

Fourth Grade

FEBRUARY

Vacation Packet

Due: Monday, February 24, 2020

Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____

*Please note that this packet will count towards marking period 4's progress report.

SESSION 1

This session contains 32 multiple-choice questions. Fill in the circle for your answer to each multiple-choice question.

You may use a protractor during this session. You may **not** use a calculator during this session.

Directions: Read each problem. Then fill in the circle of the best answer.

- 1** Two friends are playing a game. Their scores are in the table below.

Name	Score
José	249
Ethan	172

What is the sum of these scores?

- (A) 311
- (B) 321
- (C) 411
- (D) 421

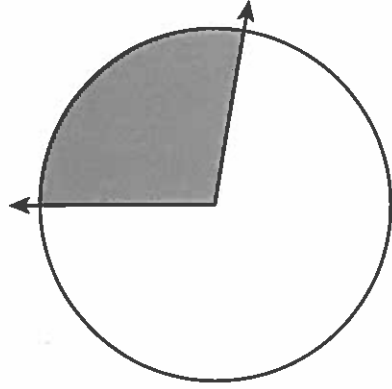
- 2** Ikuo used triangles to make the shape pattern below.



Veronica used the same rule as Ikuo used in a pattern of squares. Which could be Veronica's pattern?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

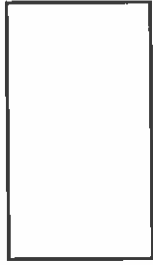
- 3** The rays of an angle meet at the center of a circle. When the rays meet the circle, they are 1° apart. The shaded part of the circle below is 100 times the size of the one-degree angle.



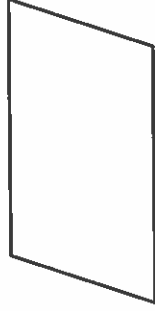
What is the measure of the shaded part?

- (A) 90°
- (B) 100°
- (C) 101°
- (D) 110°

- 4** Look at the shapes below.



Shape 1



Shape 2

Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Both shapes have perpendicular lines.
- (B) Shape 1 has parallel lines, but shape 2 does not.
- (C) Neither shape has parallel or perpendicular lines.
- (D) Shape 1 has perpendicular lines, but shape 2 does not.

5

Look at the fraction shown below.



Which two expressions also represent the fraction shown above?

- (A) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$
- (B) $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$

6

Delphi knows the area of a rectangular sidewalk is 48 square feet. He measured the width of the sidewalk as 4 feet long. What is the length of the sidewalk, in feet, rounded to the nearest ten?

- (A) 10 feet
- (B) 12 feet
- (C) 15 feet
- (D) 20 feet

7

Look at the multiplication problem below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 432 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Which expression will help you find the product?

- (A) $(5 \times 400) + (5 \times 30) + (5 \times 2)$
- (B) $(5 + 400) + (5 + 30) + (5 + 2)$
- (C) $(5 \times 40) + (5 \times 30) + (5 \times 2)$
- (D) $(5 \times 4) + (5 \times 3) + (5 \times 2)$

- 8 Look at this expression.

$$20 \times 11$$





Which statement is true about the product of this expression?

- (A) It is equal to 2 tens, which is 20 times as many as 11.
- (B) It is equal to 2 hundreds and 2 tens, which is 2 times as many as 11.
- (C) It is equal to 2 hundreds and 2 tens, which is 20 times as many as 11.
- (D) It is equal to 2 tens and 2 ones, which is 2 times as many as 11.

- 9 Nikki used this model to show $\frac{2}{3}$.



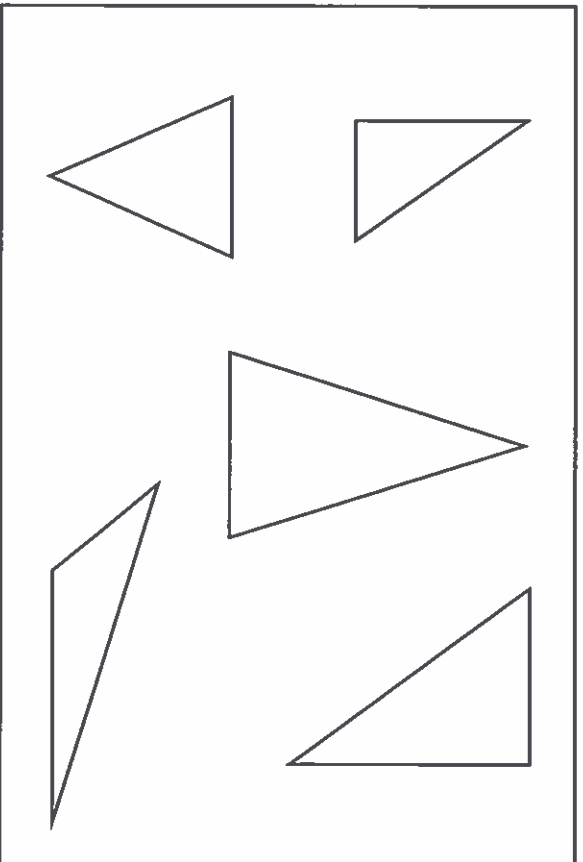
How can Nikki use another model to show the product of $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{3}$?

- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 

Bonus

* **10**

Look at the triangles shown in the box below.



Which set of triangles describes the triangles in this box?

- Ⓐ 2 obtuse, 1 right, 2 acute
- Ⓑ 1 obtuse, 2 right, 2 acute
- Ⓒ 2 obtuse, 2 right, 1 acute
- Ⓓ 1 obtuse, 1 right, 3 acute

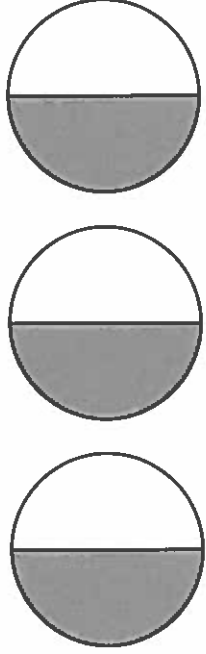
11

Last week, Noah worked on his homework for 12 hours. Noah worked 2 times as many hours as Julie. Which equation represents the number of hours, n , Julie worked on her homework?

- Ⓐ $6 \times n = 12$
- Ⓑ $2 + n = 12$
- Ⓒ $2 \times n = 12$
- Ⓓ $6 + n = 12$

- 12** Jamie lives 435 miles away from her aunt. She drove to her aunt's house. Several days later, she drove back home. What is the total number of miles Jamie drove?
- (A) eighty-seven miles
 - (B) eight hundred miles
 - (C) eight hundred seven miles
 - (D) eight hundred seventy miles

- 13** Aurora multiplied 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$.

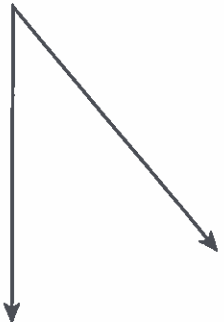


- Which explanation best describes the product of 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$?
- (A) It is $\frac{3}{2}$ because there are 3 circles and 2 shaded parts.
 - (B) It is $\frac{3}{3}$ because there are 3 circles and 3 shaded parts.
 - (C) It is $\frac{3}{2}$ because there are 3 shaded parts and each part is $\frac{1}{2}$.
 - (D) It is $\frac{3}{3}$ because there are 3 shaded parts and each part is $\frac{1}{3}$.

* 14

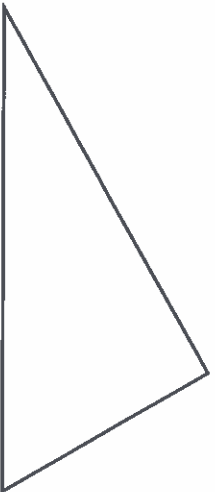


Use your protractor to help you solve this problem.

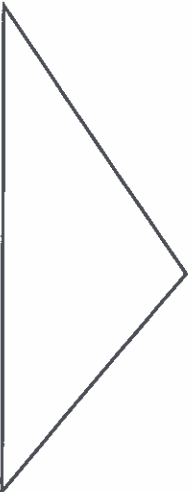


In which triangle is one angle equal to the angle above?

(A)



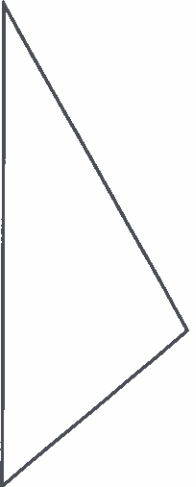
(B)



(C)



(D)



15

The students in Ms. Hadley's class raised \$250 to buy computer games for their classroom. They ordered 5 games that cost \$25 each and 1 game that cost \$35. How much money did the students have left after purchasing all of the computer games?

(A) \$90

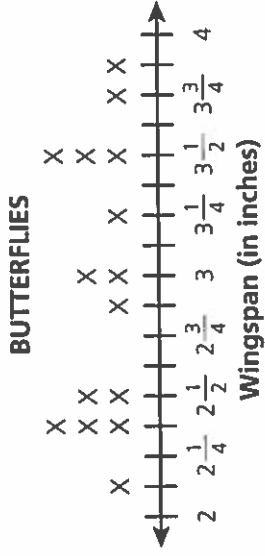
(B) \$110

(C) \$160

(D) \$185

16

The wingspans of 15 butterflies in a collection are shown in the line plot below.

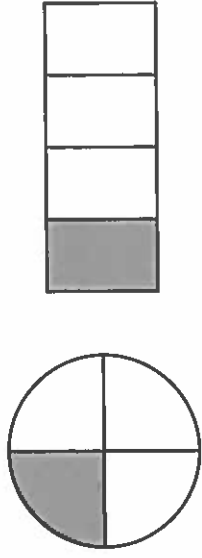


What is the difference, in inches, between the longest wingspan and the shortest?

- (A) $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches
- (B) $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches
- (C) $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches
- (D) 2 inches

18

Justin made these two fraction models below. He used paint to fill in part of each model.



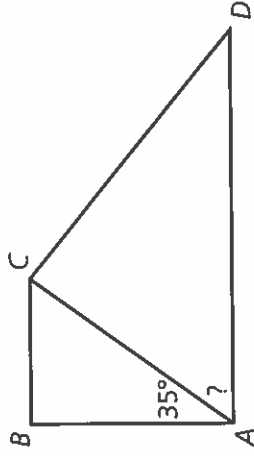
Justin thinks he used the same amount of paint on both models. Is he correct?

- (A) Yes, because each shaded part is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole model.
- (B) Yes, because each shaded part is the same size.
- (C) No, because the shaded parts are not parts of the same whole.
- (D) No, because the shaded parts are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

17

Bonus
★

Figure ABCD has two right angles.



If $\angle BAC = 35^\circ$, what is the measure of angle CAD?

- (A) 35°
- (B) 55°
- (C) 90°
- (D) 125°

19

Geoff multiplied 89 by 4. What is the answer rounded to the nearest 10?

- (A) 320
- (B) 330
- (C) 350
- (D) 360

- 20** A house's patio is shaped like a square and measures 11 feet on each side. The front porch of the house is shaped like a rectangle. It is 4 feet wide and 36 feet long. What is the difference, in square feet, between the area of the front porch and the area of the patio?

- (A) 23 square feet
- (B) 36 square feet
- (C) 41 square feet
- (D) 100 square feet

- 21** Sue solved the expressions below.

$$600 \div 60$$
$$700 \div 70$$
$$800 \div 80$$

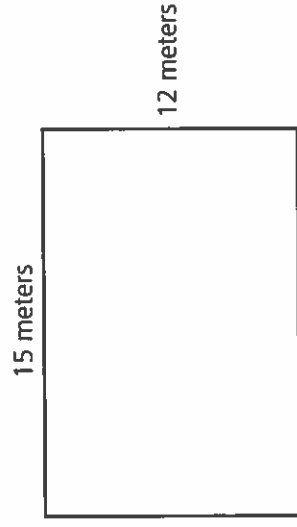
What is true about the answers to the expressions?

- (A) They are all equal to 6.
- (B) They are all equal to 10.
- (C) They are all equal to 10×10 .
- (D) They are equal to 6, 7, and 8.

- 22** The maximum weight a certain pick-up truck can haul is 1,450 pounds. What is the maximum weight, in pounds, that 4 of these pick-up trucks can haul?

- (A) 4,600 pounds
- (B) 5,000 pounds
- (C) 5,004 pounds
- (D) 5,800 pounds

- 23** Jerome's garden is in the shape of a rectangle.



Next year, Jerome wants to increase the length of his garden to 20 meters and the width to 15 meters. By how many meters will Jerome increase the perimeter of his garden?

- (A) 8 meters
- (B) 16 meters
- (C) 70 meters
- (D) 120 meters

- 24** Janelle wrote an expression that is equal to $\frac{9}{4}$. Which of the following could be the expression that she wrote?

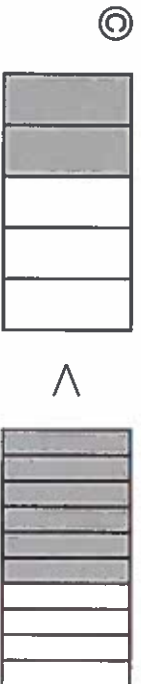
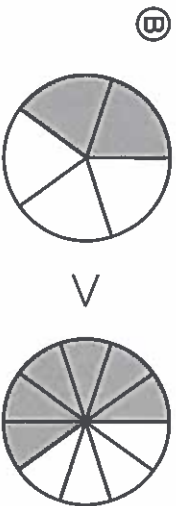
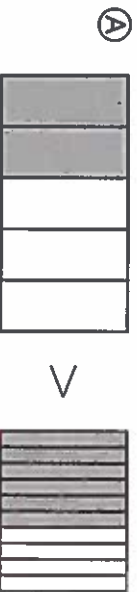
- (A) $3 \times \frac{6}{4}$
- (B) $4 \times \frac{2}{4}$
- (C) $8 \times \frac{1}{4}$
- (D) $9 \times \frac{1}{4}$

- 25** A tour group traveled 495 miles in 3 days. The leader found the average number of miles the group traveled each day. Then she used an expression to check her answer. Which expression could the leader have used?

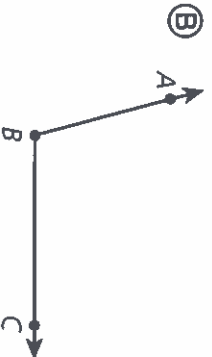
- (A) $165 + 3$
- (B) 165×3
- (C) 495×3
- (D) $495 + 3$

26

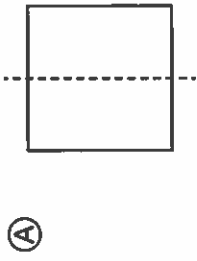
Bill compares the fractions $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{6}{10}$ by using fraction models. Which of the following shows a correct comparison?

**27**

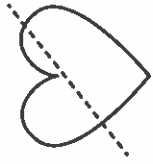
Which of the following shows an obtuse angle formed by line segment \overline{AB} and ray \overrightarrow{BC} ?



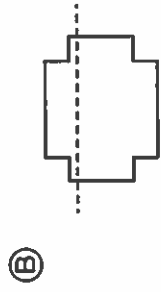
Gretchen drew a line of symmetry on a shape. Larry drew a line on a shape without showing a line of symmetry. Which two figures could be Gretchen's and Larry's shapes?



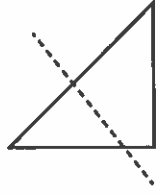
Gretchen's Shape



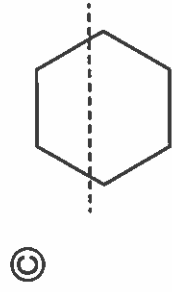
Larry's Shape



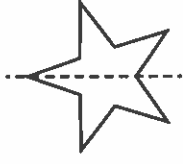
Gretchen's Shape



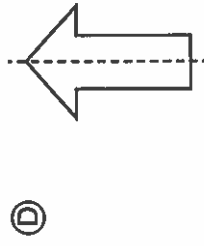
Larry's Shape



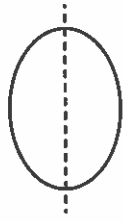
Gretchen's Shape



Larry's Shape



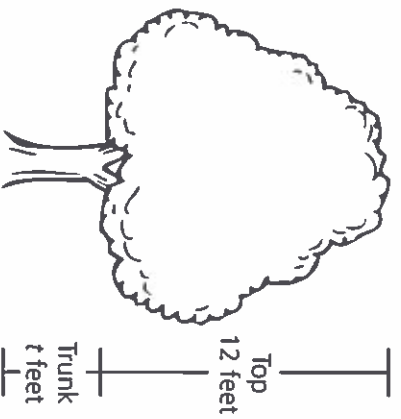
Gretchen's Shape



Larry's Shape

29

Tulia measured the heights of the top part and the trunk of a tree.



The top part of the tree is 3 times as long as the trunk. Which equation can Tulia use to find t , the length of the trunk?

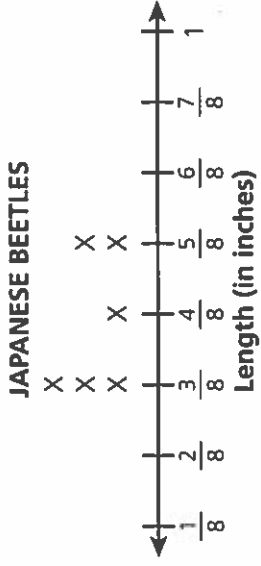
- (A) $t \div 3 = 12$
- (B) $t \div 12 = 3$
- (C) $t \times 3 = 12$
- (D) $t \times 12 = 3$

30

Melissa wants to add $1\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{1}{4}$. Which number sentence will help her find the sum?

- (A) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{12}{4} + \frac{8}{4} = \frac{16}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{7}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{16}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{7}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{16}{8}$

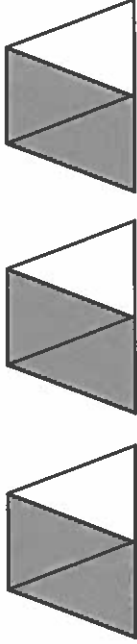
Lucinda made the line plot below to show the different lengths of Japanese beetles.



What is the difference between the longest and shortest beetles?

- (A) $\frac{1}{8}$ inch
- (B) $\frac{2}{8}$ inch
- (C) $\frac{2}{16}$ inch
- (D) $\frac{8}{16}$ inch

Tao used the model below to show $3 \times \frac{2}{3}$.



He wrote this number sentence to help him find the product:

$3 \times \frac{2}{3} = \square \times \frac{1}{3}$. What is true about the number that goes in the box?

- (A) It is a multiple of 3.
- (B) It is a multiple of 9.
- (C) It is a prime number.
- (D) It is a factor of 5.

Session 3—Reading and Writing

Directions

In this part of the test, you are going to read a story called “The Story of Sparky” and a story called “The Tortoise and The Hare” and write about what you have read. You may look back at the passages as often as you like.

Now turn the page to begin.

Read this story. Then answer questions 38 through 39.

The Story of Sparky

- 1 This year, Sam was allowed to pick out a pet. His older sisters, Janice and Martha, already had their own pets. Janice had a cat named Sandy. The cat had a long, beautiful coat that Janice brushed every day. However, Sandy was often stretched out in the sunshine. She had little interest in playing with Janice. Martha had a pet bird called Polly. The bird had bright feathers and whistled pleasant tunes. But Polly spent most of her time in her cage, where Martha couldn't play with her. Sandy and Polly were very pretty, but Sam was looking for something more in a pet.
- 2 The entire family went to the local animal shelter on Sam's birthday. First, Sam and his sisters looked at a fuzzy rabbit. Janice and Martha thought the rabbit looked cute, but Sam didn't think it was for him. Next, they looked at a hamster with shiny fur. The sisters thought the hamster was sweet, but Sam kept looking. Finally, they looked at a small dog.
- 3 The dog had one ear that stood straight up and one ear that flopped down by his face. His coat was a dull brown color, and his tail was short and stubby. The girls didn't care for dog's appearance. Sam admitted that the dog looked a little funny. Even so, he thought the dog would be a good friend. Janice and Martha pointed out several other pets, but Sam had made up his mind. He talked with his parents, and they took the dog home that afternoon. Sam decided to name the dog Sparky.
- 4 The next day, Sam took Sparky to his friend John's house. John smiled and greeted the little dog warmly.
- 5 Sam confessed that his sisters didn't think Sparky was very handsome.
- 6 John told Sam that looks didn't matter as he scratched Sparky behind the ears. Then he suggested that they try to teach Sparky some tricks.
- 7 Sam and John started teaching Sparky how to sit, shake, and roll over. The boys only had to show Sparky how to do something once or twice before he had mastered the trick. It was almost as if Sparky understood what they were saying. John thought they might be able to teach Sparky how to fetch a ball. He showed Sparky a shiny red ball and threw it across the yard. Sparky immediately chased after the ball. He brought the ball back to John and Sam, but then ran back across the yard. Sparky rustled in the fallen leaves for a bit and returned with a baseball in his mouth.
- 8 John told Sam that he'd lost that ball weeks ago. He couldn't believe Sparky had found it!
- 9 Sam continued to teach Sparky new tricks every day. By the end of the week, Sparky could bark on command, dance on his back legs, and catch a flying disc. Finding lost objects was also a piece of cake for the little dog. More than once, Sparky had helped Sam find a missing sock or mitten. He tried to show Janice and Martha what Sparky could do, but his sisters seemed uninterested.
- 10 A few weeks later, Sam found his sisters sitting on the porch. Janice was feeling miserable, and Martha was trying to comfort her. Martha explained that Janice had lost her lucky hat at the park. The girls had searched everywhere, but they couldn't find it.

11 Suddenly, Sam had a brilliant idea. He put Sparky on a leash and told his sisters that they were going back to the park. When they arrived, Sam took off his own hat and showed it to Sparky.

12 Sparky looked at the hat, sniffed the ground twice, and then bolted across the park. Sam had to run hard to keep up with him. The small dog sniffed around the swings before heading toward the edge of the field. He climbed over some rocks and

disappeared into the forest for a short time. Then, Sparky came running back to Sam, carrying Janice's hat in his mouth.

13 Martha was amazed that Sparky had found the hat!

14 Janice gave Sparky an enormous hug and declared that he was the best dog in the world.

15 After that, Sam's sisters came to understand just how special Sparky was.

38

How is John different from Janice and Martha? Use at least **two** details from the story to explain your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

Plan Your Answer

This is a space where you can plan your answer to question 39 on the next page. Read the question and make notes below about how you might answer it. Then write your final answer on pages 27–28. Your writing on this page will *not* count toward your final answer.

How do Janice and Martha change by the end of the story? Use at least **two** details from the story to explain your answer.

In this answer, be sure to do the following:

- tell how Janice changes by the end of the story
- tell how Martha changes by the end of the story
- include details from the story that explain your answer

Write your answer in complete sentences.

Read this story. Then answer questions 40 through 41.

The Tortoise and the Hare

1 Long ago, Hare lived in a forest with many other animals. The Hare was the fastest animal in the entire forest, and he enjoyed boasting about his speed. He would often challenge the other animals to races and then brag about beating them. Over time, the other animals refused to race Hare because they were tired of listening to his boasting. Still, Hare continued to talk about his speed whenever he had the chance.

2 One day, Tortoise was talking to Fox when Hare appeared out of the blue.

3 “Do you want to race, Fox?” Hare asked with a grin on his face.

4 Fox shook his head and told Hare he didn’t feel like racing.

5 “It’s just as well,” Hare replied. “You wouldn’t be able to beat me anyway.”

6 Tortoise was tired of listening to Hare brag. He wished that someone would beat Hare just once.

7 “I will race you,” Tortoise said suddenly.

8 Fox looked at his friend with wide eyes, and Hare started to laugh.

9 “You?” Hare asked. “But you are the slowest of all the animals in the forest—you can’t possibly beat me.”

10 “Even you can be beaten,” Tortoise said with his chin held high.

11 Hare agreed to the race, and Fox agreed to plan the course they would run the following day.

12 After Hare left, Fox turned to his friend. “Are you sure you want to do this?”



13 Tortoise just smiled at Fox. He wanted to do this and teach Hare a lesson.

14 The next day, all the animals gathered at a clearing in the forest. Fox had planned the course and was standing at the starting line, ready to cheer on his friend.

15 Tortoise and Hare took their places, and a small mouse waved a white flag to start the race. Tortoise started off down the course, slowly putting one foot in front of the other. Hare laughed at this scene. Then he sat down and leaned his back up against a nearby tree.

16 “I’m just going to grab forty winks and then catch up to you in a minute,” Hare said to Tortoise before closing his eyes.

17 Tortoise ignored Hare’s teasing and slowly trudged down the path.

18 Later, Hare woke up and saw that Tortoise was only about a quarter of the way down the course. Figuring that he had plenty of time to win the race, Hare decided to have a treat before starting the race. He munched

on some cabbages for a while and then checked to see where Tortoise was. His challenger was only halfway down the path, so Hare decided to take another nap.

19 Hare awoke with a start and realized that it was almost dark. He saw that Tortoise was almost at the finish line. Hare jumped up from his spot by the tree and raced down the path. He hopped down the course as fast as he could. However, he was moving

slowly because he was still groggy from his nap and full from his meal. Hare was only a few yards from the finish line, but he was quickly running out of steam. He gasped as he dragged himself along, but it was too late. Tortoise had won the race!

20 Hare was surprised when he crossed the finish line, but Tortoise just smiled and said, "I told you that you could be beaten, Hare."

40 What can you learn about Hare from the text and the illustration? Use two details to support your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

41 Why does Tortoise agree to race Hare? Use two details to support your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

Session 4—Reading and Writing

Directions

In this part of the test, you will read an article about Sir Edmund Hillary and answer questions about what you have read. Then you are going to read an article called “All About Sea Glass” and a story called “Alex’s Buried Treasure” and write about what you have read. You may look back at the passages as often as you like.

Now turn the page to begin.

Read this article. Then answer questions 42 through 43.

On Top of the World: Sir Edmund Hillary

1 Sir Edmund Hillary was a mountain climber and an explorer who won fame after becoming the first man to climb Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. His adventures didn't stop after that. He continued exploring and helped others later in life.

From Beekeeping to Mountain Climbing

2 Edmund Hillary was born on July 20, 1919, in New Zealand. His father worked as a reporter and then became a beekeeper. When he was older, Hillary worked on the family's small farm with his younger brother.

3 At age 16, Hillary took a school trip to an old volcano that measured more than 9,000 feet. This trip sparked the young man's interest in mountain climbing. He then spent time climbing in the country's Southern Alps when he wasn't in class. When he finished school, he served in the air force in World War II.

4 Hillary followed his father's example and worked as a beekeeper for a time. However, he was more interested in mountain climbing than beekeeping. He took lessons from climbing experts, who taught him how to climb dangerous and icy peaks. In 1950, Hillary traveled to Europe to climb the Swiss Alps. The next year, he joined a team of climbers on a trip to the Himalayan Mountains in Nepal.

From Such Great Heights

5 Hillary went on several climbing adventures in the Himalayas. In 1953, he joined a team that was hoping to climb to the top of Mount Everest. This was no easy task. The mountain was more than 29,000 feet tall!

Some of the world's best climbers had tried to scale the mountain but failed. The cold, thin air made it difficult for climbers to breathe near the top of Mount Everest. In 1952, a team of climbers had come close to reaching the top. They had been only 1,000 feet from the top when they were forced to turn back.

6 Still, Hillary and his team decided to push on. He had a partner on the climb. Tenzing Norgay was a native from Nepal who helped guide climbers through the mountains. The team scaled the mountain in groups of two. One group was only 300 feet from the top when they had to turn back. They were too tired to go on.

7 Hillary and Norgay were the only people who had a chance of reaching the top. On May 29, 1953, they started their journey. The two men were roped together for safety, but the climb was still very dangerous. As they were climbing, Hillary almost fell. Luckily, he was able to find his footing. Finally, after much struggle, the two men reached the top of Mount Everest.

Continued Adventures

8 Word that the men had reached the top of the world's tallest mountain soon spread. The two men received many honors for their great success. The queen of England even made Hillary a knight!

9 He had done something amazing, but he wasn't ready to end his adventures just yet. In the 1950s, he joined a team of explorers in Antarctica. During this trip, he and his team made it to the South Pole. In 1967, he climbed

Mount Herschel in Antarctica. Ten years later, he explored the Ganges River in India.

10 In 1985, Hillary went on an adventure with Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon. The two men flew a plane to the Arctic, landing at the North Pole. He became the first man to stand at the North and South Poles and at the top of Mount Everest.

Giving Back

11 When he was done exploring, Hillary wrote about his many adventures. He also gave speeches to crowds around the world. However, he also found time to give back. In the 1960s, he decided to start a group to help

42

What is the section “From Beekeeping to Mountain Climbing” about? Use details from the article to write a summary of this section.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

43

What information from the article tells you that Edmund Hillary was brave? Use details from the article to explain your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

the people of Nepal. Over the years, Hillary’s Himalayan Trust raised money to help build schools, hospitals, and airfields in Nepal. The trust also built bridges and water pipelines in villages. He cared about nature as well. He worked with the governments in Nepal and New Zealand to help protect the earth.

12 Hillary passed away in 2008 at the age of 88. More than half a century after his famous climb, more than 3,000 people have followed in Hillary’s footsteps to reach the top of Mount Everest. His great success showed people around the world that they could make their dreams come true!

Read these articles. Then answer questions 44 through 47.

All About Sea Glass

1 You have heard of people looking for beautiful shells that wash up on shore, but have you ever heard of people looking for glass at the beach? Some people visit the beach each year looking for pieces of sea glass, which are small pieces of glass that look like round pebbles.

What Is Sea Glass?

2 Sea glass is regular glass that has been smoothed and rounded by the ocean. After the glass is worn down by the ocean, it washes up on beaches around the world. People go to beaches and collect this beautiful glass. Just as regular glass can be made in almost any color, sea glass can be found in almost any color. Clear, blue, green, and brown are some of the most common colors of sea glass because those are common colors of glass bottles and containers. Pieces of yellow, red, and orange sea glass are rarer, and people who collect sea glass often look for these colors.

How Does Sea Glass Form?

3 Sea glass starts out as the regular glass we use every day. Glass jars and containers wash into the ocean and break apart. At first, the broken pieces are sharp and jagged. However, the ocean changes these broken pieces in a number of ways. First, the salt water in the ocean water wears away the top layers of glass. Then waves toss and turn the glass, allowing the sand and water to wear down the glass even more. This process, which can go on for many years, makes the glass smooth and round. The glass is also no longer clear after being in the ocean for



a number of years. Instead, it looks as if it is covered in ice or frost.

How Do People Collect Sea Glass?

4 Collecting sea glass is a popular hobby. To start collecting sea glass, find a beach that you can visit. Visit the beach just before the tide is at its lowest point. At low tide, you can see more of the sand on the beach, so you will have a larger area to look for sea glass. Bring a bag or a bucket to hold your glass. When you are searching for sea glass, look under seaweed, rocks, and shells. Many people will see the sea glass that is out in the open, but few people will look under other things to find the glass.

What Do People Do with Sea Glass?

5 People sometimes display their sea glass. Some people use the glass to make other things. For example, some people use sea glass in place of gems in jewelry. Others put it into tabletops or glue it onto paintings. People who collect sea glass sometimes form clubs to share their sea glass collections. Collecting sea glass is a fun hobby!

Alex's Buried Treasure

- 1 Every year, I visit my grandmother for a week. When I visited her this year, I noticed a collection of round, smooth stones on a table in her hallway. The stones looked very different from other stones I had seen; they were light blue, green, brown, and white.
- 2 “Grandmother, where did you find all these strange stones?” I asked.
- 3 She laughed and picked up one of the stones. “These are not stones, Alex. They are actually small pieces of glass,” she said.
- 4 Grandmother explained that the round objects were actually pieces of sea glass. Regular glass can be sharp and dangerous, but sea glass has been shaped and smoothed by the ocean waves. I picked up a piece of green sea glass that she said was most likely part of an old glass bottle. The glass was smooth and cool in my hand. It was also very beautiful.
- 5 Then Grandmother asked me if I would like to start my own collection of sea glass. I liked the idea of decorating my bedroom with the small pebbles of colored glass, so I asked her how to get started. She explained that we would wake up early the following day, and she would show me how to start my own collection.
- 6 The next morning, we drove to the beach. We walked up and down the beach, and Grandmother told me to look at the sand carefully. She said that it could be difficult to find sea glass among the sand, shells, and water. She promised, however, that my hard work would be worth it in the end. As we walked, Grandmother found a small piece of blue sea glass. A few minutes later, she spotted a brown piece of glass. Each time, she picked up the glass and held it up to the light of the sun. Then she rinsed off the glass and put it into her bag.
- 7 After about an hour of searching, I felt certain that I would never find a piece of sea glass on my own. By noon, Grandmother and I decided to go home. She said I could try to start my sea glass collection next year.
- 8 As we were walking toward the car, I saw something shiny and green sticking up from the sand. It was round and smooth. I had found my first piece of sea glass! I held the glass up to the light just like my grandmother had taught me. The light made the glass shine. Then I rinsed off the glass and put it into Grandmother’s bag.
- 9 When we got back to my grandmother’s house, I helped her wash the glass she found on the beach that day. Then we put the new pieces of glass on the table with the rest of her collection. I put my piece of sea glass on the table beside hers.
- 10 Grandmother smiled when she saw my glass. “Someday you’ll have a collection that is just as big as mine,” she said.
- 11 “I hope so, Grandmother,” I said. “When I come back next year, we’ll search for even more buried treasure.”

- 44** How is sea glass formed? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

- 45** What information from the article tells you that many people enjoy collecting sea glass? Use details from the article to explain your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

- 46** How would you describe Alex? Use at least two details from the story to support your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

Plan Your Answer

This is a space where you can plan your answer to question 47 on the next page. Read the question and make notes below about how you might answer it. Then write your final answer on pages 38–39. Your writing on this page will *not* count toward your final score.

How was the way Alex and his grandmother collected sea glass similar to or different from the way the author of the article suggested collecting sea glass? Use details from the story and the article to support your answer.

In your response, be sure to do the following:

- tell how Alex and his grandmother collected sea glass
- tell how the author of the article suggests collecting sea glass
- compare and contrast these methods
- include facts from both passages to support your answer

Write your answer in complete sentences.

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