen. Sequence can refer to steps in a process or the steps which lead to a particular event. The steps in a process tell the order in which a procedure is to be completed. *Recipes, directions to a particular location, science experiments, and How to Guides* are examples of texts that show steps in a process. Words like **first, next, second, third, last, before** and **finally** are sequence words.

Read the steps that tell how to make play clay.

You can make your own 'play clay.' First put $\frac{3}{4}$ cups of salt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour into a bowl. Next, put a few drops of food coloring into $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of water. Pour the water into the bowl. Last, mash everything together with your hands until it feels like clay. Add more flour if the clay is sticky. Now you can play with your clay!

Write the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 to show the order.

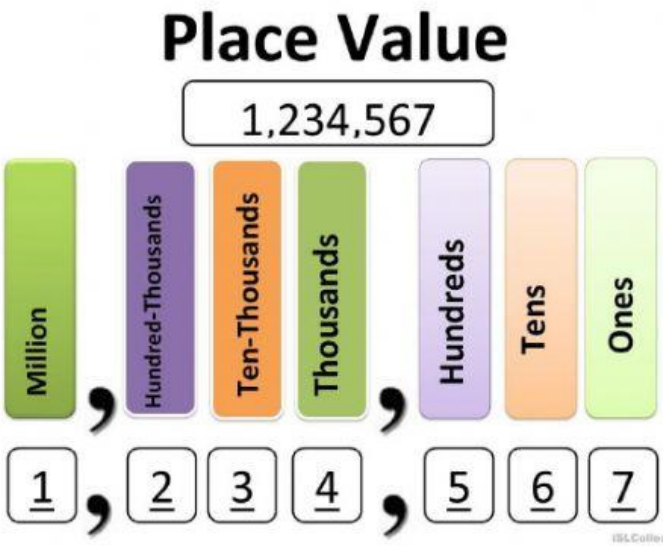
_____ Play with your play clay.

_____ Put salt and flour in a bowl.

_____ Mash everything together.

_____ Put food coloring in water.

Mathematics



Forms of Numbers

Standard Form: This is a way to write a number showing only its digits. This is the form we are most familiar with and see most often.
Example:
5,673,289
Expanded Form: This is a way to write a number as the sum of the value of its digits. This form indicates the place value of each digit in the number.
Example:
5,000,000 + 600,000 + 70,000 + 3,000 + 200 + 80 + 9
Word Form: This is a way to write a number in words only, also need to include commas separating the periods. If there are commas in standard form, there must be commas in word form.

Example:
Five million, six hundred seventy-three thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine

Rounding Numbers

Find the place you are rounding to them look next door 5,6,7,8,9 we round the digit up and it get bigger. 4,3,2,1 we stay the same and write the digit back on the line. Last add zeros for the rest of the digits that follow.

Round to the nearest hundred.

a. 76,564 _____ b. 327 _____

Round to the nearest thousand.

c. 5,230 _____ d. 892,034_____

Round to the nearest million.

e. 6, 725, 208 _____ f. 9,230,432 _____

Comparing Numbers

When comparing numbers,

1. *Start in the largest place*
2. *If the numbers are equal go to the next place.*
3. *Write <,= or > to make the number sentence true*

We compare two numbers by using signs to tell which is greater than >, less than < or equal to =.

a. 76,564 ___ 81,234

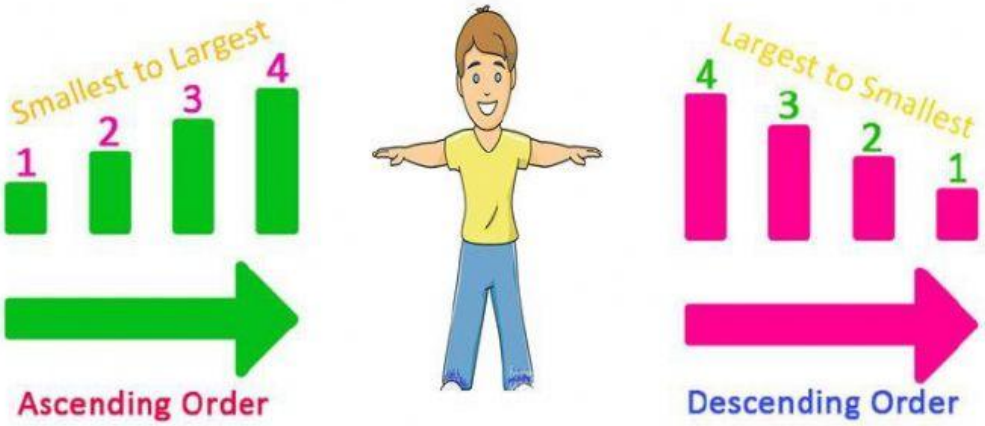
b. 345 ___ 345

c. 3,465,230 ___ 3, 654,230

d. 1,109 ___ 1,190

Ordering Numbers

When we order numbers from greatest to least, we sort each number in descending order. We start with the largest number in descending order. When we order numbers from least to greatest, we sort each number in ascending order. We start with the smallest number in ascending order.



Addition and Subtraction with and without Regrouping and Renaming

Addition with regrouping

Remember: Top to Bottom, Right to Left!

STEP 1 : Add the ones

6 + 4 = 10, so I can regroup (1 ten, 0 ones)

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1\ \downarrow} \\ 346 \\ +254 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

STEP 2 : Add the tens

10 + 40 + 50 = 100, so I can regroup (1 hundred, 0 ones)

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1\ \downarrow} \\ 346 \\ +254 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

STEP 3 : Add the hundreds

100 + 300 + 200 = 600

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 346 \\ +254 \\ \hline 600 \end{array}$$

Not enough ones - need to regroup a ten.

There are no tens!

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ -274 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

There are now! 6 hundreds regrouped makes 60 tens.

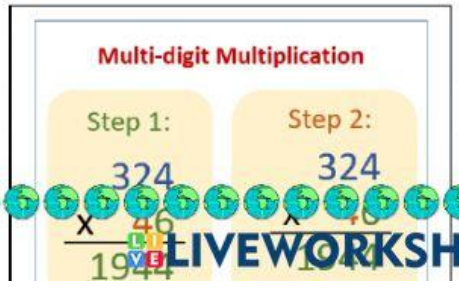
$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ -274 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Regroup 1 ten to make 10 ones and 59 tens.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 5\ 9\ 10} \\ 600 \\ -274 \\ \hline 326 \end{array}$$

Multiplying 2 Digits by 2 Digits and 3 Digits by 2 digits

1. Multiply by the number in the ones place.
2. Put a zero below in the ones place.



3. Multiply by the number in the tens place.
4. Add them up.

Skip Counting

To skip count, we **keep adding the same number each time to the previous number**. Here, we are skip counting by 2 on a number line. So, starting at 0, the next number will be 0 + 2 = 2, then, 2 + 2 = 4, then 4 + 2 = 6, then 6 + 2 = 8, and then, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and so on. We can skip count by any number.