

New Paradigm for Education  
Daily Read & Respond Homework

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

Reading Level: \_\_\_\_\_

**Wings: 4<sup>th</sup> Grade**  
**Week of: May 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> 2018**  
**Genre: *Informational Historical***

\*\*\*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 #4. The genres for 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Quarter #4 include: *Literature – Story Linked Passage & Informational Historical*. \*\*\*

<b>Monday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Title:</b>			
<b>Author:</b>			
<b>Graphic Organizer:</b> After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer below. Use evidence and specific details from the text to support your work.			
<b>Story Map</b>			
Characters:		Setting:	
		Where:	
		When:	
Problem:			
Event: _____			
Event: _____			
Event: _____			
Event: _____			
Solution:			



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<b>Tuesday</b>	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
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**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.2.6 / RL.2.6).

What is the main purpose of the text? What is the author trying to: answer, explain, or describe? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

<b>Wednesday</b>	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
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**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

1. Word:
2. I struggled to read the word or to understand the meaning of the word:
3. Strategy I used to clarify:
4. What does the word mean? (In your own words):
5. Meaningful Sentence:

<b>Thursday</b>	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
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**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 are the key understandings of this poem? How do you know? (Hint: think about the central theme AND what evidence from the passage supports this theme.)

2. Read the sentence from paragraph 13: "*Dick and Jeana held on for dear life as the typhoon bounced their tiny plane back and forth like a boxer hitting a punching bag.*"

Why does the author most likely use the simile, or comparison, in the sentence?

- (A) to show that boxing is dangerous
- (B) to show how the pilots were injured
- (C) to show that flying a plane is an exciting sport
- (D) to show how the plane was affected by the storm

3. Based on the article, describe the problems that Voyager's team faced, both before and during the flight. Support your answer with important details from the article.

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

Reading Level: \_\_\_\_\_

## Voyager's Amazing Journey

By: Steve Osborn

*Sitting at a restaurant in Mojave, California, in 1981, brothers Burt and Dick Rutan and their friend Jeana Yeager came up with an idea. They wanted to design an airplane that could fly nonstop all the way around the world. Would it be possible?*

1. Ever since the Wright brothers built the first airplane in 1903, planes had been getting bigger and faster. By the time Burt designed Voyager, some planes could carry hundreds of passengers, while others could go more than 2,000 miles per hour. Almost all these planes were built of a lightweight metal called aluminum. Yet, despite their size and speed, no plane had ever been able to fly nonstop around the world.
2. Voyager was neither big nor fast. In fact, its top speed was only 120 miles an hour. But Voyager could carry fuel – lots of fuel. It could carry so much fuel that Dick once called it a “flying gas tank.”
3. Voyager was made of a material called Hexcel honeycomb. This material is lighter than aluminum, and seven times as strong. Thanks to Hexcel honeycomb, Voyager’s body weighed only 2,000 pounds, yet it could carry 7,000 pounds of fuel. If Voyager had been made of aluminum, it would have been able to carry only 1,000 pounds of fuel.
4. Voyager had two very long wings, a cockpit, and two propellers. It also had two smaller wings near the front propeller and two body parts called booms. The fuel was stored in the wings and the booms. Small pipes carried the fuel to the engines, which used the fuel to make the propellers move.
5. In the cockpit, Dick and Jeana used simple controls to steer the airplane and start the engines. The cockpit itself was very small – only three –and-a-half feet wide and seven-and-a-half feet long. It was also very loud because it was so close to the engines. Dick and Jeana had to wear special headphones so they wouldn’t become deaf from all the noise.
6. Soon after Burt designed the plane in 1981, the three of them started trying to raise enough money to build the plane. But no one was interested in their project. Some people said it wouldn’t work, while others thought it was just a waste of money. Finally, a few airplane companies started donating materials. For example, one company donated lots of Hexcel honeycomb.
7. The free materials were nice, but they didn’t pay all the bills. It took five years to build Voyager, and it cost two million dollars. Some of this money came from Burt, Dick, and Jeana; the rest came from sales of Voyager T-shirts and other souvenirs, as well as a few donations.
8. While they were building Voyager, Dick and Jeana prepared for their long flight. They did exercises to improve their muscles. They ate special foods to make their bodies stronger. And, most of all, they learned how to stay up for long periods of time. Dick and Jeana figured

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

Reading Level: \_\_\_\_\_

that their flight would last for at least nine days and nights. They would have to be wide awake during most of that time.

9. On December 14, 1986, Voyager was finally ready for its flight around the world. The plane sat at one end of a long runway at Edwards Air Force Base, just a few miles from the restaurant where it was created. Dick and Jeana walked around the plane one last time and then crawled into the small cockpit. Dick steered the plane, while Jeana worked the radio. They planned to switch back and forth throughout the long flight.
10. “Okay, you are cleared for takeoff,” said a voice from the control tower. Dick started the engines and moved the plane slowly down the runway
11. A map shows the route the Voyager took around the world. On the map, the route looks simple and direct, but the real story was quite different.
12. At the end of the second day of its flight, Voyager ran into a gigantic storm called a typhoon. The typhoon had winds up to seventy-five miles an hour.
13. Dick and Jeana held on for dear life as the typhoon bounced their tiny plane back and forth like a boxer hitting a punching bag. Jeana was hurled around the cockpit and was soon covered with bruises. Somehow, Dick and Jeana managed to to on. They passed the storm and got back on course – but not for long.
14. A few short hours later, the Voyager neared another storm. Dick and Jeana quickly decided to steer the plane in a giant circle and wait for the storm to pass. Their plan worked, but it used up a lot of fuel. They began to wonder if they would have enough fuel left to make it home.
15. Everything went well for the next six days. Dick and Jeana gazed in wonder as they passed over the beautiful landscapes of Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Their fuel seemed to be holding out, and their spirits rose higher and higher as they neared the end of their journey. And then, when they were just a few hundred miles from home, disaster struck.
16. It was midnight, and the Voyager was humming along smoothly above the Pacific coast of Mexico. Only the rear engine was going, because Dick and Jeana had turned off the front engine in order to save fuel. All of a sudden, the rear engine stopped working. With both engines off the Voyager had nowhere to go but down.
17. Dick frantically tried to start the front engine as Voyager plunged lower and lower in the pitch-black sky. It fell a thousand feet, then two thousand, then three thousand. Finally, after a 3,500 foot drop, the front engine roared to life. If it hadn’t, Voyager would have crashed into a watery grave.
18. The skies were cloudy as Voyager circled Edwards Air Force Base and came in for a perfect landing. Dick and Jeana had been flying nonstop for nine days, three minutes, and forty-four seconds. They had flown 25,012 miles – all the way around the world. What began as a conversation in a restaurant had ended in triumph beyond Burt, Dick, and Jeana’s wildest dreams.
19. They had set out to do the impossible and they had done it.