

3rd grade informational

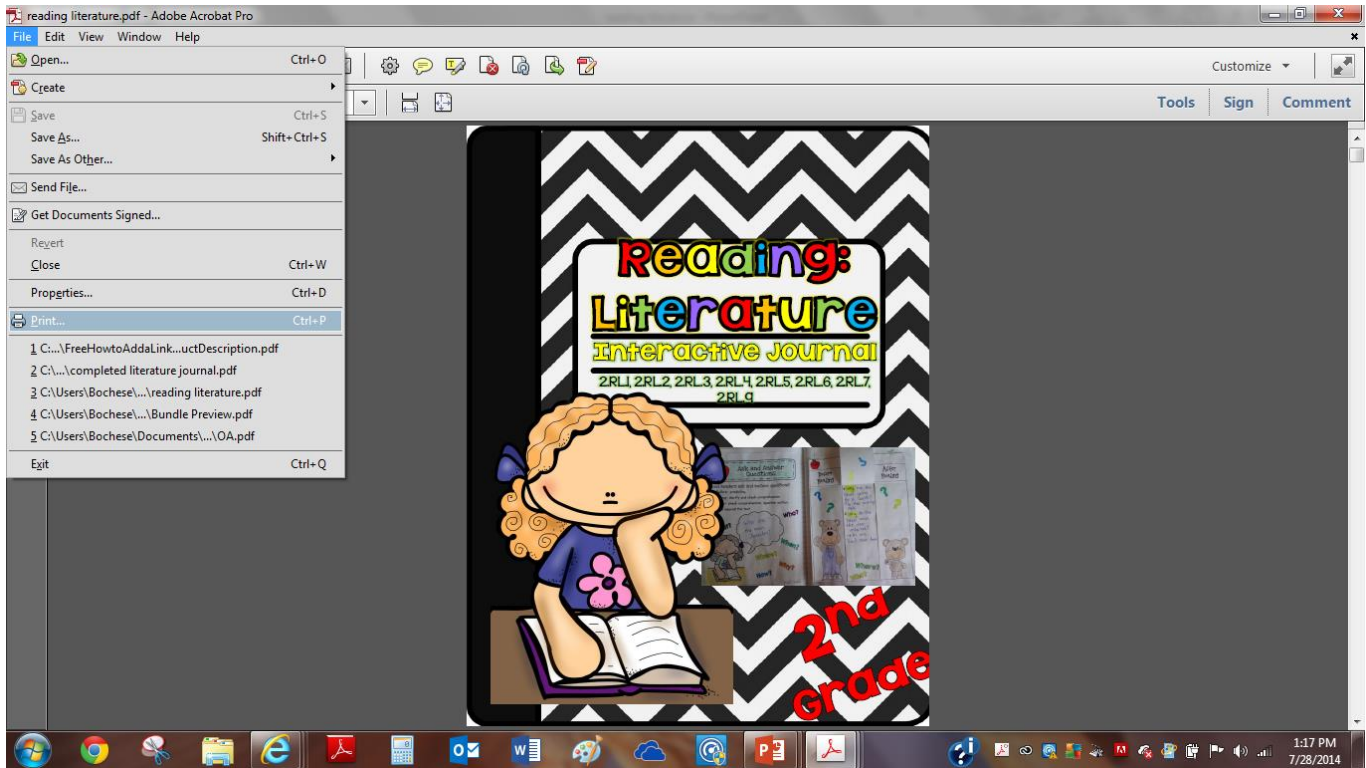
INTERACTIVE JOURNAL



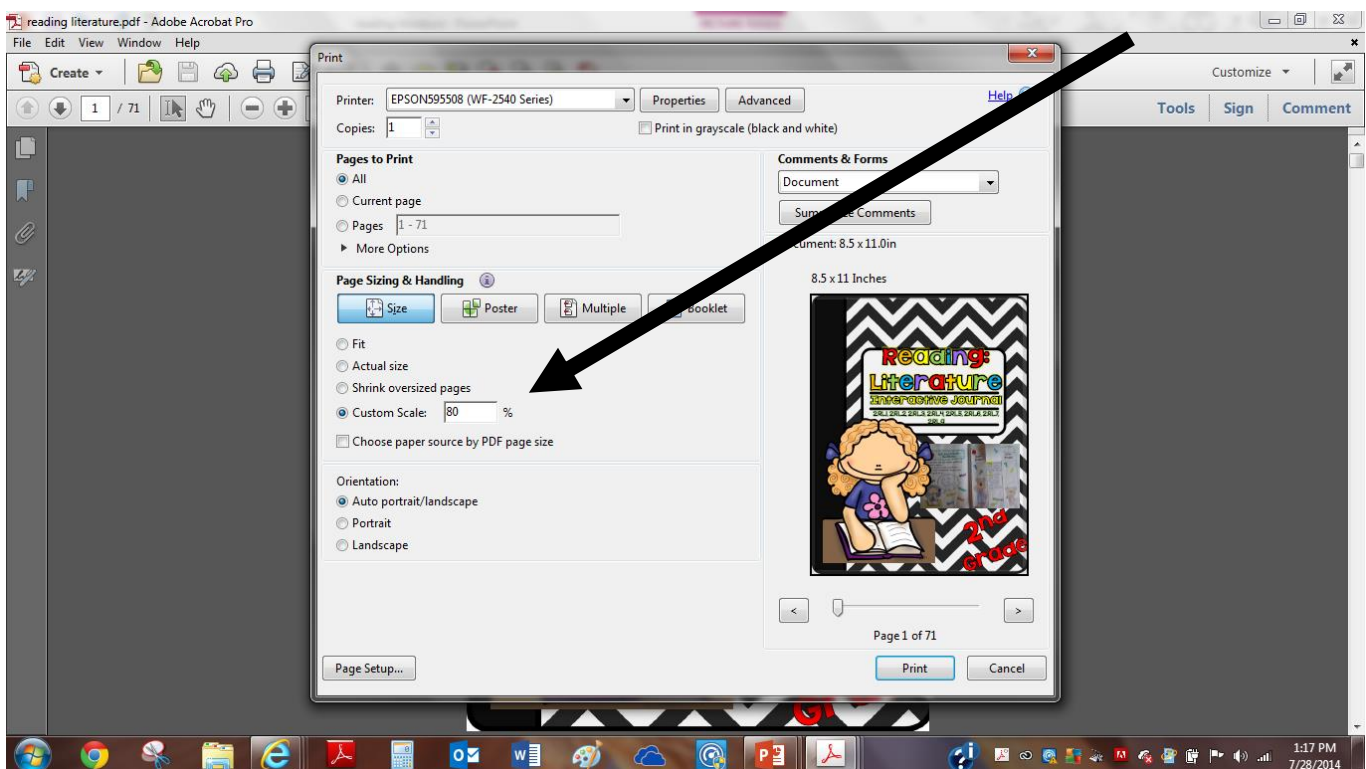
Directions to make interactive journal fit in composition notebooks:

*Foldables are formatted to print 2-sided

1. Go to file - print



2. Click "Custom Scale" and type in 80%



Reading Interactive Notebook

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Interactive Journal

Ask and Answer Questions



Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

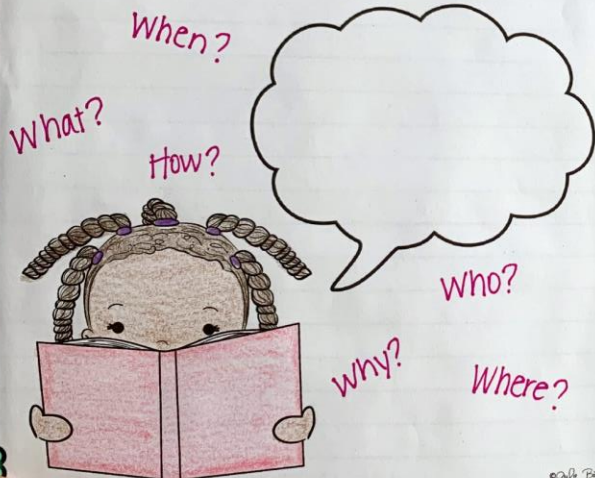
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Standard:

Ask and Answer Questions

Good Readers ask and answer questions

- Before - predicting
- During - clarify and check comprehension
- After - check comprehension question author, think beyond the text



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BEFORE READING



DURING READING

AFTER READING



Ask and Answer Questions

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Answering Questions

"Right There" Questions

The answer is in the text.



Inferential Questions

You need to use text clues + your brain to determine the answer.



To Answer Questions about a story:

1. Read the text completely through until you comprehend it.
2. Read the question through one time.
3. Read the question through a second time. This time, circle and underline key words.
4. Ask yourself "Is this a right there question, or an inferential question?"
5. If it is a "right there" question, look for the answer in the text and underline it.
6. If it is an inferential question, look for text evidence and underline it. Then ask yourself, "What conclusion can I draw based on this text evidence?"

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Answer Questions

Name: _____

Date: _____

An Unlikely Pair



Have you ever had a best friend who was very different from you? Sometimes our differences bring us closer together.

In 1981, an elephant named Bubbles was rescued from ivory poachers in Africa. The poachers had killed both of her parents. Bubbles was saved and adopted. She was brought to Myrtle Beach Safari in South Carolina. Bubbles had some years in the

spotlight. She appeared in the movie *Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls* and a Janet Jackson music video.

She met her best friend Bella at Myrtle Beach Safari. Bella is not an elephant like Bubbles; she is a black Labrador.

In 2007, a pool was being built for Bubbles. The worker left a dog behind. The black Labrador was nervous, but she was well behaved. The people at the park adopted the Labrador and named her Bella.

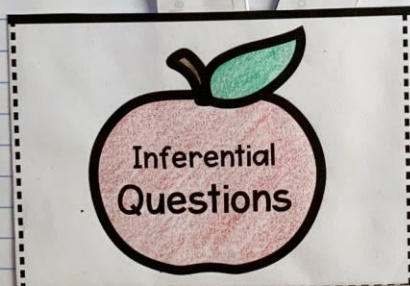
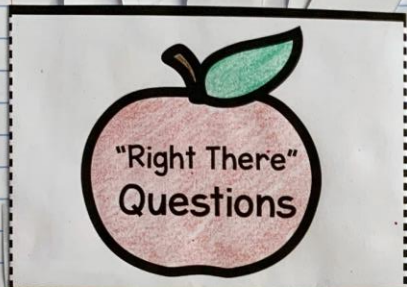
Despite their obvious differences, these two orphans found their way to each other and are now inseparable. They spend time together going on strolls and taking naps. Their favorite pastime is water play. Bubbles throws a ball with her trunk, and her companion fetches the ball. Bella is often spotted using her friend as a diving board, leaping off her back or head or even sliding down her trunk.

At one point, the park found another abandoned dog named Lucy. They brought Lucy into the park to meet Bella and Bubbles. As they were playing, Lucy became scared of Bubbles and bit her foot. Bubbles couldn't walk for almost four weeks, but Bella took care of her. She got Bubbles her water bowl, stayed by her side, and took slow walks as she recovered.

This duo is a great reminder that the greatest of friends are sometimes unlikely pairs.



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Interactive Journal

Main Idea



Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

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Main Idea



STATED VS. IMPLIED

Stated: Sometimes, the author states the main idea directly in the text. It is usually stated at the beginning of the paragraph or passage, and then again at the end of the paragraph or passage.

Service dogs are specially trained to help people who need it. Some help the blind, others offer emotional support, and still others can detect seizures before a person even experiences symptoms. Service dogs wear vests that alert the public that they are working. Because of this, they are allowed in public places where other animals might not be. If you see a service dog, you should not pet it without permission from the owner. After all, it's working!

Read this passage. Underline the main idea in

Underline the supporting details in

Implied: Sometimes, the author does not state the main idea. The reader can use the supporting details to formulate a main idea sentence.

A plant starts off as a seed with a protective coating called a shell. Once a seed is planted into the soil, it goes through germination. Germination means the plant is growing its roots into the soil. After the roots have grown, a plant becomes a seedling. A seedling is a small and fragile young plant that will poke its way out of the soil. The sun helps the plant become an adult plant that produces flowers. These flowers get pollinated by the wind or insects and the cycle starts all over again!

Underline the supporting details in

What is the main idea? Life cycle of a plant.

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Main Idea

Use the photographs as details to help you formulate a paragraph with a stated main idea.

Underline the main idea in



Apples are a popular fruit to eat. They grow on trees in an orchard. The tastiest apples come from the Fall harvest. Once they are picked, the apples are transported to the store. That's where people can buy them. Lots of people buy the apples. They eat them fresh, baked in pies, or even as crispy chips.

Use the photographs as details to help you formulate a paragraph with an implied main idea.



Walking along the path leading to the first exhibit, there is a lion licking her paw. Continuing along the pathway, there is a chimpanzee looking rather sleepy. Next door to the chimp is a large habitat. The tall giraffe munching leaves. There are so many more exhibits to see continuing on the path!

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Buzz Aldrin

Buzz Aldrin is an American engineer and former astronaut and fighter pilot. He is best known for being one of the first two humans to walk on the Moon.

Edwin Eugene Aldrin, Jr. was born on January 20, 1930 in New Jersey. His father was an army aviator during World War I. Aldrin had two older sisters. He earned his nickname, "Buzz" because his sister mispronounced "brother" as "buzzer". "Buzzer" was shortened it to "Buzz", which became his legal name.

Aldrin graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1951. He earned a degree in mechanical engineering. Aldrin joined the United States Air Force. He served as a fighter pilot during the Korean War. During his service, he flew 66 combat missions.

Aldrin earned a Doctor of Science degree in astronautics. He dreamed of exploring space one day. His first application to join NASA was turned down; however, he was selected to be a member of NASA's a year later. He was the first astronaut with a doctorate degree. His first mission was in 1966. During this mission, Aldrin spent five hours on work outside of the spacecraft.



Aldrin Salutes the Flag on the Moon.



As Commandant of the Air Force Test Pilot School



Aldrin in July 1969

On July 21, 1969, Aldrin was on the Apollo 11 mission. He set foot on the Moon. He went 9 minutes after Neil Armstrong. Armstrong and Aldrin were the first people to walk on the Moon. Aldrin's first words there were "Beautiful view." Armstrong responded "Isn't that something? Magnificent sight out here." Aldrin answered, "Magnificent desolation." The two men put up the American flag. Aldrin saluted the flag while Armstrong snapped a photo. This became an iconic photo.

In 1971, Aldrin left NASA. He became Commandant of the U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School. In 1972, he retired from the Air Force after 21 years of service. Aldrin continued to advocate for space exploration. He runs a foundation on the benefits of STEM in education called ShareSpace. Aldrin continues to support and research a human mission to Mars. He also authored two autobiographies.

Buzz Aldrin has received many awards for his achievements. He earned the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1969. He was also inducted into the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame in 1993. Buzz Aldrin holds an important spot of honor in America's history.

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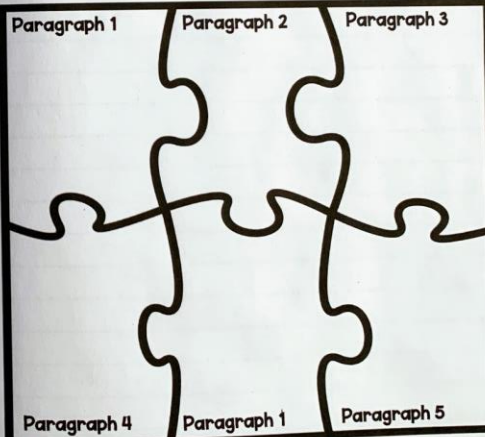
Main Idea

MAIN IDEA: What is the whole text about in 1 sentence?

Buzz Aldrin's career as an engineer, astronaut, pilot, and Commandant.

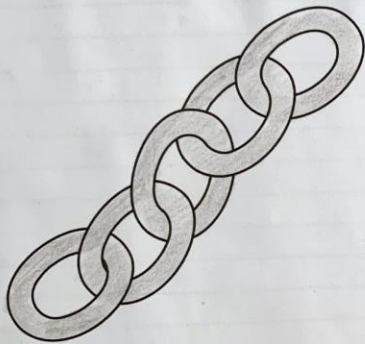
DETAILS: What is each piece of the puzzle showing?

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____



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Interactive Journal Connections



Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

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Historical Texts

Historical texts are informational texts about people, places, and events in history. Historical texts often explain why events happened. People read historical texts to learn about the past and how it affected the future.

You can understand how historical events are connected through cause and effect relationships.

Cause and Effect Relationships

Cause: WHY something happens

- Something happens because of something else.

Effect: WHAT happens

- The end result.

To explain relationships between historical texts, ask yourself:

- What happened?
- Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened



On August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. and others participated in the March on Washington to stand up for civil rights for African Americans.

Cause: Why it happened



African Americans were discriminated against. They did not have the same rights as white Americans.

Historical Texts

Immigrants thought they could get free land and opportunities.

The cities became overcrowded and jobs were hard to find.

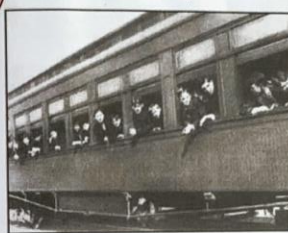
Children were left without parents.

There were 30,000 homeless orphaned kids in New York City.

Brace wanted to help, so he started the Children's Aid Society.

He sent large groups of children across the country by train.

Orphan Trains



WANTED
Homes for Children
TROY, MO. ON FRIDAY, FEB. 26th, 1910

Between 1841 and 1860, America had millions of immigrants from other countries. Immigrants thought they could get free land and opportunities. This resulted in overcrowded cities. Jobs were hard to find. Families who immigrated to America had a hard time. People died of diseases that spread because of unsanitary living conditions and overcrowding. Due to this, many children were left without parents. Orphanages were built, but they quickly became overcrowded.

In 1854, about 30,000 orphaned children were homeless in New York City. Children sold matches and newspapers in the streets. Children often formed gangs to protect themselves in the violent city streets.

Charles Loring Brace wanted to help. He started the Children's Aid Society to help the orphans of New York City. He tried to find homes and jobs for the children, but there were too many children to place. Brace knew that these children would have better opportunities in the countryside. He began to send individual children to farms. Then he came up with the idea to send large groups of children across the country by train. Brace's organization helped place more than 200,000 children in homes from 1854 through the 1930s. Children in groups of ten to forty traveled on trains across the United States and Canada.

Orphan trains saved many children. Families that adopted these orphans had room, food was plentiful, and children were able to go to school. Many children were adopted into loving families. Some children were not as lucky. Some families adopted children only to use them for work. Babies were easily adopted, but children who were older or disabled had a harder time finding families.

Orphan trains are not around today. They were the start of children's rights. It was the beginning of the foster care system in the United States. Today, there are over two million relatives of orphan train children.

Scientific Texts

Scientific texts are informational texts that tell facts and scientific ideas. People read scientific texts to understand scientific topics.

Some scientific ideas are connected through compare and contrast relationships.

Compare & Contrast Relationships

Compare: how topics or ideas are similar

Contrast: how topics or ideas are different

To explain relationships between compare and contrast scientific texts, ask yourself:

1. How are these topics or ideas similar?
2. How are these topics or ideas different?

Compare:

How are tornados and thunderstorms similar?

Both are dangerous and destructive.

Contrast:

How are tornados and thunderstorms different?

Tornados can destroy houses and are more severe than thunderstorms.

Scientific Texts

Directions: Read the following paragraphs. Complete the Venn diagram to compare and contrast the topics presented.

In the forests of Africa lives a strange animal. Its legs look like a zebra, but its head looks like a giraffe. It's the okapi. The okapi is related to the giraffe. It has similar ears, and its tongue works in a similar way, but it is not tall like a giraffe. The okapi is less than three feet tall. The males have short horns. Some zoos in the US have okapis. Maybe you will get to see one someday!

Okapi

- less than 3 feet tall

- Males have horns

related

• ears • similar tongue

• zoos

Giraffe

- very tall

Dolphins and humans have a bond.

Humans and dolphins have a lot in common. Dolphins and humans are both mammals. Both species give live birth. Dolphins and humans rely on oxygen and fresh water to live. While humans get water by drinking and eating food, dolphins cannot drink water. They only obtain fresh water from the fish they eat. Dolphins are very smart. Their brains are even larger than a humans. Dolphins experience emotions similar to humans. Both dolphins and humans are social. They communicate with others in their communities. Both species develop intricate relationships.

In snowy places, winter camouflage is white. Some animals live in snowy places all year long. Their fur and feathers do not change color. Polar bears and snowy owls are always white. They blend in with their snowy homes. Other animals only turn white in winter. This includes some hares, weasels, and foxes as well as some birds and one kind of caribou. These animals are brown most of the year. In winter, they turn white to blend in with their surroundings.

Scientific Texts

Read the passage about kangaroos and wallabies. Complete the Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences between the two animals.



Kangaroo



Wallaby

Kangaroos and Wallabies

Kangaroos and wallabies have many similarities and differences. Both animals live in Australia and use their oversized feet for jumping. Similarly, they both use the help of their strong tails to maneuver around. A wallaby and kangaroo baby are both called a "joey". However, wallabies only have one baby at a time, and kangaroos can have up to four. They are both **marsupials**, meaning they carry their babies around in a built-in pouch. Both of these animals are **herbivores**, eating only plants. Wallabies eat mostly leaves, and kangaroos eat mostly grass.

Although they look very similar, wallabies and kangaroos have some differences. Kangaroos are much taller. They can grow as tall as eight feet high! Wallabies are considerably shorter, growing as tall as two feet high. A kangaroo's long legs help them move quickly across the open **terrain**. Wallabies' short legs keep them **agile**, which means they can easily move around the trees and brush of the forest floor. Kangaroos and wallabies communicate differently. Wallabies grunt or hiss. Kangaroos stomp their feet.



Kangaroo



Wallaby



Procedural Texts

Procedural texts are informational texts that tell how to complete tasks. A set of directions is a type of procedural text. Directions are often written in steps, or procedures. The steps are sometimes accompanied by diagrams or pictures to help the reader complete the steps.

Procedural texts are written in sequential order.

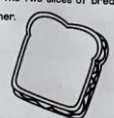
Sequential Order

Tells the order, or sequence, you should follow.

While reading procedural texts, ask yourself:

1. What are the directions telling me to do?
2. Why are the directions telling me to do each step?

How to Make a Peanut Butter and Jelly Sandwich

1. Gather ingredients 	2. Spread 1 tbsp. of peanut butter onto the bread. 	3. Spread 1 tbsp. of jelly onto the bread. 
4. Put the two slices of bread together. 	5. Enjoy! 	

Procedural Texts

Directions: Fill in the missing steps below.

How to Clean Your Teeth

1. Get your toothbrush. 	2. Spread a pea-sized amount of toothpaste on your toothbrush. 	3. <u>Brush all teeth.</u> 
4. <u>Floss your teeth.</u> 	5. <u>Drink water.</u> 	

How to Build a Snowman

1. Pack snow tightly in your hands and form a large snowball. 	2. Make another snowball medium-sized. 	3. <u>Make a small snowball.</u> 
4. <u>Use sticks for arms.</u> 	5. <u>Decorate the face.</u> 	6. <u>You have a snowman!</u> 

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How to Build a Sandcastle

Are you going to the beach to splash in the ocean and play in the sand? If you follow these steps, you can easily add an awesome sandcastle to your sunny day!

Materials

- Sand
- Bucket
- Shovel
- Water
- Plastic spatula

1. Find a spot away from the waves.



1. First, choose the perfect spot to start building. Make sure it isn't too close to the waves coming in. You don't want your castle to get washed away.
2. Next, using your shovel to construct a large sandy mountain.
3. After that, use the bucket to pour water on top of the mountain. The water helps the sand stick together. This helps your castle stay strong.
4. Then, start forming towers out of the wet mountain of sand. Be sure to jiggle the towers a little to help the extra water drain out.
5. Finally, using your plastic spatula, carve smooth the tower walls.



Interactive Journal Context Clues



Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.



Be a Word Detective!

Context Clues- Clues in a text that can help me figure out what a word means.

Where Are Context Clues?

- Look right before the word.
- Look in the sentence before the word.
- Look in the sentence after the word.



Next...

- Replace the unknown word with the new word.
- Ask yourself, "Does the new word make sense?"



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Word Detectives Use Context Clues



Definition (meaning)

The concept, or idea, was new to her.

Examples

- *Like The data, such as reading level growth, can be found in student binders.
- *Such as
- *OR

Synonyms

(Same)

The turtle sauntered slowly through the grass.

Antonyms

(Opposite)

The plate wasn't brittle because it did not break when she dropped it on the floor.

Word Parts

Is there a helpful prefix, suffix, or root word?

helpful
rewrite
pretest

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Context Clues

Directions: Determine what each word means using the context clue provided. Underline the clue that helped you.

Definition (meaning)

- Some Muslim women wear a hijab in public, which is a head covering.
hijab means: head covering
- We temporarily could not play on the playground. For a short time, they were fixing the equipment.
temporarily means: short time
- Lions are carnivores and only consume meat.
carnivore means: eat meat

Examples

- Rare gems, such as blue diamonds, tanzanite, emeralds, and rubies cost a lot of money to purchase.
rare means: uncommon
- You should always keep your toxic chemicals locked up, including bleach, detergents, and acids.
toxic means: harmful
- Docile animals, such as dogs, cats, and rabbits, make the best pets.
docile means: obedient/trainable

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Synonyms

- Marcos was dejected, or upset, when she lost the election to her competitor.
dejected means: upset
- Theo was aloof on his first day of school. He acted disinterested in making friends.
aloof means: disinterested
- Facebook had a prosperous year. The company earned a great amount of wealth.
prosperous means: making lots of money

Antonyms

- Some say Mr. Simpson's class is very shambolic. On the contrary, Ms. Johnson's room is very structured and organized.
shambolic means: disorganized/messy
- While Deidre was callous to her new neighbor, Antoine was friendly and gave them cookies.
callous means: mean
- Many animals are diurnal, unlike nocturnal animals such as owls who stay up at night.
diurnal means: sleep at night

Word Parts

- The grinch is a disagreeable character.
disagreeable means: not agreeable/unpleasant
- I am undecided about what I want for my birthday.
undecided means: not making a decision
- The explorers traveled in a submarine to view the marine life.
submarine means: underwater vessel

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All About Farms



Have you ever visited a farm? Perhaps you went on a field trip with your class and watched the farmer milking the dairy cows. Or maybe you walked with your family through the muddy pigpen to see the baby piglets. All farms serve a different purpose. Farms help to feed our country and provide materials.

Did you know the grocery store sells lots of things that come from farms? All of the fruits and vegetables you see displayed on the shelves were grown by farmers. Once the crops are ready to be picked, the farmers **harvest** the fruits and vegetables. They pick them from the fields. Then they prepare the crops to ship to stores.

Other farms raise **livestock**, such as cows, sheep, horses, and goats. Livestock gives us many things we use every day. Each dairy cow produces almost seven gallons of milk a day! Sheep's fur, known as **wool**, is used to make the yarn that creates clothing. The farm where these animals live is also known as a **ranch**. A ranch is a very large farm with a lot of land.



Some farms grow trees for **lumber** that was cut from the trees. It is used to build things, such as houses. Your home was built from lumber that was grown by a farmer! The next time you drive by a farm, you may start to wonder what the farmer is growing. We use and enjoy things every day that come from farms. The next time you drive by a farm, you might be passing vegetables that you will be eating soon!

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CONTEXT CLUES: All About Farms

harvest  livestockwool  ranchlumber 

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Interactive Journal
Text Features

Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

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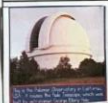
Standard:

Nonfiction Text
Features

Nonfiction authors use text features to help the reader understand the text.

Types of Text Features:

- Text features that are part of a text**
 - Shows reader how text is organized
 - Tells reader what sections are about
- Navigating text features**
 - Tells reader what pages to find topics or words on
- Text features that support the text**
 - Gives reader additional information about text
- Special print**
 - Draws attention to important vocabulary words
- Electronic search tools**
 - Helps the reader navigate computers and websites



The digestive system is made up of **organs** and **glands** that help your body process food.

For more kid-friendly information about the human body, go to www.kidshhealth.org

Text Features Scavenger Hunt

NAVIGATING TEXT

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Table of Contents	Bones..... Page 2 Muscles..... Page 11 Skin..... Page 20 Brain and Nerves..... Page 42 Major Organs..... Page 57 Veins and Arteries..... Page 71		
Glossary	Shin - the front of the leg bone that runs from the knee to the heel. Skin - the outer layer of tissue that covers the entire body. Skull - the large structure of bones in the head. Thigh - the part of the leg that runs from the knee to the hip. Tooth - a hard bony object in the jaw, used for chewing.		
Index	A Body Buttons, 28 Alderson, 24 Arms, 14 Armpits, 15 Arms, 15-16 Arteries, 75-76 B Back, 16 Body Buttons, 28 Blood, 77-80 Body Parts, 57-65 Bones, 3-16 Brain, 42-50 Brain Stem, 43 Breathing, 54-60 Bronchi, 61-62 Byproduct, 67		

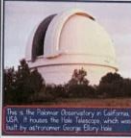
TEXT FEATURES: PART OF TEXT

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Title	SPACE LIFE Visiting at a Space Station Have you ever wondered what it would be like to be an astronaut? How would it feel to wake up in a space station? What do astronauts eat? And most importantly, how do you use the potty in space? To find the answers to these questions and more, we interviewed Sumit (Suri) Williams, who was Commander of Expedition 33 on the International Space Station (ISS).		
Subtitle	SPACE LIFE Visiting at a Space Station Have you ever wondered what it would be like to be an astronaut? How would it feel to wake up in a space station? What do astronauts eat? And most importantly, how do you use the potty in space? To find the answers to these questions and more, we interviewed Sumit (Suri) Williams, who was Commander of Expedition 33 on the International Space Station (ISS).		
Heading	Life on ISS MORNING ROUTINE Astronauts get up, go to the bathroom, take a shower, and get dressed on Earth. The only difference is that they use a toilet that acts as a vacuum, and they wash their hair with special shampoo that doesn't have to be rinsed off with water. EATING IN SPACE As you know, there are no refrigerators on the space station. Astronauts have to eat food that won't spoil. They can use instant soups and soups, but they can't use soft or saucy because the gravities would get their faces stuck.		
Subheading	Central Nervous System Brain - The brain is the control center for the body. It sends messages to all the parts of the body, telling them what to do. It also controls the body's movements and feelings. Spinal Cord - The spinal cord is a long, thin, tube-like structure that runs down the back. It carries messages between the brain and the rest of the body.		

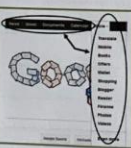
TEXT FEATURES: Special Print

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Bold Print	The digestive system is made up of organs and glands that help your body process food.		
Italic Print	Comets are made out of dust and ice. They come to our solar system from two different places: the <i>Kuiper Belt</i> and the <i>Oort Cloud</i>. Why do comets come to our solar system from these places? Because when comets fly too close to each other, it causes them to change directions.		

TEXT FEATURES: Support Text

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Caption	 Hoover Dam, the Hoover Dam is a concrete arch-gravity dam in the southwestern United States, near the border between Nevada and Arizona. It was built by the United States Army Corps of Engineers between 1931 and 1936.		
Sidebar/Textbox	Bones and More Bones The Skeletal System The skeletal system is made up of all the bones in your body. It is a framework of bones that support the body, protect the internal organs, and enable movement. The skeletal system also includes cartilage, ligaments, and tendons. The skeletal system also includes the skull, which protects the brain, and the rib cage, which protects the heart and lungs. The skeletal system also includes the spine, which supports the body and allows for movement. The skeletal system also includes the pelvis and the femur, which are the largest bones in the body.		
Bullet Points	Types of blood vessels: • Arteries • Veins • Capillaries		

TEXT FEATURES: Electronic Search Tools

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Icons			
Hyperlinks	For more kid-friendly information about the human body, go to www.kidshealth.org .		
Electronic Menus			

Interactive Journal Point of View



Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.

Author's Viewpoint



First, identify the main idea of the text. Ask yourself, "What is the whole text about?"

2

Identify the author's point of view. How does the author feel about this topic? What is his or her opinion?

3

Underline any key words the author gives to support his or her opinion.

4

Ask yourself, "Do I agree with the author's reasons? Why or why not?"

5

Ask yourself, "What reasons do I have for my opinion?"

(If you agree with the author, you can add your own reasons. If you disagree with the author, decide why you disagree.)



Point of View:
How the author feels about a topic; the author's opinion



Viewpoints

Directions: Read each topic. Brainstorm two different viewpoints people could have on the topic. Complete the comic to show what people would say with differing viewpoints.

Should children have a cell phone?

Phones help kids contact their parents when they are apart.

Phones are distracting and stop kids from playing.

Should children get an allowance?

Having money helps them learn to spend responsibly.

Giving kids an allowance doesn't teach them to work hard for money.

Should kids be allowed to vote?

Kids are affected by the results of voting. They should have a say.

Kids do not understand everything they are voting for.

Viewpoints

Directions: Read each topic. Brainstorm two different viewpoints people could have on the topic. Complete the comic to show what people would say with differing viewpoints.

Should there be school during the summer?

If there is school in the summer, the school day could be shorter.

Students need time to rest and play!

Should schools have separate football teams for girls?

Not enough girls would want to play. Could get hurt.

Allow girls to be competitive. An active sport is healthy.

Should people adopt animals or buy from breeders?

Breeders help you get a specific breed you want.

When you adopt you bring home an animal that needs a family.

A Longer School Day?

820L



Teachers say they do not have enough time in the day to teach their students. America's schools are falling behind. A solution to this issue is to extend the school day. Students should have a longer school day. If the day was longer, more time could be spent helping students who are behind. According to a study by NAEP, only 36% of American eighth graders scored proficient in reading. More school time would allow teachers to focus on reading and math. In addition, schools would have more time to focus on other subject areas, such as history and the arts. History and the arts are often left out of regular school schedules, but a longer day would give more time.

A longer school day doesn't only mean more time for academics. More time in school means students may have extra recess. Teachers would not need to assign homework for extra practice. This would make this time more meaningful for both teachers and students.

A longer school day would also benefit parents. Many parents work well past school hours. They have to pay extra money to have their children in extended day programs. Those who cannot afford extra childcare may leave their children alone. If students are in school during regular working hours, it would take a lot of stress off parents. It would also keep kids safe and occupied on educational activities.

Extending the school day is sure to benefit our community, teachers and students, and parents.

What is the author's viewpoint?

What could the opposing viewpoint be?

What is your viewpoint on the topic?

Reason #1



Reason #2



Reason #3

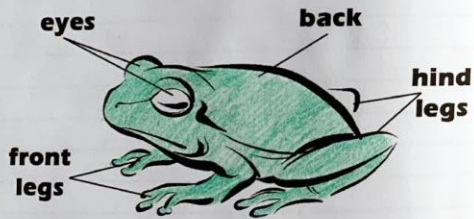


Author's Viewpoint



Interactive Journal

Text Images



Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

Text Images Scavenger Hunt

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Photograph			
Caption			
Label			
Diagram			

Text Images Scavenger Hunt

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Close-up			
Cutaway			
Map			
Timeline			

Text Images Scavenger Hunt

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned																				
Chart/ Table	<table><thead><tr><th>PLANET</th><th>AVERAGE TEMPERATURE</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>MERCURY</td><td>-29° F to 429° F</td></tr><tr><td>VENUS</td><td>864° F</td></tr><tr><td>EARTH</td><td>57° F</td></tr><tr><td>MARS</td><td>-47° F</td></tr><tr><td>JUPITER</td><td>-235° F</td></tr><tr><td>SATURN</td><td>-225° F</td></tr><tr><td>URANUS</td><td>-320° F</td></tr><tr><td>NEPTUNE</td><td>-320° F</td></tr><tr><td>PLUTO</td><td>-375° F</td></tr></tbody></table>	PLANET	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	MERCURY	-29° F to 429° F	VENUS	864° F	EARTH	57° F	MARS	-47° F	JUPITER	-235° F	SATURN	-225° F	URANUS	-320° F	NEPTUNE	-320° F	PLUTO	-375° F		
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Cottonmouth Snakes

Snakes come in all colors and sizes. Although most snakes are harmless, some snakes are venomous. Cottonmouth snakes are a type of venomous snake. They are also called water moccasins. They are easy to identify if you know how.



Map Showing Range of Cottonmouth Snakes in United States

Cottonmouth snakes live in the southern and southeastern United States. There are four different sub-species that live in different areas.

Cottonmouth snakes are a species of pit viper. All pit vipers have a hole in front of their eye called a "loreal pit". They use it for sensing heat. Cottonmouths also have a dark band that stretches from their eye to the back of their head.

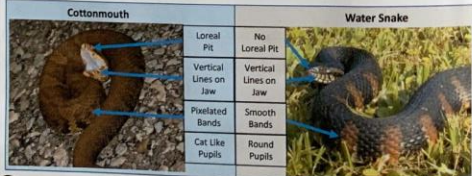
Juvenile cottonmouths are light colored. They have distinctive markings on their bodies. They have pixelated bands. These blotchy bands resemble targets. As the snakes age, their bodies turn darker. Their patterns become harder to see.

Cottonmouths also have a distinctive white mouth. This is where they get their name.

People often confuse cottonmouths with water snakes. If you know what to look for, you can easily identify a cottonmouth snake.



Cottonmouth Head



Text Images

What can you learn from the text and the images about each topic below?

TOPIC	WHAT I LEARNED
Cottonmouth habitat	They live in the southern and southeastern United States.
Cottonmouth appearance	- Have a small hole in front of their eye, called "loreal pit." - Dark band from their eye to the back of their head. - Bodies are covered with pixelated bands that get darker.
How are cottonmouths different from water snakes?	- cottonmouths have a white mouth - water snakes do not have a loreal pit - water snakes have smooth bands on their bodies - cottonmouth has cat-like pupils. Water snake's are round.

Interactive Journal Text Structure



Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).

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Standard:

Text Structure

The text structure is how the text is set up. Understanding the text structure can help us comprehend the text.

TEXT STRUCTURE	MEANING
Description 	-Describes details and characteristics of a topic and helps the reader visualize
Sequence/ Chronological 	-Sequence of events in order -Steps in a procedure
Cause & Effect 	-Explains why events occurred and the <u>result</u> of those events
Compare & Contrast 	-Discusses similarities and <u>differences</u> between two things
Problem & Solution 	-Describes a problem and how it was <u>solved</u>

To determine the connection between sentences and paragraphs:

1. Read the passage.
2. Circle clue words.
3. Determine the text structure.

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Description



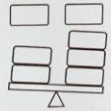
Sequence



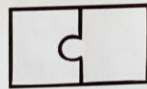
Cause & Effect



Compare & Contrast



Problem & Solution



790L

Alligators vs. Crocodiles



Many people confuse alligators and crocodiles. While they are similar, they also have many differences.

Alligators and crocodiles are both reptiles. They are cold blooded, which means their body temperature is controlled by their surroundings. This means they need to live in warm areas to keep their bodies warm. Both alligators and crocodiles lay eggs. They do not sit on their eggs to incubate them. They rely on the warm weather to help the eggs stay at the right temperature. Crocodiles and alligators are both covered in hard, dry scales and live in water and on land.

Unlike alligators, sometimes crocodiles are found in saltwater. Crocodiles tend to be more aggressive and lighter in color. Alligators live only in the United States of America and China. Crocodiles can live in several warm parts of the world. They can also grow to be much different in size. The largest alligator measured 19 feet long. Whereas the largest crocodile on record was 28 feet long! An alligator's head is shorter, wider, and has a U-shaped snout. Crocodiles differ because they have a longer, more narrow head with a V-shaped snout. Both are well known for their mouths and large flashy teeth. However, when their mouths are closed, you can see a crocodile's bottom tooth but none of an alligator's teeth are showing.

Alligators and crocodiles are interesting reptiles. Although you don't want to get close to either of them, you now know how to tell the difference from a distance!

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630L

The Importance of Sleep



No one likes to feel drowsy, sluggish, and exhausted. Although you may be a bit sleepy when you first wake up, your body should quickly have energy and be ready for the day ahead. Lots of times, being very tired is caused by lack of sleep and exercise, and not eating the right foods.

Did you know that you should be getting ten hours of sleep every night? That's how much sleep it takes for your body to feel rested. During your sleep, your body rebuilds the energy it used during the day. If you don't sleep enough, your body hasn't had enough time to gain back enough energy. Then you wake up feeling tired.

Your body needs exercise. It is healthy for so many different reasons, but one way is that it gives you more energy. When you move around, the amount of oxygen in your blood gets higher. Your blood starts to flow through your body faster. When your blood travels through your body, it brings oxygen to all your muscles. When your muscles have more oxygen, they have more energy. This helps you to feel alert and awake.

Have you ever watched someone pump gasoline into a car? The gas is like food for the car. It gives the car energy to work properly and be able to drive. The food you eat works the same way. If you put good, healthy food into your body, you will have more energy to work properly. If you fill your body up with junk food, it's not going to be able to run how it should. When you eat, your body breaks the food down and turns it into energy. Foods like yogurt, peanut butter, beef, brown rice, and oatmeal are great energy-givers.

It is important to take good care of your body. Give it the right energy and fuel, and let it have time to rest and recover. You don't want to miss out on any games or fun playgrounds because you're too tired to play!

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670L

How to Make Playdough

Materials

- 1 cup water
- 1 Tablespoon (Tbsp) vegetable oil
- ½ cup salt
- 1 Tablespoon Tbsp cream of tartar
- Food coloring - colors of your choice (remember, mixing different colors can also make new colors!)
- 1 Saucepan
- 1 cup flour
- 1 tablecloth

Instructions

1. First, choose a clear table to work. Cover the table with a tablecloth to protect it.
2. Next, mix together the water, vegetable oil, salt, cream of tartar, and food coloring in the saucepan.
3. Then, ask an adult to help you turn the heat on low to warm up the mixture.
4. Once the mixture has warmed up, remove the saucepan from the heat and add the flour. (Make sure to have your adult help with this step! The stove is very hot.)
5. Then knead the dough together until it is smooth.
6. Finally, you can keep your playdough soft by storing it in an airtight container.



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Text Structure



Alligators vs. Crocodiles



The Importance of Sleep



How to Make Play Dough



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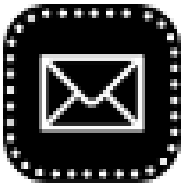
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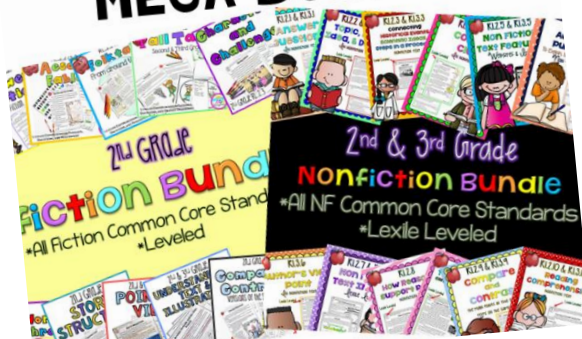
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