Super-Journal Week 3:9

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 one 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). This will be due the Monday we get back from Spring Break.

FICTION

1. You will be making 4 whole page illustrations based off of 4 separate quotes from your reading. Each illustration should take an entire page and be **colorful**. *Make sure that you write the quote, and the page number you got your quote from at the bottom of each **colorful** illustration in order to receive credit for your work.*

NONFICTION

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

RL.3.7/RI.1.2

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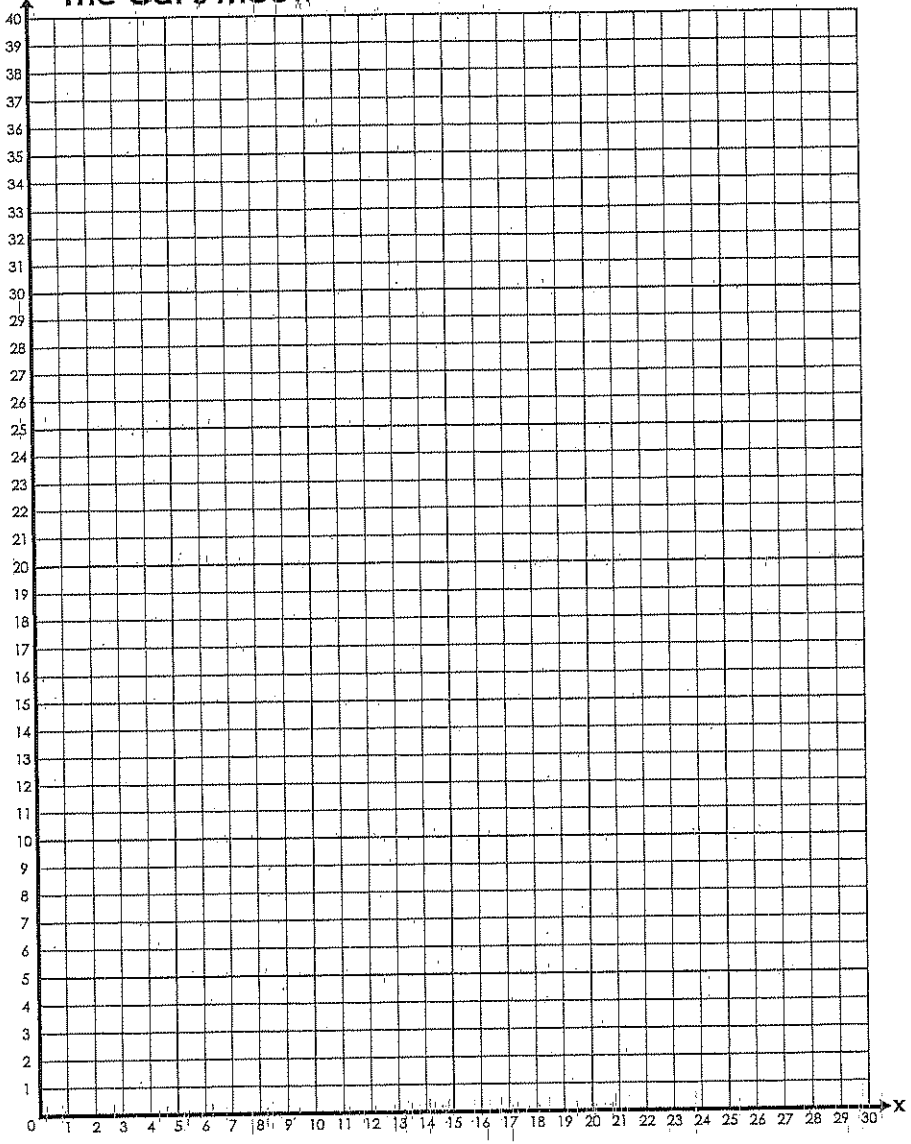
RL.3.7/RI.1.2

The Cat's Meow



Name: _____

The Cat's Meow

NOTE: In each section, do NOT connect the last point back to first point.

(X, Y)
- ☐ (17, 22)
- ☐ (19, 24)
- ☐ (17, 25)
- ☐ (15, 25)
- ☐ (13, 27)
- ☐ (13, 29)
- ☐ (12, 32)
- ☐ (12, 34)
- ☐ (14, 36)
- ☐ (14, 37)
- ☐ (12, 39)
- ☐ (10, 39)
- ☐ (8, 38)
- ☐ (4, 37)
- ☐ (2, 35)
- ☐ (2, 33)
- ☐ (5, 24)
- ☐ (7, 22)
- ☐ (7, 20)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (18, 23)
- ☐ (18, 24)
- ☐ (15, 24)
- ☐ (9, 20)
- ☐ (7, 20)
- ☐ (5, 19)
- ☐ (9, 17)
- ☐ (8, 14)
- ☐ (13, 9)
- ☐ (13, 5)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (16, 23)
- ☐ (17, 22)
- ☐ (18, 20)
- ☐ (18, 19)
- ☐ (21, 17)
- ☐ (21, 16)
- ☐ (20, 14)
- ☐ (19, 13)
- ☐ (16, 12)
- ☐ (12, 14)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (19, 13)
- ☐ (19, 12)
- ☐ (18, 12)
- ☐ (16, 9)
- ☐ (16, 5)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (15, 5)
- ☐ (15, 2)
- ☐ (14, 2)
- ☐ (14, 5)
- ☐ (15, 5)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (15, 4)
- ☐ (20, 8)
- ☐ (19, 2)
- ☐ (15, 3)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (14, 4)
- ☐ (9, 6)
- ☐ (10, 1)
- ☐ (14, 3)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (15, 20)
- ☐ (15, 18)
- ☐ (14, 18)
- ☐ (14, 20)
- ☐ (15, 20)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (16, 21)
- ☐ (17, 21)
- ☐ (17, 19)
- ☐ (16, 19)
- ☐ (16, 21)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (16, 18)
- ☐ (17, 18)
- ☐ (17, 17)
- ☐ (16, 17)
- ☐ (16, 18)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (3, 30)
- ☐ (6, 34)
- ☐ (12, 34)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (4, 27)
- ☐ (7, 32)
- ☐ (12, 32)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (5, 24)
- ☐ (8, 29)
- ☐ (13, 29)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (7, 22)
- ☐ (9, 26)
- ☐ (13, 27)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (7, 20)
- ☐ (15, 25)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (7, 18)
- ☐ (5, 16)
- ☐ (7, 15)
- ☐ (9, 17)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (19, 17)
- ☐ (22, 19)
- ☐ (26, 20)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (20, 16)
- ☐ (23, 17)
- ☐ (28, 15)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (14, 22)
- ☐ (13, 22)
- ☐ (13, 20)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (12, 15)
- ☐ (6, 11)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (11, 13)
- ☐ (7, 9)

STOP

(X, Y)
- ☐ (13, 15)
- ☐ (12, 14)
- ☐ (12, 13)

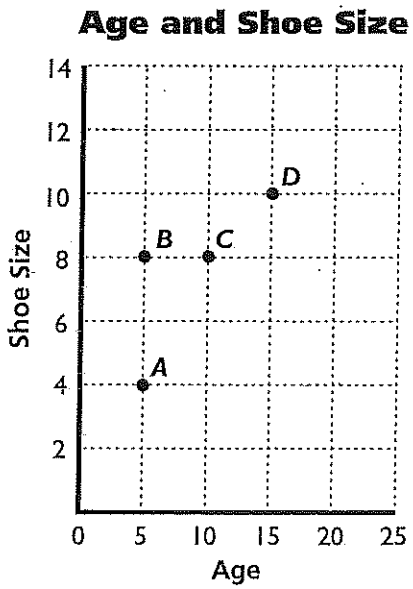
STOP

Now that all of the graphing is done. Color your picture for even more fun.

Get the Point (E)

Name _____

The graph shows the age and shoe size for four friends.



Clues

a. Ann and Ben are the same age.

b. Ben and Conrad wear the same size shoes.

c. Dave's shoes are bigger than Conrad's.

1 How old is Conrad? _____

2 Which point represents Ben? _____

3 What size shoe does Dave wear? _____

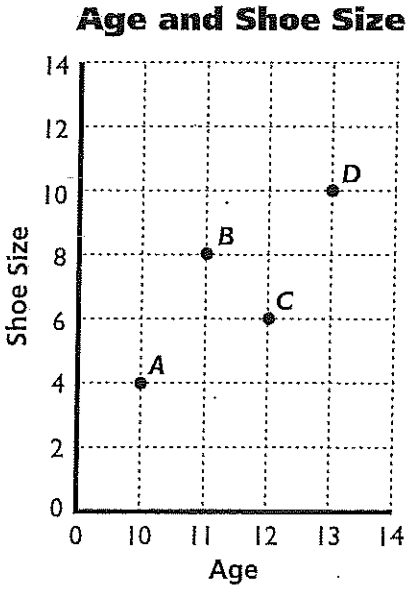
4 How much smaller are Ann's feet than Ben's?

_____

Get the Point (F)

Name _____

The graph shows the age and shoe size for four friends.



Clues

a. The friends are Anika, Eva, Cecelia, and Dania.

b. Dania is the oldest.

c. Cecelia is older than Anika; her feet are smaller than Anika's.

1 Which point represents Anika? _____

2 How old is Eva? _____

3 What size shoe does Dania wear? _____

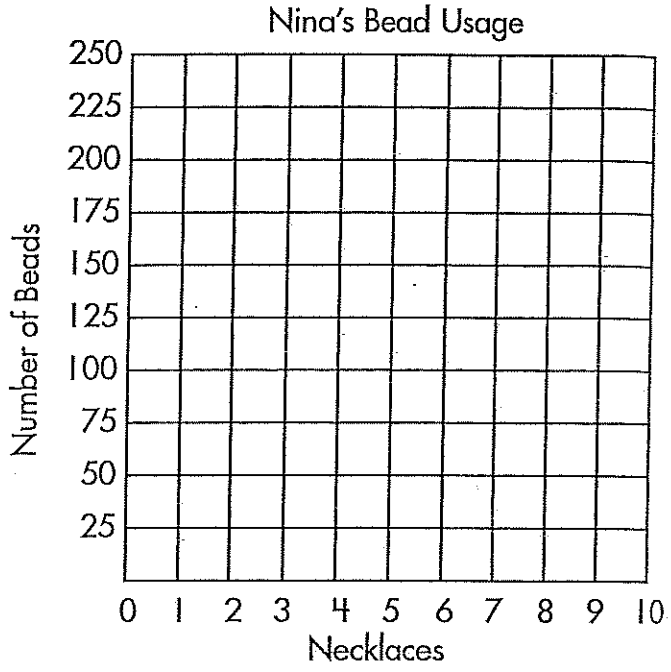
4 Whose age is double her shoe size? _____

Graphing Patterns

Use the patterns to complete the charts. Use the data to plot the information on the graphs. Use the completed graphs to answer the questions.

1. Nina is making necklaces for her friends. Each necklace uses 25 beads.

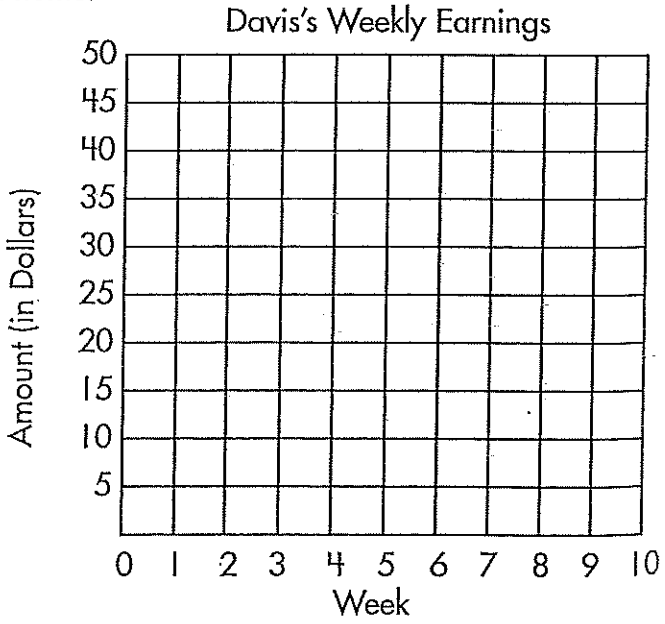
Necklaces	Number of Beads
1	25
2	50
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	



Beads come in packs of 100.
How many necklaces can Nina make with one pack? _____

2. Davis earns $6 each week for doing extra chores at home.

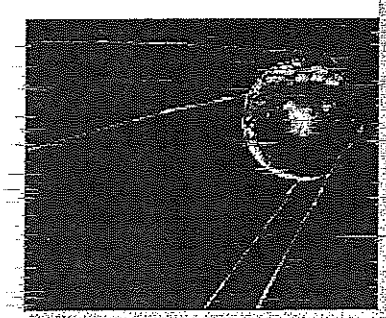
Week	Amount
1	$6
2	$12
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	



How much money does Davis earn in 6 weeks? _____

The First Victory of the Space Race

by Anna Kane



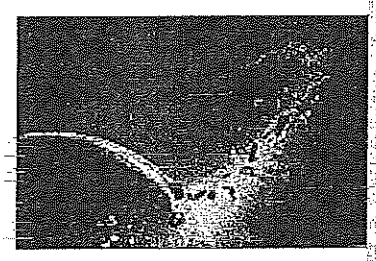
a model of *Sputnik*

1 The space race refers to a time when the United States and the former Soviet Union competed for superiority in space exploration. It began in 1954, when scientists called on the world's governments to put the first satellites into orbit around the Earth. The United States answered the call first, declaring in July 1955 that it would launch satellites by 1958. The Soviet Union quickly promised to launch its own satellites. Engineers in both nations raced to build satellites and the rockets to carry them.

2 The Soviet Union won the first round of the space race, putting a 185-pound satellite called *Sputnik* into orbit on October 4, 1957. As *Sputnik* orbited the planet, Americans could only look up and wonder: Might their nation lose the space race?

The Hazards of **Space Junk**

by Juan Lima



1 Space junk is what humans leave behind from trips into orbit around the Earth. Some junk, such as old satellites and rocket parts, is large. But most junk is less than a centimeter long—pebbles of ice, flecks of paint, and bits of metal.

2 Just as junk on a road threatens cars, space junk is a problem for spaceships. You might think the large pieces are more dangerous than the small ones, but the opposite is true. Scientists can track the large objects and steer spaceships away from them. They cannot track the small objects, and they can't avoid what they can't track. You might think that small objects wouldn't be a challenge, but they zip along at several miles per second. At this speed, something less than a centimeter long might be able to punch through a spaceship's hull.

3 One way to protect spaceships against junk is to give them strong hulls. But the best solution is to have less junk in orbit. Engineers are working on ways to leave less junk behind. They are also designing machines to remove junk from orbit. Hopefully, the coming years will see less junk around our planet.

Photography Credit: (top) Courtesy of NASA
(bottom) Johan Swanepoel/Shutterstock

Source: *Ready Florida English Language Arts*, Grade 5, Lesson 12

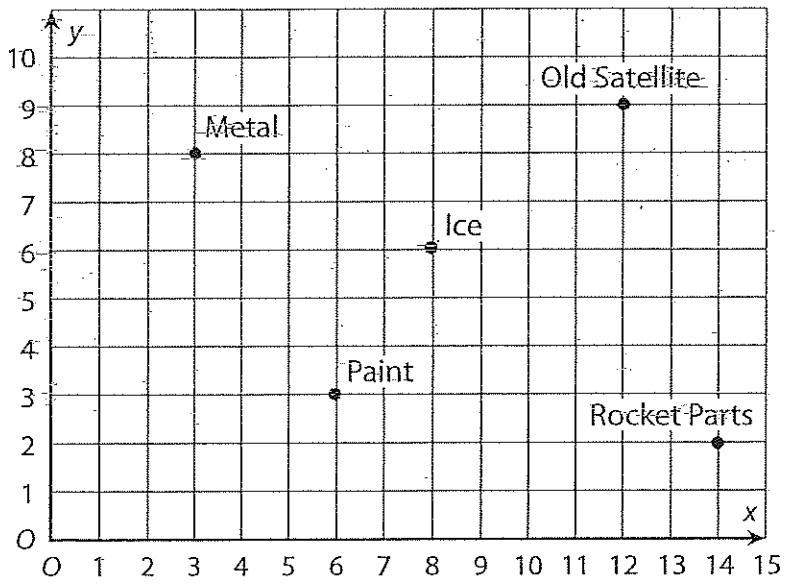
Name_____

Literacy Connection: Science

"The First Victory of the Space Age" and "The Hazards of Space Junk": Coordinate Plane

Use the coordinate plane to solve the problems.

The coordinate plane below shows the locations of different pieces of space junk.



Fill in the table below to write the ordered pair for the location of each piece of space junk.

Space Junk	*x*-coordinate	*y*-coordinate	Ordered Pair
Old Satellite			
Rocket Parts			
Ice			
Paint			
Metal			

Graph and label each point on the coordinate plane above.

A (4, 5) *B* (2, 6) *C* (8, 3)

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

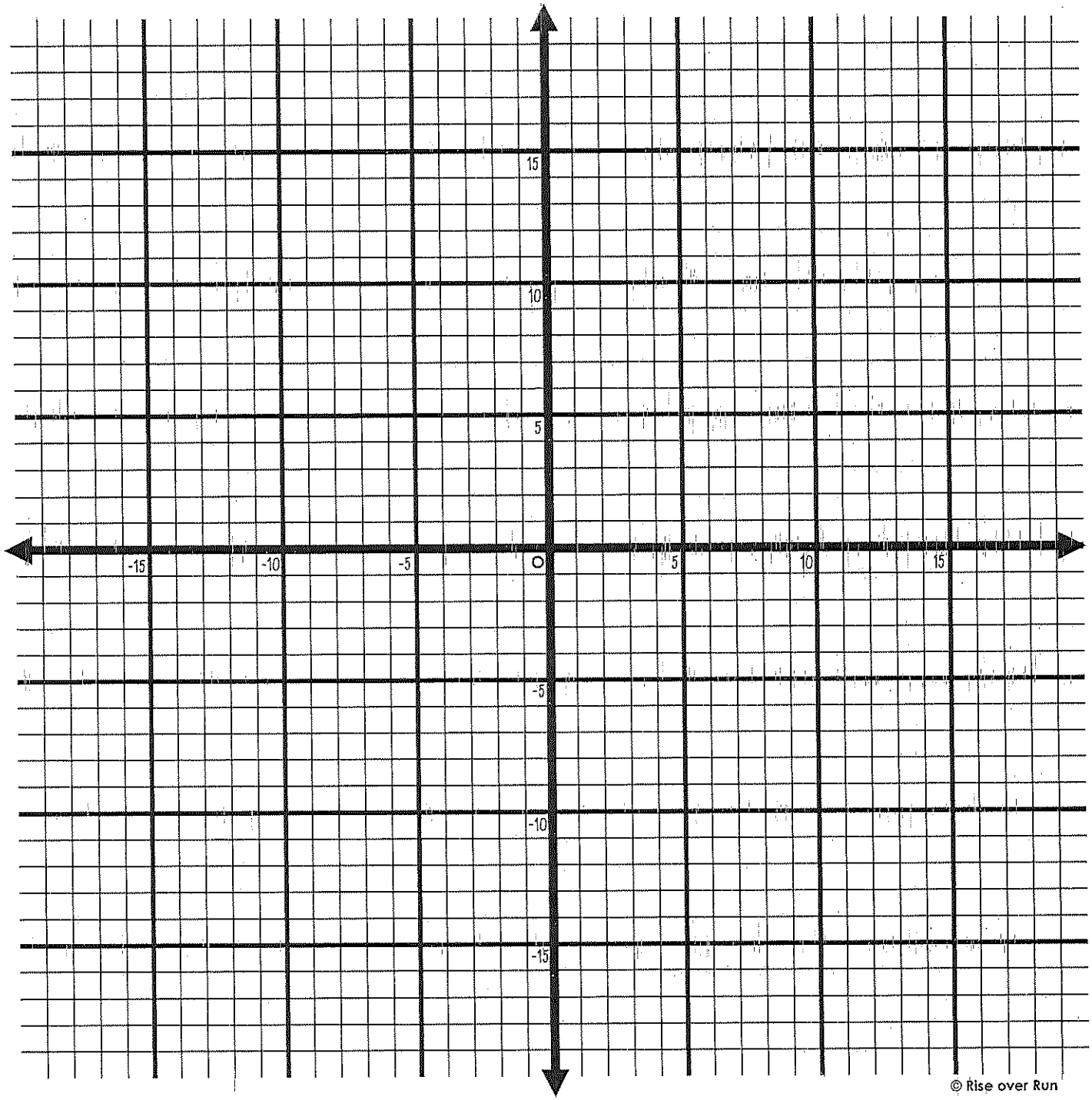
Start
(19, -4)
(18, -1)
(17, 5)
(16, 7)
(15, 8)
(12, 9)
Stop

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

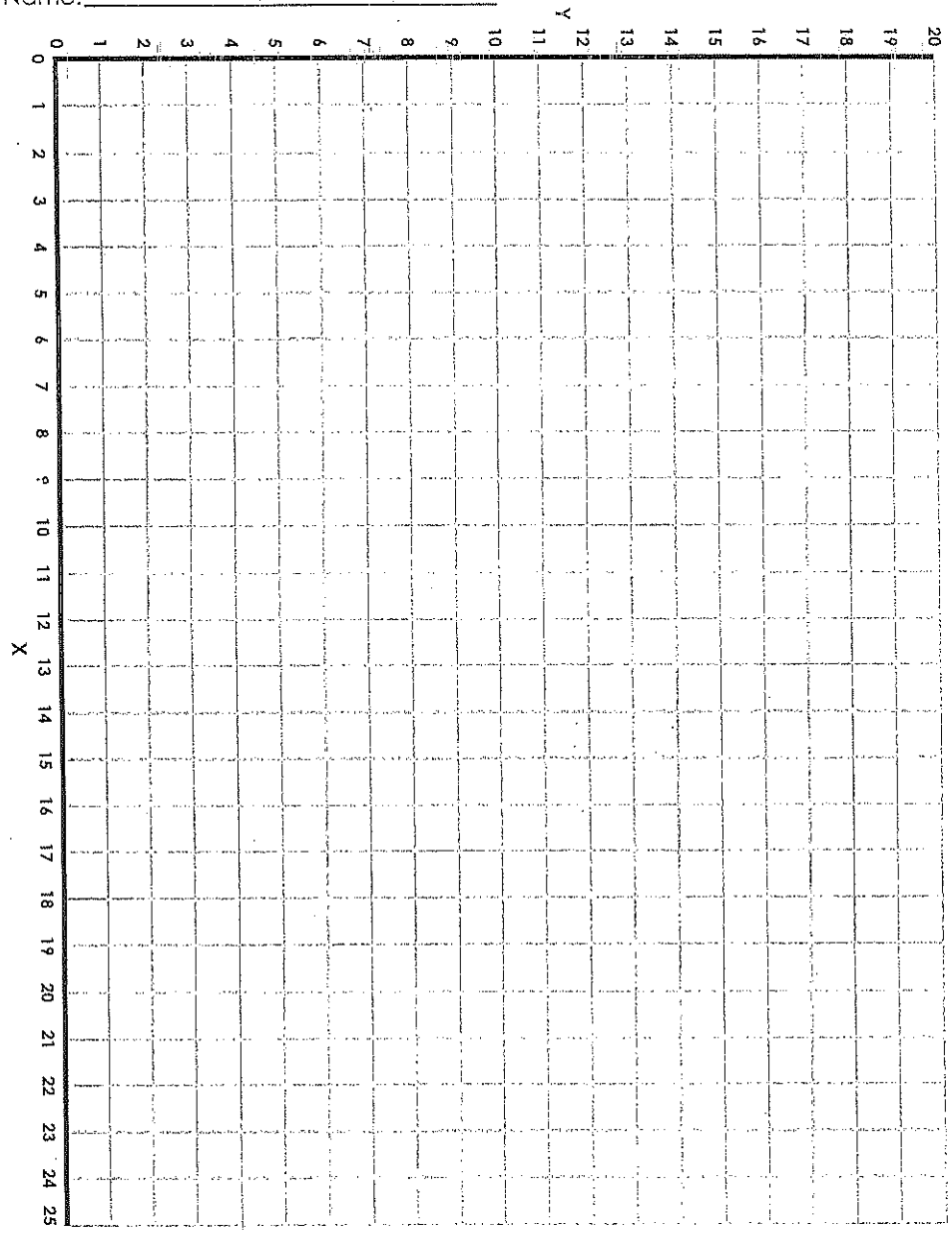
Start
(-13, 13)
(-13, 16)
(-12, 14)
(-12, 13)
(-11, 13)
(-9, 12)
(-6, 10)
(-4, 9)
(-1, 8)
(6, 8)
(10, 9)
(12, 9)
Stop

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



Name:_____



River Riding

Name:_____

River Riding

NOTE: In each section, do NOT connect the last point back to first point.

(X, Y)
☐ (0, 1)
☐ (2, 3)
☐ (4, 3)
☐ (3, 2)
☐ (4, 1)
STOP
☐ (24, 17)
☐ (24, 18)
☐ (23, 19)
☐ (22, 19)
☐ (21, 18)
☐ (21, 17)
☐ (22, 16)
☐ (23, 16)
☐ (24, 17)
STOP
☐ (14, 11)
☐ (14, 18)
☐ (21, 6)
☐ (17, 6)
STOP
☐ (12, 1)
☐ (14, 3)
☐ (16, 3)
☐ (15, 2)
☐ (16, 1)
STOP

(X, Y)
☐ (4, 17)
☐ (5, 16)
☐ (6, 17)
STOP
☐ (8, 5)
☐ (9, 19)
STOP
☐ (20, 1)
☐ (22, 3)
☐ (24, 3)
☐ (23, 2)
☐ (24, 1)
☐ (25, 2)
STOP
☐ (7, 3)
☐ (3, 5)
☐ (23, 5)
☐ (22, 3)
STOP

(X, Y)
☐ (3, 18)
☐ (2, 17)
☐ (1, 18)
STOP
☐ (14, 5)
☐ (14, 6)
STOP
☐ (12, 1)
☐ (11, 2)
☐ (12, 3)
☐ (10, 3)
☐ (8, 1)
☐ (7, 2)
☐ (8, 3)
☐ (6, 3)
☐ (4, 1)
STOP

(X, Y)
☐ (9, 5)
☐ (9, 19)
☐ (17, 6)
☐ (9, 6)
STOP
☐ (2, 16)
☐ (3, 15)
☐ (4, 16)
STOP
☐ (20, 1)
☐ (19, 2)
☐ (20, 3)
☐ (18, 3)
☐ (16, 1)
STOP

Now color your pictur