Super-Journal Week 3:8

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. Summarize what has happened so far.
2. What was the author's purpose in writing this text?

NONFICTION

1. Did the author use any evidence to support his thinking? Give an example.
2. Identify at least two points the author is trying to make in the text.

RL.1.1/RI.3.8

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RL.1.1/RI.3.8

Down the Hatch

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science

A car needs energy to get where it's going. Your body must have fuel to do all the things it needs to do so you can grow up healthy and stong. The **digestive** system takes care of the body's need for fuel. It is made up of a group of organs that work together. They pass fuel in the form of food from one organ to the next until the entire process is complete. Waste products then pass out of the body.

The digestive system goes to work the moment you put food into your mouth. Immediately, the salivary glands in your mouth moisten the food. The saliva begins breaking down the food into smaller and smaller pieces. Your teeth also get involved, biting and grinding the large pieces. Finally, the pieces are small enough to swallow. Your tongue is kind of like a traffic director, pushing food around in your mouth to make the most of your saliva and teeth. Then, your tongue pushes your food to the back of your mouth so you can swallow.

As your food leaves your mouth, it enters a tube called the **esophagus**. Gravity and muscles push your food down to the **stomach**. In the stomach it is greeted by strong acids. During the next couple of hours, acids and enzymes break your food into a soupy liquid.

Believe it or not, your body has still not received energy from your food. Your liquefied food finally passes into the small **intestine**. This is a long tube that is coiled back and forth inside your body. The food will remain there for up to six hours. During that time, special chemicals digest the liquid even further. Nutrients your body needs are pulled from it. The nutrients enter your blood through tiny little finger-like projections called villi that line the insides of your small intestine.

What happens to the leftovers? The things your body does not need pass into your large intestine. Water and minerals are absorbed out of the food and into your blood over the next 10-36 hours. After most of the liquid is removed, the rest of the leftover material passes out of your body as solid waste.

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) Explain what happens to food while it is still in your mouth. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2) What is the name for the tube from the mouth to the stomach? _____

3) What are villi?

_____

_____

4) At what point during the digestive process does your body begin to receive energy from the food?

_____

_____

5) Where is your food likely to be two hours after you eat?

_____

_____

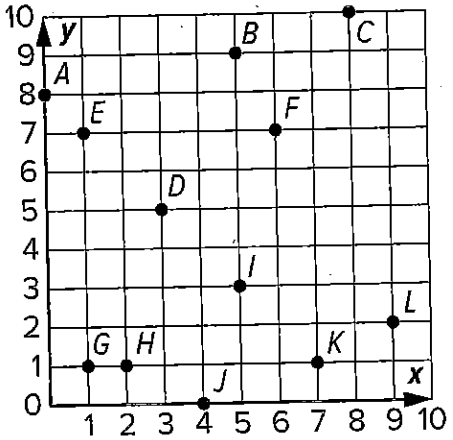
Lesson **12-1 • Reinforce Understanding**

Understand the Coordinate Plane

Name _____

Review

You can represent a point on the coordinate plane using an ordered pair.



Consider Point *A*. From the origin, it is 0 units to the right. From the origin, it is up 8 units. The ordered pair for point *A* is (0, 8).

Consider Point *B*. From the origin, it is 5 units to the right. From the origin, it is up 9 units. The ordered pair for point *B* is (5, 9).

Use the coordinate plane from the review section. What are the coordinates of the point given?

1. point *C*

2. point *D*

3. point *E*

4. point *F*

5. point *G*

6. point *H*

7. point *I*

8. point *J*

9. point *K*

10. point *L*

11. Which point is on the *x*-axis?

12. Which point is on the *y*-axis?

Plot Ordered Pairs on the Coordinate Plane

Name _____

Review

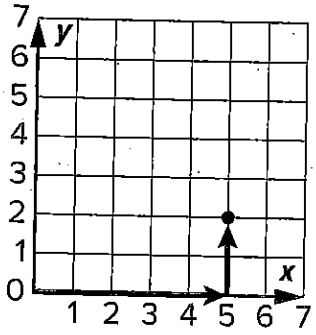
An ordered pair shows the *x*-coordinate of a point, followed by the *y*-coordinate of the point, in that order.

Plot the point (5, 2).

The *x*-coordinate is 5. This means we go 5 units to the right from the origin.

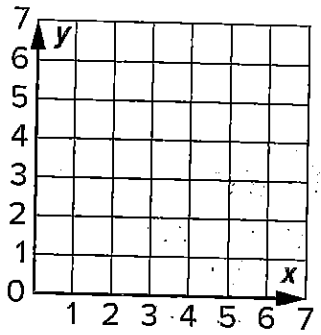
The *y*-coordinate is 2. This means we go up 2 units.

Mark the location with a point.



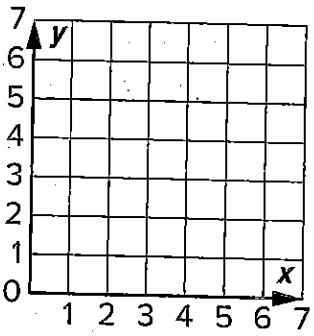
Plot and label the point for the ordered pair.

1. *A* (1, 1)
2. *B* (4, 6)
3. *C* (3, 2)
4. *D* (0, 5)
5. *E* (2, 3)



Plot and label the point for the ordered pair.

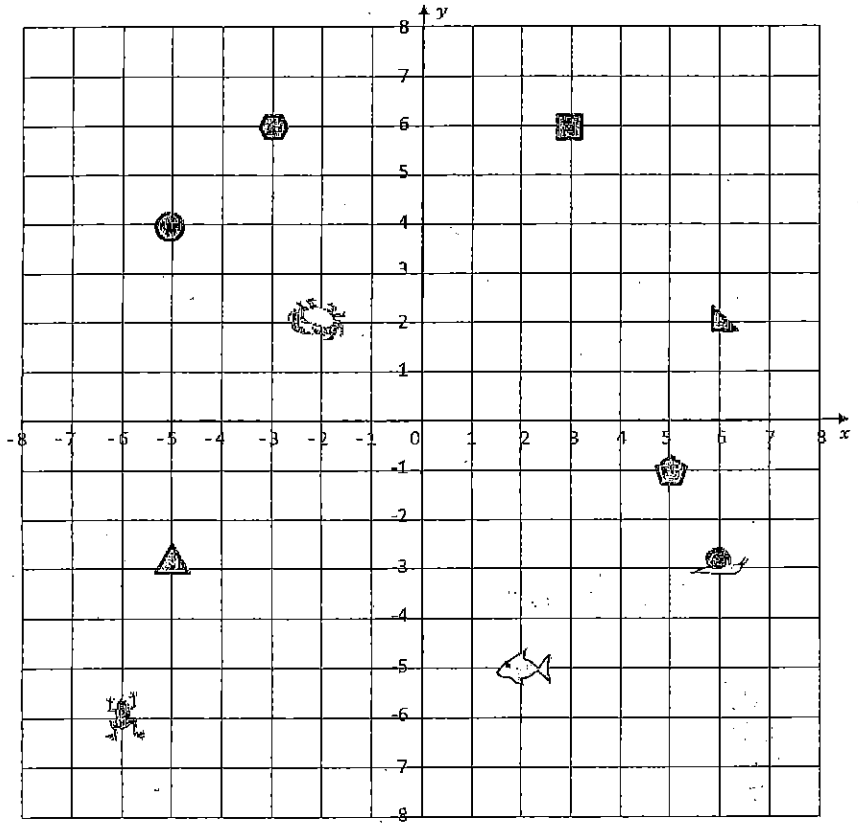
6. *V* (2, 0)
7. *W* (1, 5)
8. *X* (6, 3)
9. *Y* (4, 1)
10. *Z* (2, 4)



Name Date

FIND THE COORDINATES 1

Use the coordinate grid to work out the coordinates below.



1) Circle (-5, 4)
2) Square (___, ___)
3) Hexagon (___, ___)
4) Frog (___, ___)
5) Fish (___, ___)
6) Pentagon (___, ___)
7) Right triangle (___, ___)
8) Equilateral triangle (___, ___)
9) Crab (___, ___)
10) Snail (___, ___)

Name Date

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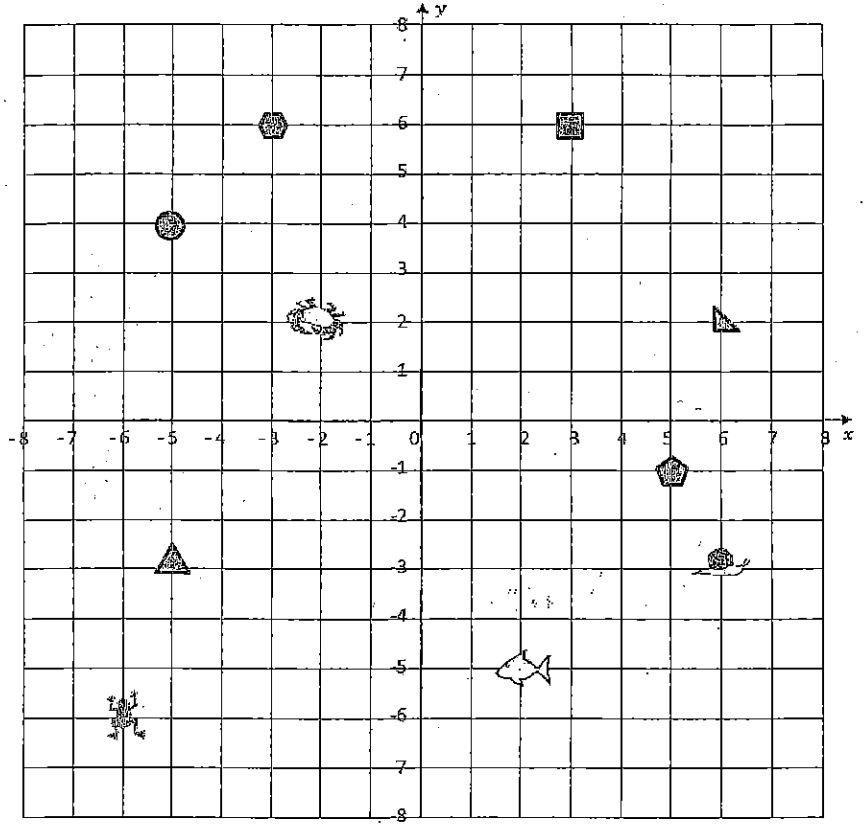

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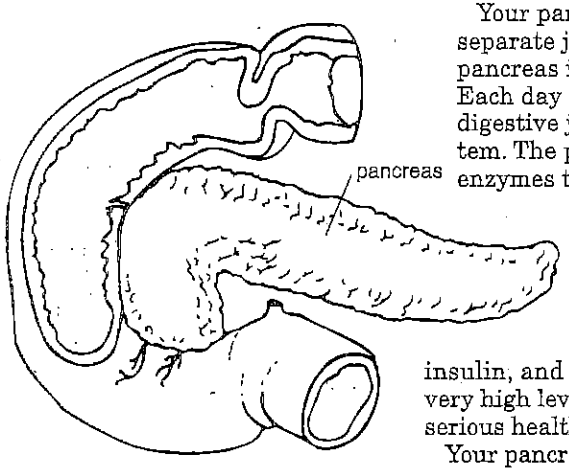
Sugar Regulator

Some people with diabetes need insulin shots every day.



Your pancreas is a gland with two separate jobs in digestion. First, the pancreas is like a giant *salivary gland*. Each day it pours one to two pints of digestive juices into the digestive system. The pancreas also manufactures enzymes that digest fats, carbohydrates, and proteins.

Your pancreas also produces *insulin,* a hormone used throughout the body to control your sugar level. Some people don't produce enough insulin, and their blood sugar rises to a very high level after a meal. This can cause serious health problems such as diabetes.

Your pancreas also secretes *glucagon,* a hormone that moves sugar from the liver into the blood when levels are low. Because the level of sugar in your blood is important to your health, your pancreas is a vital gland.

Directions: Use a word or phrase from the text to complete each sentence.

1. The pancreas has _____ jobs in the digestive system.

2. The pancreas manufactures _____ that digest nutrients.

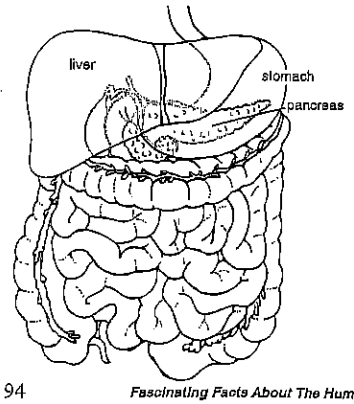
3. Three nutrients that the pancreatic enzymes help digest are

_____.

Sugar Regulator

Directions: Use the text or a dictionary to find the definition of each word. Draw a line to connect each word to its definition.

1. pancreas	a. a sickness in which the body produces little or no insulin
2. organs	b. a substance produced in plant and animal cells that causes a chemical change
3. enzyme	c. a large gland behind the stomach that sends a juice into the small intestine to help digestion
4. insulin	d. a condition of not being healthy
5. diabetes	e. The liver and kidneys are examples of these.
6. hormone	f. a hormone of the pancreas that helps the body use sugar and starches
7. disease	g. a substance formed in an organ and carried in the blood to other parts of the body



Research: What are *glucose* and *glycogen?* In a few sentences, describe the difference between glucose and glycogen.

Bonus: Do you know a person who has diabetes? Interview the person and ask him these questions. Be sure to record his answers. What is the most difficult thing about having diabetes? What is your biggest worry about the disease? How do you treat the disease?

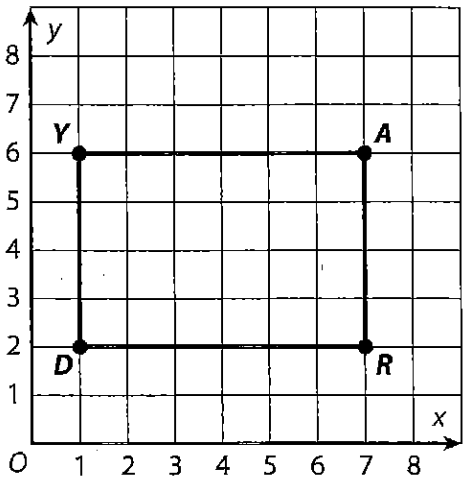
Graphing Points and Finding Distances

32

Name: _____

1 Jason draws a rectangle in the coordinate plane at the right to represent his yard. To get from one corner of his yard to another, Jason travels 4 units down and then 6 units right. Draw arrows on the coordinate plane to show Jason's path. Write the coordinates for his start and end points.

START _____ END _____

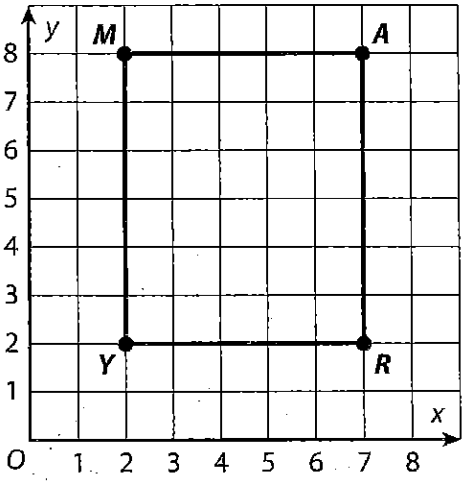


2 Use the coordinate plane in problem 1. What is the perimeter of rectangle *YARD*?

_____ units

3 Mary models her rectangular room in the coordinate plane at the right. She plans to hang strings of lights on two perpendicular walls. What are the lengths of $\overline{MA}$ and $\overline{AR}$?

$\overline{MA}$ _____units $\overline{AR}$ _____units

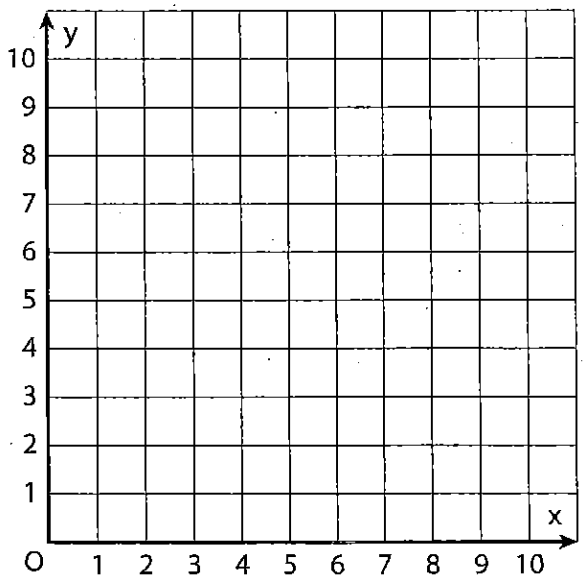


4 Use the coordinate plane in problem 3. What is the area of Mary's room?

_____ square units

5 The coordinate plane at the right models the streets of a city. The points *A*(3, 8), *B*(6, 3), and *C*(3, 3) are connected to form a park in the shape of a triangle. Connect the points to form the triangle. Which two sides of the park form a right angle?

_____ and _____



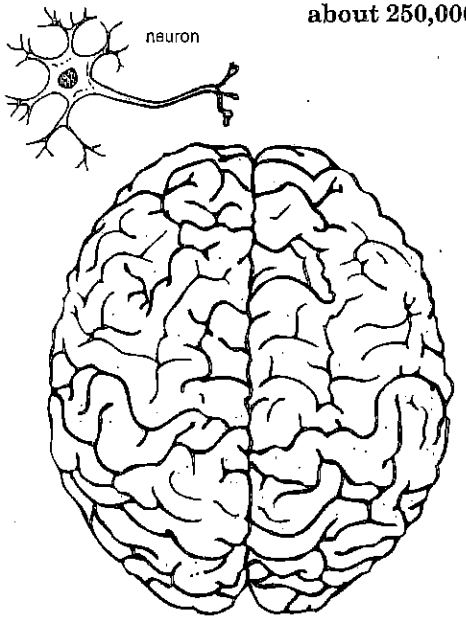
6 Use the coordinate plane in problem 5. Tyler walks along the two sides of the park that form the right angle. How many blocks does he walk in all?

_____ blocks

7 How can you find distances between points in a coordinate plane?

The Beautiful Brain

Neurons of a fetus or baby before birth form at the rate of about 250,000 per minute.



Are you thinking? Your brain is at work. Are you daydreaming? Your brain is still working. Will you be sleeping soon? Your brain will be at work then too. Your brain never rests. Your brain is the most complex part of your nervous system.

Although your brain makes up only about 2% of your body's weight, it consumes 20% of the energy your body produces. You get this energy from glucose and oxygen carried to the brain in the bloodstream. The brain controls all of your thoughts and movements. The average human brain weighs about three pounds. It is filled with a jellylike substance. The brain consists of 100 billion nerve cells called *neurons.* Neurons carry the brain's messages, or nerve signals, to other parts of the body.

Directions: Write T for true or F for false before each sentence.

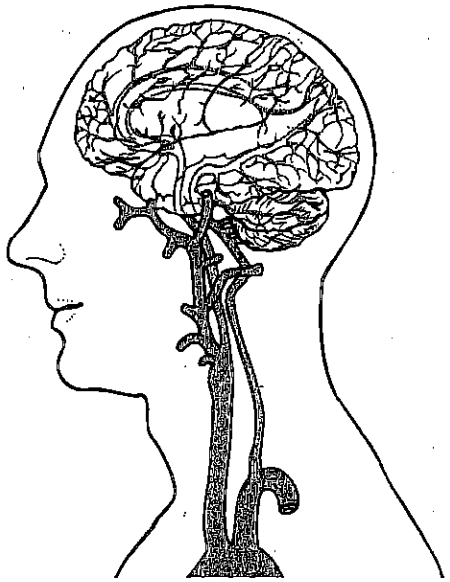
_____ 1. When you think, your brain is at rest.
_____ 2. When you daydream, your brain is working.
_____ 3. When you sleep, your brain stops working.
_____ 4. Your brain controls every thought that you have.
_____ 5. Your brain controls all of your movements.
_____ 6. The average human brain weighs about three ounces.
_____ 7. Your brain contains a substance like jelly.
_____ 8. Your brain consists of billions of nerve cells.
_____ 9. Neurons carry food and nutrients to other parts of the body.
_____ 10. Neurons carry messages and signals from the brain.

Brainy Bonanza

You have about 100 billion neurons in your brain. That's about as many stars as there are in our galaxy.

Your brain can think, plan, and study things. Your brain can even think and learn about itself. What does your brain need? Blood is very important to your brain. If blood circulation to the brain is stopped, brain tissue may die. If blood circulation to the brain is disturbed in any way, hearing, sight, feeling, or movement may be affected.

The brain is a complex body part. It is a hungry one, too. Even though your brain is relatively small, it requires 20% of your heart's freshly oxygenated blood supply. And your brain uses 20% of the blood's important nutrients—oxygen and glucose.



Directions: Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.

1. What percentage of fresh blood does the brain use?

   (a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 50%

2. How much of the blood's oxygen supply does your brain use?

   (a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 50%

3. As a body part, your brain is

   (a) complex (b) relatively small (c) both a and b

4. Which one is an important nutrient for the brain?

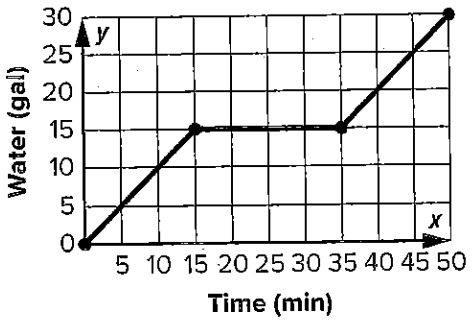
   (a) oxygen (b) glucose (c) both a and b

Represent Problems on a Coordinate Plane

Name _____

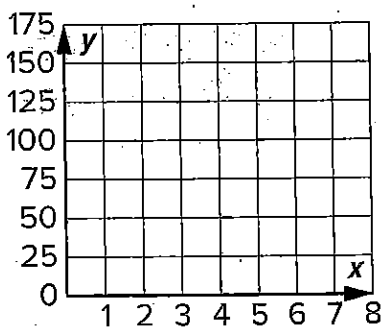
Review

Plotting points can help you understand real-world situations. The table shows the number of gallons of water in a tank over time.

Graph	Interpretation
	The tank was empty when filling began. After 15 min, filling stopped for 20 min. The tank had 30 gal of water after 50 min.

The table shows how many miles remain on a road trip to get to the final destination. Use the table to complete the following problems.

Time (hours)	Distance (mi)
0	150
3	100
4	100
6	40
7	0



1. Plot and connect the points on the coordinate plane.
2. How long did the road trip take to complete?
3. How many miles total was the road trip?
4. How far did the travelers drive before they stopped for a break?
5. How long did the travelers stop?

Classify Triangles

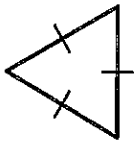
Name _____

Review

Triangles can be classified by their angles.

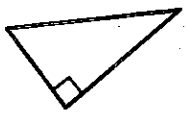
- A triangle with 3 acute angles is an *acute triangle*.
- A triangle with 1 right angle is a *right triangle*.
- A triangle with 1 obtuse angle is an *obtuse triangle*.

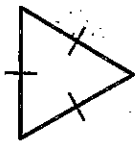
Triangles can also be classified by the number of sides that are equal.

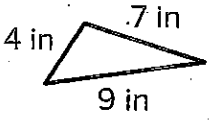
Type of Triangle	Scalene	Isosceles	Equilateral
Sample Figure			
Side Lengths	no sides of equal length	at least two sides of equal length	three sides of equal length

How can you classify the triangle shown by angles?

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

How can you classify a triangle that has the side lengths given?

5. 3 in, 4 in, 5 in

6. 2 ft, 5 ft, 5 ft

7. 4 m, 4 m, 4 m

8. 14 cm, 14 cm, 20 cm

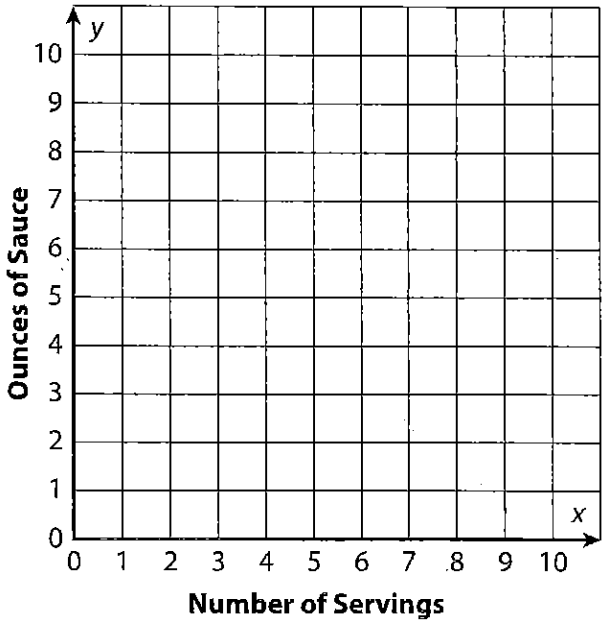
Representing Relationships Between Quantities

32

Name: _____

1 Jorge uses 2 ounces of sauce for every serving of spaghetti he makes. Complete the table below to show the relationship between number of servings and ounces of sauce. Then graph the points (x, y) from the table.

Number of Servings, x	0	1	2	3	4
Ounces of Sauce, y					

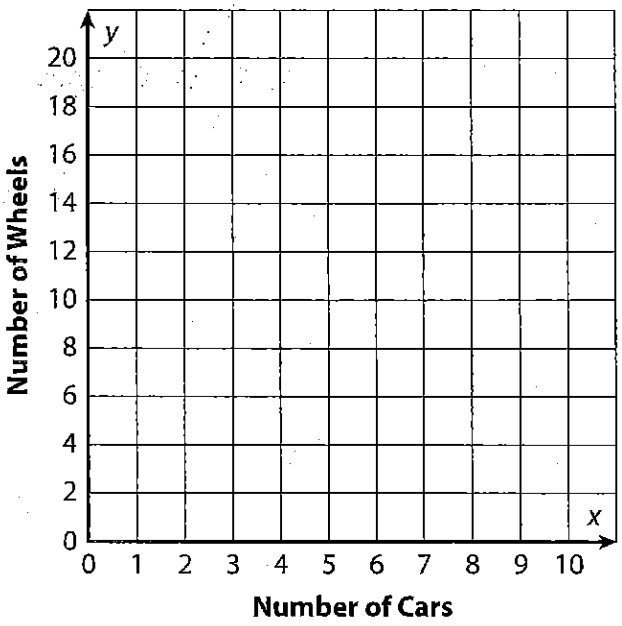


2 Use the table and graph in problem 1. What are the coordinates for a point on the graph to show how many ounces of sauce would be used for 5 servings of spaghetti?

_____

3 Casey builds model cars. Each car needs 4 wheels. Complete the table below to show the relationship between number of cars and number of wheels. Then graph the points (x, y) from the table.

Number of Cars, x	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Wheels, y					



4 Use the table and graph in problem 3. What is the meaning of the ordered pair (4, 16) in this situation?

_____

_____

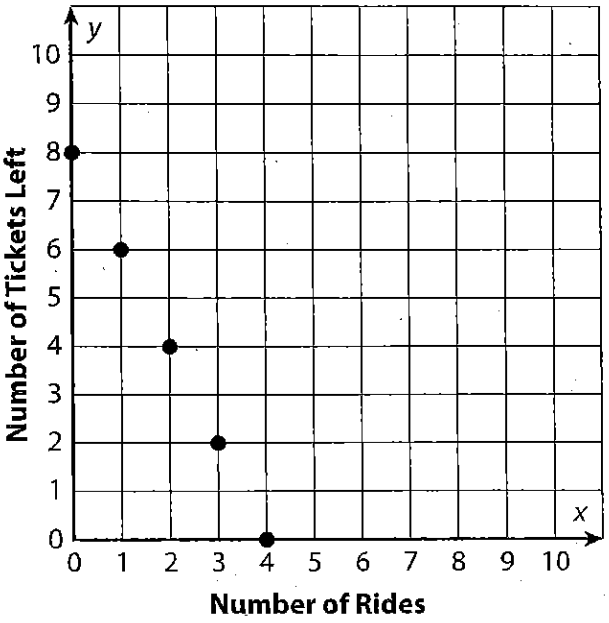
Representing Relationships Between Quantities *continued*

32.

Name: _____

5 The graph at the right shows the relationship between the number of tickets Kristin has left and the number of rides she goes on. How many tickets does she use for each ride?

_____ tickets



6 Use the graph in problem 5. Which point on the graph shows that Kristin has run out of tickets?

_____

7 How does using a coordinate plane help you solve problems? Give an example.

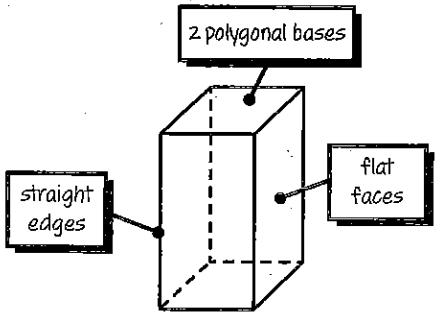
Identify Three-Dimensional Figures

Name _____

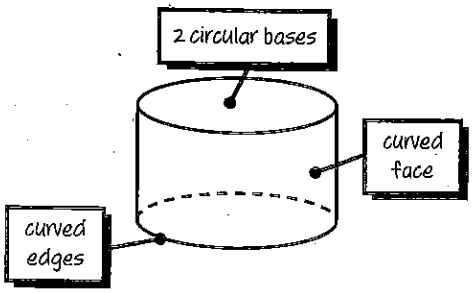
Review

You can identify figures by their attributes.

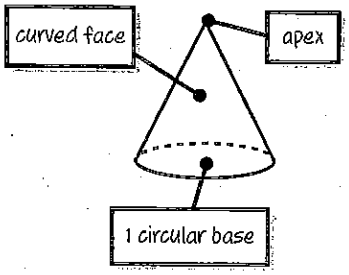
Prism



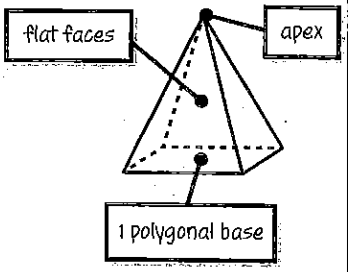
Cylinder



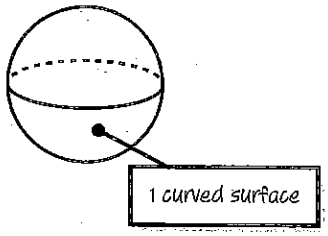
Cone



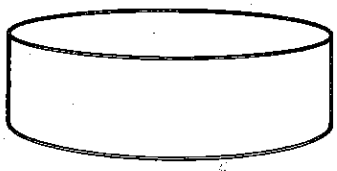
Pyramid

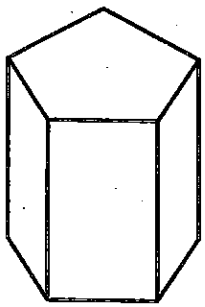


Sphere



How can you use defining attributes to identify each three-dimensional figure?

1. 

2. 

Name: _____

Mystery Graph

Graph the ordered pairs to reveal an image of an animal. Every spring hundreds of thousands of people celebrate this animal in Columbia, Tennessee.

Start
(-3, -8)
(-3, -2)
(4, -2)
(7, -1)
(10, 0)
(11, -2)
(13, -6)
(14, -7)
(13, -11)
Stop

Start
(19, -4)
(18, -1)
(17, 5)
(16, 7)
(15, 8)
(12, 9)
Stop

Start
(-16, 3)
(-14, 5)
(-12, 6)
(-10, 4)
(-8, 1)
(-7, -1)
(-6, -4)
(-5, -9)
(-5, -12)
(-7, -15)
(-4, -15)
(-4, -13)
(-3, -12)
(-4, -10)
(-3, -8)
Stop

Start
(-13, 13)
(-13, 16)
(-12, 14)
(-12, 13)
(-11, 13)
(-9, 12)
(-6, 10)
(-4, 9)
(-1, 8)
(6, 8)
(10, 9)
(12, 9)
Stop

Start
(13, -11)
(12, -13)
(10, -15)
(13, -15)
(14, -14)
(14, -13)
(15, -13)
(15, -10)
(16, -7)
(14, -2)
(16, 3)
(16, -4)
(18, -7)
(18, -4)
(19, -4)
Stop

Start
(-16, 3)
(-17, 3)
(-18, 4)
(-18, 5)
(-16, 9)
(-16, 10)
(-14, 12)
(-15, 14)
(-15, 16)
(-14, 14)
(-13, 13)
Stop