

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 5th Grade
Week of: November 5th – 9th 2018
Genre: Informational – Scientific / Technical

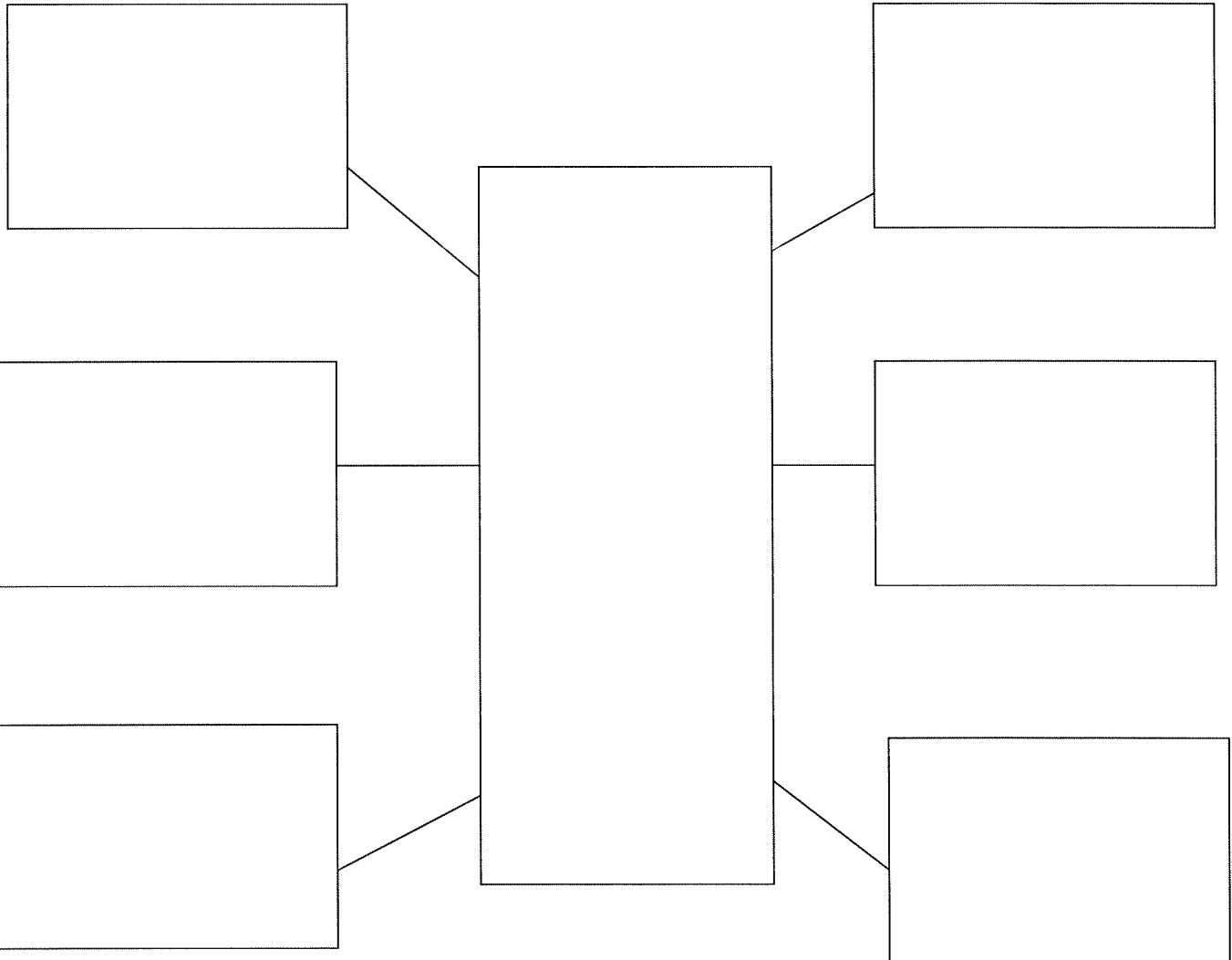
***Please be advised we have aligned the genre for Read & Respond to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #2. The genres for 5th Quarter #2 include:
Informational – Scientific / Technical and Literature Story: Linked Passage Set. ***

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
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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: _____
<u>Constructed Response</u>			
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.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.			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
<u>Clarification</u>			
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: _____
<u>College Bound Questions</u>			
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 is the main purpose of the article?			
a. to inform beginning bird watchers			
b. to encourage people to feed birds			
c. to raise concerns about endangered birds			
2. According to the section titled "Migration," why is it remarkable that hummingbirds migrate hundreds of miles?			
a. because they are so small			
b. because they cannot fly fast			
c. because they nest in southern states			
d. because they do not like warm weather			
3. Based on the article, describe three different behaviors of chickadees that make them interesting to humans. Support your answer with important details from the article.			

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How to Watch Birds

By: Jonathan P. Latimer and Karen Stray Nolting

1 Learning how to watch birds can lead to a lifetime of fun. You can do it just about anywhere—when hiking with your family or friends, riding your bike, or just hanging out in your backyard.

2 What Kind of Bird Is That?

Figuring out what kind of bird you've seen is like solving a mystery. You gather clues, and eventually you can find the answer. Sometimes you need only one or two clues. Other times you need more. Solving the mystery is a challenge, but it is also a lot of fun. Try not to get frustrated. You'll get better with practice. Here are some questions you can ask when trying to identify an unknown bird.

3 What Color Is the Bird?

Color is one of the first things you notice when you see a bird....But color alone is not always enough. While there are only a few birds that are blue or red, there are many that are brown or black or white. And there are some, such as pigeons, that can be many different colors.

4 Does it have any field marks?

Birds have marks, such as spots or stripes, that will help you identify them. For example, a cowbird has brown feathers on its head. A robin has red feathers on its chest. These are called field marks. Field marks can be found on a bird's head, wings, body, or tail. They can help you tell similar birds apart.

5 How big is the bird?

Size is another quick clue to identifying a bird. Is it larger than a sparrow? Is it smaller than a pigeon? The size of the bird will help you rule out some choices and concentrate on others.

6 What is the bird's shape?

The shape of a bird can also help you identify it, even when you can't see its color. Is the bird slender or plump? Does it have a long neck or long legs? What shape is its bill or tail?

7 Where did you see the bird?

It is easy to understand that you are more likely to find some birds in certain places. Ducks and geese are commonly found near lakes or rivers, and seagulls are usually found at the seashore. But birds can fly anywhere. You may find ducks or geese a long way from water. Or you may see seagulls far inland. So keep your eyes open. An unexpected bird can turn up wherever you are.

8 Migration

In the spring many birds migrate north to their nesting sites. In the fall they move south to warmer areas where even tiny hummingbirds migrate hundreds of miles. This means that unusual birds may pass through your area during these seasons.

9 What is the bird doing?

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As you watch birds you may notice that they behave in certain ways. Some of these behaviors are good clues to the bird's identity. If you see a small bird climbing down a tree trunk, it is probably a nuthatch. If you hear a bird drumming on a hollow branch, it is probably a woodpecker. As you become more familiar with birds, you will be able to identify some of them by their behavior alone.

10 What does it sound like?

Some birds have calls or songs that can be recognized immediately. The coo, coo, coo of a pigeon or the cheep, cheep of a sparrow are familiar sounds. Some birds even say their own names. Listen for the toe-WHEE! of a towhee or the jay, jay! of a jay. But don't be fooled—a mockingbird can imitate the calls of dozens of birds!

Black-Capped Chickadee

11 These little acrobats are a lot of fun to watch. Chickadees spend almost as much time hanging upside down on branches and bird feeders as they do right-side up. Quick-moving and curious, chickadees are among the first birds to appear at a new feeder. Watch them dart in, take a seed, and fly away. They often store seeds in the nooks and crannies of tree bark to eat later.

12 Chickadees usually stay around all year. A male and female make their nest in a hole in rotten wood or in an old woodpecker hole. The pair digs the hole together. Then the female lines the hole with soft material such as threads, feathers, moss, or hair.

13 With patience you may be able to teach chickadees to eat seeds out of your hand. Stand very still near a bird feeder where chickadees feed. Hold sunflower seeds in the open palm of your hand so the chickadees can see them as they fly by. It may take a while, but if you are successful, it is worth the effort.

14 Habitat

Look for Chickadees in wooded areas or in trees and shrubs near houses.

15 Voice

Chickadees get their name from the call they make. Listen for their cheery-sounding chick-a-dee-dee-dee throughout the year.

16 Food

Chickadees eat mostly insects, seeds, and berries. At bird feeders they especially like sunflower seeds and suet.

17 Did you know?

- If disturbed on its nest, a female Black-capped Chickadee will hiss like a snake.
- The Black-capped Chickadee is the state bird of Maine and Massachusetts.