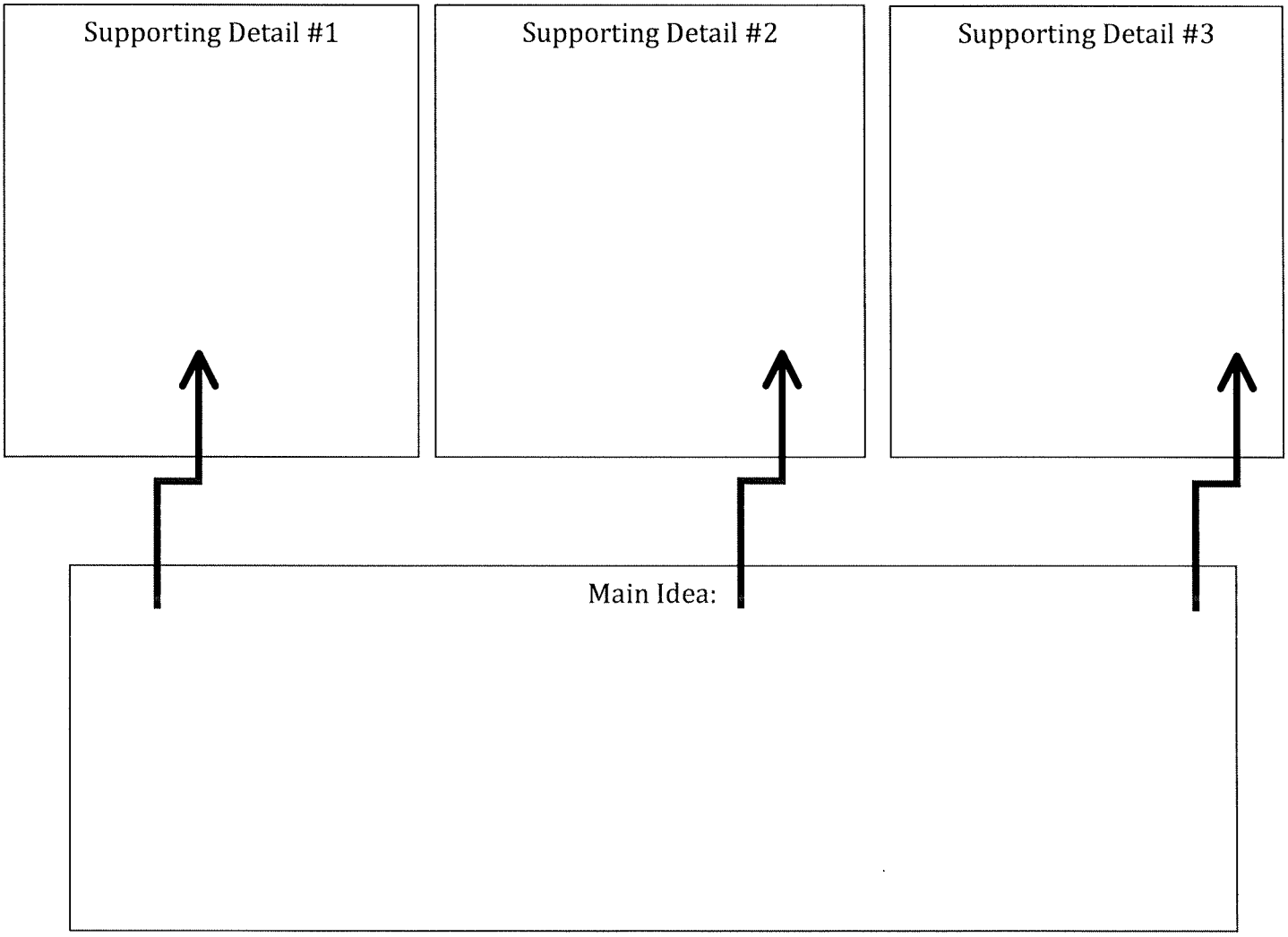
New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: _____ Reading Level: _____

Wings: 3rd Grade
Week of: November 27th – December 1st 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: Complete the graphic organizer below. Fill in each box with information from the story. Make sure to use textual evidence from the passage.			



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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 *(RI.3.2 / RL.3.2)*.			
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:** • Blend it • Chunk it • Look for a base word • Reread it **If you don't know what a word means:** • Use context clues • Reread or Read on • Use your background knowledge • Make a mind movie			
Word: I struggled to read the word or to understand the meaning of the word: 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. Describe what constellations are, and explain how they were named. Support your answer with **two** important details from the text.			
2. In order to see the Milky Way clearly, you need to travel away from city lights and pollution. What will happen to the study of the Milky Way if Earth becomes more polluted? Support your answer with important details from the text.			
3. The Milky Way got its name from its appearance. What does the Milky Way look like? Support your answer with two important details from the text.			

The Milky Way
By: Gregory L. Vogt

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1. We live on Earth. Earth is a small planet that orbits the Sun. This means that our planet circles around the Sun. Other planets and moons also orbit the Sun. Together, the Sun, planets, and moons make up our solar system. Our Sun and solar system are part of a larger family. It is called a galaxy. The galaxy is filled with billions of swirling stars.
2. People discovered our galaxy thousands of years ago. At that time, the night sky was very dark. People could see thousands of stars sparkling in the sky. There were no city lights or pollution then. Light and pollution can make it difficult to see stars in the sky.
3. People imagined that the stars formed groups. If people connected the stars in a group, they could see patterns. These patterns of stars are called constellations (cahn-stuh-LAY-shunz). People named the constellations after gods, animals, or objects.
4. But people could see something bigger than constellations. A whitish band of light crossed the sky. It looked like smoke blowing away from a campfire. Many people thought the band of light looked like a river of milk. So they called it the Milky Way.
5. Every night, the stars in the Milky Way appear to cross the sky together. That is because Earth rotates (ROH-tayts). To rotate means "to spin." Earth rotates around an imaginary line, called an axis (AK-suhs). As Earth rotates, objects in the sky seem to rise in the east and set in the west. But it is really Earth that is moving.
6. The best time to see the Milky Way is in the summer. You need to travel away from city lights and pollution. Take a star map with you. Look south for the constellation called Sagittarius. The center of the Milky Way is found there.
7. You can also see the Milky Way in the winter. But it is much fainter then. You can see only the outer rim where there are fewer stars.
8. To see more stars, look at the Milky Way through binoculars or a telescope (TEH-luh-skohp). These tools make far-off objects seem closer and larger. You still won't see all the Milky Way's stars. But you will see hundreds or thousands of them.

BIG AND FAR

9. Astronomers (uh-STRAH-nuh-muhrz) are scientists who study objects in space. It is a tough job because the Milky Way is not just something in space. Our solar system is a part of the Milky Way. We are inside it. Imagine standing on a street corner in a strange city. Try to picture what the entire city looks like from that spot. Studying the Milky Way is like that.
10. The Milky Way is about the biggest and farthest thing you will ever see with your eyes. How big and far takes a bit of explaining. On Earth, we measure distances in miles or kilometers. If you fly a rocket to the Moon, you will travel 238,000 miles (384,400 km). The Sun is 93,000,000 (93 million) miles (150 million km) away.
11. The next closest star from Earth is Alpha Centauri. It is about 24,000,000,000,000 (24 trillion) miles (39 trillion km) away. For an object in space, that's still pretty close. The rest of the Milky Way is much farther still!
12. Astronomers use a different measurement for the distances of stars. It is called the light-year. A light-year is the distance light travels in one year. In a year, light travels about 6 trillion miles (10 trillion km). So we can say that Alpha Centauri is 4 light-years away instead of 24 trillion miles (39 trillion km) away.
13. Imagine flying 1 million light-years from Earth. From there, we could see the whole Milky Way at one time. It would look like a pinwheel. The center would be a round cluster of billions of stars. A wide, straight arm called a bar would run through the center. From the ends of the bar, there would be four or more big and small spiral arms. The bar and the arms are also made of stars.
14. The Milky Way is about 100,000 light-years across the spiral arms. It's about 1,000 light-years thick. It appears thicker because a halo of a gas surrounds it. The glowing halo is about 12,000 light-years thick.
15. Our Sun is in a spiral arm about 26,000 light-years from the center of the Milky Way. But you couldn't see the Sun from way out in space. It would be lost in all the stars.

Vogt, Gregory L. The Milky Way. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications, 2010. Print.