

# Super-Journal Week 3:6

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. How does the author organize the text? Does the author use description, sequence, compare and contrast, cause and effect, or problem and solution to tell the story? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
2. What is the main idea of the last chapter you read this week?

## 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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## Storm Runners

1. (One Year Earlier) What happened to Chase's mom and sister? How did that affect his dad?
2. (One Year Earlier) What happened to Chase's dad? Whose, if anyone's, fault was it?
3. (1:58 p.m.) What types of "games" does Chase's father play with him? Choose one and describe it. Is it a normal game for a father to play with his 13 year old son? Explain.
4. (2:16 p.m.) What do you think Chase means by "his father had electricity in his veins instead of blood"?
5. (2:31 p.m.) What is one possible reason the fences at the Rossi property are electrified?
6. (3:10 p.m.) What surprises Chase the most about Nicole Rossi?
7. (4:12 p.m.) Nicole says that Momma Rossi "can see the future and sometimes even the past." What does she mean by this? Do you believe people can truly have this ability? Why or why not?
8. (5:02 p.m.) Chase tries to justify Momma Rossi's knowledge of his mom and sister's accident by thinking Arturo told her. Do you think that is how she knew? Explain.
9. (5:07 p.m.) Chase begins to wonder about his and his father's mementos from the past and asks himself "what's Dad done with our past." What do you think his dad has done with all of the memorabilia from his mom and sister?
10. (7:42 p.m.) Momma Rossi says that "there won't be school for a long time" after the hurricane. How does she know? Do you believe her? Why?
11. (5:46 a.m.) Chase's father tells him to stay alert when he calls him before school. What could this be foreshadowing?
12. (7:45 a.m.) Why does Chase think "not necessarily" when Dr. Krupp says his dad is busy or else he would be there with him? Do you think Chase's dad should be at school with him or where he currently is instead?
13. (8:20 a.m.) What do you think Chase's strange feeling or tingling sensation is trying to tell him? How does this differ from what his dad said?
14. (12:15 p.m.) In your opinion, should Chase's dad have headed back toward him from St. Pete? What would you have done in his position?
15. (3:33 p.m.) Chase gets on the bus even though it goes "against everything he knew" and "everything his father had taught him." Why? Do you think this is the right decision, or what should he have done?
16. (5:15 p.m.) Why does Chase think it is more dangerous for Nicole to sit by the window than on an aisle?
17. (7:10 p.m.) Why do you think Chase tells Rashawn it is warmer on the back of the bus instead of saying it is safer?
18. (7:20 p.m.) What does Chase mean when he tells Rashawn that the driver is not alive at the moment? What do you think Chase is about to do?
19. (7:56 p.m.) Nicole dove back under the water to get Chase's go pack. Would you have gone back for it? Why or why not?
20. (10:32 p.m.) What would you do about the gator blocking the road?
21. (11:02 p.m.) After Cindy described the plan to Mark to go with John Masters, he says it sounds good. Why is his decision ironic?
22. (11:09 p.m.) How did Chase get the gator out of the middle of the road? Do you think that was the smartest move he could make? Explain.
23. (1:15 a.m.) Rashawn is in the water. What do you think Chase and Nicole should do next?
24. (1:19 a.m.) What is Cindy's real reason for wanting to ride along with John?
25. (1:20 a.m.) Should both Chase and Nicole have jumped into the water after Rashawn? Explain. What was an alternative?

26. (1:23 a.m.) Should John, Tomās, Cindy, and Mark have turned around and gone to the high school? What would you have done in their position and why?
27. (1:28 a.m.) How is Nicole's past coming in handy right now? What about Chase's past? Rashawn's?
28. (1:41 a.m.) What does it tell you about Richard as a person when he says "no sugar donuts"?
29. (1:53 a.m.) What is the story behind John's earring?
30. (1:54 a.m.) The kids are less than three miles from safety. Do you think they will make it? Why?
31. (2:08 a.m.) What is the significance behind St. Christopher on the dash?
32. (2:11 a.m.) What does Chase mean by "fear extinguishes thought"? Explain that quote in your own words.
33. (2:15 a.m.) Do you think John is pleased by the thought of The Man Who Got Struck by Lightning documentary? Explain.
34. (2:20 a.m.) If you were in their position, would you have waited on Nicole to walk like Rashawn and Chase did, or would you have left her there like she asked?
35. (2:35 a.m.) Explain the irony behind Cindy seeing the strange lights down the road when they stopped.
36. (3:00 a.m.) How do you think Dr. Krupp will feel when the hurricane and aftermath is over? Why?
37. (3:33 a.m.) Why is the Rossi farm "a very dangerous farm" right now?
38. (3:42 a.m.) The last sentence of the book says "the water was rising." What do you think that means? What problems could that cause?



**Science Standard:** Knows the general structure and functions of cells in organisms

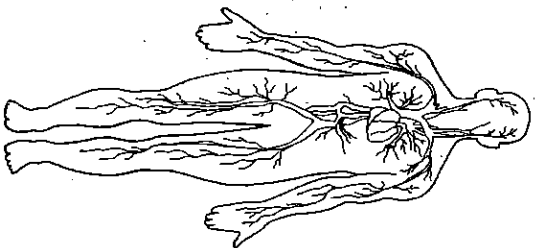
**Benchmark:** Knows that each plant or animal has different structures which serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction

## Your Remarkable Body

Your body is an amazing machine. Just as a machine's many parts work together to make it run, your body systems work together to keep you going. These systems include the skeletal system and the muscle system.

All of the bones in your body make up your skeletal system. Bones meet at joints. Moveable joints, like those in the fingers, let the body move. Fixed joints, like those found in the skull, do not let the bones move. Your teeth are bones with a very specific job: chewing food. The other bones form a frame that supports your body and protects its internal organs. Bones do several other tasks, too. Some bone cells take calcium out of the blood and add it to the bone. Calcium makes the bones strong so that they will not break easily. The soft inner part of a bone, called bone marrow, makes and releases new blood cells. The most obvious job that bones do is work with your muscles to let you move.

Your muscle system lets your body move and allows your internal organs to work. You have skeletal muscles and smooth muscles. Skeletal muscles move bones and are voluntary muscles that you can control. These muscles move by pulling. Each muscle can only pull in one direction. One end of each skeletal muscle connects to a bone. This bone does not move when the muscle pulls. The other end of that muscle attaches to another bone. This bone does move when the muscle pulls. One set of muscles pulls the bones in one direction; the other set pulls the bone in the other direction. This means that you use one set of muscles to lift your arm up and another set of muscles to move it back down.



Smooth muscles make up most of the body's internal organs. Smooth muscles move food through the digestive system, air through the lungs, and blood through veins and arteries. Since you cannot control these muscles, they're called involuntary muscles. Smooth muscles cannot move as fast as skeletal muscles, but they work continuously. Your heart is a smooth muscle. It beats about 75 times each minute, and it will never rest as long as you live.

## Your Remarkable Body

### Comprehension Questions

- You have control of the movement of
  - some of your body's muscles.
  - all of your body's muscles.
  - none of your body's muscles.
  - just your arm and leg muscles.
- While you are young, the part of the skeletal system that has its bones replaced by brand new bones is
  - the skull.
  - the teeth.
  - the hands.
  - the feet.
- Which is an example of voluntary muscles?
  - your lungs breathing
  - your heart beating
  - your legs walking
  - your intestines digesting food
- Another word for *continuously* is
  - rarely.
  - often.
  - rapidly.
  - constantly.
- When you break an arm bone, which of these systems is affected?
  - the voluntary muscle system
  - the involuntary muscle system
  - the respiratory system
  - the digestive system
- Picture a skeleton. Where do you see moveable joints?
  - in the skull
  - in the ribs
  - in the knee
  - in the teeth
- Which body system do you find the most interesting? Explain.
 

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# Divide Whole Numbers by Unit Fractions

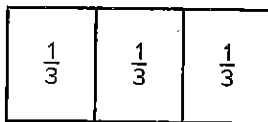
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

To divide whole numbers by unit fractions, you can check your work using a related multiplication equation.

Consider  $13 \div \frac{1}{3}$ .

There are 3 thirds in 1 unit .



This means there are  
 $13 \times 3 = 39$  thirds in 13.

To check your work, use the equation  $39 \times \frac{1}{3}$ .

$$39 \times \frac{1}{3} = 13$$

Therefore,  $13 \div \frac{1}{3} = 39$ .

**What is the quotient? Use a related multiplication equation to check your answer. Show your work.**

1.  $10 \div \frac{1}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $9 \div \frac{1}{10} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $5 \div \frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $15 \div \frac{1}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $7 \div \frac{1}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $12 \div \frac{1}{7} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7. How many quarter-cups are in 1 cup of flour?

8. How many slices are in 3 pies, if each slice is  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a pie?

## It Circulates

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

The **circulatory** system is the transport system of the human body. Your body is like a map filled with passageways of different sizes that are filled with blood. **Arteries** and **veins** are the body's largest blood vessels. Arteries carry oxygen-rich blood from the lungs and through the heart so it can be delivered to all the cells of the body. Veins carry carbon dioxide waste back to the heart and into the lungs so the carbon dioxide can be exhaled. **Capillaries** are the tiniest blood vessels. They are especially helpful in the lungs, where the gas exchanges take place in air sacs called alveoli. Under a microscope, alveoli look like grape clusters.

At the very center of the circulatory system is the **heart**. Your heart is about the same size as your fist, but it is made of muscle. Its job is to pump your blood through all those blood vessels. It never stops working, even when you are sleeping. It is the strongest muscle in your body. Your heart has four chambers, or spaces, inside it. They are the left and right **ventricles**, and the left and right **atria**. Each chamber is separated by a valve that allows blood flow in only one direction. The opening and closing of the valves is what you can hear through a stethoscope when you visit the doctor. The blood being pushed through the valves is what you feel as your pulse.

Blood looks like a simple red liquid when you have a cut or a scrape. That's only because your eyes cannot see what is going on inside the blood at the microscopic level. The reason blood looks red to us is because it contains an iron-rich substance called hemoglobin. Hemoglobin allows blood to hold on to oxygen and carry it around the body. Hemoglobin is found in disc-shaped cells called red blood cells. There are also white blood cells in our blood. They are larger than red blood cells and are important because they help us fight disease. Platelets, another kind of cell found in our blood, help us form scabs when we are injured so we don't lose too much blood. All of these cells float in a liquid called plasma. Plasma also carries sugar to cells and waste products away from cells.

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 function of the white blood cells?

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2) How are arteries and veins alike?

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3) Based on other information in the passage, what gases are being exchanged in the alveoli?

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4) What is the main idea of this passage?

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5) What does hemoglobin do?

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Lesson 11-5 • Reinforce Understanding  
**Explore Division of Unit Fractions  
 by Non-Zero Whole Numbers**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

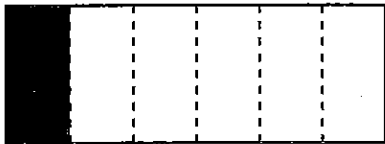
**Review**

You can use a fraction model to help you solve a division equation.

Consider  $\frac{1}{6} \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Step 1: Divide a whole into 6 parts.

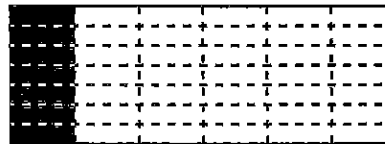
Use vertical lines to divide a rectangle into 6 parts.



The shaded region represents  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the whole.

Step 2: Divide  $\frac{1}{6}$  into 7 parts.

Use horizontal lines to divide the rectangle into 7 equal sections.



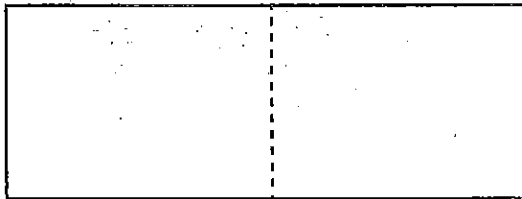
Each part of the shaded region represent  $\frac{1}{42}$  of the whole.

**What is the quotient? Use the fraction model to solve.**

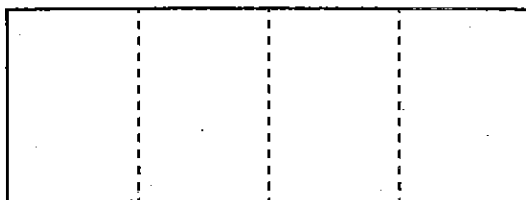
1.  $\frac{1}{3} \div 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



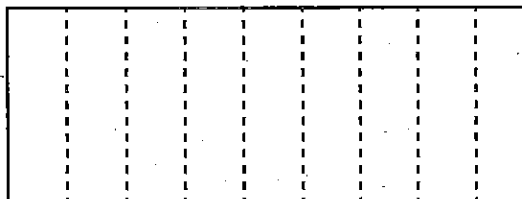
3.  $\frac{1}{2} \div 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



2.  $\frac{1}{4} \div 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



4.  $\frac{1}{9} \div 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



Lesson 11-5 • Reinforce Understanding  
**Explore Division of Unit Fractions  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

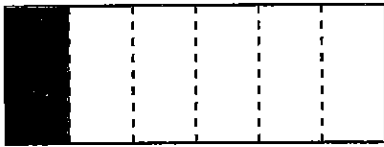
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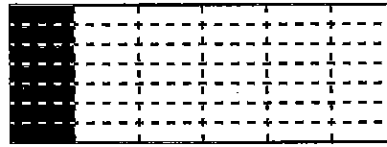
Use vertical lines to divide a rectangle into 6 parts.



The shaded region represents  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the whole.

Step 2: Divide  $\frac{1}{6}$  into 7 parts.

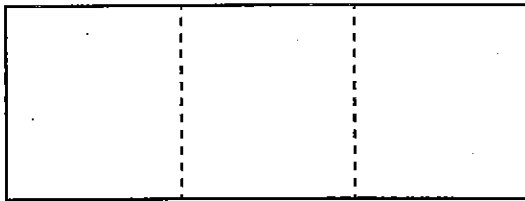
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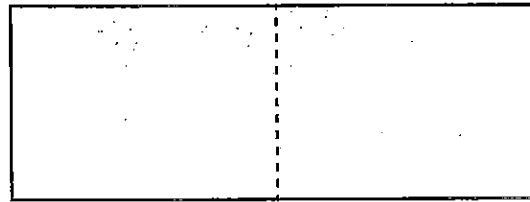
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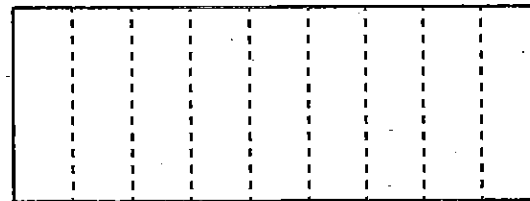
3.  $\frac{1}{2} \div 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



2.  $\frac{1}{4} \div 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



4.  $\frac{1}{9} \div 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_





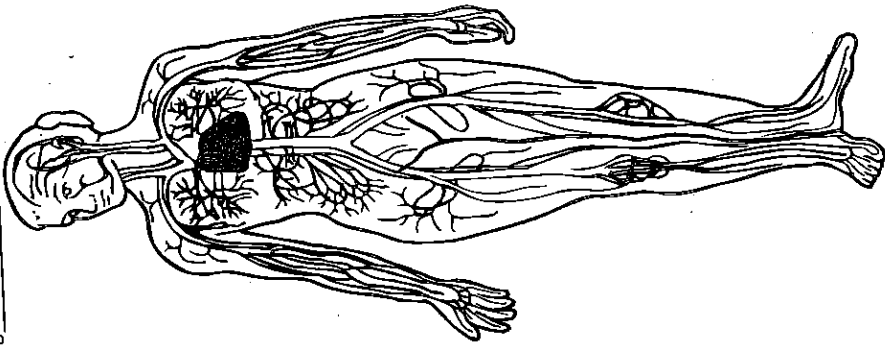
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## An Efficient System

When you reach adulthood, your heart will beat more than 100,000 times each day!

The *circulatory system* has two important jobs. It moves blood and regulates the temperature of your body. The circulatory system—which is made up of your heart, blood vessels, and blood—carries nutrients, oxygen, antibodies, and hormones to the cells of your body. The heart is the pump that keeps your blood moving through the blood vessels. On its journey, blood picks up oxygen from the lungs and nutrients from the digestive system.

Because you are a warm-blooded animal, your body has a fairly steady body temperature. Your circulatory system helps maintain this constant temperature. Warmer blood from the center of your body is brought to the surface to be cooled. The circulatory system does all of this work with about four to five quarts of blood.



**Directions:** Use words or short phrases to answer the questions.

1. Name the system that carries blood throughout the body. \_\_\_\_\_
2. List three things that make up the circulatory system. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name two functions of the circulatory system. \_\_\_\_\_

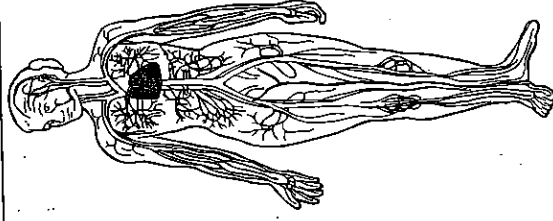
15

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## An Efficient System

**Directions:** Use words or short phrases to answer the questions.

1. Name the body parts that carry blood. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The blood picks up oxygen from which body parts? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What does the blood pick up from the digestive system? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where does the blood take oxygen and nutrients? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How is warmer blood from the center of your body cooled? \_\_\_\_\_



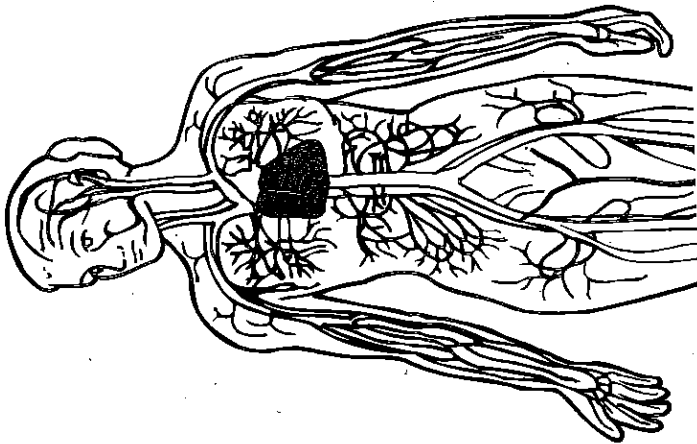
**Research:** Who is Barney Clark? What courageous thing did he do that advanced medical study of the heart?

**Bonus:** To find out how many times per minute your heart beats, take your pulse. (Place two fingertips of your right hand on the underside of your left wrist just below the base of your thumb.) Sit quietly for one minute and count the pulse beats. Using this number, figure out approximately how many times your heart will beat in one hour and in 24 hours.

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## A Busy Pump

There are approximately nine pints of blood circulating through your body.



If your heart stopped beating, you would die. Why? Because your heart pumps blood full of oxygen and food to your body's cells. You cannot live without oxygen and food.

Your heart is a hollow muscle. It's about the size of your fist. It weighs about nine ounces. The heart consists of four chambers—two thin-walled *atria* (*auricles*) and two powerful, muscled *ventricles*.

The heart works like two pumps with alternating rhythms. The right side of the heart consists of the right atrium and ventricle. The right side receives blood from the great veins known as the *inferior* and *superior venae cavae* and pumps blood to the lungs. As the blood passes through the lungs, it takes on oxygen and gives up carbon dioxide. The left side of the heart receives blood full of oxygen from the lungs and pumps it through the *aorta* into the arteries.

**Directions:** Use words from the text to complete the statements.

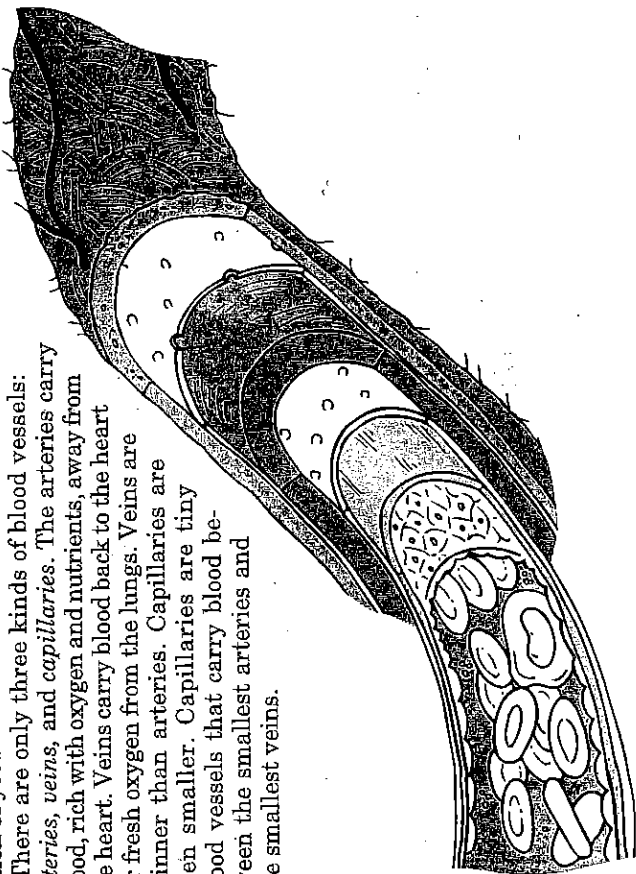
1. Your heart is a \_\_\_\_\_ muscle.
2. Your heart is about the size of your \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Your heart weighs about \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You have about \_\_\_\_\_ pints of blood circulating in your body.
5. Your heart pumps blood full of oxygen and \_\_\_\_\_ to the body's cells.

## Tubes For Carrying Blood

If your blood vessels were laid end to end, they would stretch around the equator 2 1/2 times!

Blood is pushed through the circulatory system by the pumping action of your heart. It travels in tubes called *blood vessels*.

There are only three kinds of blood vessels: *arteries*, *veins*, and *capillaries*. The arteries carry blood, rich with oxygen and nutrients, away from the heart. Veins carry blood back to the heart for fresh oxygen from the lungs. Veins are thinner than arteries. Capillaries are even smaller. Capillaries are tiny blood vessels that carry blood between the smallest arteries and the smallest veins.



**Directions:** Write T for true or F for false before each statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Blood is propelled through the body by the pumping action of the heart.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. There are three kinds of blood vessels: arteries, veins, and capillaries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Arteries carry blood that is rich with carbon dioxide away from the heart.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Capillaries are the largest blood vessels.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Veins are wider than arteries.

# Solve Problems Involving Fractions

Name \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Review</b>		
Be careful when solving problems involving division of unit fractions.		
Dividing a Whole Number by a Whole Number	6 foot of rope cut into 10 equal pieces. How long is each piece?	$6 \div 10 = \frac{6}{10}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$
Dividing a Whole Number by a Unit Fraction	One dime is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar. How many dimes in \$6.00?	$6 \div \frac{1}{10} = 6 \times 10$ $= 60$
Dividing a Unit Fraction by a Whole Number	A $\frac{1}{6}$ acre garden plot is divided into 10 equal size flower beds. How big is each flower bed?	$\frac{1}{6} \div 10 = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{10}$ $= \frac{1}{60}$

**Solve each problem. Show your work.**

1. A chicken noodle soup recipe calls for  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of chopped parsley and makes 6 servings. How much chopped parsley is in each serving?
2. Walter is dividing 6 pounds of flour equally among 8 containers. How many pounds of flour will be in each container?
3. Mary has 4 pounds of pulled pork and 9 pounds of brisket to divide equally among five customers. How many total pounds of each type of meat will each customer get?
4. Soo has 5 cups of orange juice. She has a smoothie recipe which calls for  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup of orange juice per smoothie. How many smoothies can Soo make?

## Solve Problems Involving Fractions

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Stephanie has a recipe to make muffins. The recipe uses  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of melted butter and makes 12 muffins. How many cups of melted butter should Stephanie use to make 4 muffins?
2. A stick of butter is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup. What fraction of a stick of butter would Stephanie need to make 4 muffins?
3. Ari has four sticks of butter. How many muffins can Ari make with four sticks of butter?
4. Ari made 8 batches of 12 muffins and wants to give each of his 14 friends the same number of muffins. How many muffins does each of his friends receive?
5. A variation for the muffin recipe calls for adding  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup of raisins to make 12 muffins. How many cups of raisins will each muffin contain?