Super-Journal Week 1:3

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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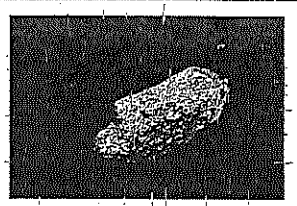
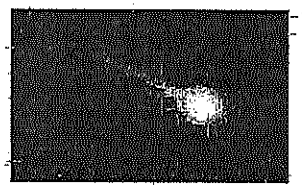
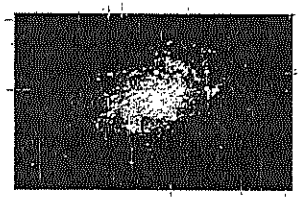
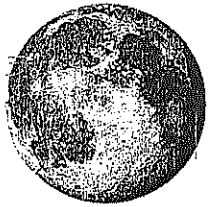
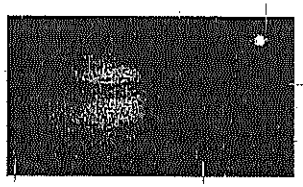
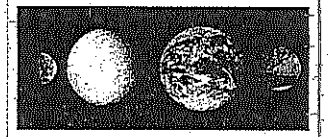
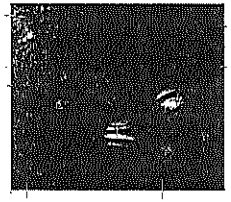
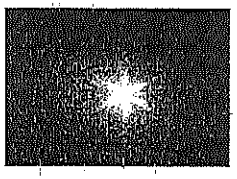
RL.1.2/RI.1.2

Asteroid	A solid space object made of rock or metal that is irregularly shaped.	
Comet	A space object made of ice and dust that has a tail when it gets close to the sun.	
Galaxy	Consists of gas, dust, and stars (and any objects orbiting the stars) - all held together by gravity.	
Moon	A round (spherical) space object that rotates on an axis and orbits (revolves) around a planet.	
Planet	A round (spherical) space object that rotates on an axis and revolves around a star.	

Inner Planet	The four planets closest to the Sun (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars). Characteristics: solid (made of rock and metal), thin to no atmosphere, small, closer to Sun, few to no moons, no rings, relatively hot, relatively short years	
Outer Planets	The four planets farthest from the Sun (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune). Characteristics: made of gas, thick gaseous atmosphere, large, farther from Sun, many moons, rings, relatively cold, relatively long years	
Solar System	A system of planets and other bodies that orbits a star.	
Star	A large object in space that is made of gas that produces its own light.	

Fish in a Tree Ch. 13-16 questions

1. Why might Shay be trying to bring Albert down? *What type of person is Keisha in interjecting? *Who should we aspire to be like? *What would you call the moment when Ally tries to give Keisha her flowers?

2. Why did Mr. Daniels do the "guess what's in the box" activity with the class? What kind of skills does it promote?

3. What makes Oliver unique? What positive qualities can you attribute to him? What do you think Mr. Daniels supposes about Ally and her trouble with reading and writing?

4. Is what Ally did with her arm wrong or justifiable (understandable)?

5. Why were Ally and Keisha the only two girls in the holiday concert that did not have flowers?

6. What did Keisha give to Ally and why?

Fish in a Tree Chapters 16-18 questions

1. How does Ally, Keisha and Albert respond differently to being bullied? How do or would you respond?

2. What would be the pros and cons of retreating to a planet without any other forms of life?

3. Albert says, "Something is not a misfit simply because it has a different name". Ally thinks that "people act like the words 'slow reader' tell them everything that's inside". Do you agree that there is more to someone or something than its label?

4. Why does Albert wear the Flint shirt every day?

5. Ally shares a story about Shat holding a grudge. Do you do this or are you able to forgive and forget?

Lesson 2-5

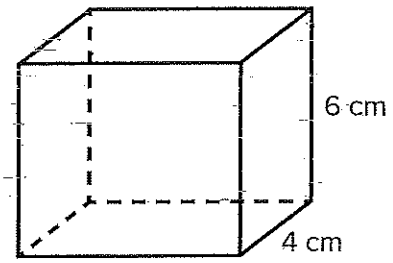
Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can solve problems involving volume by using the formulas $V = l \times w \times h$ and $V = B \times h$.

The unknown length of the rectangular prism can be found by using the values of the volume, width, and height in the volume formula.

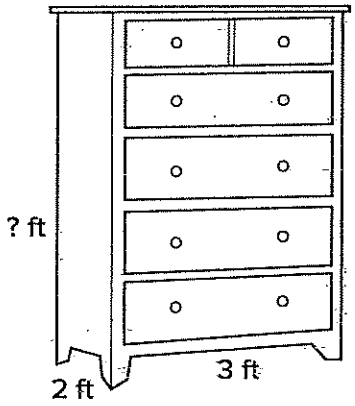


$$V = l \times w \times h$$
$$168 = l \times 4 \times 6$$
$$168 = l \times 24$$
$$168 \div 24 = l$$
$$7 = l$$

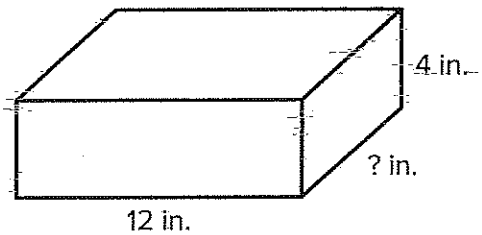
The unknown length is 7 centimeters.

Solve.

1. The volume of the dresser is 24 cubic feet. How tall is the dresser? Explain.



2. The volume of the rectangular prism is 432 cubic inches. What is the width of the prism?

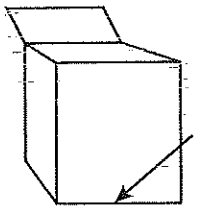


Solve Problems Involving Volume

Name _____

Review

The box Jack jumps out of has a volume of 640 cubic inches. How can you determine the height of the box?



The area of the base of the box is 64 square inches.

Use the formula: $V = B \times h$

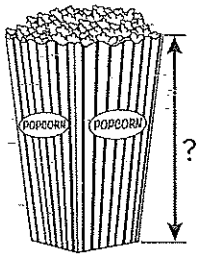
$640 = 64 \times h$

Ask yourself: *What times 64 equals 640?*

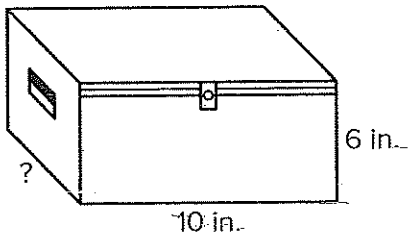
$640 \div 64 = 10$

The height of Jack's box is 10 inches.

1. The base of the popcorn box is 28 square inches. The popcorn box holds 252 cubic inches of popcorn. What is the height of the popcorn box? _____



2. The volume of a toolbox is 480 cubic inches. What is the width? Explain.



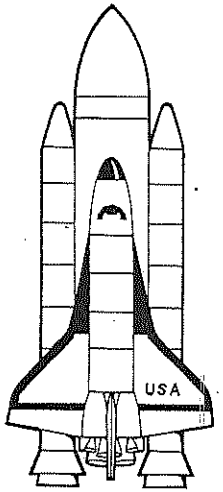
3. Alex has 3,120 cubic centimeters of gaming cartridges to store in a box. The box's height is 5 centimeters and the area of its base is 600 square centimeters. Will the cartridges fill the box completely? Explain.

History Standard: Understands the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II United States

Benchmark: Understands the impact of postwar scientific research on contemporary society

Visiting the Moon

During his term in office, President Kennedy gave full funding to NASA, the space agency. He did this because he wanted to see Americans land on the moon. In July 1969 three men fulfilled Kennedy's dream during the Apollo 11 mission. Thousands of people had worked for years in order to send them to the moon. There had been 10 prior Apollo missions. One had failed, but the others were successful. Finally it was time to try a moon landing.



Their spacecraft took off from NASA in Houston, Texas. A Saturn 5 rocket carried the astronauts and their spacecraft into orbit. They blasted through space at speeds as fast as 25,000 miles per hour (40,234 kph). Even at that incredible speed, it took four days to reach the moon. The men had a special craft designed only for landing on the moon. This **lunar** module was called the *Eagle*.

After the *Eagle* landed, Neil Armstrong stepped out onto the moon. People all over the world watched on their television sets as he said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Buzz Aldrin followed Armstrong onto the moon's surface, but Michael Collins stayed circling the moon in the main spacecraft. He had to make sure that nothing happened to the spacecraft that would take them home.

The astronauts moved around on the moon, gathering rocks and taking photographs. They did many experiments on the moon. Before they left, they planted an American flag in the ground in the place where they landed. Next to it they put a plaque that read, "We came in peace for all mankind." The flag and the plaque are still there.

Some people think that moon travel may become common. They want to build hotels on the moon and have people go on lunar vacations! If that happens, people will visit the site of the first moon landing. They will stand where Neil Armstrong made history.

Visiting the Moon

Comprehension Questions

1. **Where did the astronauts put a U.S. flag?**
   - (a) on the lunar buggy
   - (b) on the moon
   - (c) on the Saturn 5 rocket
   - (d) on their spacecraft

2. **On a historical time line, what happened first?**
   - (a) Astronauts went in the space shuttle.
   - (b) Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.
   - (c) The Apollo 13 had an emergency.
   - (d) President Kennedy gave full funding to NASA.

3. **Neil Armstrong stepping onto the moon is most like**
   - (a) Isaac Newton naming the laws of motion.
   - (b) Christopher Columbus discovering North America.
   - (c) Roald Amundsen reaching the South Pole before anyone else.
   - (d) Gutenberg inventing the printing press.

4. **The word *lunar* means**
   - (a) "of the moon."
   - (b) "of the sun."
   - (c) "of an astronaut."
   - (d) "of an eagle."

5. **What did Armstrong mean by, "...one giant leap for mankind"?**
   - (a) that it was a really big step down from the spacecraft
   - (b) that it was a moment of major progress for a human to step onto the moon
   - (c) that only men should go to the moon
   - (d) that he could do big leaps on the moon because of its low gravity

6. **Picture standing on the surface of the moon. The most colorful thing you see is**
   - (a) the rocks.
   - (b) the plants.
   - (c) the sunset.
   - (d) the American flag.

7. **Would you like to vacation on the moon? Explain.**

Mysterious Sunspots

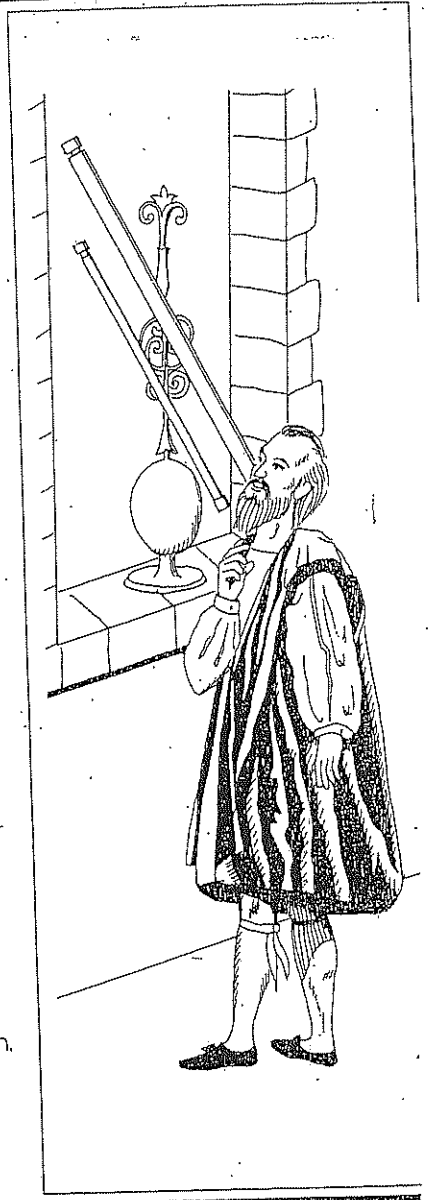
In 1610, a man named Galileo invented the telescope so he could see the stars. But one day he looked through his telescope at the sun and saw something that surprised him. The sun was not a smooth yellow ball. Instead, Galileo saw large black spots on the sun. He never could explain what they were, although he watched them often. And sunspots are almost as much a mystery now as in Galileo's time.

Astronomers, people who study stars and planets, think that sunspots are huge storms on the sun. But the storms are not made up of clouds and rain. They are whirlwinds of hot gases and electrical particles. They shoot up from the sun for thousands of miles, then sink back again. As the gases shoot out from the sun, they cool off and do not glow, so they look black against the bright sun.

Even though they are millions of miles away, sunspots affect the earth. The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, which are waves of light that flicker across the night sky, are brighter when there are many sunspots. The Aurora can always be seen around the North Pole, but during sunspot activity, even people in the United States can see the Aurora. Sunspots can change the weather, too, by increasing the amount of ozone in the air. The thicker ozone blanket keeps out the sunlight, so the weather becomes cooler. Finally, because sunspots are electrical, they can interfere with radio signals, causing static and crackling that makes a radio hard to hear.

Astronomers are very curious about sunspots. And maybe one day they will solve the mystery of why sunspots happen.

Think About It
Would you like to study the stars and planets? Why or why not?



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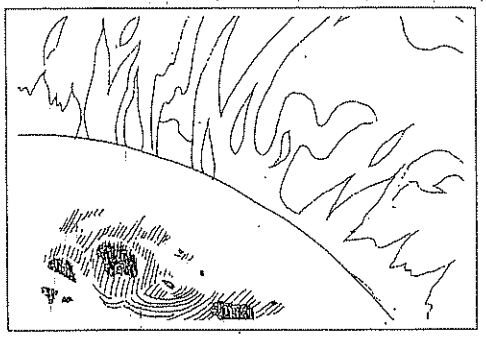
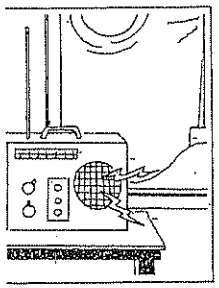
ysterious Sunspots



ain Idea
This story tells about
_____ the Aurora Borealis.
_____ ozones.
_____ sunspots.

quencing
Number the events below in the order that they happened.
_____ Galileo invented the telescope.
_____ Astronomers studied the sunspots.
_____ They decided that sunspots were huge storms on the sun.
_____ Galileo saw large black spots on the sun.

ading for Details
Use the clues to answer these questions.
What are sunspots? (paragraph 2) _____
_____
Where are sunspots located? (paragraph 2) _____
_____
Why do sunspots look black to us? (paragraph 2) _____
_____
What changes are caused by sunspots? (paragraph 3) _____
_____
Who studies sunspots? (paragraph 2) _____



Reading for Understanding
4. Circle Yes or No.

Sunspots affect the earth.	Yes	No
The Aurora Borealis is dreary when there are many sunspots.	Yes	No
The ozone layer becomes thinner when there are many sunspots.	Yes	No
Sunspots interfere with radio signals and make it hard to hear.	Yes	No

Fish in a Tree Chap. 19-21 questions

1. What do you think is the best route for Alert to take with his bullying problem?
2. When someone is trying to "get a rise out of you" like Shay does with Ally, how do you respond? Is ignoring someone like At's mom advises or walking away like Mr. Daniels suggests easy or difficult?
3. What do you believe was Ally's wish? What wish would you make with the butterfly?

Fish in a Tree Chap. 22-24 questions

1. How has friendship between Ally and Albert grown up to this point?
2. What does Ally mean when she says "If I were a coin, I'd be a wooden nickel?"
3. How has Ally been lucky all along but didn't see it?

Fish in a Tree Chap. 25-30 questions

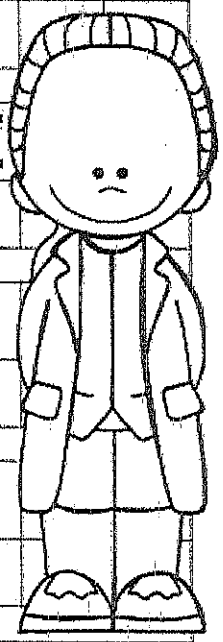
1. What do you think about the reasoning behind the poetry award? Was it worth it?
2. Think about what Keisha says: "I'm only different to people who see with the wrong eyes."
3. What is Ally's overall attitude regarding herself and self-worth throughout the book? Look at the last line in most of the chapters for clues.
4. Why do you think Ally gets headaches while reading and the words on the page seem to move? Why does Mr. Daniels ask her to join his chess club?
5. Look up the word dyslexia and tell someone at home the definition in your own words. What is the importance of the analogy of a fish climbing a tree?
6. Why do you think Ally is good at chess?

T H E M O S T F A M O U S S Y

W

W

2 2 , 1 7 7 6 .



Rosicrucian Cipher

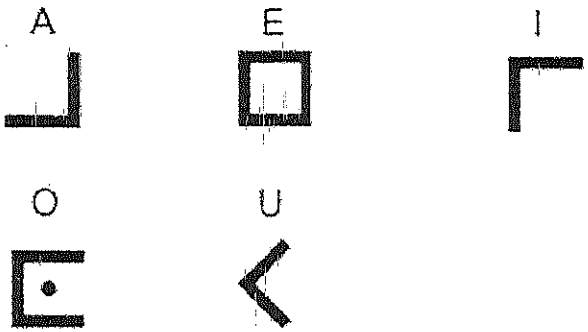
The Rosicrucian (also known as the Pigpen Cipher) was first published in 1531 by both the Rosicrucian brotherhood and the Freemasons.

It uses a geometric simple substitution cipher. Each letter is placed on a grid or an X. When the second grid and X are used it is accompanied by a dot.

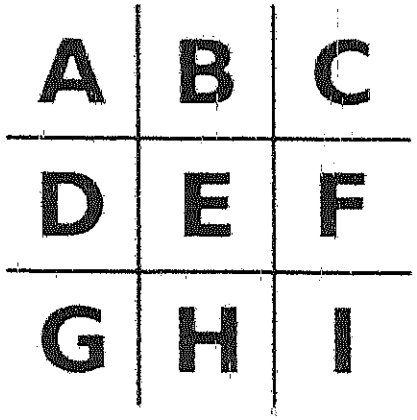
To use the code, swap out the shape the letter sits in for the letter. The chart below shows the shapes of the letters.

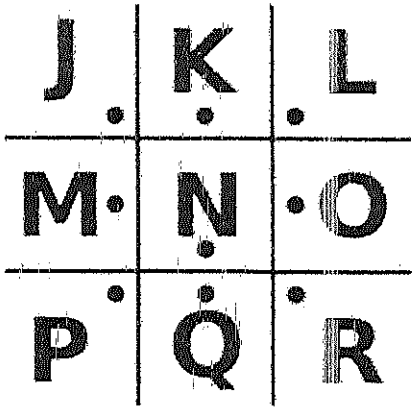
Decipher the coded message on the next page to learn an interesting spy fact.

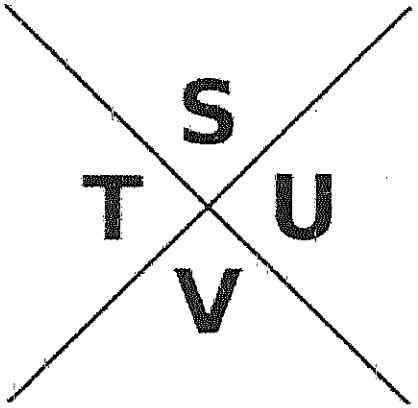
Hint:

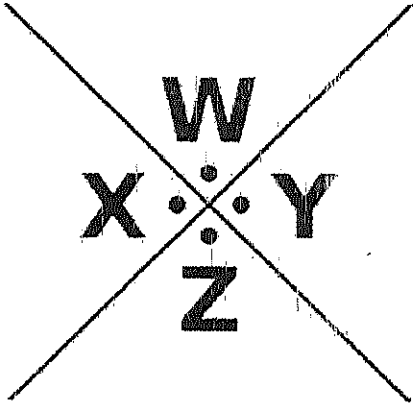


Gay Miller @ Book Units Teacher









Finding Volume Using Formulas

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

1. Susan has a box for paper clips on her desk. The box is 6 centimeters long, 3 centimeters wide, and 2 centimeters high. What is the volume of the box?

2. The base of Jada's toy box is a rectangle with length 4 feet and width 3 feet. The height of the toy box is 2 feet. What is the volume of the toy box?

3. What is the volume of a rectangular prism with a length of 4 centimeters, a width of 1 centimeter, and a height of 7 centimeters?

4. How much space is taken up by a rectangular tissue box that is 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 5 inches high?

5. The base of Tim's closet is a rectangle that is 4 feet long and 2 feet wide. The closet is 7 feet high. What is the volume of Tim's closet?

6. A rectangular prism is 3 inches high, 9 inches long, and 3 inches wide. What is the volume of the prism?

7. The base of a rectangular prism is 5 meters long and 8 meters wide. Its height is 3 meters. What is the volume of the prism?

8. A recipe box is 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 4 inches high. What is the volume of the recipe box?

9. Esteban buys cereal in a box that is 10 inches high, 7 inches long, and 2 inches wide. What is the volume of the cereal box?

10. The base of a rectangular crayon box is 8 centimeters long and 4 centimeters wide. Its height is 10 centimeters. What is the volume of the crayon box?

11. What volume formula did you use to solve problem 10? Explain how you used the formula.

Fluency and Skills Practice

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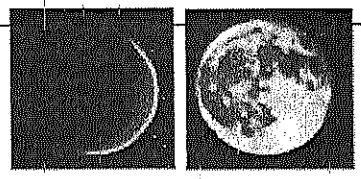
Phases of the Moon

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Name: _____

Have you noticed that sometimes the moon looks like a tiny sliver of light in the night sky? Other times it is a big, brilliant circle. The moon has many different looks during the month. Each look is called a **lunar** phase. Lunar means "of the moon." The moon has phases because it orbits Earth. The Earth revolves around the sun. The moon revolves separately around Earth. The moon itself does not actually change size. It appears to change size because different parts of it are in the shadow.

In the new moon phase, none of the part of the moon that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. It appears as only a dark outline. During the waxing crescent phase, the moon looks small. Only a tiny sliver of the moon's side that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. The next phase is the first quarter phase. In it, half of the moon's nearest side is lit by the sun. We see it as about one-fourth of a full moon. During the waxing gibbous phase, more of the moon is lit. Even so, it is not quite a full moon yet. In the full moon phase, all of the side of the moon that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. It appears as a large, bright circle. During the waning gibbous phase, some of the part that was lit as a full moon begins to fall into the shadows. In the last quarter phase, a different side of the moon is lit. Again, the moon appears as one-fourth full. During the waning crescent phase, the moon slips further into shadows. It is a thin crescent shape once more. After this phase, the entire lunar **cycle** begins again with a new moon.

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 is meant by a "phase" of the moon?

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2) Why does the moon appear to be different sizes?

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3) What are the two phases during which the moon appears almost full, but not quite?

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4) What are the two phases during which the moon appears as only a tiny sliver?

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5) What is your favorite phase of the moon? Why?

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