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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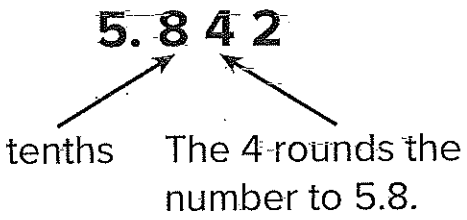
Lesson 3-6 • Reinforce Understanding

Use Place Value to Round Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Review

When rounding decimals, look at the number that is to the right of the place you are rounding. Round 5.842 to the nearest tenth.



To round to the nearest tenth, look at the hundredths place.

The number of hundredths is less than 5. Round to 5.8

Complete each mathematical sentence.

1. When rounding to the nearest whole number, look at the number in the _____ place.
2. When rounding to the nearest hundredth, look at the number in the _____ place.

Round the numbers to the nearest whole number.

3. 7.456 _____ 4. 0.573 _____

Round the numbers to the nearest tenth.

5. 16.785 _____ 6. 49.02 _____

Round the numbers to the nearest hundredth.

7. 3.495 _____ 8. 2.371 _____

Round the numbers to the nearest thousandth.

9. 4.7254 _____ 10. 35.3428 _____

Lesson 3-6

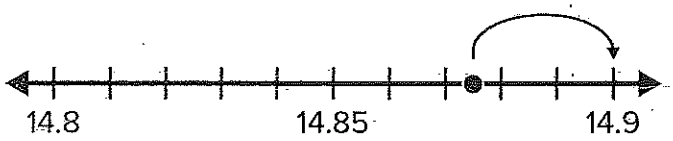
Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can round multi-digit numbers with decimals.

Marg has 14.875 feet of rope. Round the length of the rope to the nearest tenth.



14.875 feet rounded to the nearest tenth is 14.9 feet.

1. Round each decimal to the nearest whole number.

a. 0.948 _____

b. 34.972 _____

c. 4.013 _____

d. 48.671 _____

e. 9.05 _____

f. 56.143 _____

g. 12.489 _____

h. 66.701 _____

i. 20.87 _____

j. 79.862 _____

k. 26.187 _____

l. 92.557 _____

2. Round each decimal to the given place value.

a. Round 1.521 to the nearest tenth. _____

b. Round 4.037 to the nearest hundredth. _____

c. Round 19.232 to the nearest tenth. _____

d. Round 41.691 to the nearest hundredth. _____

e. Round 83.888 to the nearest tenth. _____

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.

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 _____
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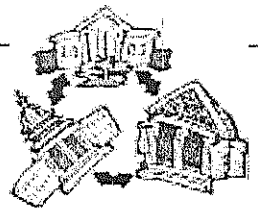
Branches of Government

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



There are three different levels of government in the United States: federal, state and local. Officials in each level are elected by the people to serve and protect the people within the **jurisdiction**, or area of authority. The federal government handles relations between the United States and other countries, including war, peace treaties and trade. It is also in charge of printing money and running the military. State governments are responsible for public education, health and safety. Local governments provide services, such as parks, police and fire protection, to members of the community.

The federal government is the national level of government. It is divided into three separate **branches**: the **legislative** branch, the **judicial** branch, and the **executive** branch. The three branches work together to make sure the power is balanced, and no individual branch becomes too powerful. This is known as a system of checks and balances.

Congress is the legislative branch. It is responsible for making laws. Congress is made up of two separate chambers: the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each state is represented in each chamber. A state elects two senators to the Senate. Each state's representation in the House of Representatives is based on the state's population.

The judicial branch is responsible for interpreting laws and for hearing court cases. These court cases decide if a law has been broken or if a laws is unjust. The Supreme Court is our nation's highest court and has power over all lower courts when deciding matters concerning in the U.S. Constitution.

The executive branch is responsible for executing, or carrying out, laws. The president of the United States is in charge of this branch and is assisted by his cabinet of advisors. The president signs bills into law and can also veto proposed laws. In addition, the president is commander in chief of the U.S. armed forces.

The three branches of the federal government work together to ensure that the rights of citizens are not lost. The ultimate power in the U.S. government belongs to the people. Citizens entrust their power to government officials by voting to elect them.

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 does a system of checks and balances protect against?

_____

_____

2) Which of the branches of the federal government is divided into two separate chambers? What are the chambers?

_____

_____

3) What is the difference between representation in the House and representation in the Senate?

_____

_____

4) What is the judicial branch responsible for?

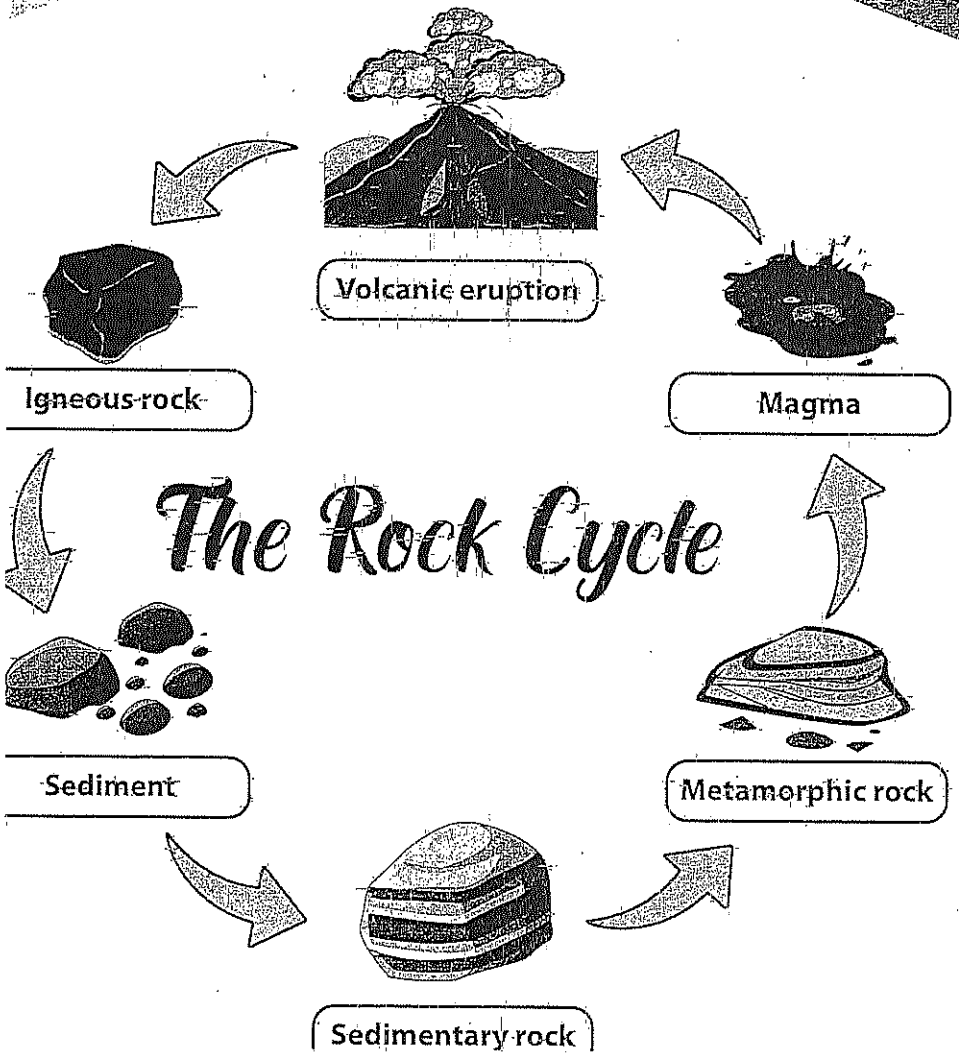
_____

_____

5) The president of the U.S. is in charge of which branch of government? _____

_____

THE ROCK CYCLE



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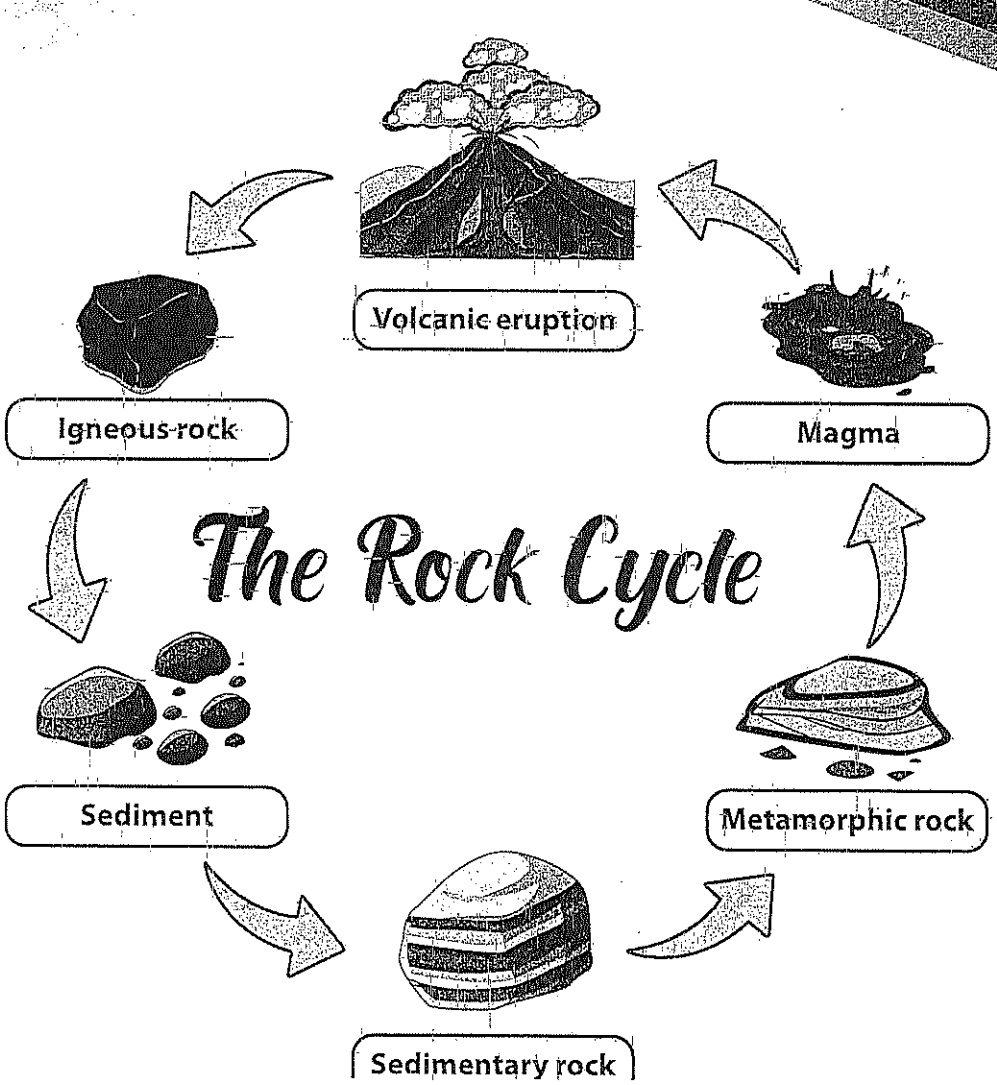
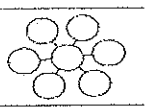
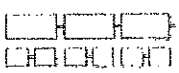
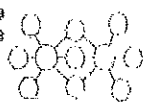
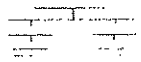


Text Structures

Description	Sequential/Chronological	Cause and Effect	Compare and Contrast	Problem and Solution
The author describes the characteristics or features of the topic/idea	The author describes the order or steps in which something occurred or those which readers should follow to reach the end goal.	The author provides readers with one or more causes and the resulting effect(s) of what happened.	The author describes how two or more things are alike and how they differ.	The author presents a problem (including why it is a problem) and offers one or more viable solutions.
Example: Lush, green trees tower over you. Long, thick vines drape down from branches. Here, flowers speckle the forest floor. Orchids and passionflowers are everywhere. They are pink, orange, red, and yellow. Colorful fruit hang from many trees. Oranges, lemons, mangoes, and bananas all grow here.	Example: First, he took all the fossils he'd gathered and put them together to see what this dinosaur might have looked like. His method was to combine the fossilized bones with digital modeling. Then, working with other scientists, he made a skin for his model skeleton.	Example: Then war broke out. The park was one of its casualties. Soldiers fought battles here. Poachers roamed the land, killing animals. Nearby villagers had to hunt for food in the park. One by one, the rhinos, elephants, antelopes, and many other animals disappeared.	Example: Like all birds, a penguin has feathers. That's what makes it a bird. A penguin, though, has more feathers per square centimeter than most other birds. Its feathers are different too. They aren't light, long, and fluffy. They're short, stiff, and oily. When a penguin hooks its feathers together, they act like a wetsuit.	Example: What will it take to send a crew to Mars? Rockets of course. A trip to Mars can't be made with only one rocket, though. It's too far away. A single rocket would need a lot of fuel. That would make the rocket too heavy to get off the ground. Engineers may have a way to solve that problem. They're people who use scientific knowledge to solve problems. Sometimes, they create new technology to find their answer. In this case, engineers want to build several new types of rockets. Each rocket would be an important part of a mission to Mars.
Linking Words: For example... Characteristics are... For instance... Such as... To begin with... An example... To illustrate...	Linking Words: First, Next, Then, Last, Before, After, Finally, Now, Soon,	Linking Words: Reasons why... If...then... As a result... Therefore... Because... This led to... May be due to... Consequently... For this reason... The reason why... The effect(s) of...	Linking Words: Different/Difference In contrast... Same as... On the other hand... Similarly... As well as... Not only...but also... Instead of... Either...or... As opposed to...	Linking Words: The problem is... The dilemma is... The breakdown is... The question is... To solve this... One answer is... One solution is... One reason for the problem is...
Bubble Map 	Flow Map 	Multi-Flow Map 	Double Bubble Map 	Tree Map 

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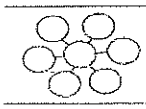
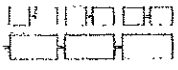
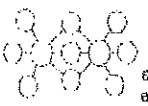
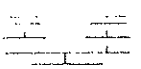
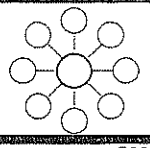
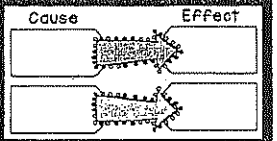
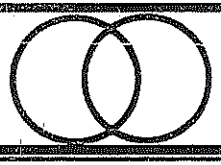
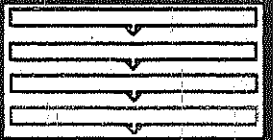
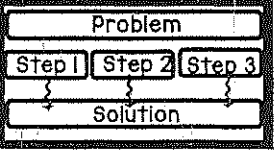
Bubble Map 	Flow Map 	Multi-Flow Map 	Double Bubble Map 	Tree Map 

NONFICTION TEXT STRUCTURE

Text Structure	Key Words	Graphic Organizer
Descriptive	for example in addition for instance	
Cause and Effect	since because as a result of	
Compare and Contrast	similar alike different	
Sequential Order	first before finally	
Problem and Solution	as a result because of due to	

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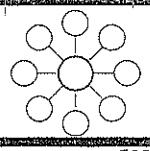
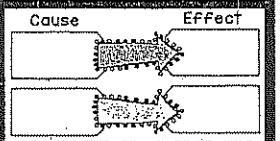
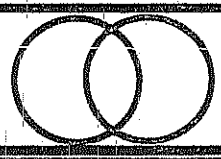
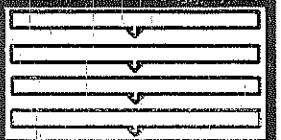
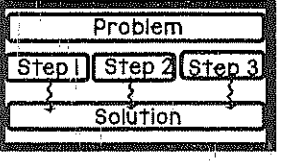
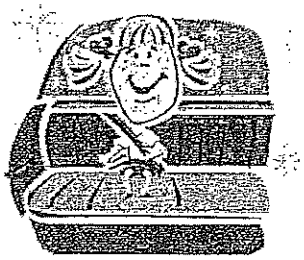
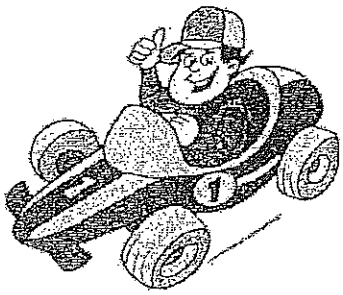
Descriptive	for example in addition for instance	
Cause and Effect	since because as a result of	
Compare and Contrast	similar alike different	
Sequential Order	first before finally	
Problem and Solution	as a result because of due to	

READER



WRITER



Main Idea as a Reader

Starting Point?

Order?

Who is in charge?

Topic	+	the point

Evidence

Main Idea as a Writer

Starting Point?

Who is in charge?

Topic	+	the point

Evidence

Elaboration

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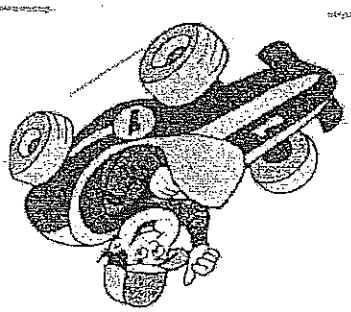
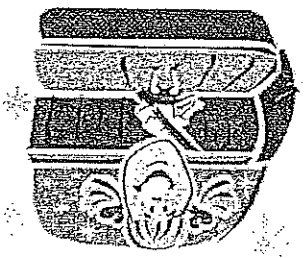


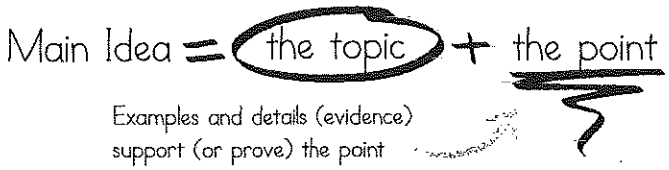
READER



The following excerpts are taken from Cougars by Patricia Corrigan for the purposes of teacher training.

The full text is available in Journeys.

Deconstruct the following excerpt.
REMEMBER:



Cougars are seldom seen and rarely heard. In fact, they often live their entire lives unobserved by humans!

But we do know that these members of the cat family live in eleven western U.S. states. They are found from the southernmost tip of Alaska down to where the California border meets Mexico and east all the way to the edge of Texas. Their cousins, Florida panthers, live in Florida. In Canada, cougars are found in British Columbia and parts of Alberta. Cougars live throughout Mexico, Central America, and South America.

In different areas of the world, cougars have different names. They may be called mountain lions, wildcats, pumas, painters, fire cats, swamp lions, or catamounts. In Mexico, Spanish for cougar is el leon (leh OHN), which means "the lion." And sometimes they are known by nicknames like "ghost of the wilderness" and "ghost walker."

Fortunately, cougars are able to live in different habitats. Over time, they have adapted, or evolved, for living in places such as snow-capped mountains, jungles thick with vegetation, cool pine forests, grassy plains, and murky swamps. For instance, cougars that live in northern mountains tend to be larger and have a thicker coat of fur than cougars that live elsewhere. They learned to climb trees. And they also can swim if necessary, but usually prefer to stay dry-like their relative, the house cat!

The average cougar measures from 3.3 to 5.3 feet long and stands about 2 feet high at the shoulder. Adult male cougars weigh up to 225 pounds, and adult females usually are slightly smaller. A cougar's tail may measure up to 32 inches, almost two-thirds the length of the animal's body.