

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

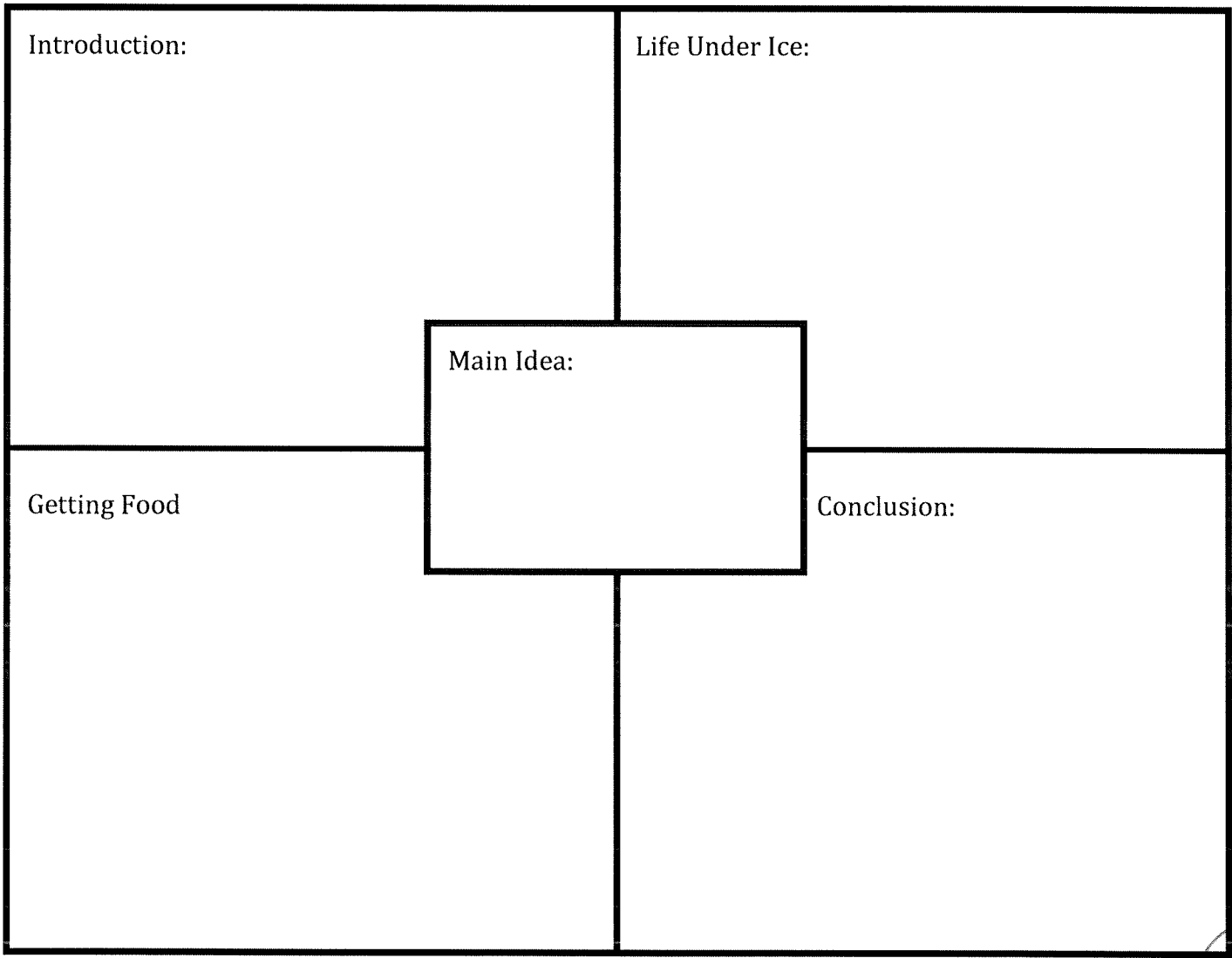
Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 3rd Grade
Week of: November 13th – 17th 2017
Genre: Informational – Scientific / Technical

***Please be advised we have aligned the genre for Read & Respond to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #2. The genres for 3rd Grade Quarter #2 include: **Informational – Scientific / Technical and Literature Story.** ***

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Title:			
Author:			
Graphic Organizer: After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer below. Make sure to include evidence from the text in your answers.			



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Tuesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Constructed Response			
Directions: Read the question below, using the attached passage, write your answer in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond (<i>RI.3.2 / RL.3.2</i>).			
What is the main idea of the text / passage? Support your answer with key details from the text and explain how the key details you choose support the main idea.			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Clarification			
Directions: Use the strategies listed below to clarify a word you had a difficult time with or think others may have difficulty reading. Write your answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond.			
If you can't say a word:		If you don't know what a word means:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blend it • Chunk it • Look for a base word • Reread it 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use context clues • Reread or Read on • Use your background knowledge • Make a mind movie 	
Word:			
I struggled to <u>read the word</u> or to <u>understand the meaning of the word</u> :			
Strategy I used to clarify:			
What does the word mean? (In your own words):			
Meaningful Sentence:			

Thursday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
College Bound Questions			
Directions: At this point you have read the entire passage. Please complete the College Bound Section. Write your answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond.			
1. What is the purpose of the conclusion?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) to provide new details about events in the passage (B) to end the passage with a memorable event (C) to leave the reader with questions about the passage (D) to summarize the main idea of the passage 			
2. According to the passage, in what two ways is a seal different from a penguin?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Seals form huddles and do not have feathers. (B) Seals do not form huddles and have fur. 			

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(C) Seals do not form huddles and have feathers.

(D) Seals form huddles and do not have fur.

3. Based on the passage, how are Weddell seals similar to humans? Use information from the text and your own knowledge in your answer.

The Weddell Seals of Antarctica

By: Sandy Riggs

1. **Introduction**

2. They have soft, golden fur and big flippers. They have bright eyes and whiskers. Sometimes they look like they're smiling. They are Weddell seal pups. And they live in a cold, icy place called Antarctica.

3. **Weddell Seal Pups**

4. In September, October, and November, the female Weddell seals come out of the water to give birth to their pups. Each mother has only one pup.

5. The seals climb onto fast ice, ice that is attached to land. Unlike penguins, they do not form in a huddle. Each one finds a separate place on the ice.

6. A seal pup weighs about 55 pounds (25 kilograms) at birth. In just ten days, the pup doubles its weight. At seven weeks, it doubles its weight again. How does this happen? Like all mammals, the pup drinks milk from its mother's body. But seal milk is special. More than half of it is fat. This helps the baby grow quickly.

7. After two weeks, the mother gives her pup a swimming lesson in the cold Arctic waters. The pup shuffles to the water's edge. The mother pushes her young one into the water. Soon the pup is swimming.

8. **Life Under Ice**

9. A Weddell seal's water home is under thick layers of ice. The ice protects seals from Antarctica's fierce weather. During an Antarctic storm, a strong wind whips up enormous waves. Then the ice breaks apart.

10. The seals poke their heads through the spaces in the ice to breathe air. While under the water, they hold their breath or breathe through holes in the ice.

11. What helps seals live under ice? A penguin has a coat made of feathers called down. A seal's coat is made of fur. The fur protects the seal from cold and water. A pup is born with light-colored fur. In its growing and junior years, the fur darkens. By the time the seal is an adult, the fur is almost black.

12. What else is special about the seal's body? Flippers help it swim swiftly and easily. It can close its nostrils when it dives into the water. It can see well underwater. And it can feel things with its whiskers.

13. Pretend you are standing on top of the ice in Antarctica. You might hear a seal's echoes from across the ice. You might even hear seals calling from under the water. Some calls sound like buzzes. Others sound like loud chirps or whistles. Sometimes the seals make clicking sounds with their teeth. They usually do this "talking" when they are passing each other at a breathing hole. However, the seals are quiet if a killer whale or leopard seal is near.

14. **Getting Food**

15. Like all animals, the Weddell seal needs food to live. What do you think a Weddell seal eats most often? Fish! But it also feeds on squid, octopus, and small sea animals called krill. The seal stays underwater to eat. And it doesn't bother to chew its food. It just bites off big hunks of food and swallows them whole.

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16. Weddell seals hunt their prey in different ways. Sometimes they stalk large prey by swimming very, very quietly. To catch small prey, they blow air into cracks in the ice. Small fish come flying out of the cracks. This is an easy meal for the clever hunter.
17. Weddell seals also use light for hunting. Sunlight makes the ice shine. After diving deep, a seal may look back up through the water. It may see the shadow of a fish on the ice. If so, it will catch another meal.
18. What if you had to dive in the ocean for your food? How long could you hold your breath? A Weddell seal can stay underwater for over an hour. It does this by keeping oxygen in its body. Oxygen is a gas in the air. All animals need oxygen to live.
19. We are still learning new things about Weddell seals. Scientists attach small cameras onto the seals. These don't harm the seals or the prey in any way. But the cameras give the scientists a moving picture of the hunters at work.

20. **Conclusion**

21. Antarctica is an icy place of freezing weather, strong winds, and powerful storms. And Weddell seals have what it takes to live in a frozen land.

Riggs, Sandy.

The Weddell Seals of Antarctica. New York: Macmillan/McGraw-Hill.