

New Paradigm for Education  
Daily Read & Respond Homework

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

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

Wings: 5<sup>th</sup> Grade  
Week of: January 8<sup>th</sup>- January 12<sup>th</sup>, 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 5th Quarter #2 include: Informational – Scientific / Technical and Literature Story: Linked Passage Set. \*\*\*

<b>Monday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Title:</b>			
<b>Author:</b>			
<b>After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer below.</b>			
Main Idea:			
Supporting Detail:	Supporting Detail:	Supporting Detail:	
Textual Evidence:			

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<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Constructed Response</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> 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.5.2/RL.5.2)			
Summarize the main idea of the text/passage. Support your answer with key details from the text and explain how the key details you chose support the main idea.			

<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Clarification</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> Use the strategies listed below to clarify a word or sentence 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.			
<b>If you can't say a word:</b>		<b>If you don't know what a word means:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Blend it</li><li>• Chunk it</li><li>• Look for a base word</li><li>• Reread it</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use context clues</li><li>• Reread or Read on</li><li>• Use your background knowledge</li><li>• Make a mind movie</li></ul>	
Word / Sentence:			
I struggled to <u>read the word / sentence</u> or to <u>understand the meaning of the word / sentence</u> :			
Strategy I used to clarify:			
What does the word / sentence mean? (In your own words):			
Meaningful Sentence (if you chose a word):			

<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>College Bound Questions</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> 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 main idea of the section titled "The Long Migration?"			
a. Humpback whales sing by moving air through their breathing system			
b. Humpback whales travel many miles to reach better waters			
c. Humpback whales have large appetites that help them grow blubber			
d. Humpback whales live in many oceans around the world			
2. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?			
a. To describe to readers a humpback whales journey through tropical waters			
b. To give readers information about the characteristics of humpback whales			
c. To entertain readers with a story about humpback whale's habits			
d. To tell readers why humpback whales migrate for such long distances			

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3. Write a summary of this passage. What are the main ideas? How do you know? What details support the main idea? Refer to your graphic organizer for support and be sure to use textual evidence from the passage for support your summary as well.

## The Secrets of the Humpback Whale

1. You stare across the ocean waters. Suddenly a dark figure emerges from the deep water. You realize that a humpback whale seems to be looking right at you!
2. The curious animal wants to get a better look at the world above the ocean. Scientists call this action "spy hopping." People are just as curious about the humpback whale as it is curious about us. Scientists have spent years trying to unravel the secrets of its life.

### The Humpback Whale

3. The large body of a humpback whale is black across the top and back, but it has a mix of black and white on its underside. It also has bumps on its head in which at least one stiff hair grows. Scientists, however, are not certain of the purpose of these hairs. Some scientists think that these hairs might help the whales detect movement in the waters around them.
4. Adult humpback whales can grow to be 40–50 feet long. That's longer than a school bus! They can weigh up to 40 tons, which means they could weigh more than two school buses.

### A Close Bond

5. Young whales are born in warm, tropical waters. The newborn calves are almost as long as a small car and weigh between one and two tons. Like many other baby animals, they like to play. For instance, when a mother whale is floating on the surface of the water, the calf will wriggle up her back and then slide down the other side!
6. A mother whale will often touch the fins of her calf. She also likes to give her calf a ride on the top part of her head. The close bond between the mother and calf offers the young whale protection. When a calf gets into trouble, it can send out an alarm call, knowing its mother will quickly answer.

### Time to Eat

7. The humpback whale can eat 2,000 pounds of food in one day! How does it manage to devour such large amounts? The whale has a special mouth and throat, which expand to form a large pouch. Inside, there are no teeth. Instead, hundreds of overlapping plates, called baleen, hang from the whale's upper jaw. Each piece of baleen has a hairy fringe. When the whale shuts its mouth, water rushes out. However, baleen trap the fish inside, and the whale swallows the fish.
8. The humpback often feasts on small fish like herring. It also eats small organisms called plankton and tiny shrimp-like animals called krill. Its enormous appetite helps the humpback grow a thick layer of blubber beneath its skin. This fatty layer can be four inches thick, and it helps the whale

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survive its long migration.

### **The Long Migration**

9. Like some types of birds, humpback whales migrate to warmer climates during the winter months. Humpback whales live in groups all over the world. During the summer months, they prefer to live in the cooler waters closer to the North and the South Poles. But as winter approaches and the water becomes too cold for them, the whales migrate to warmer waters closer to the equator.
10. Humpback whales are the champions of migration, traveling longer distances than any other mammal. Some groups of whales travel about 3,000 miles from the Arctic waters to the Hawaiian Islands. Another group of humpback whales spends its winters in the warm waters near Costa Rica. As summer approaches, they travel to cooler waters near Antarctica. Their journey is over 5,000 miles!

### **Songster of the Sea**

11. Humpback whales are great singers too. They produce some of the longest and most varied sounds of any animal. Some songs can be 20 minutes long! Their songs include grunts, clicks, moans, and buzzes. However, the whale doesn't have vocal cords like humans. They most likely make their noises by moving air through the tubes and chambers of their respiratory system, or breathing system.
12. Researchers guess that there may be different reasons for the whales' music. Usually, male whales sing most often during mating season. They could be telling others, "Stay away from my territory." Whales also sing when they are traveling. The melodies may be a way for them to stay in touch with each other. It is easy to hear the noisy songs, which can be as loud as the roar of a jet. In addition, all the whales in a certain area learn the same song. For instance, the whales near Hawaii sing a different song than the group by Costa Rica.

### **Keeping up the Studies**

13. Today, scientists continue to study the humpback whale. These scientists take photographs of their tail flukes. Each fluke has unique markings, which are like fingerprints. The pictures allow scientists to track where the whales travel. Perhaps scientists will eventually learn all the secrets of the humpback whale.