

Super-Journal Week 1:8

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. How does the author organize the text?
2. What is the main idea of this chapter?

NONFICTION

1. Explain what is happening in the text.
2. What is the main idea of this text?

RL.2.5/RI.1.3

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Women's Suffrage

Vocabulary

abolish - to completely put an end to something

challenges - (plural) difficulties one faces when working to achieve a goal

suffragist - a person who supports giving the right to vote to others

movement - a group of people working toward a common goal

hunger strikes - (plural) when a prisoner refuses to eat the amount of food they need to stay alive

Code the Text

1, 2, 3, 4 - number the paragraphs

○ - circle the topic

- underline the main idea of the passage

☆ - supporting details

? - confusing part

i - surprising information

○ - connection with the text

Suffrage is the right to vote in elections. When America won its independence from Great Britain, women did not have this right, and slavery still existed. In the 1840s, many groups wanted to abolish slavery and allow women the right to vote. These groups were made up mostly of women. Through their work, women showed they could be leaders. Women faced many **challenges** in their struggle for the right to vote.

The first women's rights convention was held in 1848. The leaders of this meeting were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. As a result of this meeting, the **suffragist movement** began, which worked to make it legal for women to vote. The Civil War began in 1861, and the nation's focus was on fighting. Once the war ended in 1865, the 15th Amendment passed. It gave all men the right to vote. It did not, however, give that right to women.

In 1869 the National Woman Suffrage Association was started. Led by Susan B. Anthony, this group wanted to pass an amendment to the Constitution that would allow women to vote. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Henry Blackwell formed a second group. They were called the American Woman Suffrage Association. Instead of an amendment, this group believed that women's suffrage should be decided state by state. By 1890 the two groups joined and became known as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Their goal was to pass the 19th Amendment and give women the right to vote in all 50 states.

Women gained the right to vote in Wyoming, first when it was still a territory and later when it became a state in 1890. A few years later, in 1893, Colorado changed its state constitution to give women the right to vote. Utah and Idaho did the same in 1896. In 1917, the National Women's Party was created. They adopted a more extreme approach to changing the law. They went on **hunger strikes**, marched in front of the White House, and chained themselves to gates. Many women were arrested and put in jail because of their protests.

World War I started in 1914 and many changes happened in our country. Women helped with the war effort. They showed that women were just as important to our country's success as men. The president at this time was Woodrow Wilson. At first, he did not support women's suffrage. However, by 1918, he agreed to support the 19th Amendment. American women were finally given the right to vote on August 26, 1920. The Constitution of the United States was changed to include the 19th Amendment.

Name _____

Cloze Notes for Text

Directions: Fill in the missing words from the text.

Suffrage is the right to _____ in elections. When America won its independence from Great Britain, _____ did not have this right, and _____ still existed. In the 1840s, many groups wanted to _____ slavery and allow women the right to vote. These groups were made up mostly of _____. Through their _____, women showed they could be _____. Women faced many _____ in their struggle for the right to vote.

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Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line.

abolish	challenges	suffragist
movement	hunger strikes	

1. people who support the right of others to vote, especially women

2. when a prisoner chooses to go without food

3. to completely put an end to something

4. when people work together for a common purpose

5. difficulties or obstacles people must overcome to achieve a goal or complete a task

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

6. The leaders of the antislavery _____ wanted to end slavery in America forever.

7. In order to give women the right to vote, a _____ might march in a protest.

8. Many people wanted to _____ slavery so it could never happen again.

9. There were many _____ to overcome in the fight to grant women the right to vote.

10. Many prisoners went on _____ to protest unfair treatment even though they might die.

Write Sentences

On the back of this worksheet, or on a separate sheet of paper, write sentences using the words listed at the top of the page.

Name _____

Text Dependent Questions

Directions: Read the questions below. Write your answers in complete sentences. Use the text to provide reasons and evidence to support your answers.

1. How were the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association different in their efforts to get women the right to vote? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

2. What does **convention** mean as it is used in the text?

3. The author wrote:

“Women faced many challenges in their struggle for the right to vote.”

What reasons and details from the text support this statement?

Use an Algorithm to Add Decimals

Lesson 4-4 • Extend Thinking

Name _____

Amy rode her bike 7.586 miles on Monday. On Tuesday, she rode 3.72 more miles than she did on Monday. On Wednesday, she rode 4.089 more miles than she did on Tuesday. On Thursday, she rode 6.44 more miles than she did on Tuesday. On Friday, she rode 2.625 more miles than she did on Wednesday.

1. How many miles did Amy ride on Wednesday?

2. How many miles did Amy ride on Friday?

3. On what day did Amy ride the most? How far did she ride?

4. Did Amy ride more or fewer miles on Friday than she did on Thursday? Explain your answer.

5. Did Amy ride fewer miles on Tuesday and Friday combined or on Wednesday and Thursday combined? Explain your answer.

Use an Algorithm to Add Decimals

Name _____

Review

You can add the decimals using an algorithm.

$$6.12 + 7.245$$

Align the decimals and then add as you normally would do, starting with the right column, and working your way to the left column.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.12 \\ + 7.245 \\ \hline 13.365 \end{array}$$

Make sure to put the decimal point in the answer directly below the decimal points in the problem.

Add. Use an algorithm to solve.

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3.512 \\ + 7.201 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 12.7 \\ + 4.29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.89 \\ + 5.716 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4.783 \\ + 8.927 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Add. Use an algorithm to solve.

5. $16.03 + 22.081$

6. $2.104 + 7.94$



Geography Standard: Understands how physical systems affect human systems

Benchmark: Knows the ways in which human activities are constrained by the physical environment

El Niño Brings Weird Weather

Did you know that a change in the water temperature near South America can affect your weather? It's true. An ocean current runs along the shore of Peru. It normally flows from south to north. Each year in late December it changes direction and flows north to south. When that happens, warmer waters flow along the coast. Sometimes when this happens, the water gets too warm for the fish. They must leave the area to find food. This causes problems for the people in Peru who rely on the fish for food. Without the fish, many seabirds starve. Their bodies fall into the ocean and rot. This makes a chemical called hydrogen sulfide. This chemical combines with the salt in the water to form an acid so strong that it removes the paint on boats. The wind carries this acid through the air and ruins the paint of the houses on shore, too. It also damages crops and other plants. The people of Peru call this event El Niño, Spanish for "little child."

During the 1800s, scientists studied the personal journals of people who lived in Peru hundreds of years ago. They wrote about these **mysterious** events. Their diaries helped scientists to figure out some of their questions about this strange change in the ocean. In the early 1900s Sir Gilbert Walker wanted to predict dangerous monsoons. Monsoons are strong storms that bring wet, warm weather to India each year. Walker did research and found that El Niño caused the weather to change in India. But no one believed him.

It took another 50 years for scientists to really understand that a strong El Niño current near Peru meant weak monsoons on the other side of the world in India. A weak El Niño current meant strong monsoons. In the years when El Niño is especially strong or the current lasts a long time, it can cause weird weather all around the world. This happens because the current changes the location of the warmest ocean waters. Powerful thunderstorms develop over the warmest water. These storms determine where the winds blow. El Niño can cause areas that usually have little rain to get lots of it. Places that need rain for crops may have a bad dry spell.

Most scientists think that a strong El Niño comes every three to seven years. So far no one can really predict which years the current will have the most effect. When the El Niño current is strong, its effects can last up to a year. During the past 40 years the people who study weather have recorded 10 strong El Niños.

El Niño Brings Weird Weather

Comprehension Questions

- Strong El Niños usually occur.
 - once a decade.
 - every year.
 - once a century.
 - every 3–7 years.
- During a year with a strong El Niño, what would happen second?
 - Dead birds fall into the ocean.
 - Many fish leave the area.
 - The current changes direction.
 - Hydrogen sulfide and salt water make a strong acid.
- A weak El Niño causes
 - more rain to fall in India.
 - less rain to fall in India.
 - forest fires in the U.S. Midwest.
 - floods in the African deserts.
- Mysterious** means
 - dangerous.
 - exciting.
 - not understood.
 - predictable.
- What do you think most Peruvian fishermen do during strong El Niño seasons?
 - They have a celebration.
 - They starve to death.
 - They stop fishing and start farming.
 - They go farther away from home to catch fish.
- Picture a monsoon approaching the coast of India. What don't you see?
 - pleasure boats
 - flooding
 - heavy rainfall
 - lightning
- What is your favorite type of weather? Explain.

Adding Decimals

Name: _____

10

Circle all the problems with sums less than 5.
Then find the exact sums of only the problems you circled.

1 $0.24 + 4.25$ _____

2 $4.8 + 0.16$ _____

3 $2.31 + 2.075$ _____

4 $2.31 + 2.7$ _____

5 $0.909 + 4.09$ _____

6 $3.99 + 1.109$ _____

7 $2.675 + 2.325$ _____

8 $3.775 + 0.225$ _____

9 $2.06 + 2.933$ _____

10 $2.6 + 2.933$ _____

11 $1.809 + 3.091$ _____

12 $3.01 + 1.991$ _____

13 $1.83 + 3.1 + 0.1$ _____

14 $0.012 + 3.79 + 1.101$ _____

15 $2.6 + 2.04 + 0.099$ _____

16 What strategies did you use to solve the problems?

Adding Decimals

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15 $2.6 + 2.04 + 0.099$ _____

16 What strategies did you use to solve the problems?

Extreme Weather

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



begins rising into the air. The higher it rises, the cooler it becomes. Water vapor in the air forms drops. This process is called condensation. The drops join together to form clouds. Precipitation in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail falls down to Earth's surface.

Conditions must be very specific for a thunderstorm to develop. Even so, thunderstorms remain the most common kind of extreme weather. Before a thunderstorm can develop, there have to be three conditions present. First, the air has to be full of moisture. Next, there must be either an approaching cold front or an intensely heated piece of Earth's surface sending warm air up quickly. Finally, the warm air that rises must be warm enough to stay warmer than the air it passes through. When these conditions are met, the moisture in the rising air condenses. Clouds form, and a storm begins.

A cold front happens when cold air is moving near the surface of Earth, and it pushes warm air up very quickly. This is often the beginning of a thunderstorm. Clouds form, and heavy rains begin falling. Opposite electrical charges inside storm clouds separate. This causes lightning to flash towards Earth. Lightning has enough energy to heat the air all around it. This sudden burst of heat is what causes the noise we know as thunder.

Thunderstorms often bring disasters with them. This can be in the form of floods, fires caused by lightning, damage from hailstones or strong winds, and even tornadoes. A **tornado** is a spinning mass of air over land that can destroy virtually everything in its path.

A **blizzard** is a combination of strong winds and extremely low temperatures. Snowfall increases until it is so heavy it is difficult or impossible to see. People can become lost in the snow and freeze to death. Homes can be covered over with snow, trapping people indoors.

A **hurricane** is the most powerful storm known on Earth. It forms over warm ocean waters off the coast of the tropics, becoming a gigantic swirling mixture of air and water. It can grow to between 100 and 900 miles wide. Wind speeds can average 75 miles per hour or more. Hurricanes do the most damage to coastal cities because they quickly lose their strength as they move over land. Hurricanes are so large and powerful that their swirling clouds can be seen from space.

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 kind of weather system encourages a thunderstorm to develop?

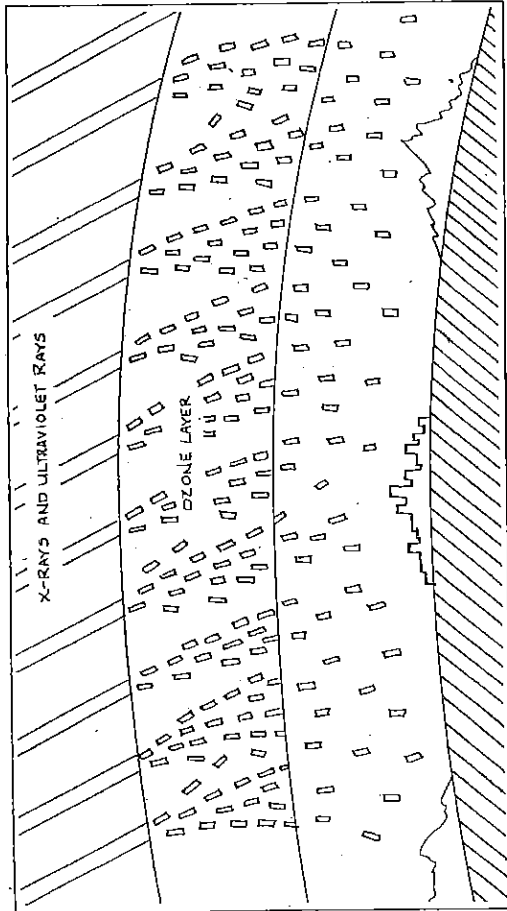
2) Why does thunder usually occur during storms that have lightning?

3) What is one of the conditions necessary for a thunderstorm to develop?

4) Name one danger associated with blizzards.

5) Which kind of extreme weather do you think would be the most difficult to face? Why?

The Earth's Safety Blanket



A few years ago, whenever people used hair spray or insect spray or spray paint, they were destroying an important part of our world. Although no one knew it, the gases in spray cans were harming the ozone layer.

No one has ever seen the ozone layer because it isn't on the earth. It is part of the atmosphere, a thick blanket of air that covers the world. The atmosphere is made up of many gases, especially nitrogen and oxygen. Close to the earth, the atmosphere is thick and heavy, but as it gets farther away from the earth, the atmosphere gets thin. There, the energy from the sun changes the way the gases behave. For instance, oxygen atoms usually travel in the air connected together in pairs. But high in the atmosphere, the sun's energy causes three oxygen atoms to connect together instead of two. These groups of three oxygen atoms are called ozone. And the place high in the air where regular oxygen changes to ozone is called the ozone layer.

The ozone layer is very important to life on earth even though it is far away. It soaks up dangerous rays from the sun that harm plants and animals. Even more important, the ozone layer helps keep the earth cool. Without it, the earth might become so hot that the icecaps would melt and flood much of the world. That is why scientists were worried when they found out that gases from spray cans were destroying the ozone layer. Now spray cans contain safe gases. So even though some of the ozone layer has been destroyed, it is no longer being harmed by people's spray cans.

Think About It
 Besides not using spray cans, think of three other ways that we can protect life on earth.

Name _____

The Earth's Safety Blanket

Main Idea

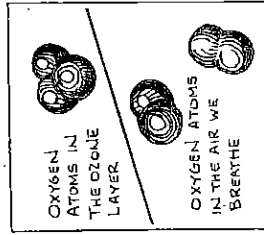
- This story explains _____ the use of spray cans, _____ the ozone layer of the atmosphere, _____ the dangerous rays of the sun.

Sequencing

- Number the events below in the order that they happened.
 - Spray cans were changed to contain safe gases.
 - Scientists became worried about the ozone layer.
 - People using spray cans were destroying the ozone layer.
 - The ozone layer was no longer being harmed by spray cans.

Reading for Details

- Use the clues to answer these questions.
 - What is the atmosphere made of? (paragraph 2) _____
 - Where is the atmosphere thick and heavy? (paragraph 2) _____
 - Where is it thinner? (paragraph 2) _____
 - Why is the ozone layer important to the earth? (paragraph 3) _____
 - How was the ozone layer being harmed? (paragraph 1) _____



Reading for Understanding

- Place the correct letter in the blank.
 - _____ ozone layer
 - _____ atmosphere
 - _____ ozone
 - _____ spray cans
- a. thick blanket of air that covers the earth
 b. groups of three oxygen atoms
 c. place high in the atmosphere where regular oxygen changes to ozone
 d. used to contain harmful gases

Lesson 4-5 • Reinforce Understanding

Decompose to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

ReviewSolve. $8.971 - 2.345$.You can decompose 2.345 into $2 + 0.3 + 0.04 + 0.005$ and then subtract.

$8.971 - 2 = 6.971$

$6.971 - 0.3 = 6.671$

$6.671 - 0.04 = 6.631$

$6.631 - 0.005 = 6.626$

$8.971 - 2.345 = 6.626$

Decompose the numbers by place value.

1. 8.91 _____

2. 2.046 _____

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

3. $10.3 - 8.91$

4. $5.047 - 2.046$

Decompose to Subtract Decimals

Lesson 4-5 • Extend Thinking

Name _____

Michael and his friends go biking on a Saturday morning. Calculate how much farther they each have to go.

1. Michael plans to bike 24.457 kilometers. He bikes 6.125 kilometers before taking a quick break. Then he bikes another 7.35 kilometers before meeting up with Stephen. How much farther does Michael have to go? Show your work.

2. Stephen plans to bike 15.104 kilometers to meet up with Michael. He goes 4.8 kilometers before he has to change a tire. Then he bikes another 3.21 kilometers. How much farther until he meets up with Michael?

3. Kim plans to bike a total of 11.892 kilometers. She marks her time after 1.4 kilometers and then again after another 3.05 kilometers. How much farther will she be biking?

Use Related Addition to Subtract Decimals

Name _____

Two teams compete against each other at four different gymnastics meets. The table shows their team scores at these meets.

	Meet 1	Meet 2	Meet 3	Meet 4
Elite	42.875	42.25	44.835	41.975
Moxie	46.5	40.125	47.45	42.565

1. Who won each meet? By how much?

2. Moxie's goal was to score at least 175 points total at these meets. Did they make their goal? If so, by how much? If not, by how much did they fall short?

3. A trophy was awarded to the team with the greatest total number of points at these meets. Who got the trophy? By how much did they beat the other team?

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National Symbols

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences

A symbol is something that is a reminder of something else. A country often has national symbols. These symbols help bring people together. Communities get together for special events. Regional communities join together within states or provinces, which unite as a whole nation. People throughout the nation share some traditional symbols. They are able to connect with each other through them. They share pride in the country.

The United States has many national symbols. The flag is a symbol that is easy for all Americans to recognize. It stands for the country. It has one star for each of the 50 states. There are 13 stripes to represent each of the original 13 colonies. Those colonies later became states. Thirty-seven more states joined them to make up the US.

The Bald Eagle is the national bird of the US. It was chosen because it is very independent and free. Choosing an eagle to represent the country tells everyone that the US values freedom and the courage to be independent.

The Statue of Liberty is another very famous American symbol. It was a gift to the people of the US from the people of France in 1885. It represents the spirit of friendship between the two countries. It also shows a shared vision for liberty, which is a synonym for freedom.

The American symbols unite people from many different states. The symbols help them feel like Americans instead of just citizens of their own individual states. They are united into one country.

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 is the purpose of a symbol? _____
- 2) What do the thirteen stripes on the American flag represent? _____
- 3) We almost had the turkey as our national bird instead of the American Bald Eagle. Which do you prefer, and why? _____
- 4) What famous American symbol was a gift from a foreign country? _____
- 5) Which symbol do you think best represents our country? Why? _____