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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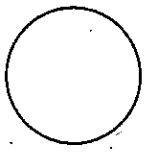
RL.2.6/RI.2.6

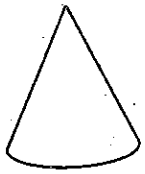
Unit 2

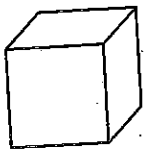
Unit Assessment, Form A

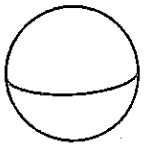
Name _____

1. Which of these figures have volume? Choose all that apply.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

2. For which situation would you measure using unit cubes?

   A. the amount of floor space covered by a carpet

   B. the distance between two classrooms

   C. the amount of wall space taken up by a window

   D. the amount of space inside a box

3. Mya is filling a jumping pit with foam blocks. The area of the bottom of the pit is 168 square feet. If the height of the jumping pit is 4 feet, what is the volume of the pit?

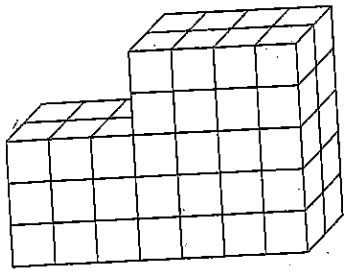
   A. 172 cubic feet

   B. 672 cubic feet

   C. 1,344 cubic feet

   D. 2,688 cubic feet

4. What is the volume of the figure?



   A. 54 cubic units

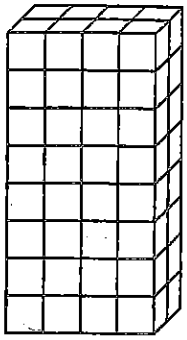
   B. 56 cubic units

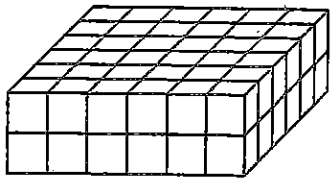
   C. 58 cubic units

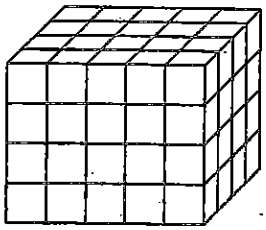
   D. 60 cubic units

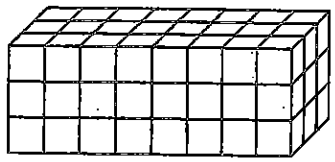
Form A

5. Which rectangular prisms have a volume of 72 cubic units? Choose all that apply.

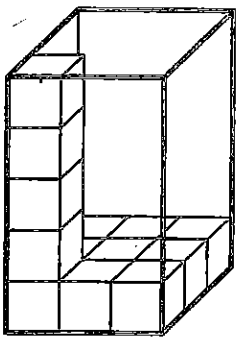
A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

6. Seth partially fills a rectangular prism with unit cubes, as shown.



The volume of the rectangular prism is _____ cubic units.

7. The volume of a rectangular prism is 80 cubic inches. Which could be the dimensions of the prism? Choose all that apply.

A. length = 40 inches, width = 15 inches, height = 25 inches

B. length = 8 inches, width = 5 inches, height = 2 inches

C. length = 10 inches, width = 2 inches, height = 4 inches

D. length = 30 inches, width = 20 inches, height = 30 inches

E. length = 20 inches, width = 4 inches, height = 1 inch

Name _____

8. Lydia's school box is 10 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 4 inches high. What is the volume of the school box?

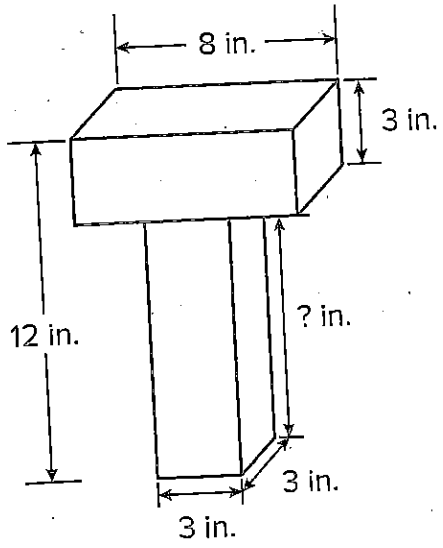
A. 22 cubic inches

B. 24 cubic inches

C. 320 cubic inches

D. 480 cubic inches

9. What is the volume of the T?



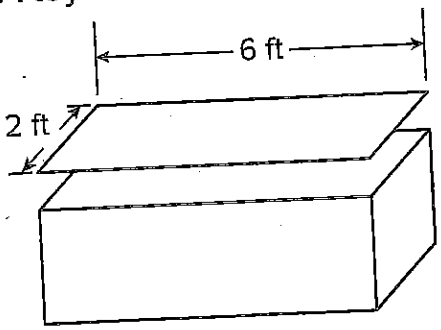
A. 288 cubic inches

B. 153 cubic inches

C. 105 cubic inches

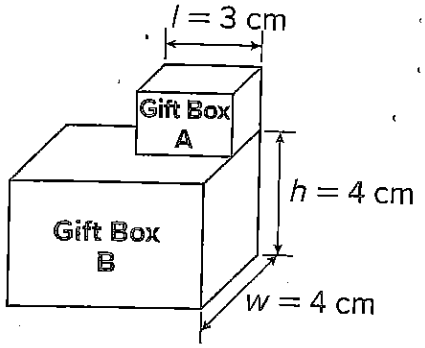
D. 288 cubic inches

10. A toy chest has a volume of 48 cubic feet. How tall is the toy chest?



The toy chest is _____ feet tall

11. The two gift boxes have a combined volume of 108 cubic centimeters. The dimensions of Gift Box A are half the dimensions of Gift Box B.



Which statement about the gift boxes is true?

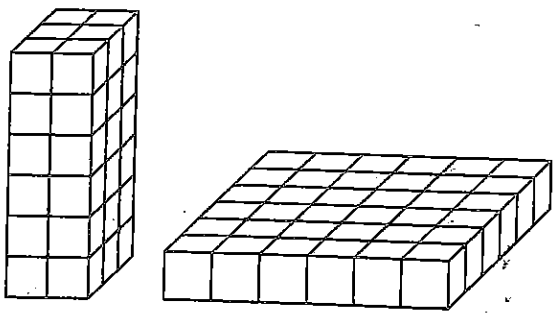
A. The volume of Gift Box A is 7 cubic cm, and the volume of Gift Box B is 14 cubic cm.

B. The volume of Gift Box A is 12 cubic cm, and the volume of Gift Box B is 64 cubic cm.

C. The volume of Gift Box A is 12 cubic cm, and the volume of Gift Box B is 96 cubic cm.

D. The volume of Gift Box A is 36 cubic cm, and the volume of Gift Box B is 72 cubic cm.

12. Janelle and Robert each build a figure using centimeter cubes.



Janelle's figure

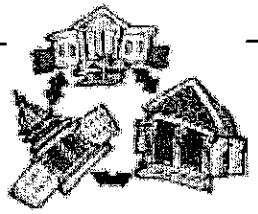
Robert's figure

Janelle says that her figure has greater volume than Robert's figure because it is taller. Is Janelle correct? Explain.

FORM A

Branches of Government

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



There are three different levels of government in the United States: federal, state and local. Officials in each level are elected by the people to serve and protect the people within the **jurisdiction**, or area of authority. The federal government handles relations between the United States and other countries, including war, peace treaties and trade. It is also in charge of printing money and running the military. State governments are responsible for public education, health and safety. Local governments provide services, such as parks, police and fire protection, to members of the community.

The federal government is the national level of government. It is divided into three separate **branches**: the **legislative** branch, the **judicial** branch, and the **executive** branch. The three branches work together to make sure the power is balanced, and no individual branch becomes too powerful. This is known as a system of checks and balances.

Congress is the legislative branch. It is responsible for making laws. Congress is made up of two separate chambers: the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each state is represented in each chamber. A state elects two senators to the Senate. Each state's representation in the House of Representatives is based on the state's population.

The judicial branch is responsible for interpreting laws and for hearing court cases. These court cases decide if a law has been broken or if a laws is unjust. The Supreme Court is our nation's highest court and has power over all lower courts when deciding matters concerning in the U.S. Constitution.

The executive branch is responsible for executing, or carrying out, laws. The president of the United States is in charge of this branch and is assisted by his cabinet of advisors. The president signs bills into law and can also veto proposed laws. In addition, the president is commander in chief of the U.S. armed forces.

The three branches of the federal government work together to ensure that the rights of citizens are not lost. The ultimate power in the U.S. government belongs to the people. Citizens entrust their power to government officials by voting to elect them.

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 does a system of checks and balances protect against?

_____

_____

2) Which of the branches of the federal government is divided into two separate chambers? What are the chambers?

_____

_____

3) What is the difference between representation in the House and representation in the Senate?

_____

_____

4) What is the judicial branch responsible for?

_____

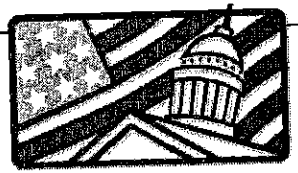
_____

5) The president of the U.S. is in charge of which branch of government? _____

_____

Three Levels of Government

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



There are three different levels of government: local, **state** and **federal**. Each level of government has its own elected officials who have specific jobs to do. Adult American citizens have a voice in all three levels of government. Their voice is their vote.

Local government is the level that is closest to the community. People in the neighborhood elect a mayor and city council members. Town meetings allow the people to bring their concerns to their elected leaders. The mayor and city council members pass **laws**. The laws affect the city and the people who live there.

State government is in charge of writing and enforcing laws for all the people within one state. The people of the state elect a governor and representatives who handle business for the state. Special state departments handle issues for the state. They protect the health and safety of state citizens.

The federal government is in charge of writing and enforcing laws for the people in the United States. The people of the United States elect a president, senators, and representatives. These officials handle business that affects the whole country. The federal level of government is able to do some things the other levels cannot. It can print money. It can negotiate with other countries. It can declare war on another country.

Each level of government has specific officials and duties. The people entrust their power to their leaders. It is their responsibility to protect the interests and safety of the people.

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 are the three levels of government?

_____

_____

2) How does the average person have a voice in government? _____

_____

3) Which level of government has the ability to print money? _____

_____

4) Which level of government has a governor?

_____

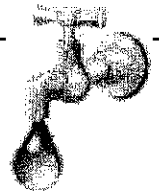
_____

5) Which level of government is closest to the community? _____

_____

Water, Water Everywhere

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



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.

Water is probably Earth's most precious resource. After all, we can't live without it. Earth is the only known planet to have water. Our entire planet is covered in water, with little pieces of land called continents here and there. Our oceans are not the only places we have water. It is also present under the ground and as vapor in the air. Clouds formed by the vapor ensure that water falls back down to Earth as rain, sleet, snow or hail.

So with so much water all around us, why do we hear so much about the need to conserve water? It has to do with the water's salinity, or saltiness. Ocean water has too much salt in it for us to drink. Much of the water that falls back to Earth in one form or another becomes **runoff.** It travels some distance over land before making its way back to one of Earth's oceans. As it travels over land, the water picks up salts and minerals from the rocks and soil and washes them into the ocean. The deposits have built up over many years. That is why ocean water is so salty.

Approximately 97% of Earth's water is salt water. The process of **desalination**, or removing salt from water, is expensive. That leaves only about 3% that is freshwater for meeting the needs of people, plants and animals. This is why there is concern for protecting this rare and critical resource. Unfortunately, only about a third of our freshwater is even available for us to use. The rest is frozen solid in glaciers, in the snow on high mountaintops and in the polar ice caps. So the end result is that we have only about 1% of all the water on Earth that we can use.

The freshwater we use comes from surface water and **groundwater**. Surface water, just as it sounds, is water we can see in ponds, rivers, lakes and streams. Groundwater is water that seeps down into the ground and collects in the spaces between rocks and soil underground. You can find water just about anywhere on Earth if you dig far enough into the ground.

It is important to protect our water supplies from pollution. Once the water becomes polluted, it can be difficult or even impossible to clean. Chemicals, like cleaning supplies, paints and other toxins, can seep into the ground and make the water unusable. People must dispose of their waste products appropriately so we will have plenty of freshwater to go around.

1) With so much water all around us, why is there so little water for us to use?

_____

_____

_____

2) What are the four forms that water takes when it returns to Earth from the clouds?

_____

_____

3) What is the main idea of this passage?

_____

_____

4) Where is groundwater found?

_____

_____

5) What type of substance can seep into groundwater and make it unusable?

_____

_____

The Water Cycle

Since the very first years of Earth's existence, there has been water present. No water is ever added or taken away from our atmosphere because it's constantly moving in a *water cycle*. Read the definitions below and put the corresponding letter in the squares marking each part of the cycle in the diagram.

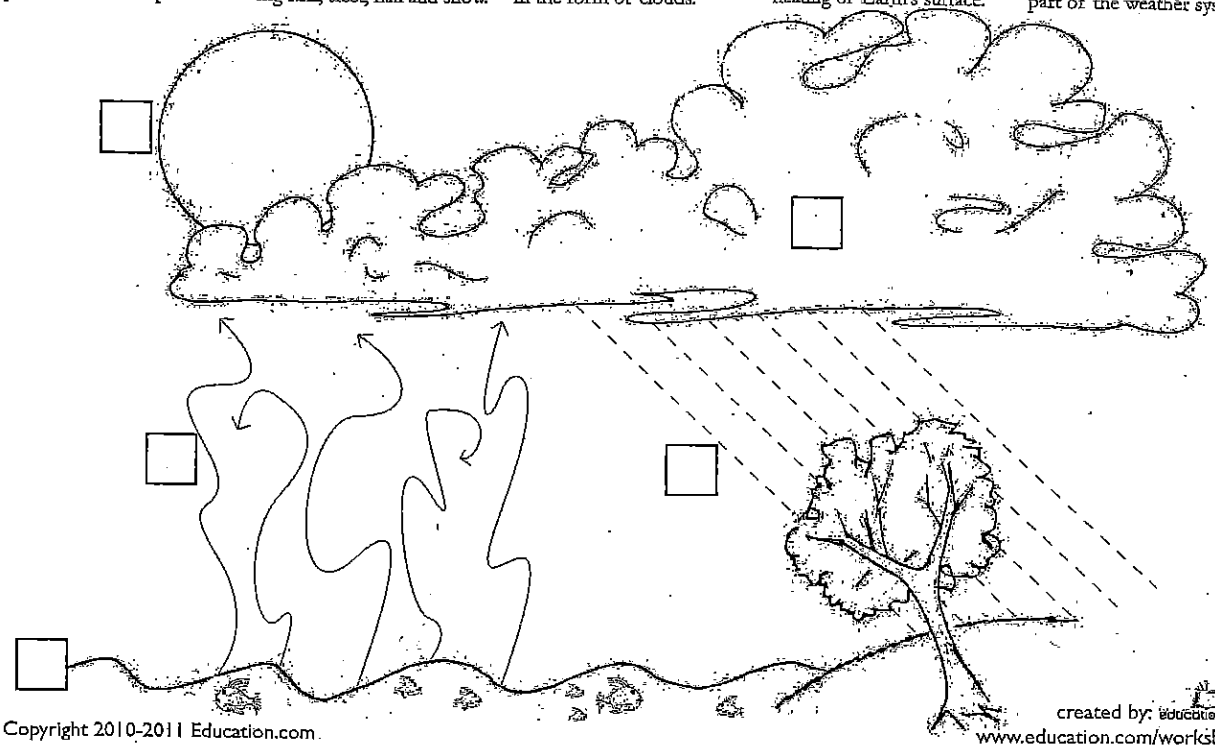
A Evaporation: Liquid water is heated by the sun until it rises as water vapor into the atmosphere.

B Precipitation: Water falling to the Earth in the form of weather - including rain, sleet, hail and snow.

C Condensation: Water vapor molecules join together, becoming liquid, in the form of clouds.

D The Sun: Creates all of the weather on Earth through the uneven heating of Earth's surface.

E Liquid Water: All living things need this to survive and it is an important part of the weather system.



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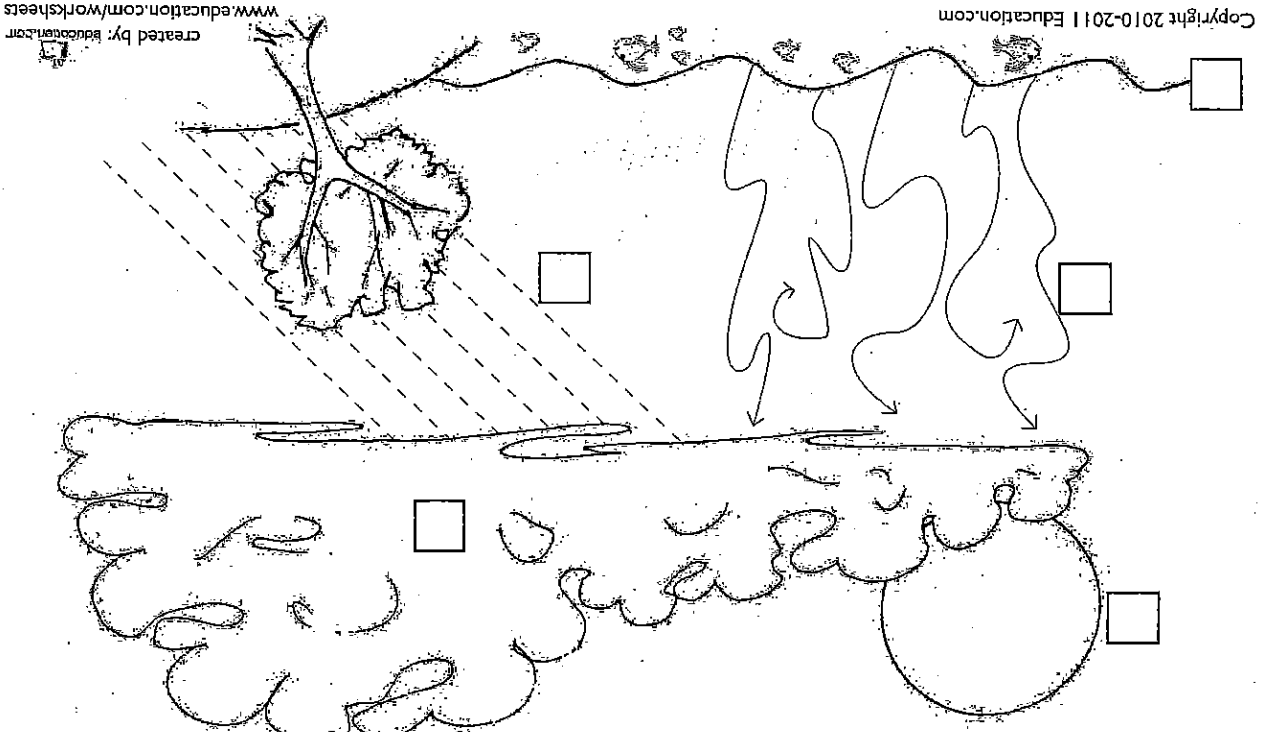

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The Water Cycle

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science

Water on Earth can be found in three different forms, or states. These states are solid, liquid and gas. When it is frozen, it is solid ice. When it is liquid, it is liquid water. When it is a gas, it is water vapor. The water cycle is the set of processes that water goes through as it changes from one state to another.

When the heat of the sun shines on the water in oceans, lakes, rivers and streams, the water evaporates, rising up into the air as water vapor. As it moves higher into the sky, it cools. The cooled water vapor begins to form liquid drops, which gather together as clouds. This process is called condensation. Little by little, more microscopic drops of water join together in the cloud. Finally, the cloud becomes so heavy that the drops start to fall. Any form of water that falls from the sky is called precipitation.

Precipitation will take on different forms. The form depends on the conditions that exist inside the clouds and the condition of the air the water travels through on its way to the ground. Drops of liquid water fall as rain, the most common form of precipitation. If the drops of water fall through air that is warmer than water's freezing point, they will remain as rain. Sometimes cold temperatures inside clouds produce ice crystals that melt in warmer air on their way down, ending up as rain as well.

If raindrops fall through air that is below the freezing point of water, they form tiny frozen drops known as sleet. If the air inside the cloud and the air on the way down are both below the freezing point, ice crystals will form and fall as snowflakes. There is a lot of variation in snow, depending on how cold it is when it falls. Warmer temperatures mean "wetter" snow, while colder temperatures mean drier, fluffier snow.

Perhaps the most interesting form of precipitation is hail. Hail forms when windy conditions combine with freezing temperatures. Drops of frozen rain begin to fall, and are then repeatedly caught up by the wind and pushed back up through the clouds where they gather more and more layers of ice. When they become too heavy for the wind to lift, they fall to the ground as hail.

No matter what form the precipitation takes, much of it will become runoff and find its way back to the sea. Most of the rest will join surface water in lakes and streams or soak into the ground and become groundwater. Some will spend some time atop tall mountains as ice and snow.

All water awaits its turn to participate once again in each state of the water cycle. Water continually changes from one state to another. The water cycle never ends.

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) How does the water cycle ensure that we have water?

_____

_____

2) What are the three stages of the water cyle? _____

_____

_____

3) Describe the conditions that are necessary for snow to fall.

_____

_____

4) How does precipitation return to the water cycle? _____

_____

5) What is your favorite form of precipitation? Why? _____

_____

_____