Name: _____

LET'S READ ABOUT THE POLAR BEAR

The Polar Bear, also known as the Arctic's White Wanderer, is a magnificent creature that lives in the chilly frigid Arctic. They are the largest land carnivores on the planet, and their lives are closely connected to the icy landscapes they inhabit.

The Polar Bear's appearance is characterized by their thick white fur and powerful bodies, which make them ideally suited to the Arctic's chill. Their fur is not just for warmth; it camouflages them against the snow, making them excellent hunters. Their skin, which is black underneath the fur, absorbs heat from the sun to keep them warm.

Polar Bears are found across the Arctic on sheets of ice where they hunt, live, and raise their cubs. They are skilled swimmers, using their large front paws to paddle through the water and their back legs like controls to steer. Seals are the main meal for Polar Bears, and they rely on sea ice to hunt. They wait patiently by holes in the ice for seals to come up for air, and when a seal appears, they use their incredible strength to catch their prey.

Mother Polar Bears give birth to their cubs in dens made of snow and ice. The cubs are born tiny and helpless, relying on their mother's warmth and milk to survive the Arctic's extreme conditions. As they grow, they learn to hunt and explore their chilly world. Polar Bears are known to travel vast distances in search of food, often moving with the drifting sea ice. They have an excellent sense of smell, which helps them locate seals over 20 kilometers away.

As the climate changes and the Arctic warms, Polar Bears face new challenges. The sea ice they depend on is melting, making it harder for them to find food. Conservationists are studying Polar Bears to find ways to help them, ensuring that the Arctic will have these white wanderers for many years.

The Polar Bear is not just an animal; it's a symbol of the wild, untamed spirit of the Arctic. Their strength and resilience remind us of the importance of preserving the natural world and the delicate balance of ecosystems where such incredible creatures live.

Name: _____

LET'S READ ABOUT THE POLAR BEAR

Directions: Read the article. Using details from the article respond to the following questions.

1. Why do Polar Bears have white fur?

2. How do Polar Bears catch their main prey, seals?

3. What impact is climate change having on Polar Bears?

4. What is the main idea of the article?

5. Summarize what you read.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Beanie Multiplication

Directions: Find the product. Color the hats with **odd** answers **blue.** Color the hats with **even** answers **purple.**

10 x 7	8 x 5	12 x 3	7 x 8
12 x 6	9 x 7	10 x 5	6 x 9
8 x 6	7 x 11	9 x 8	7 x 7
10 x 9	3 x 9	12 x 5	7 x 3

Multiply in columns - 1 digit by 3 digit

Grade 4 Multiplication Worksheet

Find the product.

1. $640 \times 5 =$ _____

2. $174 \times 7 =$ _____

3. $315 \times 6 =$ _____

4. $401 \times 4 =$ _____

5. $983 \times 8 =$ _____

6. $152 \times 8 =$ _____

7. $486 \times 3 =$ _____

8. $458 \times 6 =$ _____

9. $272 \times 6 =$ _____

10. $672 \times 4 =$ _____

11. $663 \times 2 =$ _____

12. $417 \times 5 =$ _____

13. $496 \times 5 =$ _____

14. $812 \times 4 =$ _____

15. $709 \times 8 =$ _____

The Science of Snowflakes

Snowflakes are some of the most amazing shapes found in nature! Did you know that every snowflake starts its journey high up in the sky as a tiny droplet of water? When it's very cold, these droplets freeze onto dust particles floating in the clouds. This frozen droplet is called the ***nucleus*** of the snowflake. From there, the droplet starts to form into ice crystals, creating a snowflake shape.

As snowflakes fall through the sky, they pass through different temperatures and moisture levels. This changes the way each snowflake grows and gives it a unique shape. Some snowflakes have ***dendrite*** shapes, which look like branches stretching out in all directions. Dendrite snowflakes are the most common kind of snowflake and are usually big and fluffy. Other snowflakes might form as ***plates*** (thin and flat), ***columns*** (shaped like tiny sticks), or ***needles*** (slender and pointy).

One amazing fact about snowflakes is that they all have six sides! This is because of the way water molecules arrange themselves when they freeze. Water molecules connect in a **hexagon,** or six-sided shape, which is why every snowflake has six points. Even though each snowflake has six sides, no two snowflakes look exactly alike! The temperatures and levels of moisture change as each one falls, making each snowflake special.

Snowflakes go through a kind of life cycle, too. First, they form as ice crystals in the clouds. As they fall, they grow and change shape until they reach the ground. Some snowflakes land in piles and create snowdrifts, while others might melt right away if the ground is warm. If the weather stays cold, the snowflakes will stay frozen until temperatures rise again. When it gets warmer, the snow melts back into water, which can become part of the water cycle again.

There are a few myths about snowflakes that aren't really true. Many people believe that all snowflakes are perfectly shaped and that each one is beautiful. In reality, some snowflakes can be broken or look uneven. Snowflakes also don't always fall gently to the ground. In very cold and windy weather, snowflakes can become tiny and hard. These are called "snow grains" and are not soft like regular snowflakes. Another myth is that snowflakes can only form in freezing temperatures. Snow can actually form when it's above freezing, as long as the temperature in the clouds is cold enough!

The next time it snows, take a closer look at the snowflakes around you. You might see some of these different types and remember that each one has its own special journey. Snowflakes are tiny wonders of nature, showing us just how amazing water can be!

Name: _____ **The Science of Snowflakes**

Directions: Circle a, b, or c to answer the questions below.

1. What does a snowflake start as?

a) A droplet of water
b) A piece of dust
c) A frozen snowflake

2. Why do snowflakes have six sides?

a) Because they are shaped by wind
b) Because water molecules form a six-sided shape
c) Because they break into six pieces as they fall

3. Which sentence best describes the main idea of the passage?

a) Snowflakes come in many shapes and have unique journeys to the ground.
b) Only dendrite snowflakes are found in cold weather.
c) Snowflakes are made of dust and water molecules.

4. What is a myth about snowflakes mentioned in the passage?

a) All snowflakes are perfectly shaped and beautiful.
b) Snowflakes only fall when it's windy.
c) All snowflakes are formed in clouds.

5. What is the purpose of the passage?

a) To describe the life cycle of a snowflake
b) To explain why snowflakes are important
c) To show how to catch snowflakes

6. According to the passage, why are no two snowflakes alike?

a) They are made of different materials.
b) The temperature and moisture change as they fall.
c) They grow larger as they fall.

name:_____ date:_____

PLANNING PAGE

What happens when you first get trapped in the snow globe?

What happens when you first get trapped in the snow globe?

What happens when you first get trapped in the snow globe?

Name: _____

LET'S READ ABOUT THE SNOW LEOPARD

Moving with grace and silence in the rugged mountains of Central Asia, there is a ghostly figure that has captured the imagination of many yet remains a mystery to most. This is the Snow Leopard, one of the most fascinating creatures of the wild. Snow Leopards are not only beautiful but also incredibly unique.

The Snow Leopard's fur is a work of art that is thick, soft, and patterned with dark rosettes and spots over a background of smoky gray. This beautiful coat provides perfect camouflage against the rocky, snowy terrain and keeps the leopard warm in the freezing temperatures.

Snow Leopards are perfectly adapted to life at high altitudes, living in the steep and rocky alpine zones where few other animals can survive. With powerful legs that allow them to leap up to six times the length of their body, they are agile climbers and jumpers.

As carnivores, Snow Leopards hunt animals like wild goat, marmots, and small rodents. They are patient hunters, capable of waiting for the perfect moment to pounce on their prey with precision.

Snow Leopards are solitary and isolated animals, only coming together during mating season. Females give birth to one to five cubs in a den lined with her fur, and the cubs remain with their mother for up to two years.

The biggest threats to Snow Leopards are human-related. Poaching, loss of prey, and habitat destruction have led to declining numbers, making them an endangered species. Conservation efforts are ongoing to protect these mysterious cats and their habitat.

The Snow Leopard symbolizes the untamed beauty of the high mountains, reminding us of the mystery of the natural world and the need for its protection. With their thick fur and solitary nature, Snow Leopards continue to enchant all who learn of their existence in the remote peaks of Central Asia.

Name: _____

LET'S READ ABOUT THE SNOW LEOPARD

Directions: Read the article. Using details from the article respond to the following questions.

1. **What feature of the Snow Leopard's fur makes it particularly suited to its environment?**

2. **How are Snow Leopards adapted for moving in their mountain habitat?**

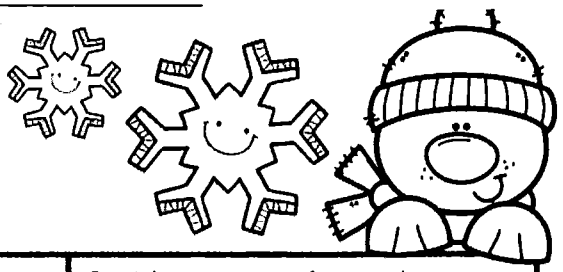
3. **What are some of the threats faced by Snow Leopards?**

4. **What is the main idea of the article?**

5. **Summarize what you read.**

Name: _____ Date: _____

WORD PROBLEMS

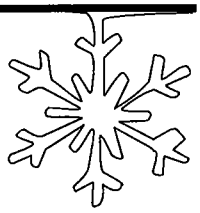


Directions: Read each problem and solve.

1. If a ski resort has 4 ski lifts, and each lift carries 5 skiers, how many skiers can the lifts carry in total?	**2.** There are 3 hot cocoa cups, and each cup has 4 marshmallows. How many marshmallows are there in total?	**3.** At a penguin park, there are 5 slides, and each slide is used by 8 penguins. How many penguins use the slides in total?
4. If there are 9 icicles, and each icicle has 7 drops, how many icicle drops are there in total?	**5.** Zoe hikes on 5 snowy trails, and each trail is 4 miles long. How many miles did Zoe hike in total?	**6.** In the Arctic, there are 8 polar bear families, and each family has 2 cubs. How many polar bears are there in total?
7. There are 4 winter nights in a week, and each night has 12 hours of darkness. How many hours of darkness are there in total?	**8.** If it snows for 3 days, and each day brings 6 inches of snow, how many inches of snow fall in total?	**9.** There are 9 lakes covered in ice, and each lake is 20 acres. How many acres of icy lakes are there in total?
10. A sculptor makes 4 ice sculptures, and each sculpture has 7 snowflakes on it. How many snowflakes are there in total?	**11.** Rachel creates 5 patterns, and each pattern has 9 snowflakes. How many snowflakes did Rachel use in total?	**12.** Timmy builds 3 igloos, and each igloo is made of 12 snow blocks. How many snow blocks did Timmy use in total?

name:_____ date:_____

IF I WERE TRAPPED IN A SNOW GLOBE



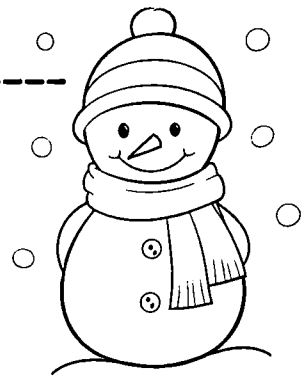
If I were trapped in a snow globe, I would first explore _____ because it looks so _____.

There would be magical _____ inside the snow globe, and I would try to _____.

I would make a new friend named _____ who is _____.

We would work together to _____ and discover _____.

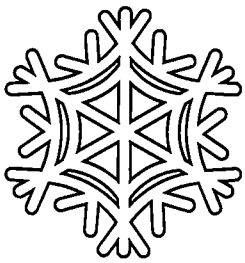
The most fun part of being in the snow globe would be _____ because I could _____ whenever I wanted.



name:_____ date:_____

IF I WERE TRAPPED IN A SNOW GLOBE

- **Imagine you are trapped in a magical snow globe. What is the world like inside? Describe the people, animals, or creatures you meet. What adventures would you have before finding a way out—or deciding to stay forever?**



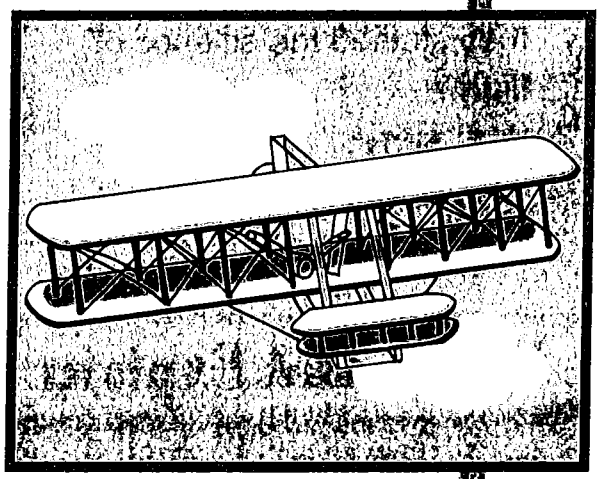
A Famous First

Wilbur and Orville Wright were brothers. They lived long ago. People still know their names today. They became **famous** for something that lasted less than a minute. Do you know what it was? The Wright brothers **invented** and flew the first working airplane.

As kids, the boys liked to study how things move. When they were older, the brothers started to study the science of flight. They worked with **gliders**. A glider looks like an airplane but does not have an engine. The brothers thought gliders were hard to **control**. They tested them for many years before they learned how to keep gliders on course in the air.

The brothers used what they learned about gliders to build an airplane. They named it *Flyer*. They tested it on December 17, 1903. The brothers took it on four flights. The first one lasted 12 seconds. The longest flight lasted 59 seconds. That is just one second short of a minute.

News about the Wright brothers' first flights did not spread fast. They were not famous yet. But that did not stop the brothers. They kept working to make the airplane better. They took their work to shows in the United States and in France. They started a business to build airplanes. As a result of their work, we now have airplanes that can stay in the air for hours at a time. Airplanes today can also take goods and people all over the world quickly.



Name _____ Date _____

A Famous First

Use the passage on the other page to help you answer each question.
Circle the best answer.

1. What is the topic of the reading?
   - **A.** what made the Wright brothers famous
   - **B.** gliders

2. What does *invented* mean?
   - **A.** made something for the first time
   - **B.** became famous

3. How are gliders different from airplanes?
   - **A.** They do not fly.
   - **B.** They do not have engines.

4. What did the brothers use when they studied the science of flight?
   - **A.** birds
   - **B.** gliders

5. What was the name of the brothers' first airplane?
   - **A.** *The Wrights*
   - **B.** *Flyer*

6. Were the brothers famous right after their first airplane flights?
   - **A.** yes
   - **B.** no

7. How long was the first airplane flight?
   - **A.** 12 seconds
   - **B.** 59 seconds

8. What does it mean when the author says "The brothers thought gliders were hard to control"?
   - **A.** They could not keep the gliders on course in the air.
   - **B.** The gliders did not have engines.

Write and Explain

Why was the Wright brothers' invention important?

Name: _____

LET'S READ ABOUT THE SNOWY OWL

The Snowy Owl is a stunning bird that makes its home in the frigid, treeless areas surrounding the North Pole. These regions include parts of Canada, Alaska, Eurasia, and sometimes the northern United States during winter. With its brilliant white feathers and glowing yellow eyes, the Snowy Owl is known as one of the most beautiful birds of the frozen north.

These owls nest on the ground and prefer areas that overlook vast expanses of snowy land where they can watch for food. They are well-camouflaged against predators and prey with feathers as white as the snow they live in. The males are usually more purely white, while the females and young owls have more flecks of gray and black on their feathers, which help them blend into the rocky tundra when there's less snow.

Snowy Owls are powerful hunters and eat various animals including arctic hares, lemmings and other small rodents. They have excellent hearing and can detect prey under the snow. They hunt primarily at dawn and dusk, swooping down to snatch their meal with sharp talons.

In the spring, female Snowy Owls lay their eggs in a nest on the ground. Both parents take turns keeping the eggs warm, and once they hatch, the parents are busy hunting extra food for their hungry chicks. The chicks grow quickly and are ready to practice flying within a few weeks.

Not all Snowy Owls stay in the Arctic year-round. Some travel south during the winter on a journey that can be hundreds of miles. This migration brings them into areas where people live, and sometimes, they are spotted sitting on fence posts or barns, much to the delight of bird watchers.

Snowy Owls face threats from climate change and human disturbances. Conservationists are working to understand more about these birds and how to protect them. Efforts include:

- Tracking their migration.
- Protecting their nesting sites.
- Educating people about respecting the wild spaces these owls need to thrive.

The Snowy Owl is a symbol of the Arctic's wild beauty. With its striking appearance and incredible adaptations to one of the planet's most extreme environments, it inspires awe and wonder in all who are lucky enough to see it glide across the northern skies.

Name: _____

LET'S READ ABOUT THE SNOWY OWL

Directions: Read the article. Using details from the article respond to the following questions.

1. What color are the feathers of the Snowy Owl, and what purpose does this serve?

2. Where do Snowy Owls prefer to nest, and why?

3. How do Snowy Owls adapt their hunting techniques for the Arctic environment?

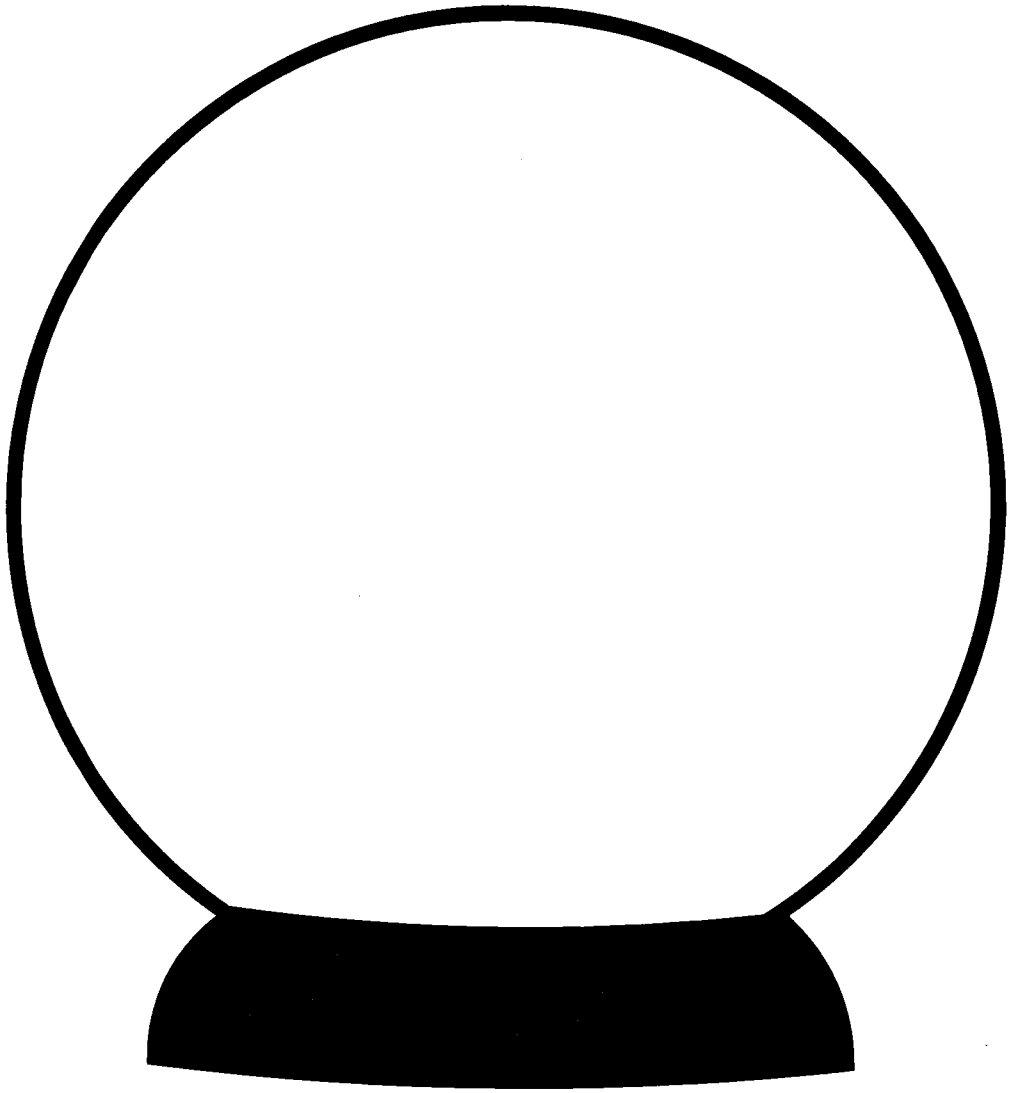
4. What is the main idea of the article?

5. Summarize what you read.

name:_____ date:_____

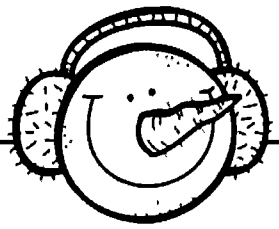
DRAW YOURSELF IN THE SNOW GLOBE!

- **Imagine you are inside a snow globe. Draw what it looks like and include yourself!**



Name: _____ Date: _____

NUMBER OF THE DAY



1,739

Directions: Reference the number of the day to answer the questions.

1. Write the number in **expanded form.**

2. Write the number in **word form.**

How many of the following are in the number of the day?

3. Thousands:	**4.** Hundreds:	**5.** Tens:	**6.** Ones:

MENTAL MATH

7. Add 1.	**8.** Take 1.	**9.** Add 10.	**10.** Take 10.
11. Add 100.	**12.** Take 100.	**13.** Add 1,000.	**14.** Take 1,000.

SKIP COUNTING

Start with the number of the day and skip count from there.

15. Count by 3s.

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

16. Count by 5s.

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

17. Count by 10s.

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

EVEN OR ODD

18. Odd or even?

19. Next even number?

20. Next odd number?

QUICK MATH

21. Add 50.

22. Take 31.

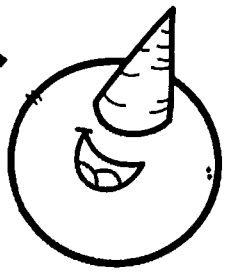
23. Add 300.

24. Take 500.

25. Add 2,000.

Name: _____ Date: _____

FROSTY FACTORS



Directions: Find the missing factor for each problem.

1. 8 x ___ = 56	2. ___ x 12 = 108
3. ___ x 6 = 66	4. 11 x ___ = 99
5. ___ x 9 = 36	6. 9 x ___ = 45
7. 6 x ___ = 18	8. ___ x 1 = 12
9. ___ x 5 = 60	10. 2 x ___ = 18
11. 8 x ___ = 32	12. ___ x 8 = 48
13. ___ x 7 = 49	14. 9 x ___ = 54
15. ___ x 7 = 70	16. ___ x 12 = 132
17. 3 x ___ = 36	18. 4 x ___ = 8
19. ___ x 5 = 40	20. ___ x 9 = 81
21. 12 x ___ = 84	22. 12 x ___ = 144
23. ___ x 6 = 36	24. ___ x 6 = 60