

Super-Journal Week 2:5

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).

FICTION

1. You will be making 5 whole page illustrations based off of 5 separate quotes from your reading. Each illustration should take an entire page. Make sure that you write the quote, and the page number you got your quote from at the bottom of each illustration.

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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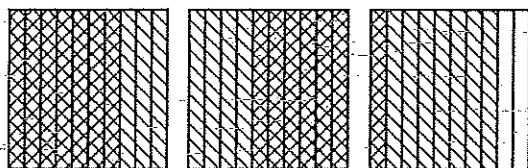
Explore Multiplication of Decimals

Name _____

Review

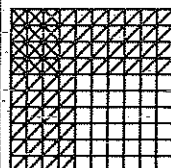
Representations are a helpful tool when solving multiplication problems involving decimals.

$$4 \times 0.7 = 2.8$$



Shade 7 columns of the grid 4 times.

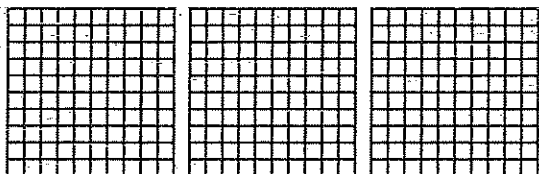
$$0.4 \times 0.3 = 0.12$$



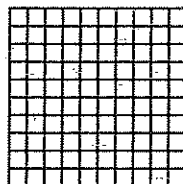
Shade 4 rows of the grid, then shade 3 columns of those rows.

Use a decimal grid to help you solve each equation.

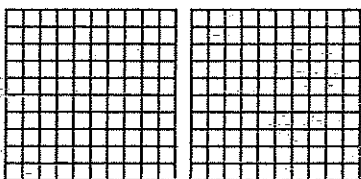
1. $3 \times 0.8 =$ _____



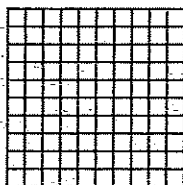
4. $0.2 \times 0.8 =$ _____



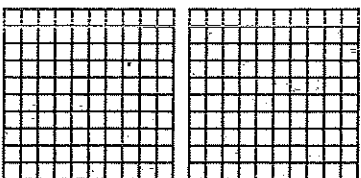
2. $6 \times 0.2 =$ _____



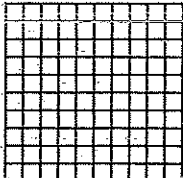
5. $0.7 \times 0.7 =$ _____



3. $0.25 \times 7 =$ _____



6. $0.9 \times 0.4 =$ _____



Additional Practice

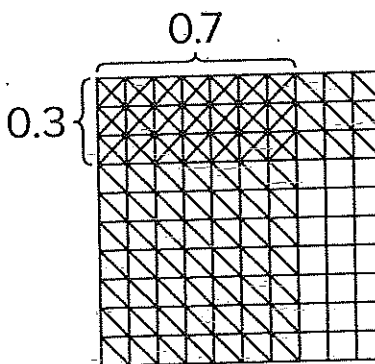
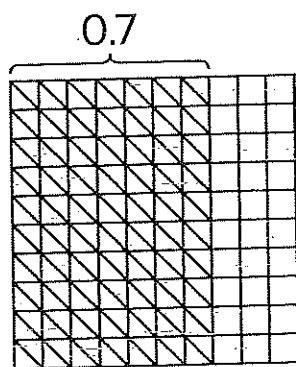
Name _____

Review

You can use decimal grids to solve multiplication problems involving decimals.

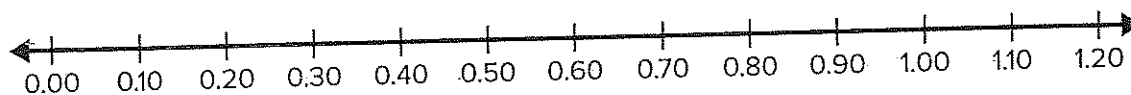
Use a decimal grid to find 0.3×0.7 .

Shade 7 columns to represent 0.7. Shade 3 rows to represent 0.3.



The product of 0.3×0.7 is the section where the shading overlaps.
21 hundredths have shading that overlaps.
So, $0.3 \times 0.7 = 0.21$.

1. Ali uses 0.2 gallon of water to fill a container. She fills the container 6 times. How many gallons of water does Ali use in all? Write an equation and use a number line to help you solve.



Summary: Peoples of the East

The Eastern Woodlands

The Eastern Woodlands stretched from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes. It had plenty of rain and was rich in natural resources. There were many sources of food. Forests covered the region. Many American Indian nations lived in the mountains, valleys, and plains. They hunted deer, bears, and rabbits. They made syrup from the sap of maple trees.

Near the Great Lakes American Indians gathered wild rice. Most were also farmers. Their staple crops, called the "three sisters," were corn, beans, and squash. Woodland Indians made houses appropriate to the climate. In the warm south, houses could have no walls, just roofs for shade and protection from rain. They wore light clothing woven from grasses. In the cold north, Woodland Indians built longhouses. Many families lived together in a longhouse. They wore warm deerskin clothing.

The Haudenosaunee

Five Haudenosaunee nations stopped warring and formed a confederation between 1100 and 1600. The confederation, known as the Haudenosaunee League, included Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Later, the Tuscarora joined. The Haudenosaunee, also called the Iroquois, lived in clans. Clan mothers, who were the oldest women in the clan, chose chiefs. The League was governed by chiefs from each nation. To make a decision, all of the chiefs had to agree. They discussed issues until they reached agreement.

The Haudenosaunee traded with other American Indians. They used wampum to symbolize agreements and show important events. When the Europeans came into the region they bartered furs for blankets and knives. More than 50,000 Haudenosaunee live in North America now. Some live in their homelands in Canada and New York State. Some live in cities. Many follow traditional customs and ceremonies. Some Mohawks are steelworkers. They helped build landmarks such as the Empire State Building and the Golden Gate Bridge.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

longhouse *noun*, a large house made with wooden poles and bark

confederation *noun*, a type of government in which separate groups of people join together, but local leaders make most decisions for their group

wampum *noun*, carefully shaped and cut seashells strung like beads

barter *noun*, exchange of goods without using money

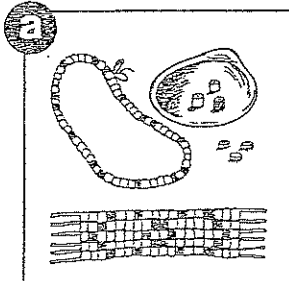
After You Read

REVIEW What were the three sisters? Circle the sentence that tells about the three sisters.

REVIEW Why did the Haudenosaunee use wampum? Circle the sentence that tells how the Haudenosaunee used wampum.

Support for Language Development

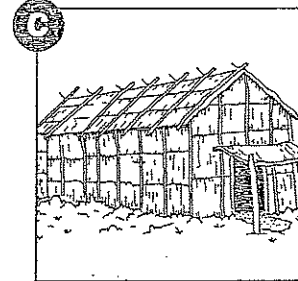
1. Write the letter of the picture and word that goes with the definition below.



wampum



barter



longhouse

- _____ exchange of goods without using money
- _____ a large house made of wooden poles and bark
- _____ carefully shaped and cut seashells strung like beads

2. Write the word that completes the sentence correctly.

- A. The Eastern Woodlands were rich in natural _____.
- B. In the warm south, people built houses with no _____.
- C. In the cold north, people lived in _____.

3. Read the section called "Farming and Building" in your text. In the box labeled "Compare," tell how the northern and southern regions were alike. In the box labeled "Contrast," tell how the regions were different.

Compare	Contrast
_____, _____ and _____ were the staple crops for most woodland Indians	In _____ southern climates, people built houses without walls. Farther north, people needed protection from the _____.

Use an Area Model to Multiply Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Review

Decompose the factors by place value. Use this to set up your area model to find the product.

$$36 \times 2.9 = (30 + 6) \times (2 + 0.9)$$

	30	6
2	$2 \times 30 = 60$	$2 \times 6 = 12$
0.9	$0.9 \times 30 = 27$	$0.9 \times 6 = 5.4$

$$36 \times 2.9 = 60 + 12 + 27 + 5.4 = 104.4$$

Use an area model to solve.

1. $23 \times 1.6 =$ _____

4. $1.8 \times 4.7 =$ _____

2. $18 \times 3.4 =$ _____

5. $7.2 \times 3.5 =$ _____

3. $8.7 \times 9 =$ _____

6. $6.2 \times 2.1 =$ _____

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can use an area model to find the product of two decimal factors or a whole number and a decimal.

Shay has a stack of 12 books. Each book weighs 2.8 pounds. How much does the stack of books weigh?

Write an equation to represent the problem: $12 \times 2.8 = w$.

Use an area model and the partial products to solve the problem.

	2	+	0.8	
10	20		8	20.0
+				4.0
2	4		1.6	8.0
				<u>1.6</u>
				33.6

The stack of books weighs 33.6 pounds.

Write an equation to represent the problem. Then use an area model to solve.

1. A farmer buys 13 rubber mats to place on the floor of his barn. Each mat is 4.5 inches thick. What is the total thickness of the mats?

	4	+	0.5	

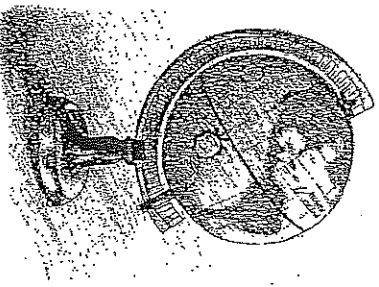
Ferdinand Magellan

(1480-1521)

Have you ever been hungry enough to eat sawdust? How about rats? Would you drink water that had turned yellow and stank? The crew of Ferdinand Magellan's small fleet did just that when their supplies ran out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Amazingly though, some of these men would still sail all the way around the world and make it home!

In 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships and about 270 men. His mission, like Christopher Columbus's before him, was to find a way across the Atlantic Ocean to the Spice Islands in southeastern Asia. No one knew how big the world really was or if there was an easy route through the American continents to Asia. Magellan hoped that there was a way.

On his five ships were many men who disliked Magellan. They wanted to kill him and take over the fleet. When they reached South America, Magellan was able to stop them, but



one of the ships, the one with most of the supplies, turned back to Spain. Another ship was destroyed in a storm.

With just three ships left, Magellan found a way around South America and into a new, unexplored ocean. He named the ocean the Pacific, since it seemed peaceful compared to the Atlantic. Unfortunately, Magellan had been wrong about how big this ocean was. He thought that it would only take three days to traverse it. Instead, it was over 98 days before they saw land again. With most of their supplies gone, the decision to cross the Pacific had been a big mistake.

When the crew ran out of food, they were forced to eat leather, sawdust, ox hides, and rats. There was little water. Since there also weren't any fresh fruits or vegetables, many men became very sick with scurvy and died.

To his crew's relief, Magellan reached the Philippine Islands on March 28, 1521. The natives were friendly, and there was plenty of food. But Magellan became involved in a tribal war and was killed on April 27. He wouldn't finish the famous voyage he'd begun.

Only 18 of the 270 men and one of the original five ships actually made it around the world and back to Spain. The trip had taken three long years. When they crawled onto land, the men had become the first people ever to sail around the world.

Ferdinand Magellan

Name: _____

- Choose a good title for this story.
 - Exploring the Pacific
 - Battle in the Philippines
 - The Voyage Around the World
 - Eating Sawdust

- Answer the following questions.

What ocean did Magellan name?

What were some of the things the crew had to eat when supplies ran low?

How many ships returned to Spain after circling the world?

How long did it take Magellan to cross the Pacific?

- Number the following events in the order they happened.
 - Eighteen men crawled onto shore in Spain.
 - One of the ships was destroyed in a storm.
 - Magellan reached the Philippine Islands.
 - Food supplies ran low in the Pacific.
 - Magellan reached South America.

- What does the word traverse mean in the story?
 - To carry
 - To write about
 - To cross
 - To circle

- Why do you think Magellan was wrong about how big he thought the Pacific was?
 - He liked to take chances.
 - No one knew exactly how large the Earth was.
 - He didn't look at his maps.
 - He didn't care.

Bonus:
What was the worst thing you've ever eaten? Write about how it compares to what Magellan's crew had to eat.

Solve Multi-Step Problems Involving Money and Multiplication

Name _____

Review

You can use more than one step to solve word problems that involve decimals.

Maya buys 3 hot chocolates and 2 coffees for her friends. A hot chocolate costs \$2.85, and a coffee costs \$1.75. How can you find the amount she spent?

Step 1 Multiply the cost by the number of each item.

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{2}{\$}2.\overset{1}{8}5 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline \$8.55 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{\$}1.\overset{1}{7}5 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline \$3.50 \end{array}$$

Step 2 Add the total cost for each to find the amount spent.

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{\$}8.55 \\ + \$3.50 \\ \hline \$12.05 \end{array}$$

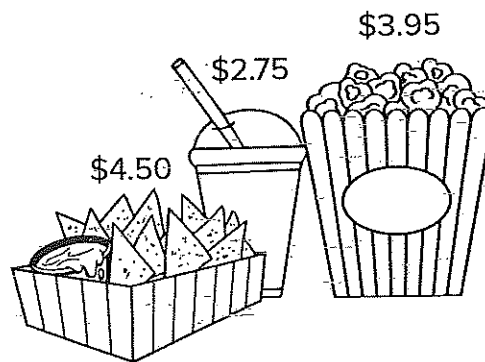
Maya spent \$12.05.

Solve each problem. Show your work.

- Kat charges \$8.50 per hour to walk dogs and \$6.15 per hour to weed flowerbeds. This week, she walked dogs for 4 hours and weeded flowerbeds for 6 hours. How much did she earn?
- Padma buys 12 pencils for \$0.63 each and pays with a \$10 bill. How much change will she get?

Solve the problem. Show your work.

2. Cole and his friends went to a movie theater and purchased 4 drinks, 3 orders of popcorn, and 1 order of nachos. What was the total cost?



3. Fred buys 6 fishing lures that cost \$2.49 each. The sales tax is \$0.97. If Fred pays with a \$20 bill, how much change will he receive?
4. The cost to rent a jackhammer is \$30.95 for the first hour and then \$6.95 for each additional hour. Jeff rents a jackhammer for 5 hours. How much does he spend to rent the jackhammer?
5. A fitness club charges \$32.49 per month or \$312 for an annual membership. If Juan plans to use the club for 10 months, which is the better deal, and by how much? Explain.



Have your child create an ad for a service that he or she can provide, such as babysitting for \$4.50 per hour. Then have your child write a multi-step word problem that involves the information from the ad and multiplication. Have your child solve the problem and explain his or her thinking. Then discuss why it is important to be able to solve real-world problems that involve multiplication and money.

Aztecs, Incas, and Mayans

The Aztec Empire

Mexico City, the capital city of Mexico, has a rich history. Before the President's Palace was built, there was the Palace of Montezuma. Montezuma was a great emperor¹ of warrior-Indians called the Aztecs. Before a Catholic cathedral was built for Spaniards to use for worship, a huge Aztec temple stood in its place. Before it was the capital of Mexico, Mexico City was Tenochtitlan, the center of the Aztec Empire.

To picture Tenochtitlan at its greatest, imagine an intricate² system of canals that served as roads for boats. The Aztecs' land was partly underwater, so the people built little islands. They could channel water in between these islands. These channels of water, or canals, made the land dry enough to be the foundation of the city. Sidewalks made of stone lined the canals to give pedestrians a way to travel. There were neighborhoods throughout the city. Each had its own temple, school, land, and council for government.

More than 200,000 people walked about Tenochtitlan every day. Some lived in the city's neighborhoods. Others came from the countryside to the bustling³ marketplace to trade their goods. When the Spanish first saw Tenochtitlan in 1519, it may have been one of the biggest cities in the world. Though most Mexicans speak Spanish today, more than one million still speak the native Aztec language, Nahuatl, as their primary⁴ language. In fact, even the word "Mexico" comes from the Aztec word "Mexico." The Aztecs called themselves "Mexica" people.

At the heart of the Aztec civilization were nature and natural forces. This was the Aztecs' religion. Gods were very important to the Aztecs because they represented things like the sun and rain, which is what made the crops grow. As part of their religion, Aztecs were fierce warriors. During battle they would

¹ emperor – a king or ruler

² intricate – having many parts, complicated

³ bustling – busy

⁴ primary – main or first

capture natives from other tribes. Often, these captives would be sacrificed⁵ at temples. The Aztecs thought that the gods needed human sacrifices to remain happy.

⁵ sacrificed – killed as part of a religious ceremony

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which was built first: the Palace of Montezuma or the President's Palace?

- a. the Palace of Montezuma
- b. the President's Palace
- c. They were both built at the same time.
- d. There was no Palace of Montezuma.

2. According to the passage, how was transportation made possible in Tenochtitlan?

- a. Most of the Aztecs traveled on horseback.
- b. Sidewalks were built, and boats passed through the canals.
- c. An intricate road system was created along the canals.
- d. People swam between the little islands that were built.

3. Which conclusion is correct based on the information in the passage?

- a. The city now known as Mexico City has changed over time.
- b. Tenochtitlan has endured intact over hundreds of years.
- c. Nahuatl is a language spoken throughout the world.
- d. The Spanish came to Tenochtitlan to help the Aztecs.

4. What was important to the Aztec civilization?

- a. the President's Palace
- b. Spain
- c. a Catholic cathedral
- d. nature and natural forces

5. What is the purpose of this passage?

- a. to explain how the Spanish invaded the Aztec Empire
- b. to describe the religious practices of the Aztecs
- c. to provide a glimpse into the Aztec Empire
- d. to show the historical transformation of Tenochtitlan

6. Describe the religious practices of the Aztecs.

7. Reread the first paragraph and explain what may have been the author's purpose in writing that paragraph.

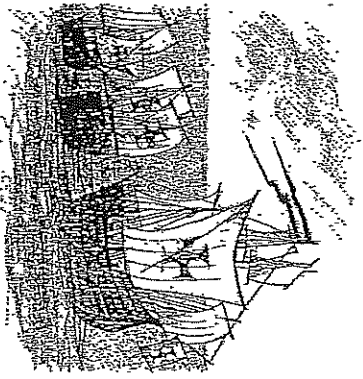
8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

 of the canal construction, the land was dry enough to create sidewalks of stone so that pedestrians could travel.

- a. Unlike
- b. Likewise
- c. As a result
- d. Therefore

Christopher Columbus

(1451-1506)



He was the eldest son of a wool weaver in Genoa, Italy. Everyone expected that he would follow in his father's footsteps. But Christopher Columbus surprised them all and decided to become a sailor.

After sailing to many different lands, Columbus wanted to find a new, easier route to India and Asia. India had spices that were wanted in Europe. Rather than sail around Africa, he thought he could sail across the Atlantic Ocean and reach Asia. He didn't know that the American continents were in the way.

Columbus needed money for the trip. He asked many people for help, but they thought that what he wanted to do wasn't a good idea. No one knew of anyone who had sailed across the Atlantic before. Finally, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain gave him the money he needed. Columbus prepared three ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña for the voyage.

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The ships started their voyage in 1492. They were tiny wooden boats about as long as tennis courts. About ninety men sailed with Columbus. Many of them were afraid. They weren't sure if they'd make it back home alive. Life onboard the small ships was tough, too. The crew had to sleep on the wet floor, and their clothes were almost always soaked. The food was bad, and the long days at sea were usually boring.

After three months at sea, land was finally spotted on October 11. The crew was relieved. Columbus thought he had reached Asia, but he was wrong. He had found America.

No one knows which island in the Caribbean the three ships found. But the crew soon met the native inhabitants who were friendly. They traded gifts with the men. Columbus called them Indians because he thought they had found the Indies, which were islands near Asia.

After three months of exploring the nearby islands, Columbus set sail for Spain. When he returned, he told the king and queen about his adventures. Columbus was a hero. They called him the "Admiral of the Ocean Seas."

Columbus would return to America three more times. Still, he believed that it was Asia that he'd found. He never knew that he had discovered a New World and changed the Old World forever.

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CD-4321 Explorer High-Interest Nonfiction

Christopher Columbus

Name: _____

1. Choose a good title for this story.
 - A. The Santa Maria
 - B. The Voyage that Changed the World
 - C. Life at Sea
 - D. Meeting the Indians

2. Answer the following questions.

What did Columbus's father do for a living?

What were the names of Columbus's three ships?

Who gave Columbus money for his voyage?

How long was his crew at sea before they saw land?

3. Number the following events in the order they happened.

_____ Columbus returned to Spain.

_____ Columbus's crew saw land.

_____ Columbus bought three ships.

_____ Columbus became a sailor.

_____ Columbus returned to America.

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CD-4321 Explorer High-Interest Nonfiction

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4. What does the word *inhabitants* mean in the story?
 - A. People who lived in a certain area
 - B. Sailors
 - C. Hunters
 - D. People who built boats

5. Why do you think Columbus was finally given money for his voyage?
 - A. They hoped he would find America.
 - B. They hoped he'd attack their enemies.
 - C. They wanted to upset Columbus.
 - D. They hoped he would succeed and make Spain rich.

Bonus:
Imagine that you are a sailor on the Santa Maria with Columbus. Write a story about what you think it would have been like to sail with him to America for the first time.

Ponce de León

(1460-1521)

When Columbus made his second trip to the New World, one of the sailors he took with him was named Ponce de León. Ponce liked the New World so much that he decided to return and stay there.

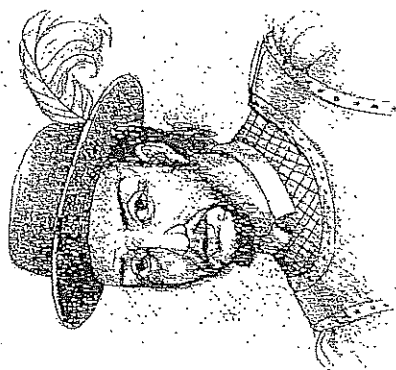
In 1508, Ponce started a colony on an island he called Puerto Rico. He soon became the Spanish governor of the island. It was here that Ponce started hearing a strange story. The natives on the island were talking about a mystical place they'd found. It had the power to turn an old man into a young man. They called it the Fountain of Youth.

Ponce de León was getting old, and this magical fountain interested him greatly. Not only would the water make him forever young, but the natives said that there was gold near the fountain, too.

They said that the Fountain of Youth could be found on an island called Bimini. Ponce thought he could find it. He asked the Spanish government if they would let him search for it. They agreed, as long as he paid for the trip.

In 1513, he purchased three ships for the journey. They departed and headed northwest, hoping to find this magical island. A month later, they came upon a new place. Ponce de León named it Florida.

He and his men searched the shore for six days. It was the first time that a European had set foot in Florida. Ponce didn't find the Fountain of Youth, however. Disappointed, the men returned to their ships. Believing that



Florida was a big island, Ponce tried to sail around it. Still, the Fountain of Youth was nowhere to be found.

Ponce de León returned to Puerto Rico. He told the king of Spain about the new land he'd discovered. A few years later, Spain declared that Ponce was to be the first governor of Florida. He set out again for Florida with 200 settlers to start a colony. When they landed, Native Americans attacked them, and an arrow wounded him. They sailed to Cuba where he died from his injuries. The Fountain of Youth had eluded him, but Ponce de León had opened the door to the European settlement of North America.

Ponce de León

Name: _____

- Choose a good title for this story.
A. The History of Florida
B. The Search for the Fountain of Youth
C. Puerto Rico
D. Magic Places

- Answer the following questions.
Why did Ponce de León want to find the Fountain of Youth?

What landform did Ponce de León think Florida was?

Where was Ponce de León when he was wounded with an arrow?

Who did Ponce de León sail with first to the New World?

- Number the following events in the order they happened.
_____ Ponce de León sailed to the New World for the first time.
_____ Ponce de León was wounded by an arrow.
_____ Ponce de León heard a story about a magic fountain.
_____ Ponce de León explored Florida.
_____ Ponce de León became governor of Puerto Rico.

- What does the word *mystical* mean in the story?
A. Having magical qualities
B. Far away
C. Covered in darkness
D. Lost long ago

- Why do you think the Native Americans attacked Ponce de León when he landed in Florida?
A. They thought he was someone else.
B. They were protecting the Fountain of Youth.
C. He was invading their land.
D. They didn't have a reason.

Bonus:

Write a story about what you would do if you found the Fountain of Youth. Would you drink its water? What would it be like to live forever?