

June 2010

Dear Parent(s) or Guardian(s):

This summer, your child will receive a summer packet that he/she is to complete. The intent of this packet is to reinforce the skills and concepts that your child has learned during the previous year. These skills and concepts are incorporated in the questions and/or projects in the summer packet.

You can assist your child in completing this packet by making it part of their daily routine. One suggestion is for you to set up a schedule with your child and a quiet, well lit place to complete the packet.

These packets will be turned in on the first day of school. The teachers will review the packets with the students within the first week of school. Results from the summer packet will be used by the teacher to develop and implement the curriculum to best meet the needs of the individual student and the entire class.

The summer packets will be posted on the Imani School web site. Additional copies can be picked up at the main office should a replacement be needed.

We thank you in advance for your support in encouraging your child to do his/her best on this packet. Daily review is important to strengthening and retaining academic skills.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact us. May you and your family have a happy, restful summer.

Sincerely,

The Teachers of Imani Education Circle Charter School

Dear Incoming 4th Grade Student,

We hope that you are enjoying your summer. You are required to read two books this summer, ***“Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing”***, by **Judy Blume** and ***“Amazing Grace”***, by **Mary Hoffman**. With this assignment you are to answer a series of questions, fill in a “cause and effect” chart and complete a Venn diagram. After completing the required books, read books of your choice for 15 minutes a day.

Looking forward to teaching you,

4th Grade Teachers of Imani

Directions: List five events from the story in the order they happened. Make sure to write in complete sentences.

1.

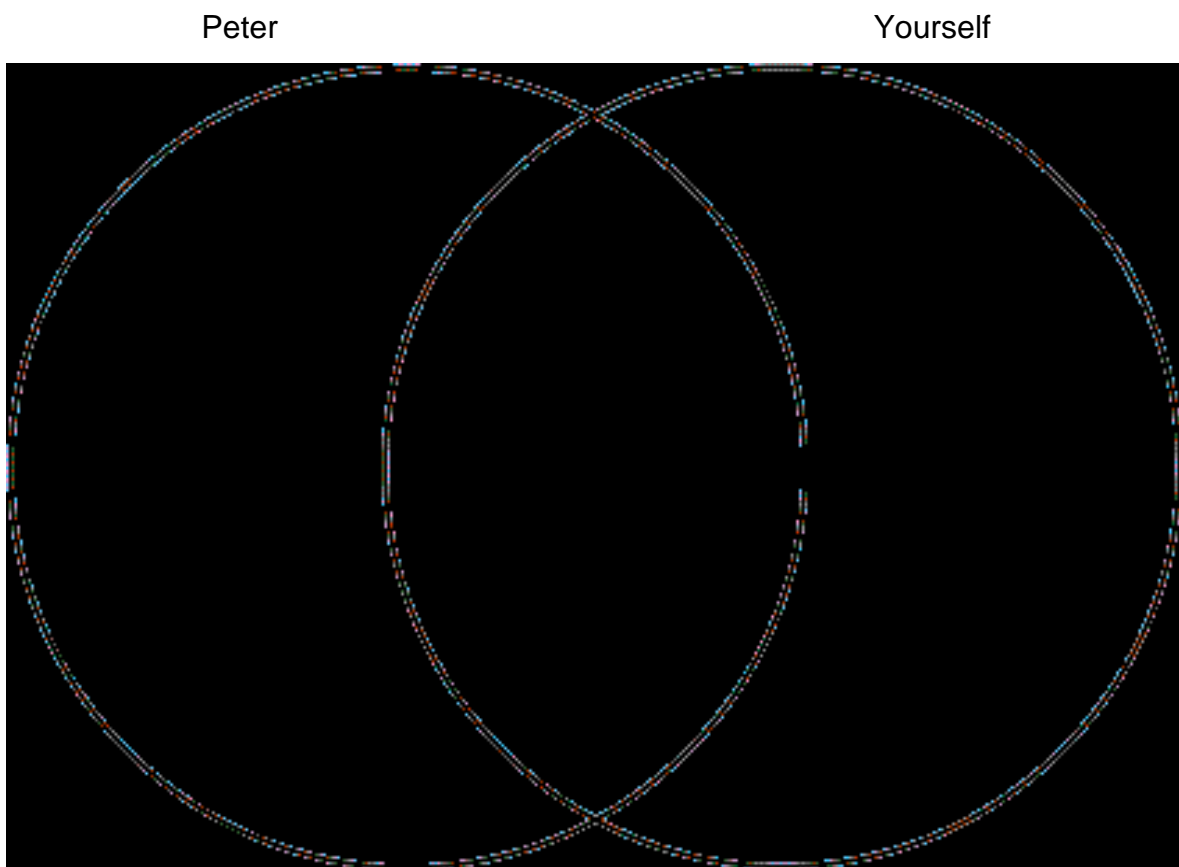
2.

3.

4.

5.

Directions: Compare and contrast yourself and Peter Hatcher using the Venn diagram below. Make sure you include at least 6 good characteristics.



Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing - Part 3

Directions: Fill in the missing cause or effect in the table. Make sure to write in complete sentences.

Cause	Effect
Fudge would not eat any of his food.	
	Fudge had to visit the dentist.
Fudge ruined Peter's school report.	
	Peter had to ride the Toddle-Bike

For math you are to get on the internet and play “**Fact Monster**” at www.factmonster.com for 20 minutes a day. Practice addition, subtraction, and multiplication starting at level one. When you have passed each level three times with a 90% or more, then go to the next level. Good Luck! Also, you are to create Math Vocabulary Flash cards with the list of words below. Remember to place the word on one side and the picture and/or definition on the back. Shuffle the cards word side up. Pick a card from the pile. Read the word aloud. Try to recite the definition. Then check the back to see if you are correct. Do this daily for 10 to 15 minutes.

#Mathematics Vocabulary

Acute angle: An angle with a measure less than 90° .

Addend: Any number that is being added.

Analog time: Time displayed on a timepiece having hour and minute hands.

Area: The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.

Array: A rectangular arrangement of objects in equal rows or columns.

Combination: A group of items. Placing these items in a different order does not create a new combination.

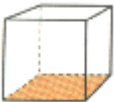
Cone: A solid figure that has a circular base and one vertex.



Congruent: Having the same size and shape.

- Congruent angles have the same measure.
- Congruent segments have the same length.

Cube: A rectangular solid having six congruent square faces.



Cylinder: A three-dimensional figure with two circular bases, which are parallel and congruent.



Edge: The line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.

Equation: A statement that two mathematical expressions are equal.

Equivalent: Having the same value.

Expression: A variable, or any combination of numbers, variables, and symbols that represents a mathematical

relationship (e.g., $24 \times 2 + 5$ or $4a - 9$).

Face: A plane figure that serves as one side of a solid figure.

Fact family: A set of related addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division equations using the same numbers (e.g., $6+9=15$, $15-9=6$, $9+6=15$, $15-6=9$).

Factor: A whole number that divides evenly into another whole number (e.g., 1, 3, 5, and 15 are factors of 15).

Function: A relation in which every input value has a unique output value.

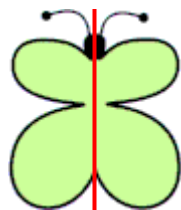
Hexagon: A polygon with 6 sides.

Inequality: A mathematical sentence that contains a symbol that shows the terms on either side of the symbol are unequal (e.g., $3+4>6$).

Line: A straight path extending in both directions with no endpoints.



Line of symmetry: A line that divides a figure into two halves that are mirror images of each other.



Line segment: A part of a line with two endpoints.



Mean (average): The number found by dividing the sum of a set of numbers by the number of addends.

Median: The middle number in an ordered set of data, or the average of the two middle numbers when the set has two middle numbers.

Mode: The number(s) that occurs most often in a set of data.

Multiples: The product of a given whole number and another whole number (e.g., multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16....).

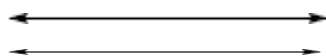
Number sentence: An equation or inequality with numbers.

Obtuse angle: An angle with a measure more than 90° .

Octagon: A polygon with 8 sides.

Ordered pair: A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid. The first number tells how far to move horizontally, and the second number tells how far to move vertically.

Parallel lines: Lines that never intersect and are always the same distance apart.



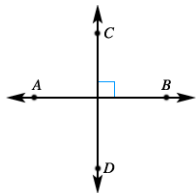
Parallelogram: A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and congruent.



Pentagon: A polygon with 5 sides.

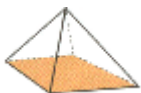
Perimeter: The distance around a figure.

Perpendicular lines: Two lines, segments or rays that intersect to form right angles.



Pictograph: A graph that uses pictures to show and compare information.

Pyramid: A solid figure with a polygon base and triangular sides that meet at a single point (vertex).



rectangular pyramid



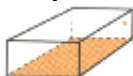
triangular pyramid

Quadrilateral: A polygon with 4 sides.

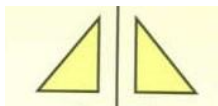
Ray: A part of a line that has one endpoint and continues without end in one direction.



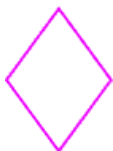
Rectangular prism: A solid figure in which all six faces are rectangles.



Reflection (flip): A transformation that produces the mirror image of a figure.



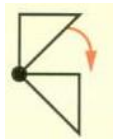
Rhombus: A parallelogram with four equal sides.



Right angle: An angle that measures exactly 90° .

Right triangle: A triangle that has a 90° angle.

Rotation (turn): A movement of a figure that turns that figure around a fixed point.



Sphere: A solid figure that has all points the same distance from the center.

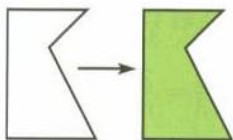


Tally chart: A table that uses tally marks to record data.

Favorite School Lunches

Hamburger	
Pizza	
Salad	
Hotdog	

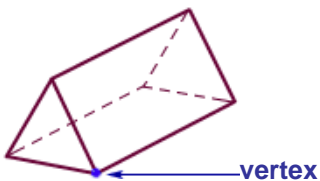
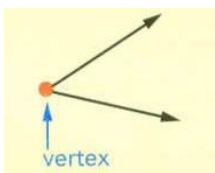
Translation (slide): A movement of a figure to a new position without turning or flipping it.



Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.



Vertex: A point where lines, rays, sides of a polygon or edges of a polyhedron meet (corner).



Volume (capacity): The amount of space (in cubic units) that a solid figure can hold.