

Super-Journal Week 4:2

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). This will be due the Monday we get back from Spring Break.

FICTION

1. You will be making 7 whole page illustrations based off of 7 separate quotes from your reading. Each illustration should take an entire page and be colorful. Make sure that you write the quote, and the page number you got your quote from at the bottom of each colorful illustration in order to receive credit for your work.

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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Number the Stars Vocabulary and Questions

Chapter One: Why Are You Running?

Vocabulary – write what you think the words mean from context clues

contempt (p.3)

sabotage (p.8)

Resistance (p.7-8)

impassive (p.10)

Literal Questions

1. Why were Annemarie, Ellen, and Kirsti stopped by the soldiers?
2. What advice did Mrs. Rosen give the girls about behaving outside?
3. How did Annemarie show her dislike of the German soldiers occupying her country?

Inferential Questions

1. Why isn't Kirsti afraid of the soldiers?

Opinion Questions

1. Why do you think the "Free Danes" newspaper was important in Denmark during the war years?
2. How would you feel if you were stopped by the German soldiers?

Chapter Two: Who is the Man That Rides Past?

Vocabulary – write what you think the words mean from context clues

errand (p.13)

trousseau (p.14)

intricate (p.14)

engagement (p.16)

Literal Questions

1. What happened to Annemarie's sister, Lise?
2. Why does Peter visit the Johansen's?
3. What are some hardships faced by the Danish people because of the war?

Inferential Questions

1. How was King Christian different than other kings?
2. Why didn't the Danish army fight the Germans when they invaded Denmark?

Opinion Questions

1. Do you think King Christian did the right thing by surrendering to the Nazis?
2. Annemarie believes that ordinary people, like her, don't have to be brave. Do you agree or disagree with her? Explain.

Name: _____

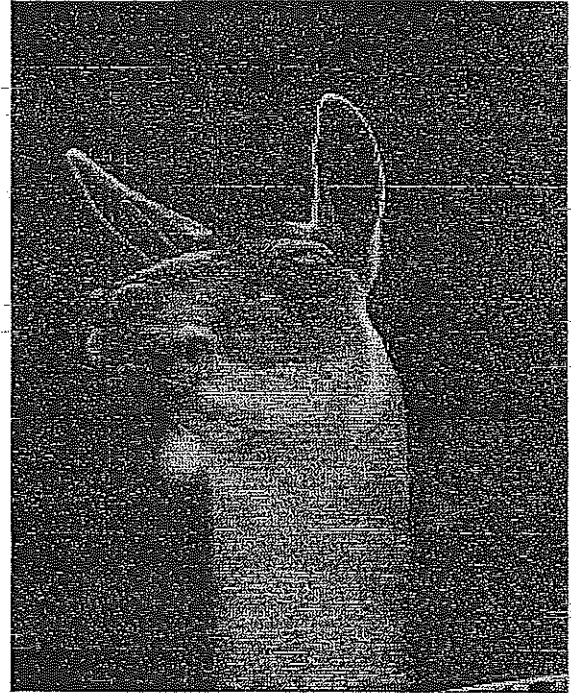
Spitting to Survive

by Liana Mahoney

Spit keeps our mouths moist and softens our food when we chew. Without spit in our mouths, we would have a hard time talking. We would find it even harder to swallow. But for some animals, spit works better after it has left the mouth. Some animals are experts at surviving because they are expert spitters.

Llamas are animals often found in petting zoos and farms. These animals seem to like their personal space. A llama that feels threatened or annoyed will spit slimy gobs at you to get you to leave it alone. Sometimes llamas even spit on each other to steal food! This trick usually works, because llama spit includes food from the llama's stomach, and it can be quite smelly. When a llama spits on another animal, the animal usually loses its appetite and walks away, leaving its food behind.

The archer fish is a very skilled spitter. This fish is like a submarine with a loaded weapon. It takes aim and spits jets of water at insects and other small creatures to knock them into the water. Then it gulps them down quickly. To create such a forceful stream of water, an archer fish closes its gills, and use its tongue to form a tube in its mouth. Then the fish sticks its snout out of the water and aims. Aim! Launch! Lunch!



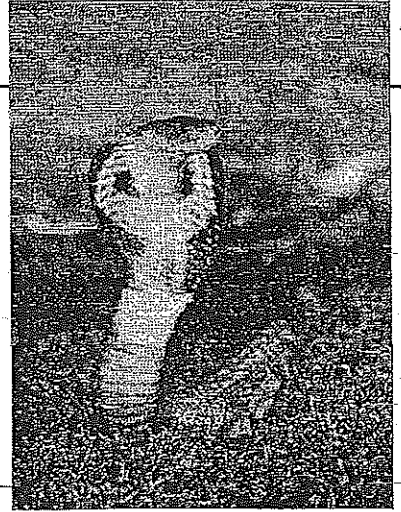
Spitting cobras are also known for their expert aim. These snakes spray poisonous venom from their fangs to protect themselves. Scientists believe that these snakes actually aim for the eyes! When the cobra's venom gets into the eyes of an animal, the venom causes terrible pain, and even blindness. This gives the snake plenty of time to get away.

Spitting is considered to be rude behavior in people. But for some animals, spitting can be a smart way to get lunch—or a clever way to avoid becoming lunch!

Name: _____

Spitting to Survive

by Liana Mahoney



1. List the three ways spit helps humans.

2. Which animal creates a forceful stream of water to capture insects?

- a. humans b. archer fish
c. spitting cobras d. llamas

3. Name two reasons a llama might choose to spit.

4. How does a spitting cobra use its spit to protect itself?

5. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?

- a. to tell funny stories about animals b. to teach the reader how animals survive
c. to express opinions about animals d. to show how animals are different

Determine Mean of a Data Set

Name _____

Review

Example

The data shows the number of goals kicked by team members at soccer practice today. What is the mean of the data?

5	11	6	6
7	9	5	7

Find the sum: $5 + 11 + 6 + 6 + 7 + 9 + 5 + 7 = 56$.

Count the data values: There are 8 data values.

Divide the sum by the number of data values: $56 \div 8 = 7$.

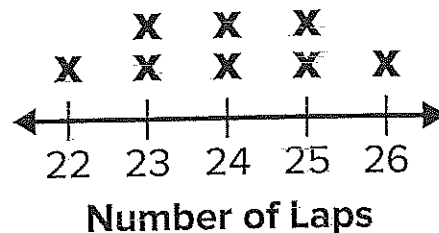
The mean number of goals kicked at soccer practice today is 7.

How can you find the mean of the data? Show your work.

- The data shows the number of paintings students completed in Mr. Klein's art class last month.

6	9	2
10	10	8
4	9	5

- Jaimie swims laps in the pool each morning. The line plot shows the number of laps she swims each day.

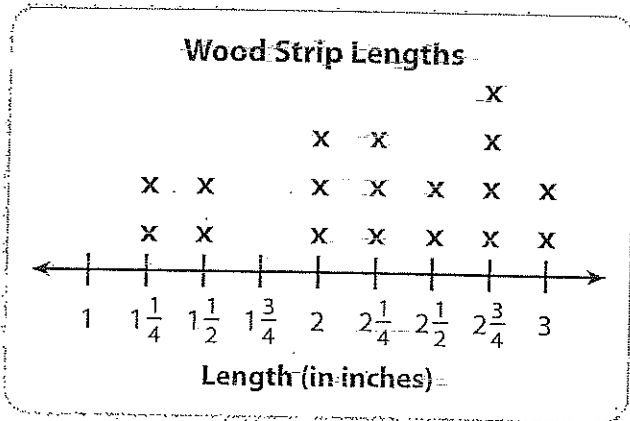


Solving Problems Using Data in a Line Plot *continued*

Name: _____

27

Ron measures some wood strips of different lengths. He measures each wood strip to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The results are shown in the line plot below.

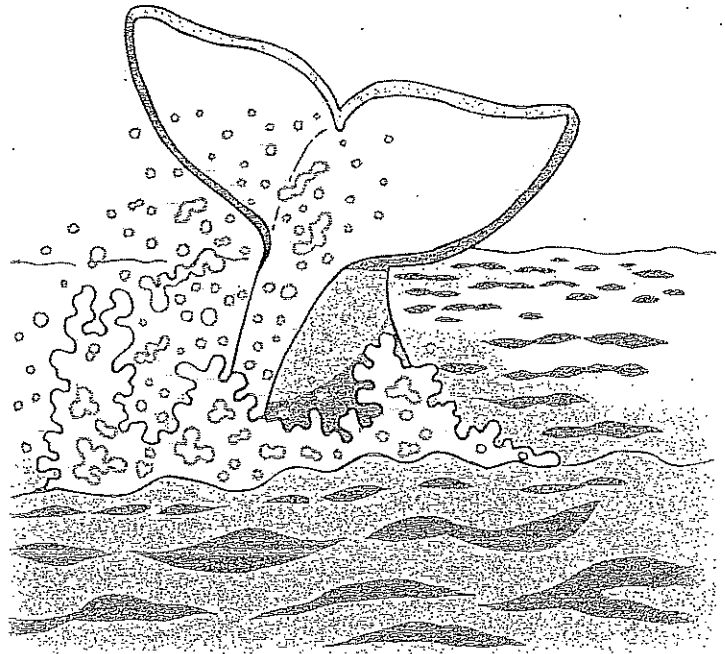


- 5 What is the difference of the lengths of the longest and shortest wood strips? _____
- 6 What length of wood strip is the most common? _____
- 7 Ron places all the $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wood strips in a row to make a line. How long is the line? _____
- 8 From the wood strips he has, Ron takes 2 of each length. He uses these wood strips to make a line. How long is the line of wood strips? _____
- 9 How does displaying data in a line plot help you solve problems?

A Long Journey

Gray whales travel over 10,000 miles a year!

In the summer, gray whales bask in the northern Pacific Ocean. These giant sea mammals eat tiny sea creatures, such as krill, that thrive there during the summer. A whale feasts on over a ton of krill a day! This helps the whale build up a thick layer of fat, or blubber. The whales need blubber to live on during their long journey southward. They travel more than 5,000 miles to the warm waters of western Mexico. Here, the mother whales give birth to their calves. Baby whales then drink milk from their moms. This builds a layer of blubber on the calves. In the spring, the babies swim back with the group to the same cold northern waters. There the gray whales again feast on the shrimplike krill. This migration happens year after year.



Use the passage to answer the questions.

1. How much krill can one gray whale eat each day? _____

2. About how many miles do whales travel from the northern Pacific Ocean to the waters near western Mexico? _____
3. Why do gray whales need blubber? _____

4. Why do you think gray whale calves are not born in the northern Pacific Ocean? _____

A Long Journey

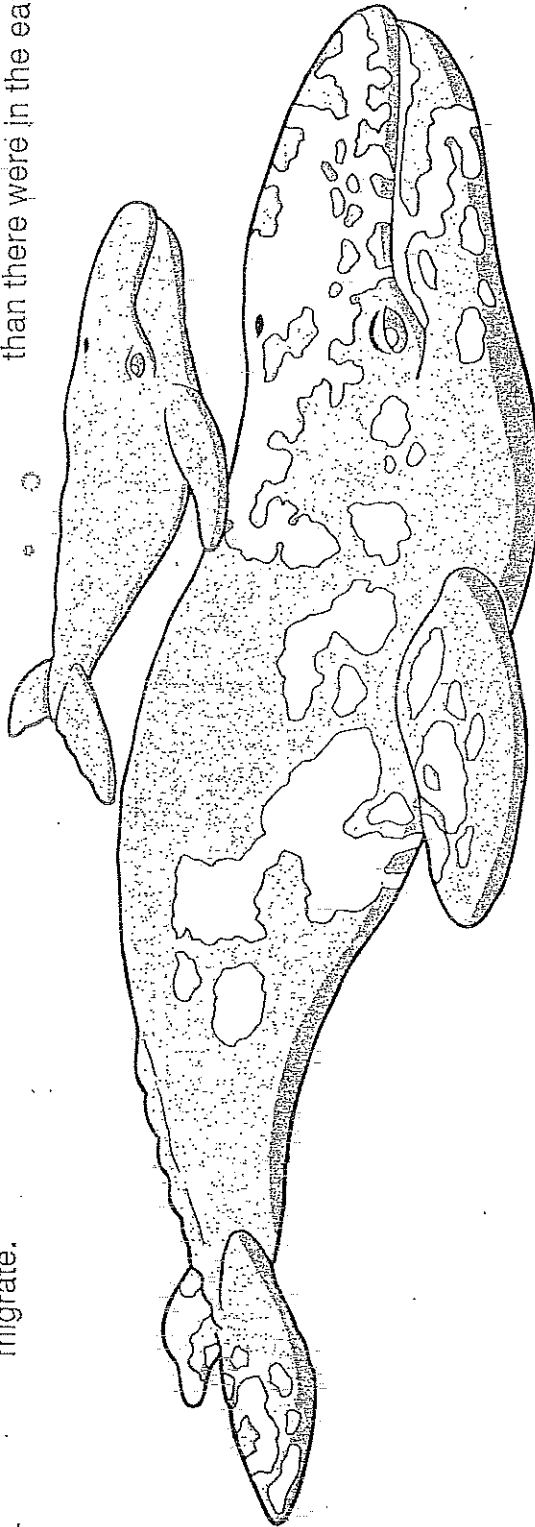
Match each cause to its effect.

Causes

1. _____ During migration, gray whales live mostly on the fat that was stored during the summer.
2. _____ During the winter, whale calves grow a thick layer of blubber.
3. _____ Whale hunting has declined since the 1930s.
4. _____ A gray whale eats more than 2,000 pounds of krill a day in the summer.
5. _____ Gray whales swim near the shore when they migrate.

Effects

- A. Whale watching is a popular activity.
- B. Gray whales build a thick layer of blubber.
- C. The whales eat little, if any, food while they travel.
- D. In the spring, the calves are ready for the long trip north.
- E. There are more gray whales today than there were in the early 1900s.



BONUS

What is an advantage of the whales migrating in a group?

Convert Customary Units

Name _____

Review

You can use multiplication or division to convert customary units of measurement and units of time.

Using Multiplication to Convert	Multiply to find the number of smaller units.	
	9 gallons to quarts	$1 \text{ gal} = 4 \text{ qt}$ $9 \times 4 = 36 \text{ qt}$
Using Division to Convert	Divide to find the number of larger units.	
	720 minutes to hours	$60 \text{ min} = 1 \text{ hr}$ $720 \div 60 = 12 \text{ hr}$

Which operation should you use for the conversion?

Explain your answer.

1. days to minutes

2. cups to quarts

Match the measurement in Column A to its equivalent measurement in Column B.

	Column A
3.	4 pounds
4.	180 minutes
5.	5 years
6.	12 quarts
7.	10 gallons
8.	8 hours
9.	112 ounces
10.	96 months

Column B
3 hours
40 quarts
64 ounces
480 minutes
8 years
7 pounds
60 months
3 gallons

Convert Metric Units

Name _____

Review

You can use multiplication or division to convert metric units of measurement and units of time.

Using Multiplication to Convert	Multiply when converting to a smaller unit.	
	12 meters to centimeters	$1\text{ m} = 100\text{ cm}$ $12 \times 100 = 1,200\text{ cm}$
Using Division to Convert	Divide when converting to a larger unit.	
	540 kilograms to grams	$1\text{ kg} = 1,000\text{ g}$ $540 \div 1,000 = 0.54\text{ g}$

Which operation should you use for the conversion? Explain your answer.

1. liters to milliliters

2. meters to kilometers

Match the measurement in Column A to its equivalent measurement in Column B.

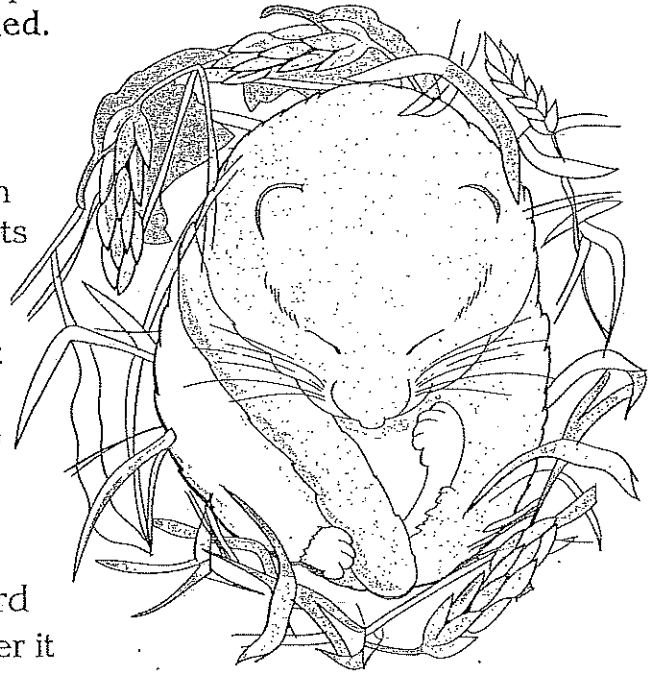
	Column A
3.	5 kilograms
4.	70 liters
5.	14 meters
6.	9,000 meters
7.	8 milligrams
8.	1,200 centimeters
9.	540 centiliters
10.	0.12 kilometers

	Column B
	70,000 milliliters
	0.008 grams
	12 meters
	9 kilometers
	120 meters
	5.4 liters
	1,400 centimeters
	5,000 grams

A True Sleepyhead

A hibernating dormouse is such a sound sleeper that it can be handled without being awakened.

The dormouse is serious about hibernation and plans it carefully! First, this nocturnal mouse makes a cozy nest. Its winter nest is on the ground or underground. The dormouse eats so many berries, tree flowers, and nuts that it becomes plump. It may even weigh twice as much as normal. As winter arrives, the rodent curls into a ball. Its breathing slows down. Its heart beats more slowly. Its body temperature drops. As the animal sleeps, it survives on the body fat that it saved during the fall. If the dormouse wakes too soon, it can use up the stored fat too quickly and starve. But it is hard to wake a hibernating dormouse. No wonder it is sometimes called the dozing mouse!



Cross out the word that makes each sentence false.
Choose a word from the word bank to make the sentence true.
Write the new word on the line.

Word Bank

soon
slower
drops
night
fat
more

1. The nocturnal dormouse searches for food during the day.

2. The dormouse eats less food before hibernating.

3. During hibernation, the dormouse's breathing gets faster.

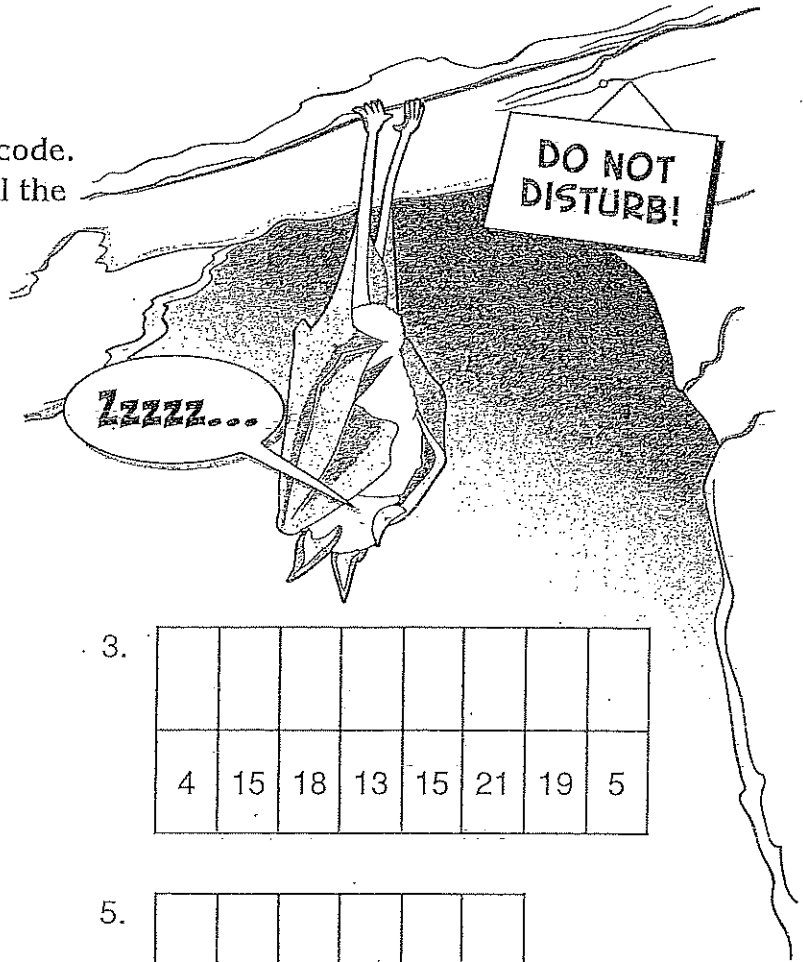
4. The dormouse's body temperature rises during hibernation.

5. The hibernating dormouse survives on stored water.

6. The dormouse could starve if it wakes too late.

A True Sleepyhead

Match the numbers to the letters in the code.
If your answers are correct, you will spell the names of six animals that hibernate.



1.

23	15	15	4	3	8	21	3	11

2.

20	15	1	4

3.

4	15	18	13	15	21	19	5

4.

14	9	7	8	20	8	1	23	11

5.

12	9	26	1	18	4

6.

7	18	5	1	20	5	18		8	15	18	19	5	19	8	15	5		2	1	20

CODE

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

BONUS

What do you think would happen if winters became warmer where hibernating animals live? What do you think would happen if summers became cooler where hibernating animals live? Explain.

Name : _____

Score : _____

Meter/Centimeter: T151

Metric Unit Conversion - Length

Example 1: 298 cm = _____ m

$$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$298 \text{ cm} = \frac{298}{100} \\ = 2.98 \text{ m}$$

Example 2: 2.98 m = _____ cm

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$2.98 \text{ m} = 2.98 \times 100 \\ = 298 \text{ cm}$$

Convert the following centimeters (cm) to meters (m).

1) 9200 cm = _____ m

2) 4620 cm = _____ m

3) 6426 cm = _____ m

4) 2130 cm = _____ m

5) 7718 cm = _____ m

6) 976 cm = _____ m

7) 3580 cm = _____ m

8) 5800 cm = _____ m

Convert the following meters (m) to centimeters (cm).

9) 83.6 m = _____ cm

10) 17.45 m = _____ cm

11) 79.21 m = _____ cm

12) 28.64 m = _____ cm

13) 87.9 m = _____ cm

14) 3 m = _____ cm

15) 3.49 m = _____ cm

16) 25.3 m = _____ cm

Name: _____

Score: _____



Metric Unit Conversion - Length

T151

Example 1: 2.29 km = _____ m

$$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$2.29 \text{ km} = 2.29 \times 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2290 \text{ m}$$

Example 2: 2290 m = _____ km

$$1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$$

$$2290 \text{ m} = \frac{2290}{1000}$$

$$= 2.29 \text{ km}$$

Convert the following kilometers (km) to meters (m).

1) 71.321 km = _____ m

2) 83.2 km = _____ m

3) 42.59 km = _____ m

4) 62.354 km = _____ m

5) 8.7 km = _____ m

6) 36 km = _____ m

7) 94.91 km = _____ m

8) 26.6 km = _____ m

Convert the following meters (m) to kilometers (km).

9) 56120 m = _____ km

10) 47231 m = _____ km

11) 6210 m = _____ km

12) 15300 m = _____ km

13) 12000 m = _____ km

14) 89990 m = _____ km

15) 38400 m = _____ km

16) 20690 m = _____ km

Solve Multi-Step Problems Involving Measurement Units

Name _____

Review

You can convert units at the beginning or the end of a problem.

The longest NFL field goal kick on record is 64 yards. Mitch is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way to reaching the record. How far can Mitch kick, in feet?

Conversion as 1 st Step	$64 \times 3 = 192$ feet	$192 \times \frac{3}{4} = 144$ ft
Conversion as 2 nd Step	$64 \times \frac{3}{4} = 48$ yards	$48 \times 3 = 144$ ft

Fill in each blank to solve the problem.

- Griffin has completed $\frac{3}{4}$ of a 5-kilometer run. How many meters has he run?

Griffin has run _____ kilometers, which is _____ meters.

- A skein of yarn is 220 yards. Sharon's ball of yarn is $\frac{4}{9}$ of a skein. How many feet of yarn does Sharon have?

Sharon has _____ yards of yarn, which is _____ feet.

- The average person spends 78,000 hours watching television over their lifetime. $\frac{1}{4}$ of that time is spent watching commercials. How many days are spent watching commercials?

The average person watches _____ hours of commercials in their lifetime, which is _____ days.

- Sophie has 5 kilograms of potatoes. She peels 900 grams of potatoes for a dinner party. How many kilograms of potatoes does she have left?

Sophie has peeled _____ kilograms of potatoes. Sophie has _____ kilograms of potatoes left to peel.

Solving Multi-Step Word Problems with Conversions

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

- 1 Luisa reads 2 pages of her book every minute. At this rate, how many hours will it take her to read 300 pages?
(60 minutes = 1 hour)
- 2 Ray has $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of maple syrup. He fills nine 1-quart bottles with syrup and gives them away. How many quarts of maple syrup does Ray have left?
(1 gallon = 4 quarts)
- 3 Thomas has two kittens. He records the mass of one kitten as 2.2 kilograms and the mass of the other kitten as 1,890 grams. What is the total mass of the two kittens in kilograms? (1 kilogram = 1,000 grams)
- 4 Kareem has a pencil that is 13.5 centimeters long and a crayon that is 87.5 millimeters long. How many millimeters longer is the pencil than the crayon?
(1 centimeter = 10 millimeters)
- 5 Stella needs fencing for the perimeter of a rectangular garden that is 16 feet long and 4 feet wide. The fencing she wants is sold in yards. How many yards of fencing will she need to buy for the entire perimeter?
(3 feet = 1 yard)
- 6 Mai bought eleven 12-ounce bags of walnuts. How many pounds of walnuts did she buy? (16 ounces = 1 pound)
- 7 Cassie has $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet of string to make 15 beaded bracelets. She needs 9 inches of string for each bracelet. Does she have enough string to make all the bracelets? Explain. (1 foot = 12 inches)