Super-Journal Week 1:6

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. What evidence does the author use to support his point?
2. What is the author's point? What was the reason the author wrote this?

RL.1.1/RI.3.8

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Reading a Decimal in Word Form

Name: _____

What is the word form of each decimal?

1. 0.2 _____
2. 0.02 _____
3. 0.002 _____
4. 0.12 _____
5. 0.012 _____
6. 0.102 _____
7. 1.002 _____
8. 9.4 _____
9. 90.04 _____
10. 0.94 _____
11. 500.2 _____
12. 8.008 _____
13. 700.06 _____
14. 6.335 _____
15. 3,000.001 _____
16. What strategies did you use to help you read the decimals? Explain.

Fluency and Skills Practice

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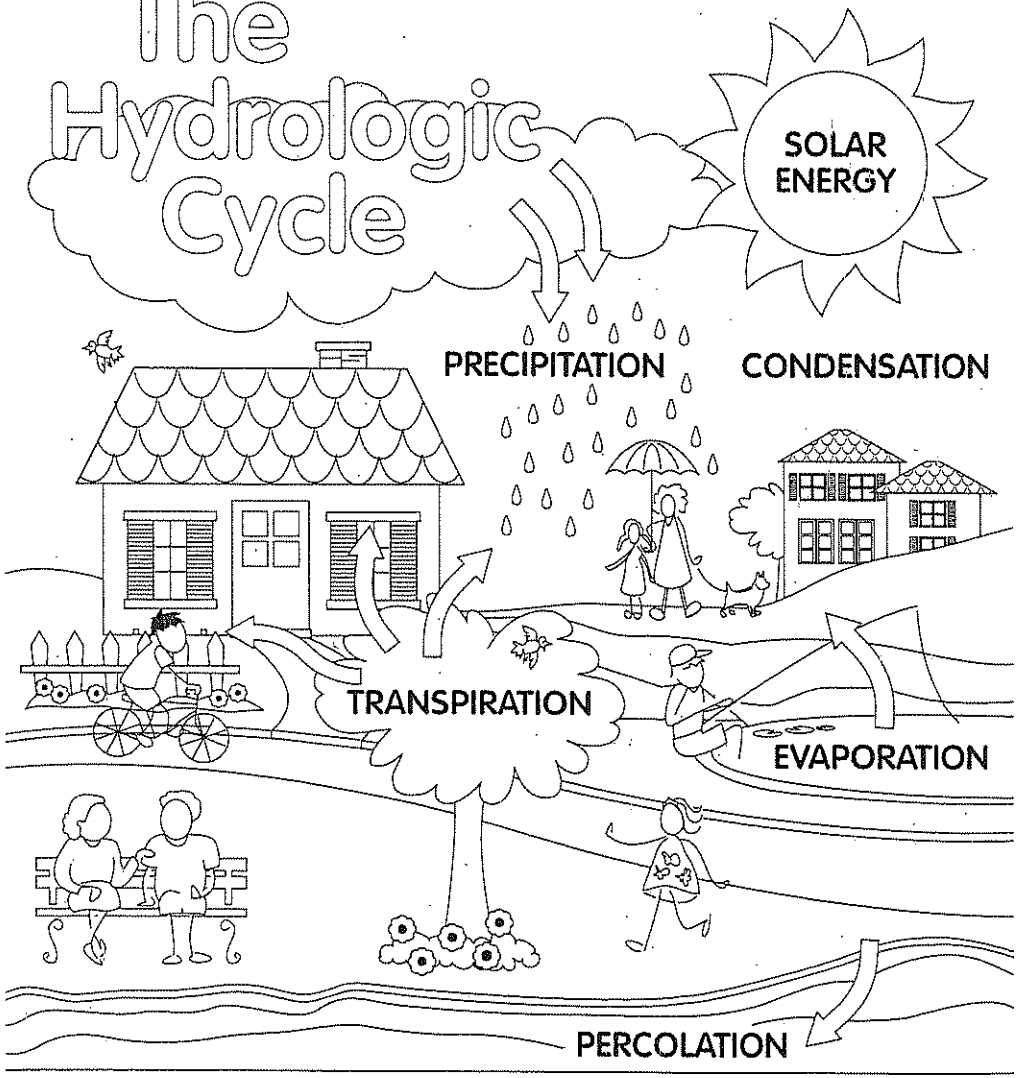
The Hydrologic Cycle



Solar energy: energy provided by the sun for the never-ending water cycle
Evaporation: vapor created when the sun heats water in lakes, streams, rivers or oceans
Transpiration: vapor created when plants and trees give off moisture
Condensation: tiny droplets of water formed when water vapor rises into the air and cools
Precipitation: moisture released when clouds become heavy and form rain, snow and hail
Percolation: movement of water through the ground

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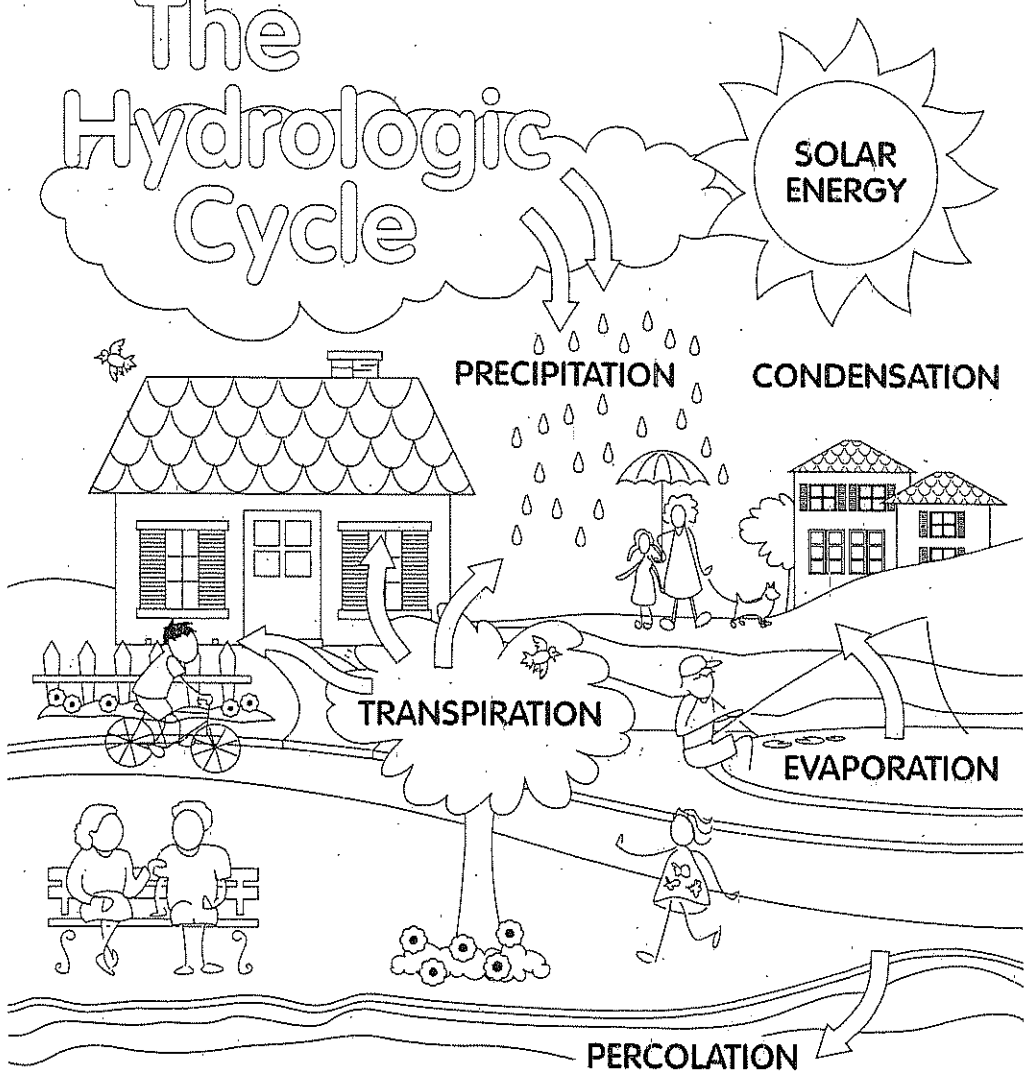
The Hydrologic Cycle



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The Water Cycle

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science

Water on Earth can be found in three different forms, or states. These states are solid, liquid and gas. When it is frozen, it is solid ice. When it is liquid, it is liquid water. When it is a gas, it is water vapor. The water cycle is the set of processes that water goes through as it changes from one state to another.

When the heat of the sun shines on the water in oceans, lakes, rivers and streams, the water evaporates, rising up into the air as water vapor. As it moves higher into the sky, it cools. The cooled water vapor begins to form liquid drops, which gather together as clouds. This process is called condensation. Little by little, more microscopic drops of water join together in the cloud. Finally, the cloud becomes so heavy that the drops start to fall. Any form of water that falls from the sky is called precipitation.

Precipitation will take on different forms. The form depends on the conditions that exist inside the clouds and the condition of the air the water travels through on its way to the ground. Drops of liquid water fall as rain, the most common form of precipitation. If the drops of water fall through air that is warmer than water's freezing point, they will remain as rain. Sometimes cold temperatures inside clouds produce ice crystals that melt in warmer air on their way down, ending up as rain as well.

If raindrops fall through air that is below the freezing point of water, they form tiny frozen drops known as sleet. If the air inside the cloud and the air on the way down are both below the freezing point, ice crystals will form and fall as snowflakes. There is a lot of variation in snow, depending on how cold it is when it falls. Warmer temperatures mean "wetter" snow, while colder temperatures mean drier, fluffier snow.

Perhaps the most interesting form of precipitation is hail. Hail forms when windy conditions combine with freezing temperatures. Drops of frozen rain begin to fall, and are then repeatedly caught up by the wind and pushed back up through the clouds where they gather more and more layers of ice. When they become too heavy for the wind to lift, they fall to the ground as hail.

No matter what form the precipitation takes, much of it will become runoff and find its way back to the sea. Most of the rest will join surface water in lakes and streams or soak into the ground and become groundwater. Some will spend some time atop tall mountains as ice and snow.

All water awaits its turn to participate once again in each state of the water cycle. Water continually changes from one state to another. The water cycle never ends.

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) How does the water cycle ensure that we have water?

_____

_____

2) What are the three stages of the water cyle? _____

_____

_____

3) Describe the conditions that are necessary for snow to fall.

_____

_____

4) How does precipitation return to the water cycle?_____

_____

5) What is your favorite form of precipitation? Why?_____

_____

_____

Lesson 3-4 • Reinforce Understanding

Compose and Decompose Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Review

You can use the place values in a decimal number to help you decompose it.

tens	ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
1	8	7	2	3

You can decompose the number into the value of each digit. There are multiple ways to decompose the number.

18.723 = 1 tens + 8 ones + 7 tenths + 2 hundredths + 3 thousandths

18.723 = 18 ones + 7 tenths + 23 thousandths

Decompose the decimal number.

1.

tens	ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
3	4	0	5	8

_____

2. 12.625

_____

3. 147.301

_____

Compose the number. Write in standard form.

4. 1 ten + 2 ones + 5 tenths + 2 thousandths _____

5. 33 ones + 2 tenths + 8 hundredths + 5 thousandths _____

6. 28 tens + 6 ones + 4 hundredths + 2 thousandths _____

7. 3 hundreds + 8 ones + 1 tenth + 15 thousandths _____

Compose and Decompose Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Sarah is cutting pieces of wire to make a circuit board. Compose the numbers to find the length of each wire.

Wire 1: 5 ones + 7 tenths + 1 hundredth + 9 thousandths

_____ cm

Wire 2: 12 ones + 8 hundredths + 3 thousandths

_____ cm

Wire 3: 2 tens + 4 ones + 1 tenth + 6 hundredths + 2 thousandths

_____ cm

Wire 4: 1 ten + 1 one + 28 hundredths + 4 thousandths

_____ cm

Wire 5: 13 ones + 9 hundredths + 9 thousandths

_____ cm

Wire 6: 11 ones + 83 hundredths + 5 thousandths

_____ cm

The shortest 2 wires are red. The longest 2 wires are green. The 2 in between are blue. Write the correct color next to each wire.

Wire 1 _____

Wire 2 _____

Wire 3 _____

Wire 4 _____

Wire 5 _____

Wire 6 _____

Lesson 3-5 • Reinforce Understanding

Compare and Order Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Review

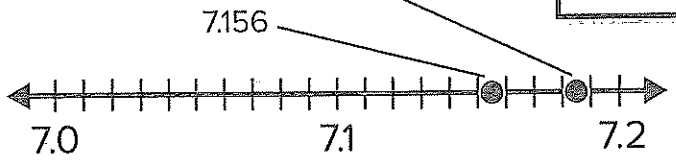
When comparing decimals, compare digits in the same place from left to right. You can also find both numbers on a number line.

Compare decimal numbers the same way you compare whole numbers.

7.156 ? 7.183 → 7.156 / 7.183 → 5 < 8 → 7.156 < 7.183

5 hundredths is less than 8 hundredths.

7.183 is farther to the right, so it is greater.



Write >, <, or = to make a true comparison.

1. 5.736 ◯ 5.734
2. 0.45 ◯ 0.450
3. 19.06 ◯ 19.058
4. 0.723 ◯ 7.23

Select the true statement.

5. **A.** 1.568 < 1.497
   B. 3.589 < 4.089
   C. 0.56 > 3.1
   D. 0.025 > 0.03

6. **A.** 2.567 > 2.576
   B. 12.3 < 12.039
   C. 6.75 < 6.706
   D. 9.5 > 9.050

Fluency and Skills Practice

Rounding Decimals

Name: _____

Round each decimal to the nearest tenth.

1. 0.32 _____
2. 3.87 _____
3. 0.709 _____
4. 12.75 _____
5. 12.745 _____
6. 645.059 _____

Round each decimal to the nearest hundredth.

7. 1.079 _____
8. 0.854 _____
9. 0.709 _____
10. 12.745 _____
11. 645.059 _____
12. 50.501 _____

Round each decimal to the nearest whole number.

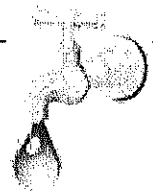
13. 1.47 _____
14. 12.5 _____
15. 200.051 _____

16. Write two different decimals that are the same value when rounded to the nearest tenth. Explain why the rounded values are the same.

17. Round 1.299 to the nearest tenth and to the nearest hundredth. Explain why the rounded values are equivalent.

Water, Water Everywhere

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Water is probably Earth's most precious resource. After all, we can't live without it. Earth is the only known planet to have water. Our entire planet is covered in water, with little pieces of land called continents here and there. Our oceans are not the only places we have water. It is also present under the ground and as vapor in the air. Clouds formed by the vapor ensure that water falls back down to Earth as rain, sleet, snow or hail.

So with so much water all around us, why do we hear so much about the need to conserve water? It has to do with the water's salinity, or saltiness. Ocean water has too much salt in it for us to drink. Much of the water that falls back to Earth in one form or another becomes **runoff.** It travels some distance over land before making its way back to one of Earth's oceans. As it travels over land, the water picks up salts and minerals from the rocks and soil and washes them into the ocean. The deposits have built up over many years. That is why ocean water is so salty.

Approximately 97% of Earth's water is salt water. The process of **desalination**, or removing salt from water, is expensive. That leaves only about 3% that is freshwater for meeting the needs of people, plants and animals. This is why there is concern for protecting this rare and critical resource. Unfortunately, only about a third of our freshwater is even available for us to use. The rest is frozen solid in glaciers, in the snow on high mountaintops and in the polar ice caps. So the end result is that we have only about 1% of all the water on Earth that we can use.

The freshwater we use comes from surface water and **groundwater**. Surface water, just as it sounds, is water we can see in ponds, rivers, lakes and streams. Groundwater is water that seeps down into the ground and collects in the spaces between rocks and soil underground. You can find water just about anywhere on Earth if you dig far enough into the ground.

It is important to protect our water supplies from pollution. Once the water becomes polluted, it can be difficult or even impossible to clean. Chemicals, like cleaning supplies, paints and other toxins, can seep into the ground and make the water unusable. People must dispose of their waste products appropriately so we will have plenty of freshwater to go around.

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) With so much water all around us, why is there so little water for us to use?

_____

_____

_____

2) What are the four forms that water takes when it returns to Earth from the clouds?

_____

_____

3) What is the main idea of this passage?

_____

_____

4) Where is groundwater found?

_____

_____

5) What type of substance can seep into groundwater and make it unusable?

_____

_____

Fluency and Skills Practice

Comparing Decimals

Name: _____

Write the symbol <, =, or > in each comparison statement.

1. 0.02 ◯ 0.002
2. 0.05 ◯ 0.5
3. 0.74 ◯ 0.84
4. 0.74 ◯ 0.084
5. 1.2 ◯ 1.25
6. 5.130 ◯ 5.13
7. 3.201 ◯ 3.099
8. 0.159 ◯ 1.590
9. 8.269 ◯ 8.268
10. 4.60 ◯ 4.060
11. 302.026 ◯ 300.226
12. 0.237 ◯ 0.223
13. 3.033 ◯ 3.303
14. 9.074 ◯ 9.47
15. 6.129 ◯ 6.19
16. 567.45 ◯ 564.75
17. 78.967 ◯ 78.957
18. 5.346 ◯ 5.4
19. 12.112 ◯ 12.121
20. 26.2 ◯ 26.200
21. 100.32 ◯ 100.232

22. What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

Fluency and Skills Practice

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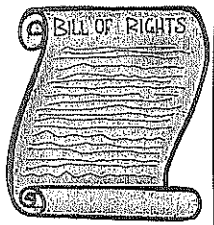
BILL OF RIGHTS



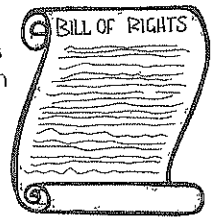
The Bill of Rights is a list of ten **laws**. Laws are rules made by a **government** that must be followed. It is part of the **Constitution**. The laws promise freedom to citizens of the United States. These laws keep the government from getting too powerful. The Constitution was written in 1787. It explains how the government works. There were no laws for people's rights though. **James Madison** wanted to add some to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights were added in 1791 to give people rights. U.S. **citizens** have many rights. They can say and believe what they want. People have the right to keep themselves safe. Citizens are allowed to meet in peaceful groups. The Bill of Rights say that people should be treated **fairly** by the law. The Bill of Rights is important because it gives Americans their freedom.

MATCHING: Draw a line to match each word with its definition.

1. James Madison	Rules made by the government that must be followed
2. citizens	Important document that gives the laws of the United States
3. laws	Person who wanted to add laws for people's rights to the Constitution
4. Constitution	Number of laws in the Bill of Rights
5. ten	People who live in a certain place

Name _____

BILL OF RIGHTS



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The Water Cycle

Fill in the blanks below with words from this box:

evaporation	sunny	precipitate	condenses
evaporates	clouds	vapor	atmosphere
heating	heavy	oceans	lakes
droplets	plants	hail	glaciers
runoff	snow	cycle	crystals
rain	rivers	streams	

Evaporation

On a warm, _____ day, water in a glass of water seems to slowly disappear. This is because the energy from the sun is _____ the water up and turning the liquid water into water _____. This process is called _____. When the water _____, it becomes an invisible gas in the _____. Evaporation takes places all over the earth, but especially in the _____ and _____ where there is lots of water.

Condensation

As the water vapor rises, it cools off and _____ into water _____. If the water vapor becomes extremely cold, it will form ice _____ instead of water droplets. As the water droplets or ice crystals grow bigger and more numerous, they form _____.

Precipitation

If water droplets or ice crystals become too _____, they can't stay in the air. They _____. Water droplets precipitate as _____ and ice crystals precipitate as _____. Sometimes, the rain freezes before it hits the earth and precipitates as _____.

Runoff

This precipitation gathers into _____ and _____ that flow down to the lakes and oceans. This is called _____. Not all of the water makes it back to the oceans and lakes right away. Some of it is used by animals and _____. Some is frozen into _____. Eventually, the animals and plants breathe the water out and the glaciers melt, releasing the water back into the water _____.