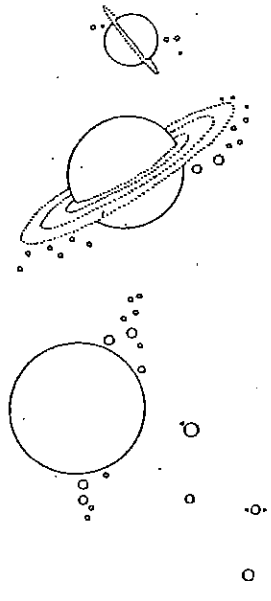
Lost in Space



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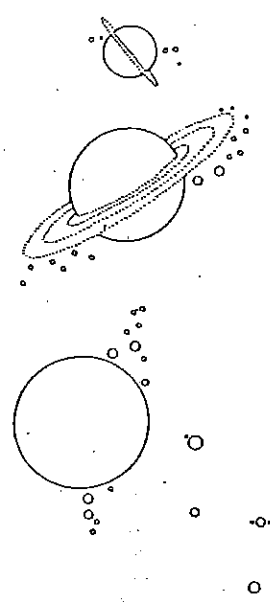
Y U M A S T R O N O M E R B C D E I R T
G T G O N E B U L A C A L N O V A V O U
N O F G O E A R T H I R R E N J W E R R
U O R I O N T O U T E R A S S K A R A N
S O B S E R V A T O R Y O T T C Y S B L
M V E N U S M O R B I T I N E A O E O U
I N M E R C U R Y I L I F E L R R P R R
L O P P P R O B E Q U R G A L A X Y E S
K S S T J U P I T E R M Q U A S A R A A
Y P U U F L Y T H E L I U M T V W X L M
W A Y N U R A N U S Z A P R I N G S I A
A C D E L I G H T Y E A R C O M E T S J
Y E S O L A R S Y S T E M Y N D R A C O
A S T E R O I D B L A C K H O L E F G R
Z G R A V I T Y A L P H A C E N T U R I
C A S S I O P E I A A T M O S P H E R E

ALPHA CENTURI
ASTEROID
ASTRONOMER
ATMOSPHERE
AURORA BOREALIS
BLACK HOLE
CASSIOPEIA
COMET
CONSTELLATION
CRATER
CYGNUS
DRACO
EARTH
GALAXY
GRAVITY
HELIUM
LIGHT YEAR
JUPITER
MARS
MERCURY
METEOROID
MILKY WAY
MOON
NEBULA
NEPTUNE
NOVA
OBSERVATORY
ORBIT
ORION
OXYGEN
PEGASUS
PLANETARIUM
PLUTO
PROBE
QUASAR
RINGS
SATELLITE
SATURN
SPACE
SOLAR SYSTEM
SUN
STAR
TELESCOPE
UNIVERSE
URANUS
URSA MAJOR
VENUS

Bonus:
Circle each constellation in the word list.
Make a box around each planet in the word list
Underline another name for the "Northern Lights."

Lost in Space



A P E G A S U S M E T E O R O I D U A S
C L L S A T E L L I T E O X Y G E N U A
Y U M A S T R O N O M E R B C D E I R T
G T G O N E B U L A C A L N O V A V O U
N O F G O E A R T H I R R E N J W E R R
U O R I O N T O U T E R A S S K A R A N
S O B S E R V A T O R Y O T T C Y S B L
M V E N U S M O R B I T I N E A O E O U
I N M E R C U R Y I L I F E L R R P R R
L O P P P R O B E Q U R G A L A X Y E S
K S S T J U P I T E R M Q U A S A R A A
Y P U U F L Y T H E L I U M T V W X L M
W A Y N U R A N U S Z A P R I N G S I A
A C D E L I G H T Y E A R C O M E T S J
Y E S O L A R S Y S T E M Y N D R A C O
A S T E R O I D B L A C K H O L E F G R
Z G R A V I T Y A L P H A C E N T U R I
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JUPITER
MARS
MERCURY
METEOROID
MILKY WAY
MOON
NEBULA
NEPTUNE
NOVA
OBSERVATORY
ORBIT
ORION
OXYGEN
PEGASUS
PLANETARIUM
PLUTO
PROBE
QUASAR
RINGS
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1 Science Puzzles

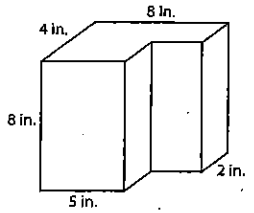
***Ready*® Center Activity 5.44 ★ Recording Sheet**

Partner A _____

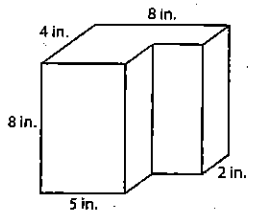
Partner B _____

Volume of Composite Figures

Composite Figure 1

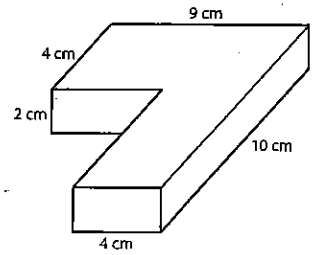


Volume = _____ cubic _____

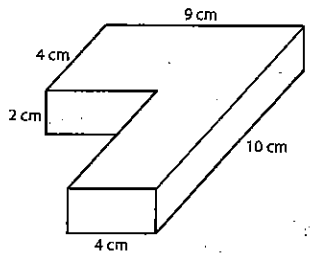


Volume = _____ cubic _____

Composite Figure 2

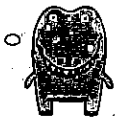


Volume = _____ cubic _____



Volume = _____ cubic _____

I can find the volume of these composite figures by breaking them apart into rectangular prisms. There may be more than one way to break apart the composite figures.

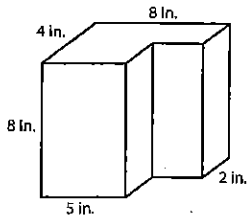


***Ready*® Center Activity 5.44 ★★ Recording Sheet**

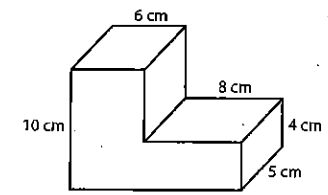
Partner A _____

Partner B _____

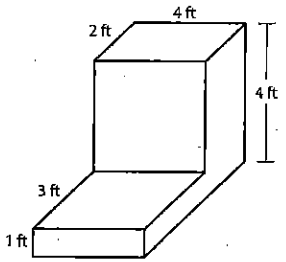
Volume of Composite Figures



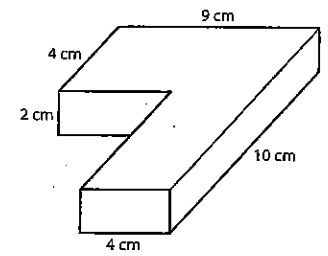
Volume = _____



Volume = _____



Volume = _____



Volume = _____

I can find the volume of these composite figures by breaking them apart into rectangular prisms. There may be more than one way to break apart the composite figures.

Finding Volume Using Formulas

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

1. Susan has a box for paper clips on her desk. The box is 6 centimeters long, 3 centimeters wide, and 2 centimeters high. What is the volume of the box?

2. The base of Jada's toy box is a rectangle with length 4 feet and width 3 feet. The height of the toy box is 2 feet. What is the volume of the toy box?

3. What is the volume of a rectangular prism with a length of 4 centimeters, a width of 1 centimeter, and a height of 7 centimeters?

4. How much space is taken up by a rectangular tissue box that is 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 5 inches high?

5. The base of Tim's closet is a rectangle that is 4 feet long and 2 feet wide. The closet is 7 feet high. What is the volume of Tim's closet?

6. A rectangular prism is 3 inches high, 9 inches long, and 3 inches wide. What is the volume of the prism?

7. The base of a rectangular prism is 5 meters long and 8 meters wide. Its height is 3 meters. What is the volume of the prism?

8. A recipe box is 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 4 inches high. What is the volume of the recipe box?

9. Esteban buys cereal in a box that is 10 inches high, 7 inches long, and 2 inches wide. What is the volume of the cereal box?

10. The base of a rectangular crayon box is 8 centimeters long and 4 centimeters wide. Its height is 10 centimeters. What is the volume of the crayon box?

11. What volume formula did you use to solve problem 10? Explain how you used the formula.

Fluency and Skills Practice

Finding Volume Using Formulas

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

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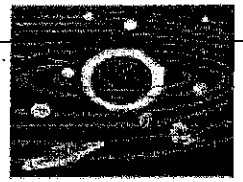
The Inner Planets

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Earth is just one of the planets in our solar system. Planets are large bodies that rotate around the sun. They reflect its light and warmth. The planets that are located closest to the sun are made out of rocky material. They are relatively small and heavy. In contrast, the planets that are farther away from the sun are much larger. They are formed of light gases. All planets follow a certain path around the sun. They are held a specific distance from the sun by the sun's strong gravitational force.

The inner planets, or those closest to the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Even though these planets are all small and rocky, they have more differences than they have things in common.

Because Mercury is the closest to the sun, the side that faces the sun gets as hot as 427° Celsius. At the same time, the side that faces away from the sun is a freezing -173° Celsius. Mercury also has a slower rate of rotation than Earth. Days and nights on Mercury are much longer than ours. The extreme temperatures alone make it a very unlikely place for life. With an atmosphere too thin for human breathing, it's obvious that people won't be living on Mercury any time soon.

The next planet from the sun is Venus. Below clouds of sulfuric gas lies its 96% carbon dioxide atmosphere. That might be nice for a plant, since a plant "breathes" carbon dioxide, but not for a person. If you managed to survive the atmosphere, the surface of the planet is hot enough to melt solid metal. In addition, the pressure of the air would be strong enough to crush you.

You are probably most familiar with Earth because it is your home planet. It has the perfect conditions for life. Earth's atmosphere and oceans help control the trickiest part of making a planet life-friendly: temperature. Earth is the only planet known to have liquid water.

Mars is the fourth farthest from the sun. Mars has been studied and photographed more than any other planet besides Earth. Some people think it may be possible for life to exist there. Although scientists have not been able to find actual water on Mars, there seems to be evidence of water erosion on its surface. Its canyons and mountains are very similar to those found on Earth. The main difference is that there is no plant life. Some scientists believe that Mars may have been very much like Earth until something happened that made the water supply evaporate.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What keeps planets rotating a specific distance from the sun? _____

_____

2) Earth is the only know planet to have what important feature?

_____

3) Why is the atmosphere of Venus more friendly to plants than humans?

_____

_____

4) Why is there such a the huge difference in temperature between the two sides of the planet Mercury? _____

_____

_____

5) Do you think that people will ever be able to colonize other planets in the future? Why or why not? _____

_____

_____

Fiery Visitors from Outer Space

On the next clear summer night, look up into the sky. If you are lucky, you may see a "shooting star." Shooting stars streak across the dark sky, and then they fall to earth. They look just like stars falling down from the sky.

But shooting stars are not stars at all. The real name for a shooting star is "meteor." There are millions of meteors ou in space. They are pieces of rock and metal. Some of them come from comets, but nobody knows where others come from. When they are in space, meteors dc not glow. In fact, we can't see them at all But when a meteor comes close to the earth, it starts to fall toward the earth. As passes through the air, it gets very hot. It starts to glow, and finally it begins to burn We see the burning meteor as a shooting star.

Sometimes meteors travel by themselves in space. But many meteors travel in groups called swarms. The swarm have orbits like planets have. They pass close to the earth every year. A famous swarm is the Perseid swarm. It passes clos to the earth in summer, usually in August. Each year a few meteors from the Perseid swarm fall to earth, so August is a good month to watch for shooting stars.

Most meteors are small, so they burn up before they reach the ground. But some meteors are large. They crash into the earth and are buried in the ground. Once a meteor reaches the earth, we cc it a meteorite. The biggest meteorite, which weighs seventy tons, landed in Africa.

Next time you see a shooting star, you'll know it is not really a star. But keep looking at the sky, for there may be othe meteors following it soon.

Think About It
Imagine that a meteorite has landed nearby. What would you do?

Name _____

Fiery Visitors from Outer Space

Main Idea
1. Choose another title for this story.

_____ Travel in Space
_____ Shooting Stars
_____ A Meteorite in Africa

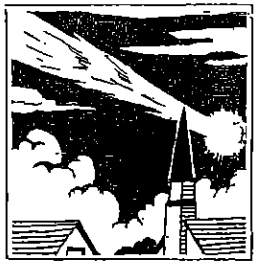
Sequencing
2. Number the events below in the order that they happen.

_____ We see a "shooting star."
_____ As it passes through the air, it gets very hot.
_____ It starts to glow and begins to burn.
_____ A meteor comes close to the earth and starts to fall.

Reading for Details
3. Use the clues to answer these questions.

When might you see a meteor? (paragraph 1) _____

What are meteors made of? (paragraph 2) _____
Where do some meteors come from? (paragraph 2) _____
When don't meteors glow? (paragraph 2) _____
Why do meteors glow when they get close to earth? (paragraph 2) _____



Reading for Understanding
4. Place the correct letter in the space.

_____ Meteor	a. a famous swarm of meteors
_____ Swarm	b. a meteor that has reached the earth
_____ Perseid	c. the real name for a shooting star
_____ Meteorite	d. a group of meteors

Super-Journal Week 1:4

Every night, you should be reading at least 30 minutes of whatever book you have checked out from your assigned reading list. Tape or glue (but do not staple) this sheet into your Super-Journal on the left-side page. Fill in the table below *every day* by recording the required data.

Day	Title	Start Pg.	End Pg.	Parent Sign.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

On the right-side page of your Super-Journal, answer two of the questions below throughout the week. Be sure that the questions you choose to answer go with the appropriate type of book (Fiction or Nonfiction). The Super-Journal is due on the first day after the weekend (usually Monday). To earn credit for your journal entry, you *must* respond in at least five complete sentences per response and use **specific evidence from the text to support your claim** based on what you've read this week.

FICTION

1. Who is telling the story in the selection?
2. Is the selection/story written in the first or third person? How do you know?

NONFICTION

1. Who is providing the information?
2. Is the information provided from a firsthand or secondhand account? How do you know?

RL.2.6/RI.2.6

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