

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 5th Grade
Week of: October 15th – 19th 2018
Genre: Informational Literary Non-Fiction

Please be advised we have changed the genre for Read & Respond for the month of October to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #1

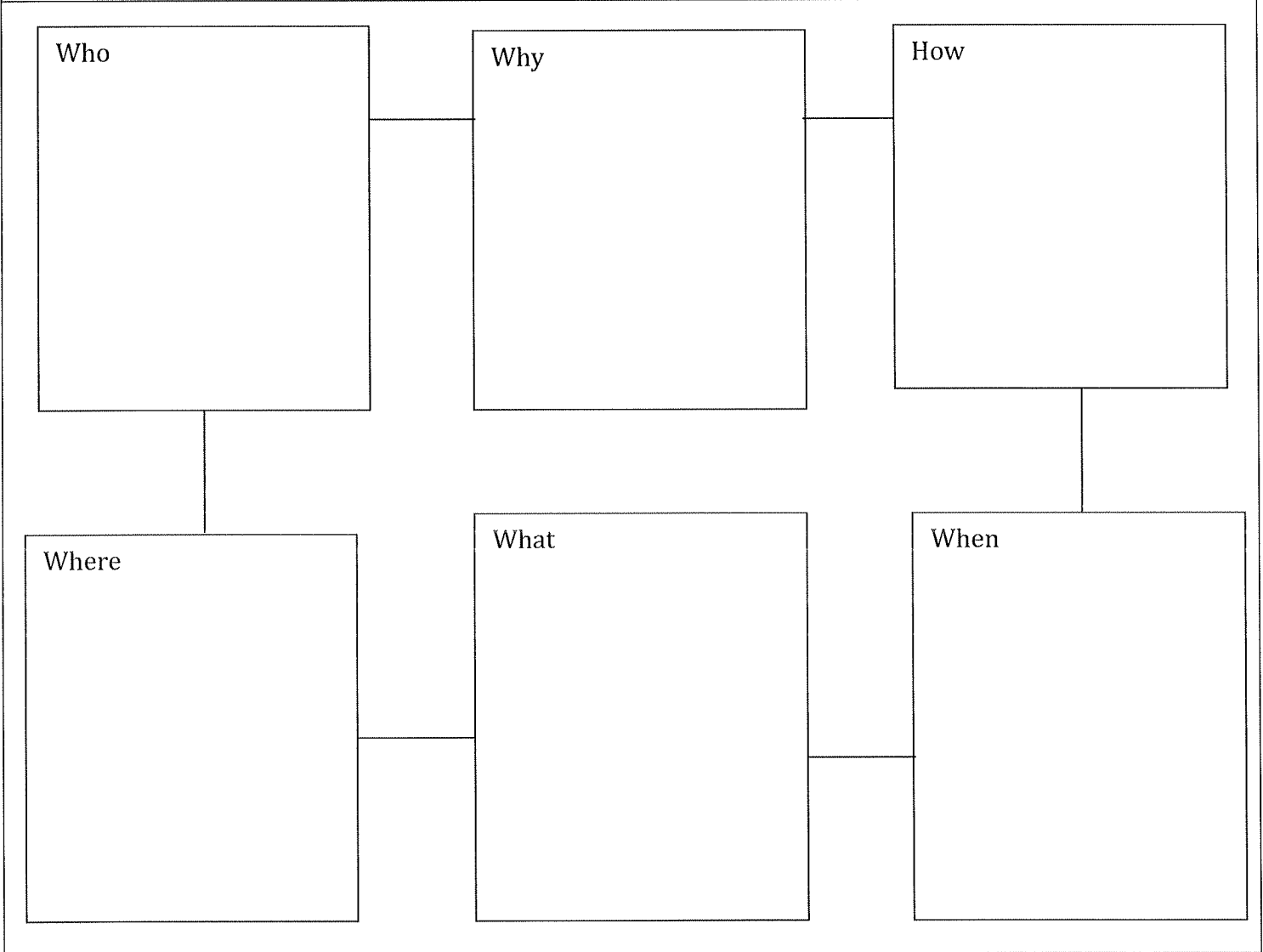
Genres for the A1/Q1 Grade 5: Informational—Literary Non-Fiction and Literature—Story

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

Author:

After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer below.



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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.5.2/RL.5.2</i>)			
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.			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Clarification			
Directions: 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.			
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 / 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):			

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 does paragraph 1 suggest about the continent of Antarctica?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Scientists rarely are able to research Antarcticab. There are many different landforms in Antarcticac. People know very little about the history of Antarcticad. Antarctica experiences some of the most severe weather in the world.			
2. According to paragraph 4, how does Antarctica double in size each winter? Support your answer with important information from the passage.			
3. Based on the selection, explain why a trip to Antarctica could be considered a great adventure. Support your answer with important information from the passage.			

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Planning Your Trip to Antarctica

Lucy Jane Bledsoe

1. Why would *anyone* go to Antarctica? It's the coldest, windiest, driest, and most remote continent on Earth. Winds coming from the South Pole can howl across the ice at 200 miles an hour. The temperature can drop to 100 degrees *below zero* Fahrenheit (-73° C). An ice sheet, three miles thick in places, covers 98 percent of the continent, giving it the nickname the Ice. There are only two ways to get there: by plane, which, if it flies into a blizzard, might not be able to land; or by ship across the roughest seas on Earth.
2. If you're the kind of person who says, "Yeah! Sign me up!" when you read those kinds of facts, then Antarctica is the continent for you.

When to Go

3. The seasons in the southern hemisphere are the opposite of those in the northern hemisphere. Summertime in Antarctica is November, December, and January. Wintertime is June, July, and August. In an Antarctic summer, the sun never sets. In an Antarctic winter, the sun never rises.
4. For much of the year, Antarctica is surrounded by ice. In the dead of winter, the sea ice forms a huge skirt around the continent, 30 to 900 miles wide and 10 feet thick. This means that Antarctica doubles in size each winter. Only a handful of scientists and their staffs stay there during these dark, frigid winter months.
5. The best time to visit is in the summer. In November, the pack ice begins to break up and the penguins start courting and mating. In December and January, their chicks hatch. In February, the whales are at their most active, and the penguin chicks leave their nests.

How to Get There

6. Antarctica is very hard to get to because it sits all alone at the bottom of the world. It's more than 2,800 miles from Africa, 2,000 from Australia, 650 from South America, and 8,850 from New York.
7. Almost all tourists go to Antarctica by ship. There is one flight company that takes private parties to the Ice, but these flights cost many thousands—sometimes even hundreds of thousands—of dollars. They're used only by very wealthy tourists or by explorers who have spent years raising money to support their expeditions.
8. Tourist ships leave from the port town Ushuaia, on the southern tip of Argentina. Two National Science Foundation ships, the *Laurence M. Gould* and the *Nathaniel B. Palmer* leave from another port town, Punta Arenas, in Chile. These ships usually go to the Antarctic Peninsula, a long arm that reaches out from the continent. To get from the tip of South America to the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, a ship must cross the Drake Passage—legendary for its stormy weather and giant waves. Many people spend the entire voyage being seasick. Once in a while, the crossing is calm, and then the ship's crew call that stretch of water Drake Lake.
9. American scientists and their helpers who are traveling to the interior of Antarctica fly from Christchurch, New Zealand, on U.S. Air Force planes, operated by the 109th Airlift Wing of the New

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York Air National Guard. These LC-130s are outfitted with skis instead of wheels for landing on the ice runways.

10. The flight from Christchurch to McMurdo Station, the biggest American base in Antarctica, takes eight hours. Boomerang flights—ones that turn around midway—are common. The planes can't carry enough fuel to fly to Antarctica and back again to New Zealand. They must refuel in Antarctica. But when there's a blizzard on the ice, the pilots can't land to refuel. So at the midway point, the pilot always radios ahead. If there's a chance of a storm, the plane turns around and flies back to New Zealand. One third of all flights headed for Antarctica are forced to turn around midway. This midway point is called the point of no return.

Antarctic People: Brad Range

11. Each year the National Science Foundation selects a Boy Scout or a Girl Scout to travel to Antarctica as a special visitor. The scout, who must be at least 18 years old, stays for a couple of months and works on a variety of science projects. Over the 2003-2004 season, Boy Scout Brad Range worked on the ice, studying everything from penguins to ozone levels in the atmosphere. For New Year's Eve, Range was at the South Pole, where he got recruited to be lead singer in the local rock group El Hot Soup. Accompanied by the head chef on bass and a shop mechanic on electric guitar, Range helped the Polies—as people at South Pole Station call themselves—celebrate the New Year.