

# NTI DAY 10



Harrison County Schools

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

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

## Day 10 Checklist

	Number of the Day
	Math – Find the Error
	Natural Regions of Kentucky
	Revising and Editing
	<b>Technology Activities</b>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: Day 10

Number of the Day:  
6,510,317

Using the last 2 digits,  
 write prime or composite.

Write in expanded form:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Write in written form:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

ODD OR EVEN?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Take the digit in the ones place and write 10 multiples  
 for that number:  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

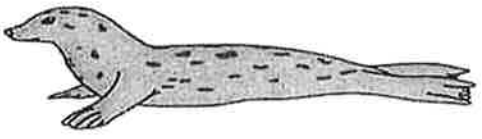
~~MULTIPLY THE  
 DIGITS:~~

Round the number to the nearest place.  
 Tens: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hundreds: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thousands: \_\_\_\_\_

Multiply by the following.  
 10: \_\_\_\_\_  
 100: \_\_\_\_\_  
 1,000: \_\_\_\_\_



Tell 2 ways to make the number:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Take 2 digits from the number and  
 make a new 2 digit number. Tell if it is  
 prime or composite. If composite, write  
 2 factors for the number.  
 New number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Prime or Composite  
 \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Put the Number of the Day in the correct place value below.

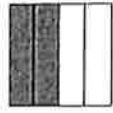
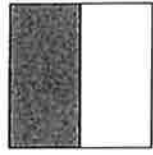
Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred	Ten	One	Hundred	Ten	One	Hundred	Ten	One

# Find the Error

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: **Day 10**

Directions: Analyze the student's work and answer shown below. Identify the error. Then correctly answer the question.

Draw two equivalent fractions.



These two fractions are equivalent because both are half of the whole.

What did the student do wrong? Why do you think the student made this error?

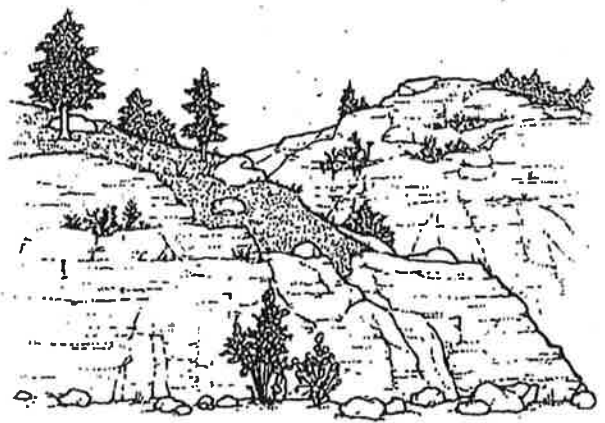
Solve the problem correctly. Show all of your work.

# Natural Regions of Kentucky RI 4.1

Have you ever taken a trip across Kentucky? You might have noticed many different kinds of scenery even on a short drive. You might have seen rolling pastures or glimpsed flat plains. You might even have viewed rugged lands covered with thick forests.

Kentucky's land can be divided into five natural regions: the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, the Bluegrass Region, the Pennyroyal Region, the Western Kentucky Coal Field, and the Jackson Purchase Region.

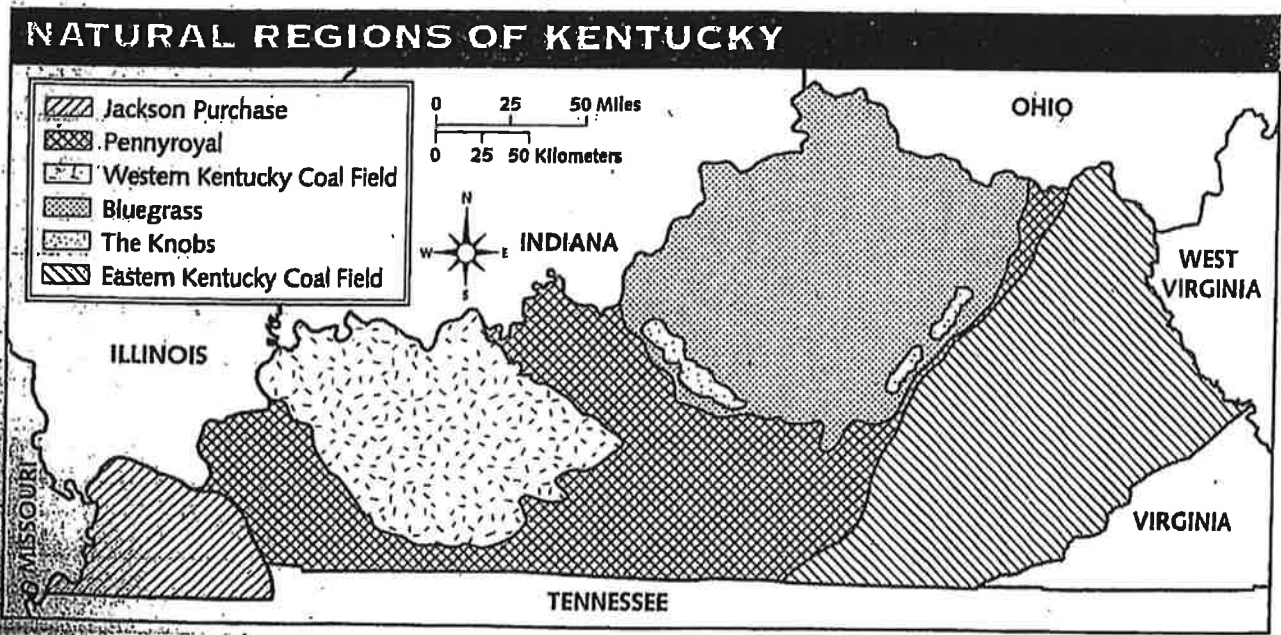
The Appalachian Mountains are the main feature of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, which stretches along Kentucky's southeastern border. This land is well known for the coal and natural gas it produces. Kentucky's highest point, Black Mountain, is located in this region. The mountain rises to 4,145 feet (about 1,263 m).



The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field

The Bluegrass Region has rolling hills and is home to rich farmland and pastureland. In this region many people breed and raise horses. Kentucky's biggest cities are located in the Bluegrass Region.

The Pennyroyal Region, the largest of Kentucky's natural regions, is mostly rolling farmland. The soil in this region is among the richest in the state. The rich soil allows farmers to

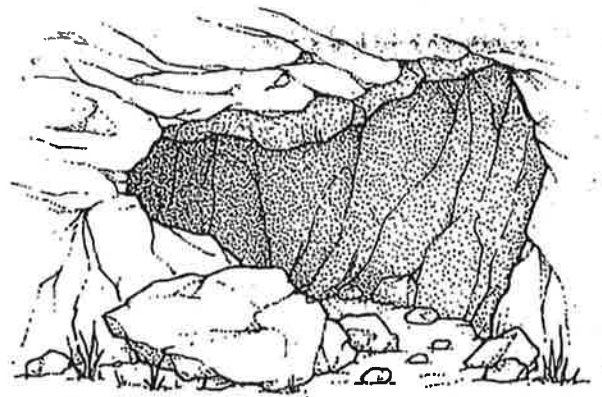


(continued)

grow such crops as corn and wheat. This region includes Mammoth Cave, the largest cave system in the United States.

The **Western Kentucky Coal Field**, in northwestern Kentucky, is a region of valleys, wooded ridges, and rocky cliffs. Like the Pennyroyal Region, this region has good farmland and supports crops such as soybeans, tobacco, and corn. What lies underneath the ground is as important to the region as what grows on top. About half the state's coal is found in the Western Kentucky Coal Field.

In the far western corner of Kentucky is the **Jackson Purchase Region**. For the most part, this region is made up of plains. It is bordered by the Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee



**Mammoth Cave**

rivers. These rivers create the low, marshy areas in the region. Kentucky also includes an area known as the **Knobs**. This area partially surrounds the Bluegrass Region, but it is not considered a natural region itself. The Knobs is filled with cone-shaped hills that, when seen from some directions, look like a line of pyramids!

## Review

### CHECK UNDERSTANDING

1. Which region of Kentucky is known for its horses?
2. Which area of Kentucky has small, pyramid-shaped hills?

### THINK CRITICALLY

3. Which of Kentucky's natural regions would be most like home to a person from western Colorado, which is mountainous?
4. If you were a farmer, in which natural region or regions of Kentucky would you want to live? Why?

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

Imagine that out-of-state cousins or friends are planning to move to Kentucky. Write a letter that describes the natural regions of Kentucky to them. Suggest where you think they should move. For example, if they like to raise horses, you might suggest that they settle in the Bluegrass Region. If they like to explore caves, you might suggest that they settle in the Pennyroyal Region. Share your letter with a classmate.

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Revising and Editing

# Revising and Editing

W 4.5

Read the introduction and the passage “The Best Surprise” before answering Numbers 1 through 7.

*Carlin wrote this passage about a time when he was surprised. Read his passage and think about the changes he should make.*



## The Best Surprise

(1) Last Wednesday began like any other ordinary day. (2) When my alarm clock woke me up at 6:30 A.M., I stretched and crawled out of bed. (3) My dog, Tilley, let out a houl. (4) Then she leapt up to greet me with a big lick. (5) I put on my favorite slippers and went into the kitchen to eat breakfast. (6) That’s when I witnessed it. (7) There was snow on the ground!

(8) So I live in Central Texas, I do not see much snow. (9) In fact, I can only recall seeing it snow one other time. (10) You can imagine how excited I was to see real snow!

(11) Mom entered the kitchen with my younger brother. (12) She informed me that school was cancelled today because of the snow. (13) All of us eager

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to go out to play, so we munched a quick breakfast and got dressed.

(14) We put on our warmest coats and hats and we took the gloves and scarves out from the bottom of our drawers. (15) Then we moved outside to play in the fresh snow. (16) They made snowballs, a snow person, and a snow fort. (17) It was a really, really fun way to spend the day. (18) The snow will be a great surprise!

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Now answer Numbers 1 through 7. Base your answers on the changes Carlin should make.

- 1 What change should be made in sentence 3?
- A change *dog* to **dogs**
  - B delete the comma before *Tilley*
  - C insert a period after *Tilley*
  - D change *houl* to **howl**
- 2 Which sentence could BEST be added after sentence 7?
- F No two snowflakes are exactly alike.
  - G I like winter, but my favorite season is summer.
  - H It looked like someone had thrown a giant white blanket across our lawn.
  - I I went to the stove and turned on the teapot to boil water for my oatmeal.



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- 3 What change should be made in sentence 13?
- (A) insert **were** before *eager*
  - (B) delete the comma after *play*
  - (C) delete *so* before *munched*
  - (D) change *dressed* to **dress**
- 4 What revision is needed in sentence 14?
- (F) We put on our warmest coats and hats, took the gloves and scarves out from the bottom of our drawers.
  - (G) We put on our warmest coats and hats, and we took the gloves and scarves out from the bottom of our drawers.
  - (H) We put on our warmest coats and hats, we took the gloves and scarves out from the bottom of our drawers.
  - (I) We put on our warmest coats and hats then we took the gloves and scarves out from the bottom of our drawers.
- 5 What is the BEST way to revise sentence 15?
- (A) change *Then* to **After**
  - (B) change *we* to **us**
  - (C) change *moved* to **dashed**
  - (D) change *fresh* to **freshly**

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Revising and Editing

- 6 What change should be made in sentence 16?
- F change *They* to *We*
  - G delete the comma after *snowballs*
  - H delete the comma after *person*
  - I change the period to a question mark
- 7 What change should be made in sentence 18?
- A change *The* to *These*
  - B change *will be* to *was*
  - C change *great* to *grate*
  - D change the exclamation mark to a question mark

# IF/THEN/ELSE

Computers work with IF/THEN/ELSE thinking. Practice this thinking by creating scenarios themed for February. Be a creative problem solver as you fill in the empty spaces.

Example: IF I squeeze the brakes on my bicycle THEN I will slow down ELSE I will keep going.

IF	Cupid shoots you with an arrow	THEN	ELSE	you will be the same.
IF		THEN	ELSE	
IF		THEN	ELSE	you will receive a valentine.
IF	The month is February	THEN	ELSE	

Morse Code Alphabet

A	• -	N	- •	0	----
B	- •••	O	---	1	•----
C	-•• -	P	•• -	2	••---
D	-••	Q	-• -	3	•••---
E	•	R	•••	4	••••-
F	••••	S	•••	5	•••••
G	-••	T	- -	6	-••••
H	••••	U	•• -	7	-••••
I	••	V	••••	8	•••••
J	• -	W	•• -	9	•••••
K	-• -	X	-•••	.	•••••
L	•••	Y	-•• -	,	•••••
M	- -	Z	-••	?	•••••

Decode this Message:

•• - •••• / -••• -••• -••• -••• /  
 •••• -••• / -••• -••• -••• -••• /  
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