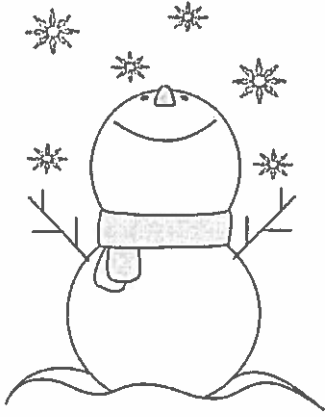


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 4th Grade - MRS. BESONEN'S CLASS



# SNOW DAY CHOICE BOARD

## DIRECTIONS

1. CHOOSE AT LEAST ONE ACTIVITY FROM EACH COLUMN TO COMPLETE DURING TODAY'S SNOW DAY.
2. HAVE AN ADULT INITIAL EACH BOX THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED.
3. TURN ALL COMPLETED WORK INTO TEACHER WHEN YOU RETURN TO SCHOOL.
4. ONLY STUDENTS RECEIVING SPEECH SHOULD DO SPEECH/LANGUAGE SQUARE AT BOTTOM OF SHEET.

MATH	READING	PHY ED/ MUSIC/ART	SPELLING	WRITING	FAMILY
Spend 20 minutes <b>Multiplication / Division Practice</b> (worksheet)  Initials: _____	Read to self for 20 minutes  Title: Pages:  Initials: _____	Exercise for 20 minutes  Initials: _____	Write spelling words in cursive  Initials: _____	Write 1-2 paragraphs about what you did on your snow day  Initials: _____	Clean your bedroom  Initials: _____
Do a math worksheet  Initials: _____	Read to a family member or friend for 20 minutes  Initials: _____	Sing songs or write your own song  Initials: _____	Write each spelling word in a complete sentence  Initials: _____	Write a summary of a book you read  Initials: _____	Help with dishes  Initials: _____
Spend 20 minutes on Prodigy or /Sumdog  Initials: _____	Do a reading worksheet (Wonderopolis worksheet)  Initials: _____	Create a picture of your choice using what you have at home to create with (hint...can use outside view)  Initials: _____	Write your spelling words in ABC order.  Initials: _____	Write a letter to a classmate  Initials: _____	Play a family game (board game, hide & seek, cards)  Initials: _____

Questions about today's assignment? Please contact your child's teacher:

Teacher's Name: Mrs. Besonen

Teacher's E-mail: abesonen@lqpv.org

ClassDojo

### **SPEECH/LANGUAGE:**

Read a story. Listen for your sound.  
 Repeat the word or sentence, based  
 on level you are working at. Retell  
 the story using slow and easy  
 speech. Discuss the story with your  
 parents.

Initials: \_\_\_\_\_



## Welcome to your ELA Wonderopolis lesson!

Each snow day lesson for 4th grade will be from [wonderopolis.org](http://wonderopolis.org). Each snow day you will read/ listen (if you have internet access) to a "Wonder of the Day." Next, on a whole sheet of notebook paper, write down 5 of the Wonder Words. For each Wonder Word, you must write the given definition and use this word in an original sentence.

Example: My word is ***prioritize***. The given definition is *give a priority to*, and my sentence is:

I need to prioritize my homework before playing video games.

Please include the title of the "Wonder of the Day," your first/last name, and the date of the snow day at the top of your paper.

**Please turn in the following school day at the beginning of class.**

Wonder of the Day #583

## Why Does My Foot Fall Asleep?

110 Comments



**SCIENCE** – Life Science

### Have You Ever Wondered...

- Why does my foot fall asleep?
- What do your nerves do?
- What is paresthesia?

You know the feeling. You've been sitting doing your homework for half an hour or so, one leg tucked underneath you. You get thirsty and jump up to grab a drink of water. As soon as your foot hits the ground, though...ugh! It feels like you're walking on pins and needles.

What's wrong? Your foot has fallen asleep! Was your homework that boring? Or did your foot not get a good night's sleep last night? What's the deal?

Some people believe that paresthesia – the heavy, dull, tingling, burning or “weird” pins and needles feeling when your foot falls asleep – is caused by not enough blood circulating to your foot. In reality, though, your foot falling asleep has more to do with your nerves.

Nerves are like tiny wires that run throughout your body. Like the electric wires throughout your house that carry electricity to outlets, your nerves carry messages back and forth between the many parts of your body and your brain.

If you sit on your foot long enough, you compress the nerves in that area. Of course, this can happen to other parts of your body, too. People might experience legs, arms and hands that fall asleep from time to time.

When you compress the nerves in a certain area, communication from that part of the body to the brain is disrupted temporarily. As a result, that part of your body doesn't feel anything because it's not communicating with your brain.

If you also happen to be compressing arteries in that area, blood flow to your nerves may be reduced, too. This can contribute to the miscommunication with the brain.

When you change position, the nerves begin to return to normal and start communicating again. While those connections with the brain are being established again, you feel some weird sensations. They usually don't hurt, though, and they don't last very long.

Everyone experiences these feelings from time to time, and they're completely normal. They don't hurt your body, but they sure can feel really strange for a short time until your brain and your body start "talking" again!

## Wonder Contributors

We'd like to thank:

Heather for contributing questions about today's Wonder topic!

Keep WONDERing with us!

## Wonder What's Next?

Be sure to visit Wonderopolis tomorrow for an all-new and SHOCKING Wonder of the Day!

## Try It Out

So your foot falls asleep...big deal! Let it sleep. Put a pillow under it and throw a blanket on it. Let it snooze the day away.

Now that your foot is asleep, let your imagination wander. What might your foot be dreaming about? Can you write a short story or draw a picture of what a foot dream might look like?

Be as creative as you want. Does your foot dream of new socks? Maybe a new pair of shoes? Or does it want to run free and uncovered along a sandy seashore?

Maybe your foot dreams of climbing a mountain. Or maybe it wants to be a hero by kicking the winning goal at the next World Cup!

Keep your feet on the ground...or in bed...but let your mind reach for the stars. Be sure to share your story or your artwork with your other Wonder Friends on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/wonderopolis>). We can't wait to see what you come up with!

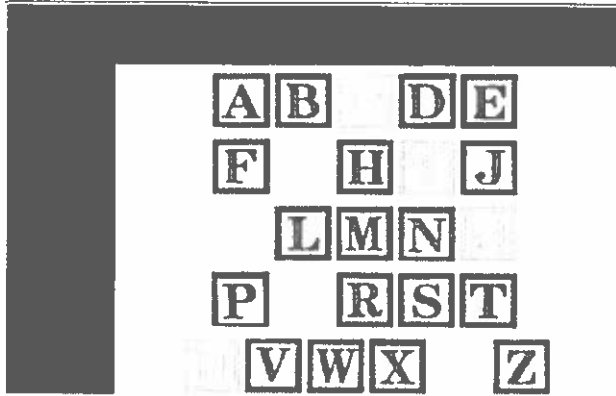
## Wonder Words (8)

**NERVE, PARESTHESIA, TINGLING, CIRCULATING, COMPRESS, COMMUNICATING, ARTERIES, SENSATION**

Wonder of the Day #31

## Who Invented the Alphabet?

68 Comments



LANGUAGE ARTS – Languages

### Have You Ever Wondered...

- Where did the alphabet come from?
- How have alphabets changed over time?
- How do you create your own alphabet?

No single person or culture invented the alphabet – it has evolved over centuries. In order to understand modern alphabets, we must take a trip back through time.

Archaeologists have discovered cave paintings thousands of years old that document the first forms of alphabets. In fact, some of the oldest alphabetic symbols have been found in Central America (2,500 years ago), China (more than 3,000 years ago), and the Middle East (more than 5,000 years ago).

One of the earliest forms of the alphabet was hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphics were single symbols that stood for entire words. Thousands of characters and symbols were used to represent the words, needs, and lives of early civilizations.

Memorizing thousands of unique hieroglyphic symbols was a difficult task, so only the most highly educated priests and scholars were experts. Imagine trying to remember a unique symbol for each breed of dog, flower, or tree!

As civilizations and communication advanced, people began discovering that it was possible to use combinations of a much smaller set of symbols to represent all the words in a spoken language. Historians point to the Proto-Sinaitic script as the first alphabetic writing system, which consisted of 22 symbols adapted from Egyptian hieroglyphics. This set was developed by Semitic-speaking people in the Middle East around 1700 B.C., and was refined and spread to other civilizations by the Phoenicians. This is the foundation of our modern alphabet.

We call each of symbol a letter. Each letter of the alphabet represents one sound in our language. By combining these letters, it's possible to represent an unlimited number of words.

Many different alphabets have been used around the world throughout history. Often, new alphabets are created by modifying the alphabet of another language.

The Latin alphabet (also called the "Roman alphabet") is the most widely used alphabetic writing system in the world today. This is the system on which the English alphabet is based.

## Wonder Contributors

We'd like to thank:

Ethan, Ethan, Lydia, ruby from WA and Ellianna from OH for contributing questions about today's Wonder topic!

Keep WONDERing with us!

## Wonder What's Next?

In tomorrow's Wonder of the Day, we'll be raving about a bird that may turn "bird brain" into a compliment!

## Try It Out

Are you ready to learn even more about alphabets? Make sure you ask a friend or family member to help you explore the following activities:

Now that you know where the alphabet comes from, it's time to make one of your own! Using simple origami, the traditional Japanese folk art of paper folding, you can fold your way to your own copy of the alphabet. The Origami Club online offers step-by-step instructions – in both diagram and animated form – for creating all 26 letters of the alphabet (<http://www.en.origami-club.com/abc/index.html>). So grab some colored paper and scissors, and get folding!

Did you know you can find the letters of the alphabet all around you? Have fun exploring the Alphabet in Nature photo gallery (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/87480434@N02/galleries/72157631589915937/>) to see letters that appear in nature, architecture and elsewhere!

Out of all 26 letters in the alphabet, which one is your favorite? Could it be A, since you're a fan of the letter that's both the first letter of the alphabet and a vowel? Or do you prefer Z, because it brings up the rear of the alphabet and is the final consonant? Or could it be H, Q, T, or Y? Give it some thought and decide which letter of the alphabet is your favorite. When you've come to a

## Wonder Words (18)

MODERN, ARCHAEOLOGIST,  
HIEROGLYPHICS, CIVILIZATION,  
UNIQUE, COMBINATION,  
FOUNDATION, MODIFY, UNLIMITED,  
TIME, CAVE, WORD, TASK, DOG,  
TREE, CULTURE, SYMBOL, BREED

decision, create a unique drawing or piece of art that shows your favorite letter and explains why it's your favorite. Share your work with friends and family members!

## **Wonder Sources**

<http://yin.arts.uci.edu/~studio/resources/graphic/english-alphabet.html>

<http://www.ancient.eu/alphabet/>

<http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2013/09/the-origin-of-the-english-alphabet/>

<http://www.history.com/news/ask-history/who-created-the-first-alphabet>

<http://wonderopolis.org/wonder/who-invented-the-alphabet>

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

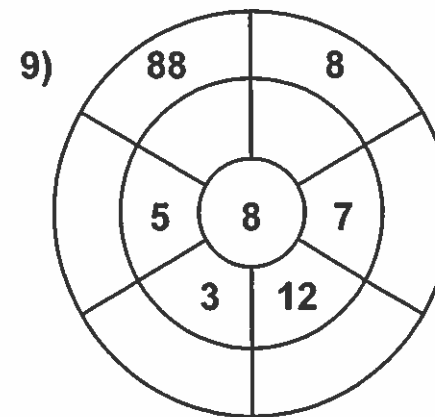
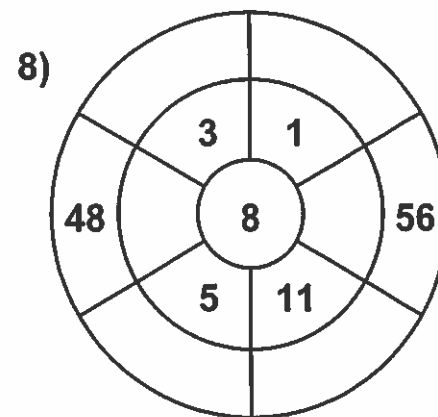
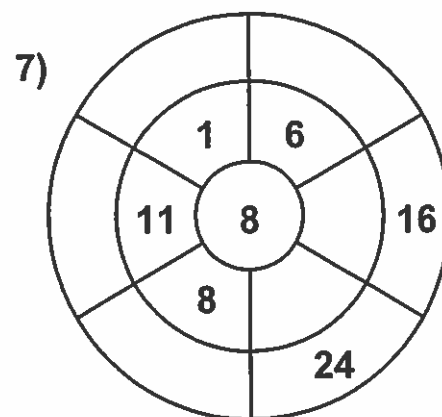
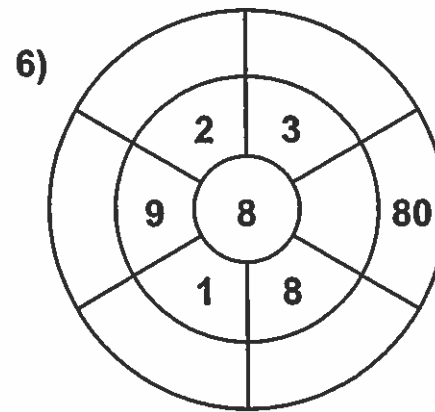
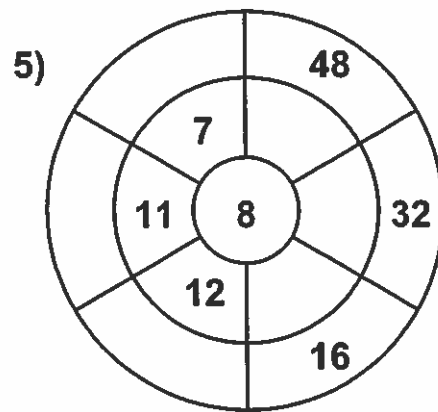
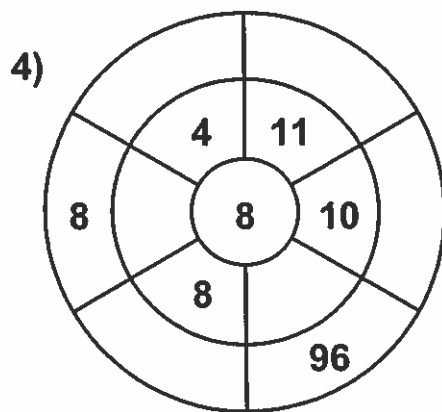
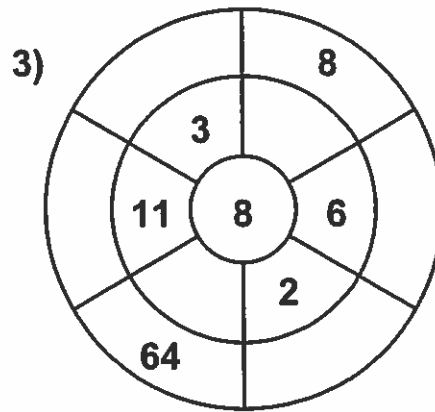
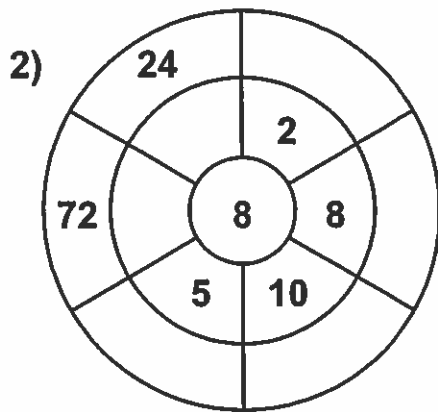
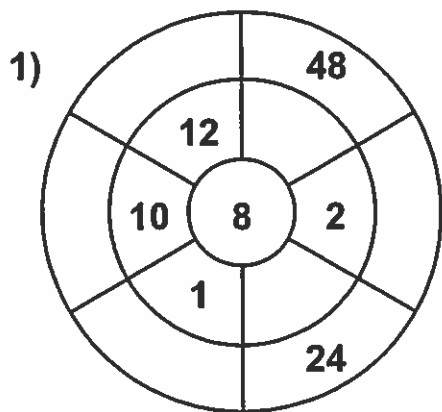
Score : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

### 8 Times Table - Target Circles

Complete the circle by multiplying the number in the center by the middle ring to get the outer numbers.







**Complete.**

1. **Number of Seeds Planted**

Day	Number of Seeds
Monday	240
Tuesday	260
Wednesday	200
Thursday	260
Friday	180

a. Half of the seeds planted on Monday were watermelon seeds. How many of the seeds planted on Monday were not watermelon seeds?  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. What is the average number of seeds planted? Round your answer to the nearest seed.  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. What is the range of the data?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Divide.**

2. $20 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$	3. $15 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$	4. $45 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$	5. $24 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$
6. $8 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$	7. $70 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$	8. $48 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$	9. $56 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$
10. $27 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$	11. $45 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$	12. $56 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$	13. $12 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$
14. $16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$	15. $30 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$	16. $18 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$	17. $60 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

**Fill in the missing digits.**

18. $\begin{array}{r} 1 \square r 1 \\ 4 \overline{) 4 \square} \\ \underline{4} \\ 0 \square \\ \underline{0} \\ 1 \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8 \overline{) 6 \square} \\ \underline{64} \\ \square \end{array}$
--	---

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete.**

20. Nicole made a new pink and white tablecloth as a present for Mother's Day. The tablecloth is sixty-seven inches long and twenty-seven inches wide. What is the area (in square inches) of the tablecloth?	21. Each word on section 1 of my spelling test was worth five points and I got ten out of seventeen words right. In section 2, I received eight points. What was my total score for the spelling test?
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**Write an equation for each problem. Then solve the equation.**

22. A number plus 97 is 159.	23. 8 plus a number is 25.
24. The difference between 73 and a number is 13.	25. A number minus 14 is 45.
26. A number divided by 4 is 3.	27. Two times a number is 20.

**Show each amount using the fewest number of coins.**

28. 85 ¢    ___ pennies    ___ dime ___ nickels    ___ quarters	29. 68 ¢    ___ pennies    ___ dime ___ nickel    ___ quarters
30. 32 ¢    ___ pennies    ___ dimes ___ nickel    ___ quarter	31. 50 ¢    ___ pennies    ___ dimes ___ nickels    ___ quarters

**Complete.**

32. 94 97 + 24 ——	33. 81 20 + 86 ——	34. 10 19 + 18 ——	35. 58 49 + 63 ——	36. 76 61 + 57 ——
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