

Super-Journal Week 1:7

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

Why Do Citizens Vote?



Directions: Read the text, and then answer the questions.

"The right to vote is the basic right, without which all others are meaningless. It gives people—people as individuals—control over their own destinies."

- President Lyndon B. Johnson

Eligible voters are:

- American citizens
- 18 years or older
- Registered to vote
- Residents of a state

Why do citizens in the United States vote? Many people, like former president Lyndon B. Johnson, believe that the right to vote is a way for Americans to decide their destinies. Election season is filled with the hustle and bustle of voters trying to promote ideas and policies that are important to them. When citizens cast their vote for someone, they vote for the ideas and policies that the candidate supports. People vote for elected officials at every level of government. That means every vote cast could change local, state, or federal government.

It's no surprise that voting rights have changed over time. Specific voting rights were not in the original Constitution. Citizens fought for the right for women and African Americans to vote by passing amendments to the Constitution and voting rights laws. Why would Americans work so hard for the right to vote? One reason is to have a say in who represents them in government. People want their elected officials to pass laws and policies that are important to them. Now, most United States citizens that are 18 years or older have the right to vote in elections.

Every four years, the presidential election decides who will be the president and vice president for the next four years. The president can make changes to government agencies, like the Department of Education or the Armed Forces. Presidents can also suggest laws or veto laws that Congress has passed. Voting for president is one step towards making sure the president signs laws voters want.

People vote for local leaders, too! Your local government is probably in charge of police and fire departments, public transportation, and other public services. Elected officials in local government make decisions about how to run these services.

The best way to affect any policy in your local community is for citizens in that community to vote. A vote for a local official can decide how many public buses are available. A vote can determine which programs exist in a local public school.

Even though you may not be allowed to vote yet, you can still spread the word to others! Encourage them to vote. When you're eligible to vote, will you?

Key Terms:

candidate: someone running for public office in an election

election: a way to pick someone for public office

elected: someone chosen for office by votes

local election: election where mayors and local officials are elected

veto: to stop legislation from being passed into law

Name _____

Date _____

Why Do Citizens Vote?



Directions: Answer the questions below based on the text.

1. What reason does the author give for voting in elections?

2. How often do presidential elections happen?

3. Why would the author include this statement in the text?

Citizens fought for the right for women and African Americans to vote.

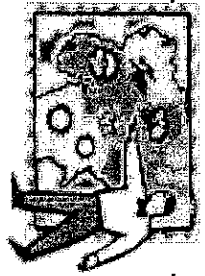
4. Do you agree or disagree with former president Lyndon B. Johnson when he said, "The right to vote is the basic right, without which all others are meaningless."

Research: Answer one or more of the questions by doing research. Write your answers on the back of this paper or on another sheet of paper.

1. Did you know that not all American citizens can vote in the presidential election? Do research to find out who cannot vote for president.
2. What is the role of Congress, and how are representatives voted into office?
3. Does one vote really count? After reading two or more opinions about the topic, write about your opinion.

Meteorologists

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Meteorology is the scientific study of the weather. The scientists who specialize in this area are called meteorologists. Their job is to collect data, make observations about the data and interpret the data. To interpret means to say what they think the data means. Their goal is to make informed predictions about what kind of weather we can expect.

Most weather systems in the United States move from the west to the east. Meteorologists track weather patterns to the west. Then they can be reasonably sure of the kind and severity of the weather that is approaching the areas that lie to the east.

Technological advances over the years have made the work of the meteorologists more and more respected. Over time, their ability to make accurate predictions has increased. Using computers, meteorologists are able to design and print weather maps. The maps show approaching weather patterns and how they are likely to behave when they reach us. They are filled with colorful symbols that show the different strengths and temperatures of wind, cloud formations, and storm systems.

Doppler radar stations provide meteorologists with radar images of weather all over the United States. They make it possible to anticipate weather systems sooner, and to understand how strong they are. Weather balloons are sent up into the higher levels of the atmosphere to gather data and take pictures. Satellites relay weather data from high above Earth down to reporting stations.

In addition to their high-tech computers and radar systems, meteorologists have some basic weather instruments that have been around for many years. We are all familiar with the first one: a thermometer. A thermometer allows us to measure the air temperature using either the Celsius or Fahrenheit scale. The United States mostly uses the Fahrenheit scale. An anemometer is used to measure the speed of the wind as it blows. A weather vane, or wind vane, is used to show the direction the wind is blowing. A barometer measures air pressure. In spite of all these tools, there is always a little bit of mystery involved in the weather.

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.

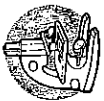
1) Which direction do most weather systems move in the United States?

2) Do you think it is easier or harder than it used to be to be a meteorologist? Explain your thinking.

3) Name two technologically advanced tools that a meteorologist uses.

4) What is the central idea of this reading passage?

5) What is an anemometer?



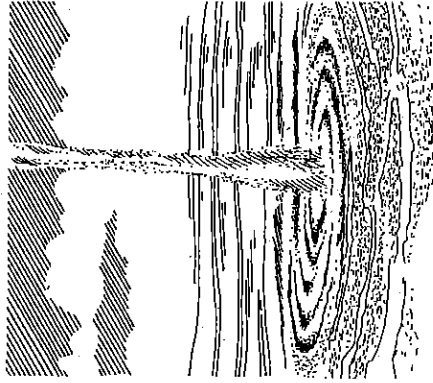
Science Standard: Understands basic features of Earth
Benchmark: Knows ways in which clouds affect weather and climate

Wild Weather

You've probably heard the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs!" That's just an expression to say that it's raining hard. But would you believe that one day in France it really rained frogs?

It started out just a typical rainy day in a small town near Paris. People went out with raincoats and umbrellas. Everything seemed normal. Suddenly, frogs started falling from the sky. They smashed through car windows. They bounced off people's heads. Everyone was scared. What was happening?

Scientists believe a waterspout made the frogs fall. Waterspouts are like tornadoes that form over large lakes or oceans. A waterspout forms when warm, moist air meets cold, dry air and creates a thick, spinning cloud. This cloud has wind speeds of about 50 miles per hour (80 kph). It can reach up to four miles (6.4 km) high in the atmosphere. Just like a land tornado, a waterspout lifts things up and swirls them around, sometimes dropping them far away. A waterspout lasts longer than a tornado, but it loses power as it moves over land. As its strength diminishes, the things it sucked up from the water drop to the ground—sometimes up to 100 miles (160 k) away from where they were collected.



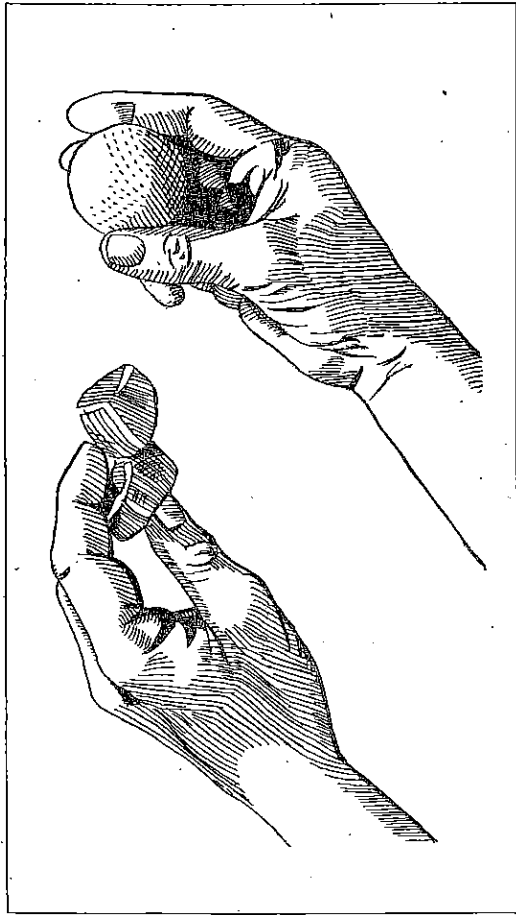
Most waterspouts occur in the tropics, but America has had its share of them. Snails fell in Pennsylvania in 1869. Seven years later, hundreds of large snakes fell in Tennessee. In Louisiana thousands of fish plunged to the ground in 1949. In more recent years a waterspout picked up a five-ton (4.5 metric tons) houseboat and flung it on the ground in Florida.

Wild Weather

Comprehension Questions

- Snakes fell from the sky in
 - Louisiana.
 - Pennsylvania.
 - Tennessee.
 - Florida.
- In the formation of a waterspout, what would happen third?
 - Water animals are snatched up out of the water.
 - Warm air and cold air meet over water.
 - A spinning funnel cloud forms.
 - Animals fall from the sky.
- How do tornadoes and waterspouts differ?
 - The winds in waterspouts spin faster than those in tornadoes.
 - Waterspouts can't move over land; tornadoes can.
 - Tornadoes cause less damage than waterspouts.
 - Tornadoes don't form over water; waterspouts do.
- The opposite of *diminishes* is
 - changes.
 - fades.
 - increases.
 - decreases.
- Even with modern weather forecasting,
 - no one can predict when a waterspout will occur.
 - no one has ever seen a waterspout.
 - no one knows how waterspouts form.
 - no one knows when a waterspout has happened.
- Picture a waterspout over the ocean. What is it most likely to suck up?
 - frogs
 - fish
 - snails
 - snakes
- Would you like to experience a waterspout? Explain.

The Ice of Summer



A hailstorm can be a terrible sight to see. So many hailstones may fall that the ground becomes as white as snow. As they fall, hailstones may break windows and flatten plants. They may even kill animals. They sound like thunder as they beat on the roofs of houses. Hailstones are balls of ice. But since hailstorms happen in the summer, where does the ice come from?

A hailstorm starts out as a rainstorm, and a hailstone starts out as a raindrop. Sometimes in the summer there is a layer of cold air just above the earth. When a raindrop falls through this cold air, it freezes. Before it can reach the ground, wind carries it up into warm air again. In the warm air, more raindrops stick to the frozen raindrop. When the frozen raindrop falls into the cold air again, the raindrops sticking to it freeze too. Now the frozen raindrop is bigger. If the wind carries the raindrop up again, it may collect more water in the warm air. Then it falls back into the cold air and freezes again. The raindrop may bounce back and forth, between the warm air and the cold air many times. Each time it bounces, it gets bigger. Finally it is a ball of ice called a hailstone. When it is heavy enough, the hailstone falls to the ground. Some hailstones can weigh as much as a pound, and they do great damage. But most hailstones are much smaller and less harmful, although they can ruin your garden.

Hailstorms, with their winds and lightning, are exciting. But they can be dangerous too. So it's good that hailstorms only happen once in a while.

Think About It

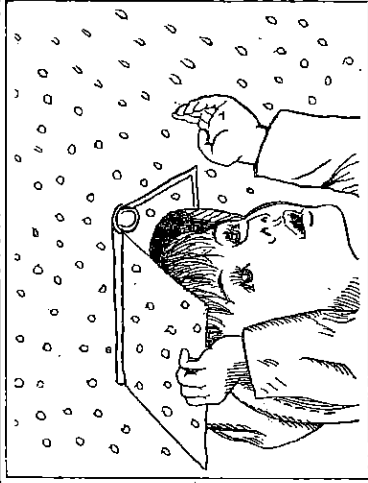
Write about a time when you were in bed and there was a terrible storm going on outside. How did you feel? What did you do?

Name _____

The Ice of Summer

Main Idea

- This story explains _____
 _____ rainstorms.
 _____ thunder and lightning.
 _____ hailstorms.



Sequencing

- Number the events below in the order that they happen.
 _____ The hailstone becomes heavy and falls to the ground.
 _____ When more raindrops freeze on the frozen raindrop, it gets bigger.
 _____ A raindrop falls through cold air and freezes.
 _____ Wind carries the frozen raindrop back up to the warm air.

Reading for Details

- Use the clues to answer these questions.

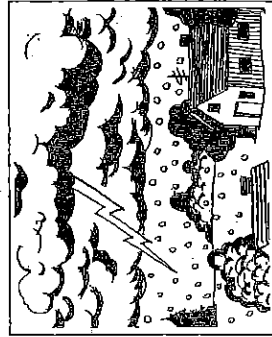
What are hailstones? (paragraph 1) _____

What does a hailstone start out as? (paragraph 2) _____

Where is the layer of cold air found in the summer? (paragraph 2) _____

When does the raindrop freeze? (paragraph 2) _____

Why can hailstones do great damage? (paragraph 2) _____



Reading for Understanding

- Write yes or no in the blank.

A hailstorm can be described as

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| _____ deadly | _____ beautiful |
| _____ damaging | _____ terrible |
| _____ scary | _____ exciting |
| _____ harmful | _____ dangerous |

Decompose to Add Decimals

Name _____

Janet is making bows for packages, and each bow contains 3 colors of ribbon. For each bow, she uses a different combination of lengths so that it is unique.

1. For her first bow, she uses 1.745 meters of red ribbon, 5.261 meters of blue ribbon, and 3.75 meters of yellow ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.
2. Janet uses Jonathon's favorite colors and makes a bow that has 4.105 meters of yellow ribbon, 3.6 meters of orange ribbon, and 7.84 meters of green ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.
3. Janet's friend requests a purple, orange, and green ribbon. She uses 0.981 meters of purple, 2.5 meters of orange, and 4.06 meters of green ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.
4. Janet teaches Georgia to make a ribbon using 5.8 meters of pink, 2.743 meters of purple, and 3.67 meters of white ribbon. How much ribbon does she use in all? Show your work.

Decompose to Add Decimals

Name _____

Review

Solve. $4.253 + 5.621$

Decompose 5.621 into $5 + 0.6 + 0.02 + 0.001$ and then add.

$$4.253 + 5 = 9.253$$

$$9.253 + 0.6 = 9.853$$

$$9.853 + 0.02 = 9.873$$

$$9.873 + 0.001 = 9.874$$

How can you decompose the number?

1. 6.08

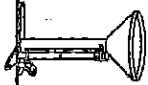
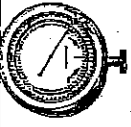
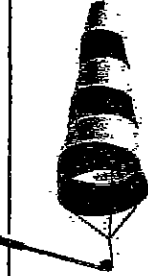
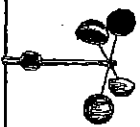

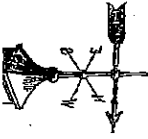
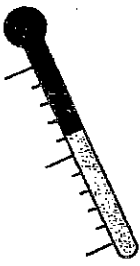
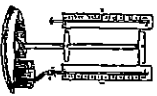
2. 5.645

How can you find the sum? Show the strategy you used.

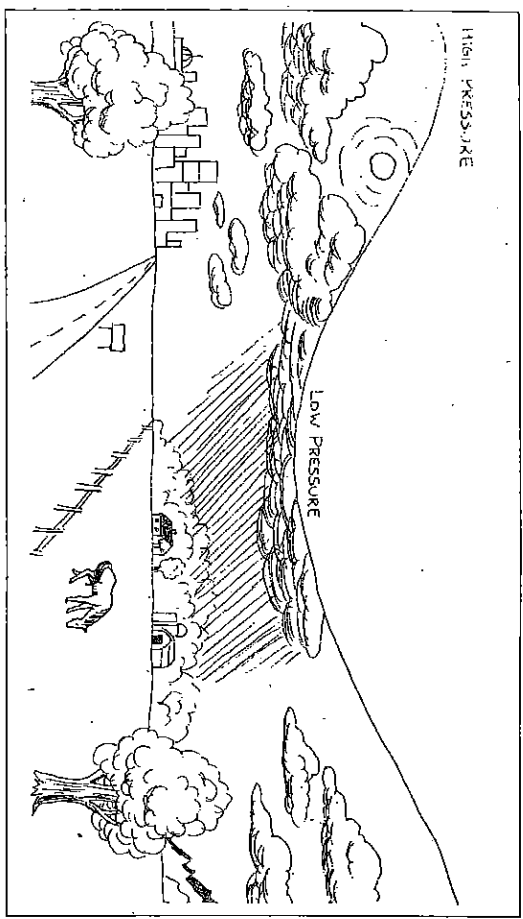
3. $2.891 + 6.08$

4. $5.645 + 4.127$

Directions: Cut out the rectangles. Sort them in rows with the matching picture, word, and function. When you finish, glue the sort as directed by your teacher.

<u>Picture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>
	Anemometer	Measures the amount of precipitation that falls
	Hygrometer	Measures air pressure
	Thermometer	Gathers data by using a variety of instruments and use data to predict weather patterns
	Wind Vane	Measures wind speed
	Wind Sock	Measures humidity in the air
	Barometer	Measures general wind direction and strength
	Rain Gauge	Measures wind direction
	Meteorologist	Measures the temperature of the air

The Ups and Downs of the Barometer



Every day on the radio or television, you can hear the weather forecaster say, "The barometer is thirty inches and falling," or "The barometer is twenty-nine inches and rising." Barometers must have something to do with the weather. But what really rises and falls? And what do the inches measure?

A barometer measures air pressure. The air around us has weight, and this weight is called air pressure. But the air doesn't always have the same weight. Sometimes the air is light, and we say the air pressure is low. When the air is heavy, we say the air pressure is high. Barometers tell just how high or low the air pressure is.

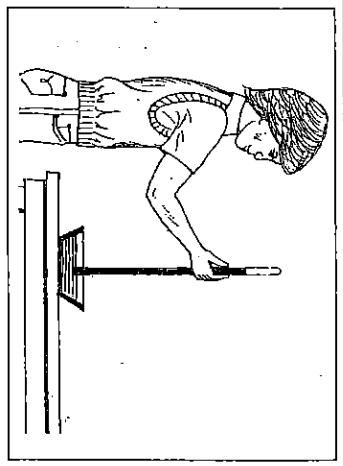
A barometer is made of a long tube with a heavy silver liquid called mercury. The tube is closed at the top, and the bottom of the tube stands in a dish of mercury. When the air presses on the mercury, it pushes some of the mercury into the tube. The higher the air pressure is, the more mercury it pushes up into the tube. When the air pressure becomes lower, the air doesn't press as hard on the dish of mercury. So some of it comes out of the tube and back into the dish. The height of the mercury in the tube is measured in inches.

Warm, moist air is usually light, and has low pressure. So a falling barometer can forecast a warm, rainy day. On the other hand, cool, dry air is heavy and has high pressure. When the barometer rises, look for a dry, sunny day. As you can see, the barometer's ups and downs are the weather forecaster's best friend.

Think About It
Think of some other ways of forecasting weather changes.

The Ups and Downs of the Barometer

- Name _____
- Main Idea**
1. Choose another title for this story.
The Weather Forecaster's Best Friend
Light Air and Heavy Air
Weather Reports



- Sequencing**
2. Number the events below in the order that they happen.
Some of the mercury comes out of the tube and goes back into the dish.
The air pressure gets lower.
Some of the mercury pushes into the tube.
Air presses on the mercury at the bottom of the tube.

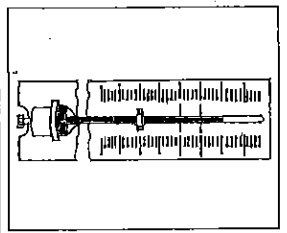
- Reading for Details**
3. Use the clues to answer these questions.
Who reports the barometer readings on radio and television? (Paragraph 1)

Why is the barometer an important tool? (Paragraph 4) _____

What makes the mercury rise and fall in the barometer? (Paragraph 3) _____

When is the air pressure high? (Paragraph 2) _____

What happens to the mercury in the barometer when the air pressure is high? (Paragraph 3) _____



- Reading for Understanding**
4. Place the correct letter in the blank.
_____ barometer
_____ mercury
_____ falling barometer
_____ rising barometer
_____ low air pressure
_____ high air pressure
a. forecasts a warm, rainy day
b. a heavy, silver liquid
c. forecasts a dry, sunny day
d. means air is light
e. instrument which measures air pressure by inches
f. means air is heavy