Super-Journal Week 1:7

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. What conflict or problem did you find in your reading?
2. Summarize what has happened so far in the story.
3. How did the characters solve the problem?

NONFICTION

4. What is the big idea the author has communicated in the text so far?
5. Write a summary of what you learned from the text this week.

RL.1.2/RI.1.2

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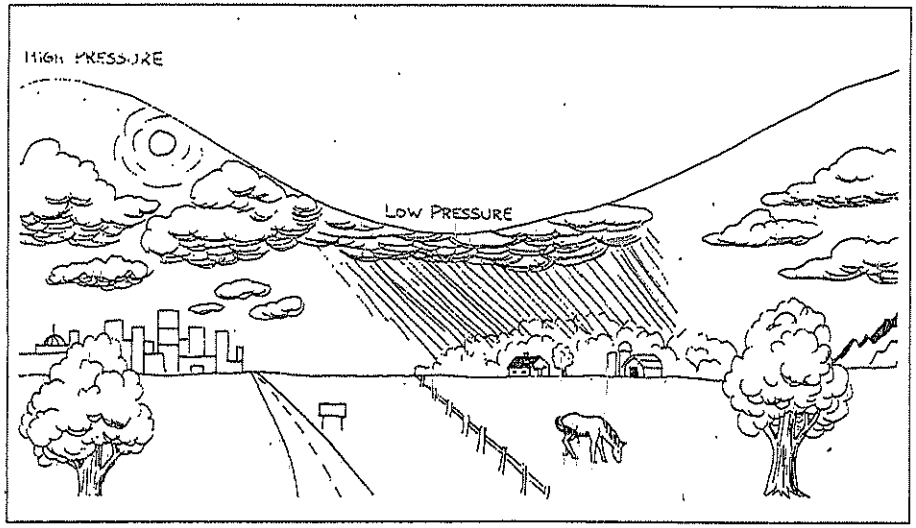
RL.1.2/RI.1.2

The Ups and Downs of the Barometer



Every day on the radio or television, you can hear the weather forecaster say, "The barometer is thirty inches and falling," or "The barometer is twenty-nine inches and rising." Barometers must have something to do with the weather. But what really rises and falls? And what do the inches measure?

A barometer measures air pressure. The air around us has weight, and this weight is called air pressure. But the air doesn't always have the same weight. Sometimes the air is light, and we say the air pressure is low. When the air is heavy, we say the air pressure is high. Barometers tell just how high or low the air pressure is.

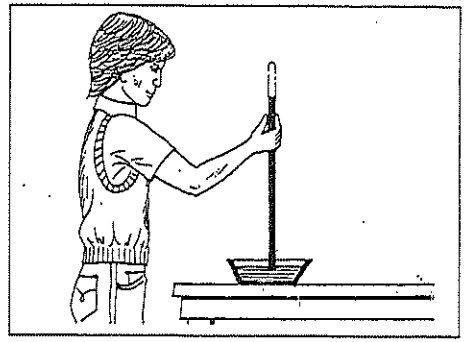
A barometer is made of a long tube with a heavy silver liquid called mercury. The tube is closed at the top, and the bottom of the tube stands in a dish of mercury. When the air presses on the mercury, it pushes some of the mercury into the tube. The higher the air pressure is, the more mercury it pushes up into the tube. When the air pressure becomes lower, the air doesn't press as hard on the dish of mercury. So some of it comes out of the tube and back into the dish. The height of the mercury in the tube is measured in inches.

Warm, moist air is usually light, and has low pressure. So a falling barometer can forecast a warm, rainy day. On the other hand, cool, dry air is heavy and has high pressure. When the barometer rises, look for a dry, sunny day. As you can see, the barometer's ups and downs are the weather forecaster's best friend.

Think About It
Think of some other ways of forecasting weather changes.

Name _____

The Ups and Downs of the Barometer



Main Idea
1. Choose another title for this story.

_____ The Weather Forecaster's Best Friend
_____ Light Air and Heavy Air
_____ Weather Reports

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

_____ Some of the mercury comes out of the tube and goes back into the dish.
_____ The air pressure gets lower.
_____ Some of the mercury pushes into the tube.
_____ Air presses on the mercury at the bottom of the tube.

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

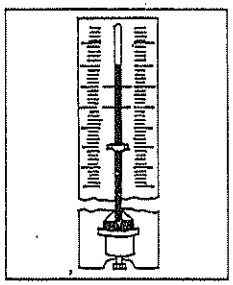
Who reports the barometer readings on radio and television? (paragraph 1) _____

Why is the barometer an important tool? (paragraph 4) _____

What makes the mercury rise and fall in the barometer? (paragraph 3) _____

When is the air pressure high? (paragraph 2) _____

What happens to the mercury in the barometer when the air pressure is high? (paragraph 3) _____



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

_____ barometer	a. forecasts a warm, rainy day
_____ mercury	b. a heavy, silver liquid
_____ falling barometer	c. forecasts a dry, sunny day
_____ rising barometer	d. means air is light
_____ low air pressure	e. instrument which measures air pressure by inches
_____ high air pressure	f. means air is heavy

Decompose to Add Decimals

Name _____

Janet is making bows for packages, and each bow contains 3 colors of ribbon. For each bow, she uses a different combination of lengths so that it is unique.

1. For her first bow, she uses 1.745 meters of red ribbon, 5.261 meters of blue ribbon, and 3.75 meters of yellow ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.

2. Janet uses Jonathon's favorite colors and makes a bow that has 4.105 meters of yellow ribbon, 3.6 meters of orange ribbon, and 7.84 meters of green ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.

3. Janet's friend requests a purple, orange, and green ribbon. She uses 0.981 meters of purple, 2.5 meters of orange, and 4.06 meters of green ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.

4. Janet teaches Georgia to make a ribbon using 5.8 meters of pink, 2.743 meters of purple, and 3.67 meters of white ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.

Decompose to Add Decimals

Name _____

Review

Solve. 4.253 + 5.621

Decompose 5.621 into 5 + 0.6 + 0.02 + 0.001 and then add.

4.253 + 5 = 9.253

9.253 + 0.6 = 9.853

9.853 + 0.02 = 9.873

9.873 + 0.001 = 9.874

How can you decompose the number?

1. 6.08

2. 5.645

How can you find the sum? Show the strategy you used.

3. 2.891 + 6.08

4. 5.645 + 4.127

Name _____ Date _____

The First 10 Amendments

DESCRIPTION MATCH-UP

Match each amendment with its description. Write your answer on the line next to each term.

1. First Amendment ____
2. Second Amendment ____
3. Third Amendment ____
4. Fourth Amendment ____
5. Fifth Amendment ____
6. Sixth Amendment ____
7. Seventh Amendment ____
8. Eighth Amendment ____
9. Ninth Amendment ____
10. Tenth Amendment ____

A. Assures recognition of additional rights that people have but are not listed here

B. Provides that powers not given to the federal government are reserved for the states

C. Protects freedom to keep and bear arms

D. Protects the right to a public and speedy trial in criminal cases

E. Protects freedom of speech and religion

F. Prohibits cruel and unusual punishments

G. Prohibits arrest without a warrant and unreasonable searches and seizures

H. Prohibits being forced to quarter (house) soldiers

I. Protects against forced self-incrimination and prohibits being tried for the same crime twice

J. Protects the right to a trial by jury in civil cases

Amendments 11-27

The Amendments After the Bill of Rights

Look up the amendments that have been added to the Constitution after the Bill of Rights. Amendment 11 was added in 1795, while Amendment 27 was added in 1992. **Read each amendment and pick out the word or words that you think best describes what it's about. What words seem important for that amendment?**

Note that some amendments exist to repeal, or take back, past amendments or practices.

Amendment **11.**	*Amendment* **20.**
Amendment **12.**	*Amendment* **21.**
Amendment **13.**	*Amendment* **22.**
Amendment **14.**	*Amendment* **23.**
Amendment **15.**	*Amendment* **24.**
Amendment **16.**	*Amendment* **25.**
Amendment **17.**	*Amendment* **26.**
Amendment **18.**	*Amendment* **27.**
Amendment **19.**	

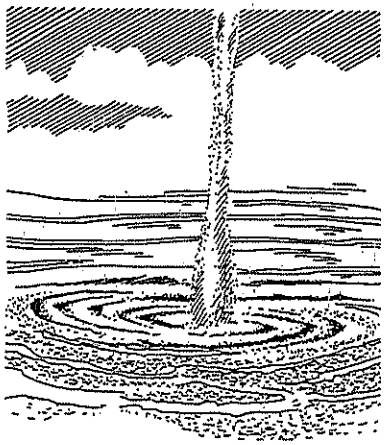
Science Standard: Understands basic features of Earth
Benchmark: Knows ways in which clouds affect weather and climate

Wild Weather

You've probably heard the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs!" That's just an expression to say that it's raining hard. But would you believe that one day in France it really rained frogs?

It started out just a typical rainy day in a small town near Paris. People went out with raincoats and umbrellas. Everything seemed normal. Suddenly, frogs started falling from the sky. They smashed through car windows. They bounced off people's heads. Everyone was scared. What was happening?

Scientists believe a waterspout made the frogs fall. Waterspouts are like tornadoes that form over large lakes or oceans. A waterspout forms when warm, moist air meets cold, dry air and creates a thick, spinning cloud. This cloud has wind speeds of about 50 miles per hour (80 kph). It can reach up to four miles (6.4 km) high in the atmosphere. Just like a land tornado, a waterspout lifts things up and swirls them around, sometimes dropping them far away. A waterspout lasts longer than a tornado, but it loses power as it moves over land. As its strength **diminishes**, the things it sucked up from the water drop to the ground—sometimes up to 100 miles (160 k) away from where they were collected.



Most waterspouts occur in the tropics, but America has had its share of them. Snails fell in Pennsylvania in 1869. Seven years later, hundreds of large snakes fell in Tennessee. In Louisiana thousands of fish plunged to the ground in 1949. In more recent years a waterspout picked up a five-ton (4.5 metric tons) houseboat and flung it on the ground in Florida.

Wild Weather

Comprehension Questions

1. **Snakes fell from the sky in**
   - (a) Louisiana.
   - (b) Pennsylvania.
   - (c) Tennessee.
   - (d) Florida.

2. **In the formation of a waterspout, what would happen third?**
   - (a) Water animals are snatched up out of the water.
   - (b) Warm air and cold air meet over water.
   - (c) A spinning funnel cloud forms.
   - (d) Animals fall from the sky.

3. **How do tornadoes and waterspouts differ?**
   - (a) The winds in waterspouts spin faster than those in tornadoes.
   - (b) Waterspouts can't move over land; tornadoes can.
   - (c) Tornadoes cause less damage than waterspouts.
   - (d) Tornadoes don't form over water; waterspouts do.

4. **The opposite of *diminishes* is**
   - (a) changes.
   - (b) fades.
   - (c) increases.
   - (d) decreases.

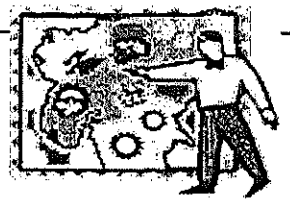
5. **Even with modern weather forecasting,**
   - (a) no one can predict when a waterspout will occur.
   - (b) no one has ever seen a waterspout.
   - (c) no one knows how waterspouts form.
   - (d) no one knows when a waterspout has happened.

6. **Picture a waterspout over the ocean. What is it most likely to suck up?**
   - (a) frogs
   - (b) fish
   - (c) snails
   - (d) snakes

7. **Would you like to experience a waterspout? Explain.**

Meteorologists

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Meteorology is the scientific study of the weather. The scientists who specialize in this area are called **meteorologists.** Their job is to collect data, make observations about the data and interpret the data. To interpret means to say what they think the data means. Their goal is to make informed predictions about what kind of weather we can expect.

Most weather systems in the United States move from the west to the east. Meteorologists track weather patterns to the west. Then they can be reasonably sure of the kind and severity of the weather that is approaching the areas that lie to the east.

Technological advances over the years have made the work of the meteorologists more and more respected. Over time, their ability to make accurate predictions has increased. Using computers, meteorologists are able to design and print weather maps. The maps show approaching weather patterns and how they are likely to behave when they reach us. They are filled with colorful symbols that show the different strengths and temperatures of wind, cloud formations, and storm systems.

Doppler radar stations provide meteorologists with radar images of weather all over the United States. They make it possible to anticipate weather systems sooner, and to understand how strong they are. Weather balloons are sent up into the higher levels of the atmosphere to gather data and take pictures. Satellites relay weather data from high above Earth down to reporting stations.

In addition to their high-tech computers and radar systems, meteorologists have some basic weather instruments that have been around for many years. We are all familiar with the first one: a thermometer. A thermometer allows us to measure the air temperature using either the Celsius or Fahrenheit scale. The United States mostly uses the Fahrenheit scale. An anemometer is used to measure the speed of the wind as it blows. A weather vane, or wind vane, is used to show the direction the wind is blowing. A barometer measures air pressure. In spite of all these tools, there is always a little bit of mystery involved in the weather.

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) Which direction do most weather systems move in the United States?

_____

_____

2) Do you think it is easier or harder than it used to be to be a meteorologist? Explain your thinking.

_____

_____

3) Name two technologically advanced tools that a meteorologist uses.

_____

_____

4) What is the central idea of this reading passage?

_____

_____

5) What is an anemometer?

_____

_____

Directions: Cut out the rectangles. Sort them in rows with the matching picture, word, and function. When you finish, glue the sort as directed by your teacher.

Picture	Name	Function
	Anemometer	Measures the amount of precipitation that falls
	Hygrometer	Measures air pressure
	Thermometer	Gathers data by using a variety of instruments and use data to predict weather patterns
	Wind Vane	Measures wind speed
	Wind Sock	Measures humidity in the air
	Barometer	Measures general wind direction and strength
	Rain Gauge	Measures wind direction
	Meteorologist	Measures the temperature of the air

Use an Algorithm to Add Decimals

Name _____

Amy rode her bike 7.586 miles on Monday. On Tuesday, she rode 3.72 more miles than she did on Monday. On Wednesday, she rode 4.089 more miles than she did on Tuesday. On Thursday, she rode 6.44 more miles than she did on Tuesday. On Friday, she rode 2.625 more miles than she did on Wednesday.

1. How many miles did Amy ride on Wednesday?

2. How many miles did Amy ride on Friday?

3. On what day did Amy ride the most? How far did she ride?

4. Did Amy ride more or fewer miles on Friday than she did on Thursday? Explain your answer.

5. Did Amy ride fewer miles on Tuesday and Friday combined or on Wednesday and Thursday combined? Explain your answer.

Use an Algorithm to Add Decimals

Name _____

Review

You can add the decimals using an algorithm.

6.12 + 7.245

Align the decimals and then add as you normally would do, starting with the right column, and working your way to the left column.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.12 \\ +\ 7.245 \\ \hline 13.365 \end{array}$$

Make sure to put the decimal point in the answer directly below the decimal points in the problem.

Add. Use an algorithm to solve.

1. $\begin{array}{r} 3.512 \\ +\ 7.201 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. $\begin{array}{r} 0.89 \\ +\ 5.716 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. $\begin{array}{r} 12.7 \\ +\ 4.29 \\ \hline \end{array}$

4. $\begin{array}{r} 4.783 \\ +\ 8.927 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Add. Use an algorithm to solve.

5. 16.03 + 22.081

6. 2.104 + 7.94

Adding Decimals

10 Name: _____

Circle all the problems with sums less than 5.
Then find the exact sums of only the problems you circled.

1. 0.24 + 4.25 _____
2. 4.8 + 0.16 _____
3. 2.31 + 2.075 _____
4. 2.31 + 2.7 _____
5. 0.909 + 4.09 _____
6. 3.99 + 1.109 _____
7. 2.675 + 2.325 _____
8. 3.775 + 0.225 _____
9. 2.06 + 2.933 _____
10. 2.6 + 2.933 _____
11. 1.809 + 3.091 _____
12. 3.01 + 1.991 _____
13. 1.83 + 3.1 + 0.1 _____
14. 0.012 + 3.79 + 1.101 _____
15. 2.6 + 2.04 + 0.099 _____

16. What strategies did you use to solve the problems?

Adding Decimals

10 Name: _____

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Geography Standard: Understands how physical systems affect human systems

Benchmark: Knows the ways in which human activities are constrained by the physical environment

El Niño Brings Weird Weather

Did you know that a change in the water temperature near South America can affect your weather? It's true. An ocean current runs along the shore of Peru. It normally flows from south to north. Each year in late December it changes direction and flows north to south. When that happens, warmer waters flow along the coast. Sometimes when this happens, the water gets too warm for the fish. They must leave the area to find food. This causes problems for the people in Peru who rely on the fish for food. Without the fish, many seabirds starve. Their bodies fall into the ocean and rot. This makes a chemical called hydrogen sulfide. This chemical combines with the salt in the water to form an acid so strong that it removes the paint on boats. The wind carries this acid through the air and ruins the paint of the houses on shore, too. It also damages crops and other plants. The people of Peru call this event El Niño, Spanish for "little child."

During the 1800s, scientists studied the personal journals of people who lived in Peru hundreds of years ago. They wrote about these **mysterious** events. Their diaries helped scientists to figure out some of their questions about this strange change in the ocean. In the early 1900s Sir Gilbert Walker wanted to predict dangerous monsoons. Monsoons are strong storms that bring wet, warm weather to India each year. Walker did research and found that El Niño caused the weather to change in India. But no one believed him.

It took another 50 years for scientists to really understand that a strong El Niño current near Peru meant weak monsoons on the other side of the world in India. A weak El Niño current meant strong monsoons. In the years when El Niño is especially strong or the current lasts a long time, it can cause weird weather all around the world. This happens because the current changes the location of the warmest ocean waters. Powerful thunderstorms develop over the warmest water. These storms determine where the winds blow. El Niño can cause areas that usually have little rain to get lots of it. Places that need rain for crops may have a bad dry spell.

Most scientists think that a strong El Niño comes every three to seven years. So far no one can really predict which years the current will have the most effect. When the El Niño current is strong, its effects can last up to a year. During the past 40 years the people who study weather have recorded 10 strong El Niños.

El Niño Brings Weird Weather

Comprehension Questions

1. **Strong El Niños usually occur**
   - (a) once a decade.
   - (b) every year.
   - (c) once a century.
   - (d) every 3–7 years.

2. **During a year with a strong El Niño, what would happen second?**
   - (a) Dead birds fall into the ocean.
   - (b) Many fish leave the area.
   - (c) The current changes direction.
   - (d) Hydrogen sulfide and salt water make a strong acid.

3. **A weak El Niño causes**
   - (a) more rain to fall in India.
   - (b) less rain to fall in India.
   - (c) forest fires in the U.S. Midwest.
   - (d) floods in the African deserts.

4. ***Mysterious* means**
   - (a) dangerous.
   - (b) exciting.
   - (c) not understood.
   - (d) predictable.

5. **What do you think most Peruvian fishermen do during strong El Niño seasons?**
   - (a) They have a celebration.
   - (b) They starve to death.
   - (c) They stop fishing and start farming.
   - (d) They go farther away from home to catch fish.

6. **Picture a monsoon approaching the coast of India. What don't you see?**
   - (a) pleasure boats
   - (b) flooding
   - (c) heavy rainfall
   - (d) lightning

7. **What is your favorite type of weather? Explain.**

_____

_____

_____

