

# Satellite Learning Sheet Thursday, April 18<sup>th</sup>

	BIBLE/DEVOTION
	1. Practice the Bible Verse: Practice Psalm 23 NKJV – Students will be reciting this tomorrow.
	2. Bible Devotion: Parents, please do a Bible devotion with your child.
	READING / WRITING
	1. <u>Decomposers:</u> Language Arts Packet Pages 209 – 210
	- Read the passage out loud to an adult.
	- Answer the questions on pages 209 and 210
	2. Book Report:
	- Keep working on your flowerpot book report.
	REVIEW / LANGUAGE ARTS
	1. Spiral Review Day 137
	- Complete the language arts and math review.
	Rearranging Sentences:     Rearrange each sentence and write the new sentence on the line.
	- Realitange each sentence and write the new sentence on the line.
	SPELLING / CURSIVE
	Spelling:
	- Find your new spelling list.
	- Choose an activity on the April Spelling Activity Menu.
	<u>Cursive</u> : Complete the cursive practice sheet.
	MATH
	1. Telling time to the minute:
	Side One: Write the time shown on each clock.
	Side Two: Write the time shown on each clock in different ways.
	2. Practice your Multiplication Facts:
ļ	- You can do this on Education.com, Fun4theBrain.com, or you can use flash cards.
	SOCIAL STUDIES
	Family Interview: DUE TUESDAY, April 23 <sup>rd</sup>
	- Interview an adult family member (preferably a grandparent).
	- Ask him/her the questions on the interview sheet and record the answers.
	* To allow for availability issues, this assignment is due on Tuesday, April 23 <sup>rd</sup> *

Student's Name:	
My child has completed all Satellite Learning assignments	(initials)

Don't forget to read and fill out your reading log!

Parent Comments (questions/concerns):



(Circle) the 2 subjects and |box| the 2 predicates of each compound sentence

Ava wrote it on the chalkboard, and she wrote it in a note.

Do you have a pet dog, or do you have a pet cat?

He has a new car, but it is not very fast

I went to bed really late, so I am very tired today.

Shade the conjunction in each He sleepwallks, and he compound sentence.

snores at night.

The food was ready, but the kids weren't there.

For, and, but or so are some conjunctions. A conjunction connects words or phrases.

Divide 20 into groups of 4. 20 ÷ 4 =

이

히-

이~

ᆁᅙ

티 이

히고 이∞

이 ಠಠ

Divide 20 into 4 groups. There are\_ groups

20 ÷ 4 =

Circle)words with the same vowel sound as:

<u>≗</u>

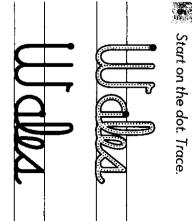
흦 swag calm

clam draw chalk small flame lawn

> the amount of water vapor hu-mid-i-ty hyoo-mid-i-tee humidity noun **GLOSSARY**

What is word is being defined?

2. What part of speech is the word?



00 Use symbols > < = to compare the numbers

Write the equivalent fraction

1396 1396

4527 4752

9808 9088

> Jack's house is 4 meters tall. Jack's beanstalk is 28 meters tall

۵

the beanstalk than the house? How many times taller is

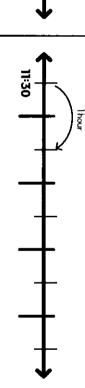
There are \_ in each group.

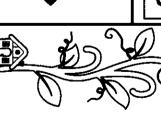
5

Add 30 minute jumps.

Label the times by half hour on each number line. Then add jumps. Add I hour jumps.

G





4:00

### Rearranging Sentences

Name:	: Date:
conjun	ions: Rearrange each compound sentence by moving the ction, adverb, or prepositional phrase. Write the new noe on the line.
Rearra	le: nce: It usually rains when there are dark clouds in the sky. anged Sentence: When there are dark clouds in the sky, it v rains.
	Read a book after you finish your math.
2.	Make a snack if you are hungry.
3.	We went to the store yesterday.

Name:

Date: - -

Bengal tigers live in China

and India.

Flamingos flock to Florida

and the Caribbean.

Diraffes love to eat acacia

trees.

Name	
Telling Time in Di	ifferent Ways
Directions: Show the tir	ne in 3 different ways.
(800)	
(% 3) <u>q</u> : 10	
7 6 5	50 minutes to 10
1) 11 12 1	2) (11 12 1)
	$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
765 —	- U 87 654
minutes after	minutes after
minutes to	minutes to
$(3)$ $(10^{11})^{12}$ 1	4.)
7 8 5	- U 7 6 5 7
minutes after	minutes after
minutes to	minutes to
5) 10 11 12 1	6.)
$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & \searrow 3 \\ 8 & \swarrow 4 \end{pmatrix} :$	$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad : \qquad  $
minutes after	minutes after
minutes to	minutes to
7 $11$ $12$ $1$ $2$	8.) 10 11 12 1
(8 / 3):_	$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
minutes after	minutes after
minutes to	minutes to ©Annie Moffatt @ The Moffatt Girls 2015

## My Family Interview

<u>Directions</u>: Interview an adult family member (preferably a grandparent). Ask them the following questions. Fill out the outline with their answers. If they don't know the answer to one of the questions, you may skip it.

Question	Where is our family from? (continent, country)
Answer	
Question	Who was the first person in our family to immigrate to America? (name & relation)
Answer	
Question	What year did she/he immigrate to America?
Answer	
Question	How did he or she travel to the United States? (mode of transportation)
Answer	
Question	Why did our family immigrate to America?
Answer	

Question	What is different between the school you grew up in and my school? What is the same?		
Answer	Different	Same	
Question	What is your favorite childhood family memory?		
Answer			

#### Spelling Words

#### Comparatives - ier / iest

<u>Generalization</u>: To compare things, add er or est. When a base word ends with -y, change the y to i before adding the ending.

<u>-ier</u>	<u>−ies†</u>
easier	prettiest
funnier	craziest
lazier	dirtiest
happier	healthiest
sillier	tidiest
hungrier	coziest

Challenge Word: sprightliest

#### Spelling Words - Adding -ED

Generalization: When adding ed to words, follow the same rules for adding ing. If a word ends with one vowel and one consonant (VC), double the consonant before adding ed. If the word ends with a silent e (VCe), drop the e before adding ed. For words that end in two consonants (VCC) or two vowels and a consonant (VVC), just add ed.

<u>Double + ed</u>	<u>Drop e + ed</u>	<u>+ ed</u>
wagged	traded	fished
skipped	named	sailed
tripped	skated	stamped
shopped	closed	roared

Challenge Word: climbed

### <u>Spelling Words</u> Word Endings – tch / ch

Generalization: When words end in /ch/, a single short vowel is followed by tch. When you hear a long-vowel sound, use ch. Words with r, l, or n before the /ch/ sound also use ch.

<u>-tch</u>	<u>ch</u>	(l, r, n) ch
sketch	beach	branch
catch	coach	gulch
pitch		torch
hutch		
notch		

Challenge Word: butterscotch