Super-Journal Week 1:8

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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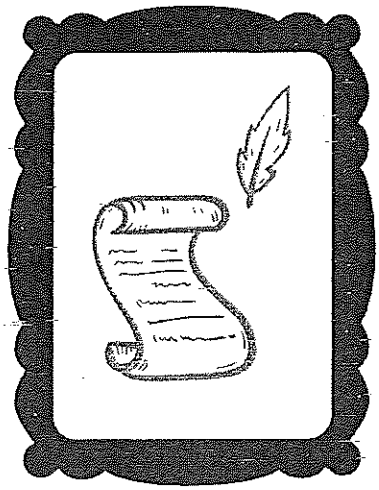
The Bill of Rights: Illustrate the Amendments



When the leaders of the newly formed United States finished writing the Constitution, their work wasn't done. The thirteen states had to agree to it. The thirteen states wanted to add a set of amendments describing the rights of all people. Ten rights, called the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution in 1791.

Directions: Read the amendments below, and then illustrate them in the boxes provided. Be sure to use the glossary on page 6 to look up the words in bold that may be unfamiliar to you.

First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or **prohibiting** the free exercise thereof; or **abridging** the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to **assemble**, and to petition the government for a **redress** of **grievances**.

The Bill of Rights: Illustrate the Amendments

Second Amendment

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be **infringed**.

Third Amendment

No soldier shall, in time of peace be **quartered** in any house, without the **consent** of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be **prescribed** by law.

The Bill of Rights: Illustrate the Amendments

Fourth Amendment

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and **seizures**, shall not be **violated**, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or **affirmation**, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Fifth Amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a **capital**, or otherwise **infamous** crime, unless on a **presentment** or **indictment** of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land of naval forces, or in a militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in **jeopardy** of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just **compensation**.

The Bill of Rights: Illustrate the Amendments

Sixth Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously **ascertained** by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be **confronted** with the witnesses against him; to have **compulsory** process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Seventh Amendment

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be **preserved**, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

The Bill of Rights: Illustrate the Amendments

Eighth Amendment

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Ninth Amendment

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The Bill of Rights: Illustrate the Amendments

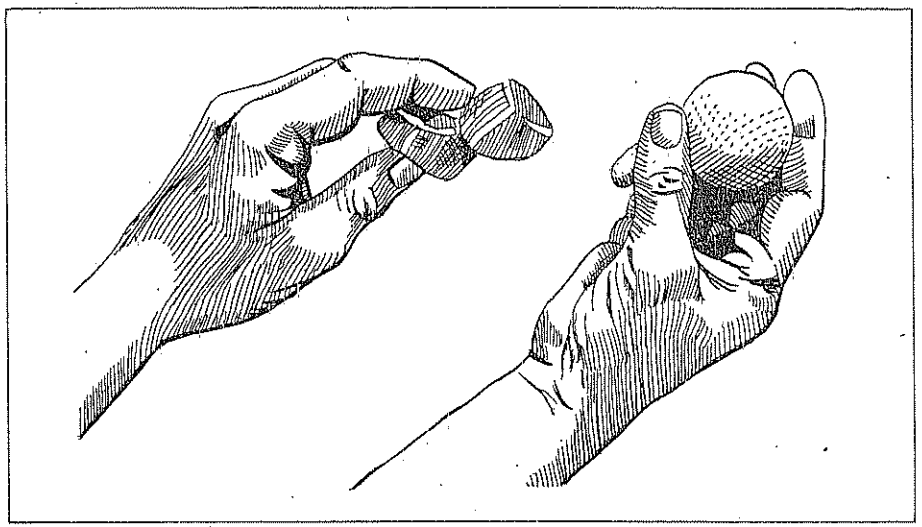
Tenth Amendment

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Glossary

abridging: limiting
affirmation: establishment as true
ascertained: learned
assemble: gather
capital: potentially recieving the death penalty
common law: a legal case between two civilian parties (not involving the government) that uses a jury trial; also called civil law
compensation: something given as a settlement for injuries
compulsory: required
confronted: openly faced
consent: permission
construed: interpreted
disparage others retained: minimize other rights held
enumeration: process of listing and explaining rights
excessive bail: an amount of money greater than what is required to ensure a person released after arrest will return to stand trial
grievances: complaints about unlawful or unfair actions
indictment: formal accusation
infamous: shameful
infringed: limited beyond established boundaries
jeopardy: danger
petition: formally request
prescribed: outlined
presentment: show or display in court
preserved: protected
prohibiting: forbidding
quartered: lodged
redress: correction
seizures: taking property by legal force
violated: broken (as in a law)
well regulated militia: military body of trained civilians activated in emergencies

The Ice of Summer



A hailstorm can be a terrible sight to see. So many hailstones may fall that the ground becomes as white as snow. As they fall, hailstones may break windows and flatten plants. They may even kill animals. They sound like thunder as they beat on the roofs of houses. Hailstones are balls of ice. But since hailstorms happen in the summer, where does the ice come from?

A hailstorm starts out as a rainstorm, and a hailstone starts out as a raindrop. Sometimes in the summer there is a layer of cold air just above the earth. When a raindrop falls through this cold air, it freezes. Before it can reach the ground, wind carries it up into warm air again. In the warm air, more raindrops stick to the frozen raindrop. When the frozen raindrop falls into the cold air again, the raindrops sticking to it freeze too. Now the frozen raindrop is bigger. If the wind carries the raindrop up again, it may collect more water in the warm air. Then it falls back into the cold air and freezes again. The raindrop may bounce back and forth between the warm air and the cold air many times. Each time it bounces, it gets bigger. Finally it is a ball of ice called a hailstone. When it is heavy enough, the hailstone falls to the ground. Some hailstones can weigh as much as a pound, and they do great damage. But most hailstones are much smaller and less harmful, although they can ruin your garden.

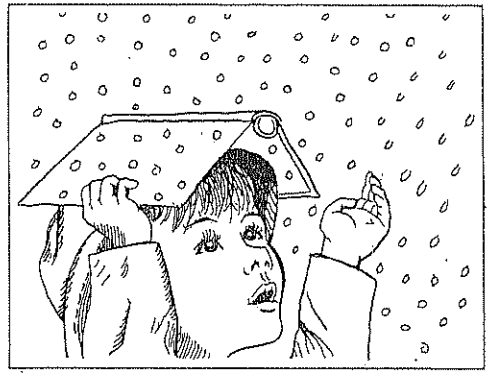
Hailstorms, with their winds and lightning, are exciting. But they can be dangerous too. So it's good that hailstorms only happen once in a while.

Think About It

Write about a time when you were in bed and there was a terrible storm going on outside. How did you feel? What did you do?

Name _____

The Ice of Summer



Main Idea

1. This story explains
   - _____ rainstorms.
   - _____ thunder and lightning.
   - _____ hailstorms.

Sequencing

2. Number the events below in the order that they happen.
   - _____ The hailstone becomes heavy and falls to the ground.
   - _____ When more raindrops freeze on the frozen raindrop, it gets bigger.
   - _____ A raindrop falls through cold air and freezes.
   - _____ Wind carries the frozen raindrop back up to the warm air.

Reading for Details

3. Use the clues to answer these questions.

What are hailstones? (paragraph 1) _____

What does a hailstone start out as? (paragraph 2) _____

Where is the layer of cold air found in the summer? (paragraph 2) _____

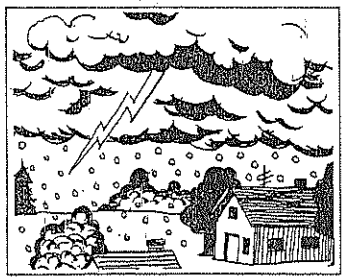
_____

When does the raindrop freeze? (paragraph 2) _____

_____

Why can hailstones do great damage? (paragraph 2) _____

_____



Reading for Understanding

4. Write yes or no in the blank.

A hailstorm can be described as

_____ deadly	_____ beautiful
_____ damaging	_____ terrible
_____ scary	_____ exciting
_____ harmful	_____ dangerous

Decompose to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

Michael and his friends go biking on a Saturday morning. Calculate how much farther they each have to go.

1. Michael plans to bike 24.457 kilometers. He bikes 6.125 kilometers before taking a quick break. Then he bikes another 7.35 kilometers before meeting up with Stephen. How much farther does Michael have to go? Show your work.

2. Stephen plans to bike 15.104 kilometers to meet up with Michael. He goes 4.8 kilometers before he has to change a tire. Then he bikes another 3.21 kilometers. How much farther until he meets up with Michael?

3. Kim plans to bike a total of 11.892 kilometers. She marks her time after 1.4 kilometers and then again after another 3.05 kilometers. How much farther will she be biking?

Lesson 4-5 • Reinforce Understanding

Decompose to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

Review

Solve. 8.971 − 2.345.

You can decompose 2.345 into 2 + 0.3 + 0.04 + 0.005 and then subtract.

8.971 − 2 = 6.971

6.971 − 0.3 = 6.671

6.671 − 0.04 = 6.631

6.631 − 0.005 = 6.626

8.971 − 2.345 = 6.626

Decompose the numbers by place value.

1. 8.91 _____

2. 2.046 _____

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

3. 10.3 − 8.91

4. 5.047 − 2.046

Subtracting Decimals to Hundredths

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1. 7.5 − 1.2 _____
2. 10.75 − 4.13 _____
3. 20.2 − 14.8 _____
4. 6.12 − 0.7 _____
5. 41.5 − 33.25 _____
6. 15.9 − 8.92 _____
7. 105.53 − 99.28 _____
8. 9.46 − 3.68 _____
9. 74 − 65.9 _____
10. 5.05 − 0.56 _____
11. 31.27 − 23.67 _____
12. 256.4 − 248.38 _____
13. 12 − 4.39 _____
14. 1,280.01 − 1,272.77 _____
15. 500.2 − 494.94 _____

Answers

6.25	5.26	6.62	8.1	7.6
4.49	8.25	7.61	6.98	5.42
7.24	5.4	8.02	5.78	6.3

Fluency and Skills Practice

Subtracting Decimals to Hundredths

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1. 7.5 − 1.2 _____
2. 10.75 − 4.13 _____
3. 20.2 − 14.8 _____
4. 6.12 − 0.7 _____
5. 41.5 − 33.25 _____
6. 15.9 − 8.92 _____
7. 105.53 − 99.28 _____
8. 9.46 − 3.68 _____
9. 74 − 65.9 _____
10. 5.05 − 0.56 _____
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7.24	5.4	8.02	5.78	6.3

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Fluency and Skills Practice

Adding on to Subtract

Name: _____

Add on to subtract.

1. 10.00 − 9.99 _____
2. 10.00 − 8.99 _____
3. 10.00 − 8.75 _____
4. 5.10 − 4.75 _____
5. 5.10 − 3.75 _____
6. 5.10 − 3.56 _____
7. 18.2 − 14.85 _____
8. 62.25 − 59.74 _____
9. 32.2 − 27.39 _____
10. 18.01 − 13.07 _____
11. 150.35 − 147.9 _____
12. 95.2 − 68.67 _____

13. How did you solve problem 7 by adding on? Describe each step.

14. Do you think adding on would be a good strategy to solve 5.98 − 1.11? Explain your reasoning.

Fluency and Skills Practice

Adding on to Subtract

Name: _____

Add on to subtract.

1. 10.00 − 9.99 _____
2. 10.00 − 8.99 _____
3. 10.00 − 8.75 _____
4. 5.10 − 4.75 _____
5. 5.10 − 3.75 _____
6. 5.10 − 3.56 _____
7. 18.2 − 14.85 _____
8. 62.25 − 59.74 _____
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Extreme Weather

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science

Severe storms happen in low pressure weather systems. Warm, wet air begins rising into the air. The higher it rises, the cooler it becomes. Water vapor in the air forms drops. This process is called condensation. The drops join together to form clouds. Precipitation in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail falls down to Earth's surface.

Conditions must be very specific for a thunderstorm to develop. Even so, thunderstorms remain the most common kind of extreme weather. Before a thunderstorm can develop, there have to be three conditions present. First, the air has to be full of moisture. Next, there must be either an approaching cold front or an intensely heated piece of Earth's surface sending warm air up quickly. Finally, the warm air that rises must be warm enough to stay warmer than the air it passes through. When these conditions are met, the moisture in the rising air condenses. Clouds form, and a storm begins.

A cold front happens when cold air is moving near the surface of Earth, and it pushes warm air up very quickly. This is often the beginning of a thunderstorm. Clouds form, and heavy rains begin falling. Opposite electrical charges inside storm clouds separate. This causes lightning to flash towards Earth. Lightning has enough energy to heat the air all around it. This sudden burst of heat is what causes the noise we know as thunder.

Thunderstorms often bring disasters with them. This can be in the form of floods, fires caused by lightning, damage from hailstones or strong winds, and even tornadoes. A **tornado** is a spinning mass of air over land that can destroy virtually everything in its path.

A **blizzard** is a combination of strong winds and extremely low temperatures. Snowfall increases until it is so heavy it is difficult or impossible to see. People can become lost in the snow and freeze to death. Homes can be covered over with snow, trapping people indoors.

A **hurricane** is the most powerful storm known on Earth. It forms over warm ocean waters off the coast of the tropics, becoming a gigantic swirling mixture of air and water. It can grow to between 100 and 900 miles wide. Wind speeds can average 75 miles per hour or more. Hurricanes do the most damage to coastal cities because they quickly lose their strength as they move over land. Hurricanes are so large and powerful that their swirling clouds can be seen from space.

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 kind of weather system encourages a thunderstorms to develop?

_____

_____

2) Why does thunder usually occur during storms that have lightning?

_____

_____

3) What is one of the conditions necessary for a thunderstorm to develop?

_____

_____

4) Name one danger associated with blizzards.

_____

_____

5) Which kind of extreme weather do you think would be the most difficult to face? Why?

_____

_____

Use Related Addition to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

Two teams compete against each other at four different gymnastics meets. The table shows their team scores at these meets.

	Meet 1	Meet 2	Meet 3	Meet 4
Elite	42.875	42.25	44.835	41.975
Moxie	46.5	40.125	47.45	42.565

1. Who won each meet? By how much?

2. Moxie's goal was to score at least 175 points total at these meets. Did they make their goal? If so, by how much? If not, by how much did they fall short?

3. A trophy was awarded to the team with the greatest total number of points at these meets. Who got the trophy? By how much did they beat the other team?

Use Related Addition to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

Review

Solve. 24.458 − 16.137 = s

You can use a related addition equation to find the difference.

16.137 + s = 24.458

16.137 + 0.001 = 16.138

16.138 + 0.02 = 16.158

16.158 + 0.3 = 16.458

16.458 + 8 = 24.458

8 + 0.3 + 0.02 + 0.001 = 8.321 Add the partial addends.

So, 24.458 − 16.137 = 8.321

What is the difference? Show your work.

1. 75.3 − 9.067 = _____

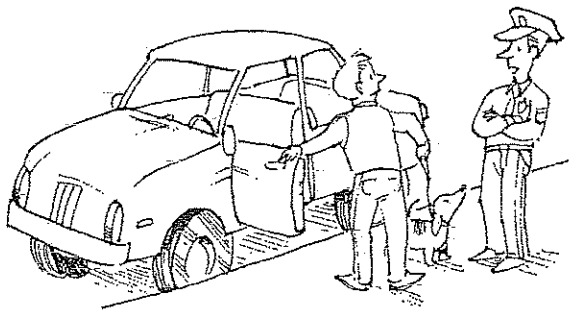
2. 84.249 − 19.05 = _____

3. A veterinarian weighed a dog at a checkup. Its weight was 8.265 kilograms. When the dog came back for another checkup, it weighed 9.552 kilograms. How much weight did the dog gain? Show your work.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Riddle 41

"Does your dog have a license?"



Add.
Solve the riddle using your answers below.

$1.34 + $3.27 $ ____ E	$2.34 + $1.65 $ ____ S	$1.62 + $3.56 $ ____ O
$2.10 + $1.40 $ ____ V	$1.46 + $ .23 $ ____ R	$3.73 + $3.59 $ ____ H
$1.73 + $5.24 $ ____ N	$3.68 + $ .29 $ ____ M	$1.58 + $2.48 $ ____ L
$4.57 + $1.22 $ ____ D	$4.93 + $1.77 $ ____ I	$1.25 + $ .63 $ ____ T

Solve the Riddle! Write the letter that goes with each answer.

____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
$6.97	$5.18	$7.32	$4.61	$5.79	$5.18	$4.61	$3.99	$6.97	$1.88

____	____	____	____	____
$5.79	$1.69	$6.70	$3.50	$4.61

Use an Algorithm to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

Review

You can subtract decimals using an algorithm.

5.65 − 3.124

Line up the decimals and subtract as you normally would do, starting with the right column, and working your way to the left column.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 4\ 10} \\ 5.6\not{5}0 \\ -\ 3.124 \\ \hline 2.526 \end{array}$$

Place a zero to fill in the gap above the 4 and then regroup.

Subtract. Use an algorithm to solve.

1. 17.842 − 6.32

2. 41.07 − 38.28

3. 35.8 − 14.35

4. 74.854 − 23.796

Subtract. Use an algorithm to solve.

5. 56.084 − 27.12

6. 61.8 − 15.04

Use an Algorithm to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

This week, Jorge ran 8.794 miles. Johnny ran 5.826 miles less than Jorge. Kira ran 2.769 more miles than Jorge. Liam ran 2.68 miles less than Jorge and Johnny combined. Greta ran 1.4 miles less than Johnny.

1. How many miles did Johnny run?

2. How many miles did Liam run?

3. How many fewer miles did Greta run than Liam?

4. Put the runners in order starting with the one who ran the least number of miles and ending with the one who ran the most.

5. What is the difference between the runner who ran the most miles and the runner who ran the least miles?