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Write this number	M	Write the Least Common Multiple (LCM)
Is this number even or odd?	10 Sc	Solve for n
Round this number to the nearest ten		Write the correct answer
Round this number to the nearest hundred	1122 W	Write the correct answer
Round this number to the nearest thousand.) [8] W	What is the probability of the spinner landing on blue?
Round this number to the nearest ten thousand	IA W	Write the correct answer
What number is 100 less than this number?	ll⊠ A₁	Add these numbers
What number is 100 more than this number?) IS N	Now subtract them
What number is 1000 less than this number?	16 Li	List the factors
What number is 1000 more than this number?	1	
Write in expanded notation.	18 L	List the Greatest Common Factor (GCF)
	1177 C	Circle the correct symbol. > < =
Write this number]8 v	Write as a decimal
Write the missing number(s).) 18 v	Write as a fraction
What is the place value of the top digit in each number?	/ (3(What is the median number of points scored?
a. C	/ Gl	What is the range of points scored?
b. d	20 1	Write the correct answer
Write the correct product	201 9	Solve the problem
Write the correct quotient	22 F	Estimate the answer
Change this number to a mixed number or a whole number.	22	Write the actual answer
Change this number to an improper fraction and/or reduce to lowest terms	223	Find the perimeter
List the first six multiples	223	Find the area
	24	Name the figure

Daily Language Review	Show Day
WEEK 34 Wednesday	
Correct these sentences. 1. when you presses that button a clown will pop up explained judy	

2. neither him nor me were responsible for that mess he declared

Write the abbreviation for "centimeter."

3

Write the plural form of "potato."

4. _____

Circle the word that is spelled correctly.

- 5. inflewence
- influance
- influence

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Daily Language Review

Thursday

Name:

Write a common noun for this proper noun.

1	Saint Patrick's Day	

Write the comparative and superlative forms of "good."

<u> </u>	2.		
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Correct these sentences.

- 3. im wearing millies read coat and shes wearing my blew sweater
- 4. that writers poem sea breezes was published in new yorker magazine

What is the following person's job?

5. Ms. Ramirez prepared blueprints of her ideas for a new office building.

Snow Day#4

We ne ment was



Story Starters and Titles

Winter

Story Starters

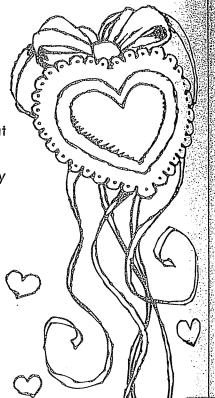
- 1. When I looked out my window this morning, I saw strange footprints in the snow.
- 2. _____was having fun sliding around on the snow. Then she came to the top of the hill...
- 3. People used to make snow "ice cream." Invent a new dessert that uses snow as one ingredient. Give your recipe a name.
- 4. Suppose you live where there is no snow. Think of a creative way to make a "snowman" using something in your environment.
- 5. Denise and I were putting the finishing touches on our magnificent snowperson, when a strange voice said...

Titles

- 1. How to Make a Snowman
- 2. The Snow That Wouldn't Melt
- 3. An Arctic Adventure
- 4. Polar Bear's Vacation

Valentine's Day

Choose i prompt and Write a b paragraph Story in cursive



								Date_	Snow	U D	in #	4
Read	for	· 30	Mino	tes	and	Pill	607	I	read page	es	to	
Retell wha	it you re	ad in to	oday's re	ading								
		····									•	
				Name								
Find one	word you	ı didn't	t know. D)efine i	t and use	e it in a sen	itence.					
												۸
Sentence												
		- Andrews - Andr			- Anna Carlotte		***					
							- ^	~		-		
answer.)						answer the						; woru
Question_	**************************************											
Answer												
			gage and a deliver									
Sketch a	scene fro	m voui	r story. Y	our pic	cture mus	st include (color.		***			
DROLLER II		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							·			
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Use with pp. 151-155

Lesson 1: What determines survival?

Snow Day #4

Vocabulary

competition occurs when two or more living things must use the same limited resources

population all of the same kind of living things that live in one place community all of the different populations in one place

Competition

A **population** is all of the same kind of living things that live in one place. All of the owls that live in a forest are a population. More than one population may live in one place. Owls, bears, butterflies, flowers, and other living things all live in a forest. A community is all of the different populations that live in one place.

Sometimes an environment has limited resources. Sometimes there is not enough food for all the living things there. Competition happens when two or more living things need the same limited resource to survive.

Animals compete for resources like food, places to hunt, and places to hide. Plants also compete. They need sunlight and space to grow. Taller plants get more sunlight than shorter plants.

Different populations can compete with each other for the same resources. Both owls and snakes may compete to eat mice.

Sharing Resources

Sometimes populations act in ways that decrease, or reduce, competition. Owls and hawks both eat mice. But owls hunt at night and hawks hunt during the day. This means that owls and hawks can share the same resource.

Symbiosis also helps living things share resources. Lichens are made of algae and fungi. Algae and fungi have a symbiotic relationship. The algae give food to the fungi. The fungi protect the algae. Both living things share the same resources.

Sometimes symbiosis helps one living thing but hurts the other. The living thing that hurts the other is called a parasite. The plant mistletoe is a parasite. Mistletoe takes water and nutrients from a tree. This helps the mistletoe, but hurts the tree.

A Varied Diet

Some animals compete by eating many kinds of food. Black bears eat different food in different seasons. In the spring, bears eat grasses. During the summer they eat insects that live in logs. In the fall they eat pine cones, berries, and nuts. They eat fish from streams or from the ocean. Sometimes they even eat garbage.

Claiming and Defending Territory

Animals compete for territory, or area. They get food, water, and a place to live from their territory.

Animals use different behaviors to claim and defend their territory. Crickets sing loudly. Dragonflies fight each other in the air. Birds parade, sing, and spread their wings. Deer and bighorn sheep run at each other and crash their horns together. Skunks spray other animals with a substance that smells bad.

Plants also compete for territory. A creosote plant in the desert has a large, shallow root system. The creosote roots pick up all the water nearby, so no other plants can grow there. Some creosote plants compete so successfully that they can be 11,000 years old!



Use with pp. 151-155

Lesson I Questions

1. There are bears and owls in a forest. Do the bears and owls live together as a population or a community? 2. You find a group of gray squirrels living in a city park. Are the squirrels a population or a community? **3.** Name two living things that can share the same resource. **4.** In the Lesson 1 Summary, find three things that animals get from their territory. Circle these three things. 5. Name two ways that animals may defend their territory.