

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 4th Grade
Week of: September 24th – 28th 2018
Genre: Informational – Scientific / Technical

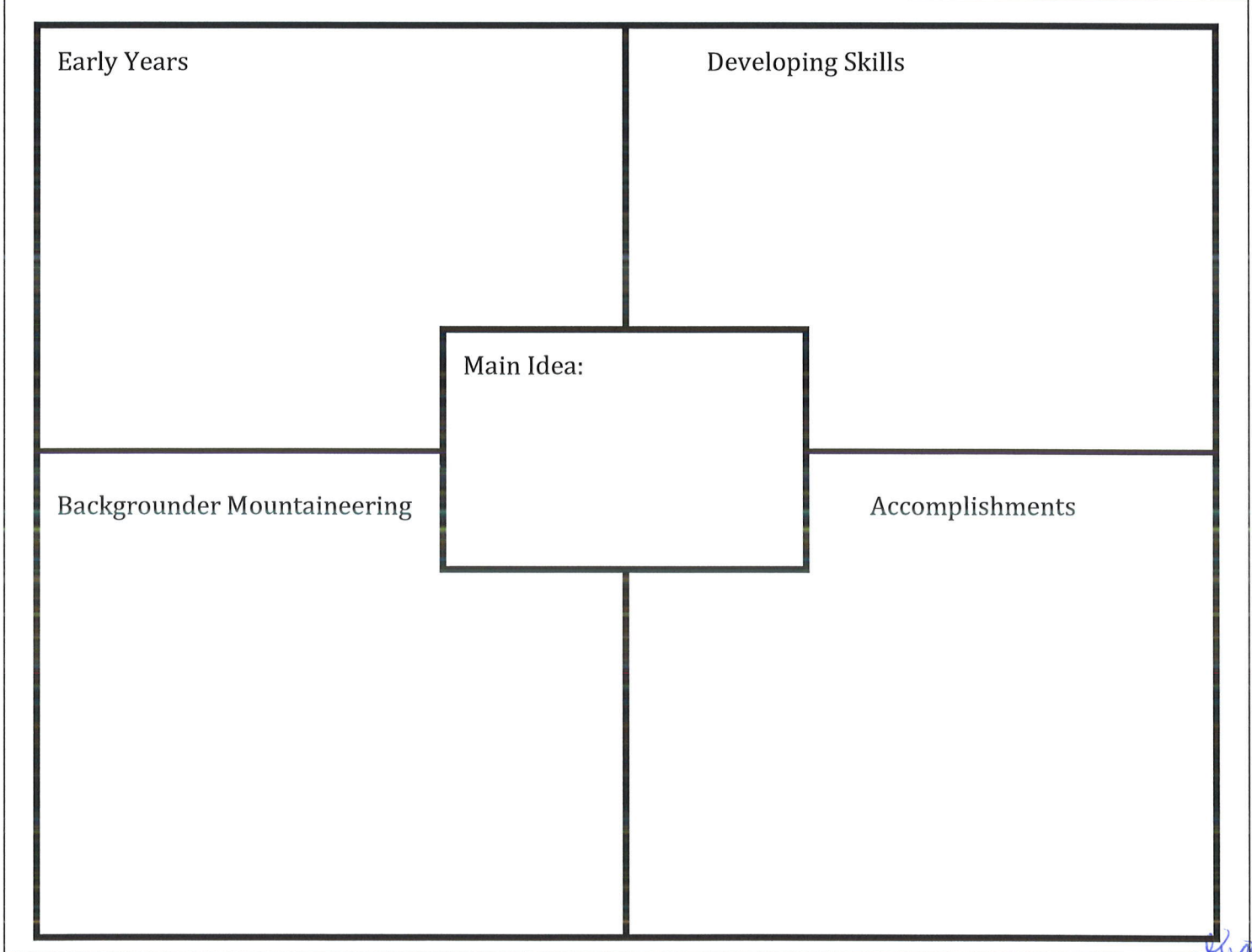
***Please be advised we have aligned the genre for Read & Respond to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #1. The genres for 4th Grade Quarter #1 include: *Informational – Scientific / Technical* and *Literature – Story*. ***

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
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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.



Sandy
9/24/18
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Tuesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Constructed Response			
Summarize 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. (RI.4.2 / RL.4.2).			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Clarification: Use the strategies listed below to clarify a word you had a difficult time with while reading.			
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 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: At this point you have read the entire passage. Please complete the College Bound Section. Feel free to attach a separate piece of paper with your answers.			
1. According to the "Developing Skills" section, which event led to Annie becoming a mountain climber?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. She joined the American Alpine Club b. She traveled from Germany to Greece c. She studied Greek and Latin in school d. She visited Mount Shasta in California 			
2. Reread paragraph 7. Based on the paragraph, which of the following statements best describes Annie?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. She believed in teamwork b. She set high goals for herself c. She felt her adventures were limited because she was a woman d. She took challenges only when she knew she could succeed 			

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Annie Smith Peck lived at a time when women were told they couldn't do many of the things that men could do. She refused to accept this, however, and went on to become one of the first accomplished women mountain climbers.

Early Years

1. "Go away and play with your dolls!" Annie's brothers used to tell her. They would not let her play baseball with them. They said sports were only for boys. This made Annie angry. She had three brothers, and they always left her out of their adventures. Annie decided that one day she would have adventures of her own. She promised herself to do many brave things when she grew up.
2. Annie and her brothers lived in Providence, Rhode Island. Their father was a lawyer. He and Annie's mother made sure that Annie was given a good education. She went to Providence High School and then trained as a teacher at Rhode Island State Normal School. Annie studied Greek, Latin, and other subjects that her brothers were learning. She was determined to be as good as they were at everything.

Developing Skills

3. Annie received her master's degree in 1881 and became a full-time teacher. Teaching was one of the few careers a woman could have in the 1880s. She taught Latin, Greek, and math, but she wanted to learn more, so in 1884 she went to Germany to study music. The next year, she traveled to Greece to take a course.
4. The journey from Germany to Greece changed Annie's life. On her way, she passed the Matterhorn, a famous mountain in the Swiss Alps. Looking up at its massive, snow-covered slopes, Annie longed to climb it. All the great mountaineers had been up the Matterhorn.
5. Annie had never climbed anything as high as a mountain, but she was soon doing so. Her first attempt was on a small mountain in Europe. She learned a lot on that climb. From then on, each mountain seemed easier. Her first big climb was in 1888, when she reached the top of Mount Shasta in California. In 1895, she stood proudly on the peak of the Matterhorn.
6. By this time, Annie had given up teaching. She found she could earn a good living by giving lectures. Her climb up the Matterhorn had made her famous. Only two women had ever reached the summit before her. People wanted to see Annie and hear of her adventures.
7. Two years later, Annie climbed Mount Orizaba. At 18,700 feet (5,700 meters), it is the highest mountain in Mexico. Annie was the first woman to reach its summit. Even this did not satisfy her. Being the first woman was not enough. She wanted to be the first person to conquer a high and difficult mountain.
8. Annie knew that it would be difficult to achieve this goal in Europe. Too many people had already climbed Europe's mountains. In South America, though, there were some mountains that had not been explored.

Backgrounder Mountaineering

When Annie was alive, mountaineering was far more difficult than it is today. People had trouble breathing when they climbed high. The air gets "thin" at great heights, meaning there is not enough oxygen. Today, climbers take tanks of oxygen with them. Annie could not do so. Nor did she have other modern equipment to help her. Worst of all, she did not have lightweight parkas and other modern clothing. Her warmest garment was a snowsuit made of animal skins. It had been given to her by Robert Peary, the Arctic explorer. She lost it, along with much of her equipment, when climbing Mount Huascarán in 1908.

Accomplishments

9. Annie was more than fifty years old when she climbed Mount Illampu in Bolivia. It is in the Andes mountain range and was thought to be the tallest mountain in South America. In fact, Aconcagua in Argentina is the tallest. It is 22,835 feet (6,960 meters) high. Illampu is 21,300 feet (6,492 meters) high which is still a long and dangerous climb. Annie did not get to the top. An American professor who was climbing with her became ill, and they had to turn back.

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10. Her next challenge was Mount Huascarán in Peru. At 22,205 feet (6,768 meters), it is the second tallest mountain in South America. It had never been climbed, and Annie thought it might be even higher. She thought she could prove it was the highest mountain on the continent.
11. She started the climb with a man she had met at the foot of the mountain. When they argued over which route to take, Annie went on alone. It is very dangerous to climb a mountain alone. Climbers usually rope themselves to someone in case they slip. Even so, Annie reached 19,000 feet (5,791 meters) before she had to turn back. Soon afterwards, she tried again by another route. This time she took local guides with her, but again she had to turn back.
12. By this time, Annie was running short of money. Fortunately, a New York magazine offered her \$600 if she would write a story about her climbing. That was a big sum in those days. Annie tried twice more to climb Huascarán. Each time, she failed to reach the summit.
13. She finally made it in 1908. She had hired two Swiss guides to climb with her. They had a dreadful time. The snow was heavy, and they lost much of their equipment, but at last they were almost at the summit. Annie felt triumphant. She would be the first person—man or woman—to reach the top of this difficult mountain. But then a terrible thing happened. One of the Swiss guides pushed past her and ran to the summit. After her years of effort, she could not claim to be “the first person.” She could only claim to be the first woman and the first American to reach the summit.
14. During the years that followed, Annie climbed many more mountains. She wrote three books about her experiences and was one of the founders of the American Alpine Club. She climbed her last mountain when she was eighty-two years old.