Super-Journal Week 2:8

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Saturday				
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FICTION

1. How do illustrations or graphics help you understand a story better?
2. How do or could illustrations or graphics add to the tone or mood of the chapter you just finished reading?

NONFICTION

1. What is this text about?
2. Summarize the main ideas in 5 sentences.

RL.3.7/RI.1.2

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RL.3.7/RI.1.2

Chapter 11

Vocabulary

- Lavender
- Distracted
- Misfortunes
- Absently
- Sympathetic
- Scuffled
- Dismay

Questions

1. What is the "Singing"?
2. Where are Poppy and Lina going to live now that Granny is gone?
3. How does Lina feel about living with Mrs. Murdo?
4. What does Lina discover Lizzie has in her sack?
5. Where does Lizzie claim she got them from?
6. Where did Lizzie really get the cans from?
7. Looper is mentioned at two other times in the book. What are those times?
8. What is the moral dilemma Lizzie and Lina argue over?

Chapter 12

Vocabulary

- Glimpse
- Beckoned
- Slogans
- Hustled
- Satisfied
- Striding
- Demonstrators

Questions

1. Doon and Lina were hoping and waiting for an announcement that a way out of Ember had been found. Why do you think there was no announcement?

2. What does Doon find inside the locked door?

3. Who was in the locked room?

4. Who are the believers?

5. Lina has figured out who the person was that was going in and out of the locked room. Who is it?

6. How was he getting the supplies to the Pipeworks unnoticed?

7. Lina receives a sympathetic hug from Doon when she tells him her grandmother died. What does she realize at this moment?

8. Who do Lina and Doon decide to tell about the mayor's secret?

Chapter 13

Vocabulary

- Emerged
- Astonish
- Plunged
- Enthusiasm
- Limbs
- Flailed
- Straggly

Questions

1. What did Lina tell Clary?

2. What had happened to Lina's pot of dirt?

3. Clary told Lina a key part of the Instructions. What did Clary tell Lina that "egress" means?

4. Together Doon and Lina make more sense of the Instructions. What have they figured out so far?

5. Why do you think Doon doesn't tell his Father about what he and Lina have discovered?

6. Why might this be a bad decision not to tell his Father?

7. In the very last paragraph of the chapter why do you think Doon can't sleep?

Chapter 14

Vocabulary

- Bewilderment
- Flickering
- Hauled
- Embedded
- Approximately
- Appealing
- Convoluted

Questions

1. Where did Doon find the rock marked with and E?
2. When do Doon and Lina go to check out his new discovery?
3. What did they discover would help them get to the bottom of the riverbank?
4. How do you think Lina and Doon are feeling right now as they venture down the ladder?
5. They thought the Instructions said, "behind a small steel pan". It said what?
6. As they travel further, they find a box full of candles and matches. Describe what happens as they try to figure out what to do with these?
7. What are they supposed to do with the boat?
8. Make a prediction what Doon and Lina will do next.

Chapter 15

Vocabulary

- Rehearsal
- Gazed
- Eagerness
- Rummaged
- Shabby
- Scuffed
- Sensible

Questions

1. What did Doon and Lina see after they found the first boat and supplies?

2. What did Doon take with him as they went back home

3. Because the day of Singing was a holiday in Ember, what special things happened?

4. What did Doon pack for his traveling pack?

5. What would you have packed if you were leaving your home forever?

6. Why were the guards looking for Doon Harrow and Lina?

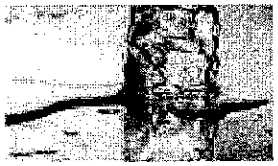
7. How was Lina feeling about leaving the city on the river?

8. Doon and Lina decide to go on their own, but they want to leave a note. Who do they decide to leave the note with? Why?

9. What happens as Lina goes to deliver the note to Clary?

Solids, Liquids, & Gases

Cross-Curricular Focus: Physical Science



Name: _____

All things on Earth are made up of matter. Matter exists in three different forms. These forms are **solid**, **liquid**, and **gas**. Matter looks and acts differently in each of its forms.

Matter in its solid form has a definite shape. It also takes up a certain amount of space. Under a microscope, you can see the particles. They look squished together. The particles do not have very much room to move around. All they can do is vibrate, like a cell phone does when you turn off the ringer.

Matter in its liquid form takes up a certain amount of space. But liquid does not have a definite shape. It shapes itself like the container it is in. Under a microscope, its tiniest particles slide past each other. They have room to move around. That's what lets them change their shape to match the container.

Matter in its gas form does not take up a certain amount of space. It does not have a definite shape, either. Its tiniest particles have lots of space in between them. They bounce around very fast!

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

1) What are the three forms of matter?

_____

_____

2) Which form of matter has tiny particles that vibrate against each other, but do not have room to slide?

_____

3) Which form of matter has the most space in between its particles?

_____

4) Which form of matter has tiny particles that slide past each other?

_____

5) What is matter?

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

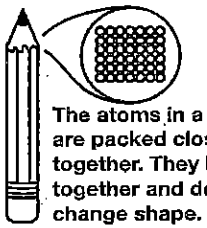
Why Does Matter Matter?

by Kelly Hashway

What do trees, air, and water have in common? They all have matter. That means they take up space. You might be wondering why these things look so different if they all have matter. Everything found on Earth can be grouped into one of three states of matter: solid, liquid, or gas. In order to figure out which state of matter an object fits in, we have to examine its properties. The properties we look at are shape, mass, and volume. Mass is the amount of matter an object has, and volume is the amount of space the matter takes up.

Solid

Solids are easy to recognize. They have definite shape, mass, and volume. Trees are solids. They are made up of tiny particles called atoms. These atoms are packed closely together, and they hold the solid in a definite shape that does not change. If you look around your house, you will see lots of solids. Televisions, beds, tables, chairs, and even the food you eat.

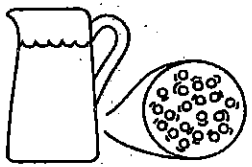


The atoms in a solid are packed closely together. They bond together and do not change shape.

Liquid

Liquids do not have definite shape, but they do have definite mass and volume. Liquids are similar to solids because their atoms are close together, but what makes a liquid different is that those atoms can move around. Liquids can change shape by flowing. If you've ever spilled a glass of milk, then you know it spreads out across the floor. It does this because the milk is taking the shape of the floor. Since liquids do not have a definite shape of their own, they will take the shape of their containers. This is why the same amount of milk can look different in a tall glass, a wide mug, or spread out on your kitchen floor.

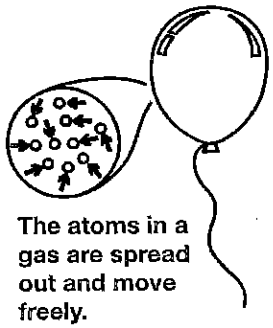
The atoms in a liquid are close together. They slide around.



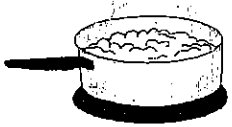
Gas

Gases do not have definite shape or volume. Like liquids, gasses will take the shape of their containers. If a gas is not in a container, it will spread out indefinitely. This is because the atoms in a gas are spaced farther apart than in a solid or a liquid. And being spread out like this allows them to move around freely. Think about the air you breathe everyday. That air is spread across the empty space around the earth. You've probably also noticed that you usually cannot see the air. This is another property of gases. Even though we cannot see them, you come in contact with them everyday. There's air in the tires of your family car and your bicycle. There are many different types of gas in the earth's atmosphere, such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water vapor, and helium.

When trying to remember the three states of matter, think about water. If it freezes into a solid, it becomes ice. Its atoms are packed together keeping its shape. Of course, we know water can also be a liquid. It flows in rivers or it can be poured from a glass. When water evaporates it becomes water vapor, a type of gas in the air. Try a little experiment of your own by placing an ice cube in a covered glass or container. You will be able to observe the ice first in its solid form and then watch as it melts into a liquid to become water. Eventually the water will turn to water vapor and your glass or container will be filled with this gas.



The atoms in a gas are spread out and move freely.

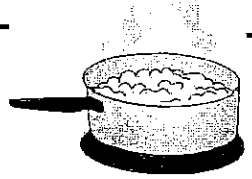


You can see three different states of matter in this picture. The pot is made of solid matter. The water inside the pot is liquid. When the liquid is heated it becomes water vapor, which is a gas.

Matter is everywhere! Can you find a solid, a liquid, and a gas around you right now?

Name: _____

Why Does Matter Matter?



by Kelly Hashway

solids	volume	container	matter	ice	juice
gases	mass	atoms	chair	oxygen	melting
liquids	shape	space	milk	helium	

Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence.

1. The three basic properties of matter are _____,

   _____, and _____.

2. All matter is made up of tiny particles called _____.

3. Volume is the amount of _____ that matter takes up.

4. Mass is the amount of _____ an object has.

5. Liquids take the shape of their _____.

6. _____ do not have a definite shape or volume.

7. _____ do not have a definite shape, but they do have a definite volume.

8. _____ have a definite shape and volume.

9. A _____ and _____ are examples of solids.

10. _____ and _____ are examples of liquids.

11. _____ and _____ are examples of gas.

12. Solid ice is _____ when it is changing into a liquid.

Multiply and Divide by 10 (A)

Find each product or quotient.

$4.314 \times 10 =$

$8.45 \times 10 =$

$9.528 \times 10 =$

$7.6364 \times 10 =$

$9.88 \div 10 =$

$4.2 \div 10 =$

$6.5464 \div 10 =$

$7.6 \times 10 =$

$9.4 \times 10 =$

$5.75 \times 10 =$

$8.768 \div 10 =$

$6.0139 \times 10 =$

$4.06 \div 10 =$

$1.952 \div 10 =$

$7.0081 \times 10 =$

$9.788 \times 10 =$

$6.13 \times 10 =$

$7.3225 \div 10 =$

$8.4 \div 10 =$

$2.6061 \div 10 =$

Estimate Quotients of Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Write a division expression with decimals that has the estimated quotient. The first one is done for you.

	Division Expression	Estimated Division Expression	Estimated Quotient
1.	*5.8 ÷ 2.1*	*6 ÷ 2*	3
2.			9
3.			8
4.			12
5.			5
6.			6
7.			7
8.			4

Lesson **8-1 • Reinforce Understanding**

Estimate Quotients of Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Review

You can use place value and multiply by 10, 100, or 1,000 to help you estimate the quotient.

$54 \div 0.91$

First, multiply both numbers by 10, 100, or 1,000.	$54 \div 0.91$ $(54 \times \mathbf{100}) \div (0.91 \times \mathbf{100})$ $5{,}400 \div 91$
Next, use compatible numbers or rounding.	$5{,}400 \div 91$ ↓ ↓ $5{,}400 \div 90$

A possible estimate for $54 \div 0.91$ is 60.

Which is a reasonable quotient? Estimate the quotient of each expression and determine the reasonable calculated quotient. Show your work.

1. $90.6 \div 2.9$

A. 0.312
B. 3.12
C. 31.2
D. 312

2. $5.58 \div 0.82$

A. 0.68
B. 6.8
C. 68
D. 680

3. $30 \div 0.59$

A. 0.508
B. 5.08
C. 50.8
D. 508

4. $66 \div 0.61$

A. 0.1082
B. 1.082
C. 10.82
D. 108.2

States of Matter

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Matter is all around us. Your desk, the air you breathe, and your crayons are matter. Matter exists in different states or phases. Scientists think there may be many states of matter, but solids, liquids, and gasses are the states of matter we see every day.

Solids have a defined shape and volume[1]. They have the same shape when placed in different containers. A pencil is a solid. It keeps the same shape whether it is in your hand or on a desk. It takes up the same amount of space in both places. The particles in solid matter are packed very closely. The particles do not have a lot of energy. They cannot move easily. This is why the shape of solids stays the same.

Liquids have a defined volume but no defined shape. They take the shape of their container. Milk is a liquid. Your school gives you milk in a square carton. Milk is square in this box. If you pour it into a round glass, it becomes round. If you pour it on the floor, it is flat, like the shape of the floor. Changing the container does not change the volume. It takes up the same amount of space. Only the shape has changed. The particles of liquids have a little energy. The particles easily move and slide between each other. Because of this, liquids can change shapes. Liquids flow and can be poured. They take the shape of their containers.

Gases have no defined shape and no defined volume. Gas has a lot of energy. The particles spread out to fill the container. When you bake cookies, you can smell them in your house. This sweet smell is a gas from the cookies. The smell does not stay in the kitchen because particles of gas spread out to fill the container (your house). Air is also a gas. Air can be compressed[2] into small spaces. Scuba divers use tanks of compressed air to breathe under water for long periods of time. Gas does not have its own volume because the same amount of gas can fill either a large or small space. The shape and volume of gas depends upon the container.

[1]**volume:** the amount of space an object occupies
[2]**compressed:** squeezed into a smaller space

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States of Matter

1. What is matter? _____
2. What three states of matter do we see every day? _____
3. Which state of matter has a defined shape? _____
4. Which state of matter has no defined shape and no defined volume? _____
5. Which state of matter has a defined volume but no defined shape? _____
6. Describe the particles inside a solid. _____
7. Describe the particles inside a liquid. _____
8. Describe the particles inside a gas. _____

Apply the Concepts Classify the following matter: spoon sand milk wood glass air paper ice cream water vapor lemonade rock

Solid	Liquid	Gas

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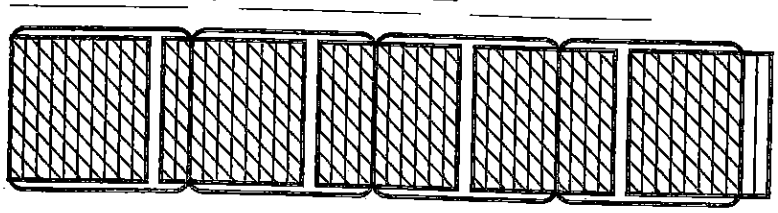
Explore Division of Decimals by a Whole Number

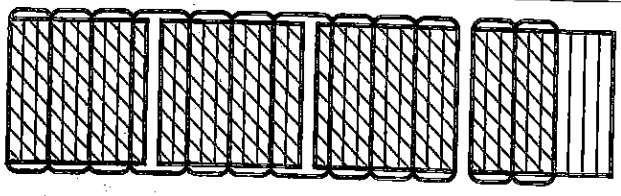
Name _____

Use the decimal grids to write the equation and solution.

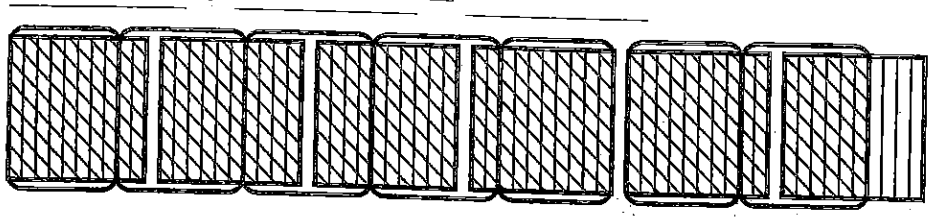
1. _____ ÷ _____ = _____



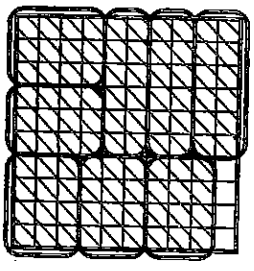
2. _____ ÷ _____ = _____



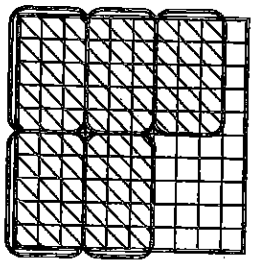
3. _____ ÷ _____ = _____



4. _____ ÷ _____ = _____



5. _____ ÷ _____ = _____



Write the solutions in order from greatest to least.

_____ > _____ > _____ > _____ > _____

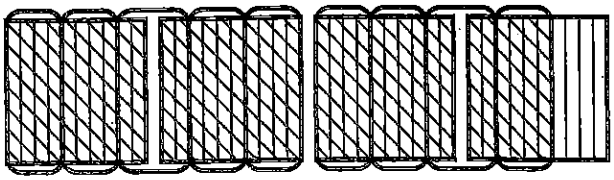
Explore Division of Decimals by a Whole Number

Name _____

Review

You can use decimal grids to help you find quotients.

To determine 3.6 ÷ 9, we divide 3.6 into 9 groups.



There are 4 tenths in each of the 9 groups.

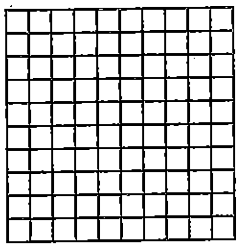
3.6 ÷ 9 = 0.4

What is the quotient? Use decimal grids to solve.

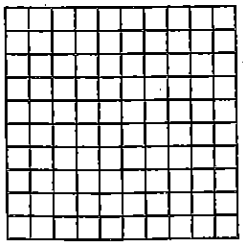
1. 4.2 ÷ 6 = _____

2. 6.8 ÷ 4 = _____

3. 0.45 ÷ 3 = _____



4. 0.81 ÷ 3 = _____



Lesson 8-2 • Reinforce Understanding

Division Patterns with Decimals

Name _____

Review

You can use your knowledge of place-value positions to divide by 10, 100, 0.1, and 0.01.

$12.35 \div 1 = 12.35$	$12.35 \div 1 = 12.35$
$12.35 \div 10 = 1.235$	$12.35 \div 0.1 = 123.5$
$12.35 \div 100 = 0.1235$	$12.35 \div 100 = 1{,}235$

What are the quotients? Use a pattern to solve.

1. $57.9 \div 100 =$ _____

$57.9 \div 10 =$ _____

$57.9 \div 1 =$ _____

$57.9 \div 0.1 =$ _____

$57.9 \div 0.01 =$ _____

2. $1.27 \div 100 =$ _____

$1.27 \div 10 =$ _____

$1.27 \div 1 =$ _____

$1.27 \div 0.1 =$ _____

$1.27 \div 0.01 =$ _____

What is the quotient?

3. $36.8 \div 10 =$ _____

4. $3.14 \div 0.01 =$ _____

5. $518.9 \div 100 =$ _____

6. $98.78 \div 0.1 =$ _____

7. $48.21 \div 100 =$ _____

8. $72.3 \div 0.01 =$ _____

Division Patterns with Decimals

Name _____

Fill in the blanks with the decimal value 100, 10, 0.1, or 0.01.

1. It takes 100 pennies to equal the value of $1. This means a penny is worth _____ of a $1.
2. It takes 10 dimes to equal the value of $1. This means a dime is worth _____ of a $1.

Evaluate (when required) and then put the following numbers in order from least to greatest.

3. 25.3 $3.21 \div 10$ $4.21 \div 0.01$ $1.04 \div 0.1$ $35.6 \div 100$

Fill in the blanks. Show your work.

4. There are _____ ÷ 0.01 or _____ pennies in $16.78.

5. There are _____ ÷ 10 or _____ dimes in $52.30.

6. There are _____ ÷ 0.1 or _____ pennies in $4.03.

7. There are _____ ÷ 0.01 or _____ dimes in $6.80.