Super-Journal Week 4:7

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. How do illustrations or images add to the meaning of a story?
2. How do or could illustrations/graphics add to the tone or mood of the chapter you just finished reading? How could a picture change your feelings about what you just read?

NONFICTION

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

RL.3.7/RI.1.2

Super-Journal Week 4:7

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. How do illustrations or images add to the meaning of a story?
2. How do or could illustrations/graphics add to the tone or mood of the chapter you just finished reading? How could a picture change your feelings about what you just read?

NONFICTION

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

RL.3.7/RI.1.2

Hatchet Questions:

Answer questions on a separate sheet of paper. Write and underline each question.

Chapters 5 and 6

1. How does Brian relieve his thirst? Why does he vomit?
2. Who is Perpich and why does Brian think about him?
3. What does Brian have with him?
4. At first Brian is hopeful that he will be found within a day or so, but then he has a worrisome thought. What is it?
5. Brian looks for a place to build a shelter. What sort of place is he looking for? What does he find?
6. What does Brian think about when he isn't thinking about solving his immediate problems?
7. What does Brian do for food?
8. How does Brian try to start a fire?
9. Why does Brian spend two hours weaving sticks together?

Hatchet Questions:

Answer questions on a separate sheet of paper. Write and underline each question.

Chapter 7 and 8

1. What wakes Brian up during the first night he spends under the overhang?
2. What do you learn about "the secret"?
3. Brian doesn't want to lose track of his new shelter. How does he keep himself from getting lost?
4. What frightens Brian while he is picking raspberries?
5. What causes the musty smell that Brian notices when he wakes up?
6. Why is it a mistake for Brian to kick out when he hears a slithering sound?
7. How is the hatchet the "key" to starting a fire?
8. What is the "most important rule of survival" Brian learns?

Hatchet Questions:

Answer questions on a separate sheet of paper. Write and underline each question.

Chapters 1 and 2

1. As the story opens, where is Brian going? Why?
2. What do you learn about "the Secret"?
3. How does the pilot treat Brian?
4. What gift did Brian's mother give him? How did he feel as he accepted it?
5. What happens to the pilot? How does Brian react?
6. Brian knows some of the basics about steering the plane. How does he know?
7. What happens when Brian tries to get help over the radio?
8. Eventually the plane will run out of gas. What choices does Brian have and what choice does he make?
9. Describe the plan Brian makes for landing the plane. Why is he looking for a lake?
10. How does Brian show his fear when the engine dies?

Hatchet Questions:

Answer questions on a separate sheet of paper. Write and underline each question.

Chapters 3 and 4

1. Where does the plane crash?
2. What do you know now about "the Secret"?
3. Brian loses consciousness after the crash. Where is he when he first revives and how does he feel?
4. Brian sleeps for a while. When he wakes and sits against a tree, "Things seem to go back and forth between reality and imagination." What is he going through?
5. What is the first problem Brian faces when the sun comes up?
6. "If you keep walking back from good luck, he thought, you'll come to bad luck" (p.40). Explain what this means. How is Brian both lucky and unlucky?
7. What plants and animals does Brian notice? How does he know what some of them are?

Adaptation	a characteristic of an organism that increases its chances of survival in its environment
Air pressure	the weight of the atmosphere pressing down on Earth
Amphibian	a type of vertebrate that has moist skin, begins its life in water with gills, and develops lungs as an adult to live on land
Asteroid	an object that is found in the solar system, orbits the Sun, and is much smaller than a planet
Balanced forces	forces that are equal in size but opposite in direction
Behavior	a plant or animal action, reaction, or activity that occurs in response to stimuli
Bladder	an organ that stores urine and releases it from the body
Carnivore	an animal that obtains nutrients from eating other animals
Characteristic	a property or trait of an object or organism
Chemical change	process by which substances are changed into different substances with different properties
Chemical Energy	energy that is stored in matter and that can be released by a chemical reaction
Classify	to arrange in a specific order or group by categories based on similarities

Cleavage	a mineral that breaks along straight, smooth lines
Climate	the average pattern of weather that occurs in a certain location over many years
Comet	an object made of rock, ice, dust, and gas that revolves around the Sun
Community	populations of different species of organisms living together in the same geographic area
Complete metamorphosis	type of insect development characterized by the presence of a larval stage with different feeding habits
Conclusion	a statement that tells what an investigation showed, based on observations and data
Condensation	the process by which water is changed from a gas (water vapor) to a liquid; a stage of the water cycle.
Conductor	a material that allows electric charges to pass through
Consumer	an organism in a food chain that obtains nutrients from producers or other consumers Consumers may be herbivores or carnivores.
Data	measurements of observations collected and recorded in an experiment or investigation
Ecosystem	all the living and nonliving things that interact with each other in an environment
Endangered Species	a species whose population is so small that it is in danger of extinction

Trials	multiple sets of measurements or observations in a scientific investigation
Tropical Zone	a climate zone near the equator characterized by warm temperatures
Unbalanced Forces	forces that cause a change in motion because they act on an object and don't cancel each other out
Variable	any condition that can be changed or controlled in an experiment
Vertebrate	an animal that has a backbone
Volume	the amount of space an object or substance occupies
Water cycle	the continuous movement of water through the environment by evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and runoff
Water vapor	the state of water that is a gas
Weather	the condition of the atmosphere at a given time and place
Weathering	the process by which rocks and other surfaces are broken down

Solar System	a system of planets and other bodies that orbit a star
Species	a group of the same kind of organisms that can mate and produce offspring that can reproduce
Speed	the distance traveled by an object in a given amount of time
Spore	a seed like structure that produces a new plant like ferns and mosses
Stamen	the male reproductive structure of a flowering plant
Star	a large object in space that is made of gas and produces its own light

State of matter	the form matter can take (solid, liquid, gas)
Stomach	an organ that breaks down food into a liquid and mixes food with digestive juices
Streak	the color of the powder of a mineral when it is rubbed on a streak plate
Temperate zone	a climate zone located between the tropics and the polar circles generally characterized by moderate temperatures rather than extremely hot or cold temperatures
Texture	a physical property of a solid used to describe its surface

Renewable resource	a resource that can be replaced within a reasonable amount of time
Repel	to force away or apart
Reproduction Reproduce	the process of making more organisms of the same kind
Reptile	type of vertebrate that has dry skin, is cold blooded and covered with scales
Revolution	the motion of one object around another object
Rotation	the turning of an object on its axis
Sediment	very small pieces of rock, sand, and silt carried by water
Sedimentary rock	a type of rock formed from layers of sediment
Seed Dispersal	seeds travel to new places by water, wind, an animal's body, or inside an animal's body
Skin	the human body's largest organ, which covers the outside of the body
Small Intestine	an organ that digests food and absorbs nutrients from the food
Soil	the loose top layer of Earth's surface made of weathered rock and once living plants and animals

Polar Zone	a climate zone characterized by very little precipitation and extremely cold temperatures
Pollen	the fine dustlike powder that contains the male reproductive cells of seed-bearing plants
Pollinate	transfer of pollen from the male reproductivestructure to the femalereproductive structure to fertilize flowering plants
Population	all members of the same species living together at the same time in the same area
Precipitation	a form of water (hail, rain, sleet, snow) that condenses in the atmosphere and falls to Earth's surface
Predator	an organism that obtains nutrients from other organisms
Predict	to state what one thinks will happen under certain conditions based on data or observation
Prey	an organism that is hunted and/or eaten by another organism (predator)
Producer	an organism that produces its own food
Pupa	a stage in the life cycle of an insect that occurs between larva and adult
Reflect	to bounce light, sound, or heat off of a surface
Refract	to bend light as it moves from one material to another

Observation	information about the natural world gathered through the senses and/or scientific instruments
Omnivore	an organism that obtains nutrients from both plants and animals
Organ	a body part that is made of smaller parts that work together to do a certain job
Organism	a living thing
Control Group	the experimental setup to which you will compare all the other setups to
Ovary	the female reproductive organ that produces and contains egg cells

Pancreas	an organ that makes a digestive juice and insulin
Physical change	a change in matter from one form to another that doesn't result In a different substance
Physical Property	anything that you can observe about an object by using one or more of your senses
Pistil	the female reproductive structure of a flowering plant
Pitch	the highness or lowness of a sound
Planet	a large body in space that orbits a star and does not produce its own light

Mammal	a warm blooded vertebrate that has hair or fur and feeds its young with milk from the mother
Mass	the amount of matter a substance or object has
Matter	anything that takes up space and has mass
Mechanical energy	a type of energy an object has due to its motion or position
Metamorphic rock	a type of rock that is formed over time from existing rock due to extreme pressure and/or heat
Mineral	a nonliving solid formed in nature that has a crystal form
Mixture	a combination of two or more different substances in which the substances keep their identities
Moon	a natural object that orbits a planet
Muscle	an organ that contracts to produce movement in the body
Nonrenewable resource	a resource that once it is used, cannot be replaced within a reasonable amount of time
Nutrient	substance that an organism needs to survive and grow
Nymph	a pre-adult insect undergoing incomplete metamorphosis

Invertebrate	an animal without a backbone
Investigation	a procedure carried out to gather data about an object or event
Kidney	organs in the human body that remove waste materials from the blood
Large Intestine	an organ that soaks up water and minerals and leaves only the waste
Larva	an early stage in the life cycle of an organism that will undergo complete metamorphosis
Latitude	a measure of how far north or south a place is from the equator

Learned Behavior	a behavior that an animal doesn't begin life with but develops as a result of experience or by observing other animals
Life Cycle	the stages of an organism's growth and development
Liver	an organ that makes a digestive juice called bile
Lungs	organs that bring oxygen from the air into body and release carbon dioxide
Luster	a property of a mineral which describes how it appears when it reflects light
Magnetic Pole	the parts of a magnet at which its force is strongest

Germination	the process by which plants begin to grow from seed or a spore
Gravity	the force of attraction between two objects, such as the attraction between Earth and objects on it
Hardness	a property of a mineral that describes how easily it can be scratched by another mineral
Heart	a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout your body
Hemisphere	half of the Earth (Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western)
Herbivore	an animal that obtains nutrients only from plants

Humidity	a measure of the amount of water vapor in the air
Igneous Rock	a type of rock that forms from cooled magma or lava
Incomplete metamorphosis	type of insect development characterized by the similar appearance of pre-adults and adults
Inference	an explanation based on evidence that is not directly observed
Inherited trait	a trait or characteristic that is passed from parent to offspring
Insulator	a material used to reduce or prevent the transfer of electricity, heat or sound

Energy	the ability to cause changes in matter
Environment	an area that includes all living organisms and the surrounding physical features such as air, water, soil, weather, and landforms
Erosion	the process by which rock, soil, and other weathered earth materials are moved from one place to another
Evaporation	the process by which water is changed from a liquid to a gas (water vapor); a stage in the water cycle
Experiment	a scientific test or procedure that is carried out under controlled conditions to answer a scientific question
Extinct species	a species that no longer exists
Fertilization	the process by which the female egg reproductive cell is united with the male reproductive cell (sperm or pollen)
Flower	the part of a flowering plant that enables it to reproduce
Food Chain	a diagram representing the transfer of energy from the Sun through producers and a series of consumers
Force	push or a pull that one object exerts on another object with or without direct contact. (friction, gravity)
Friction	a force that acts between two touching objects and that opposes motion
Galaxy	a group of billions of stars plus dust and gas