

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 5th Grade
Week of: March 5th- March 9th, 2018
Genre: Informational--Scientific/Technical

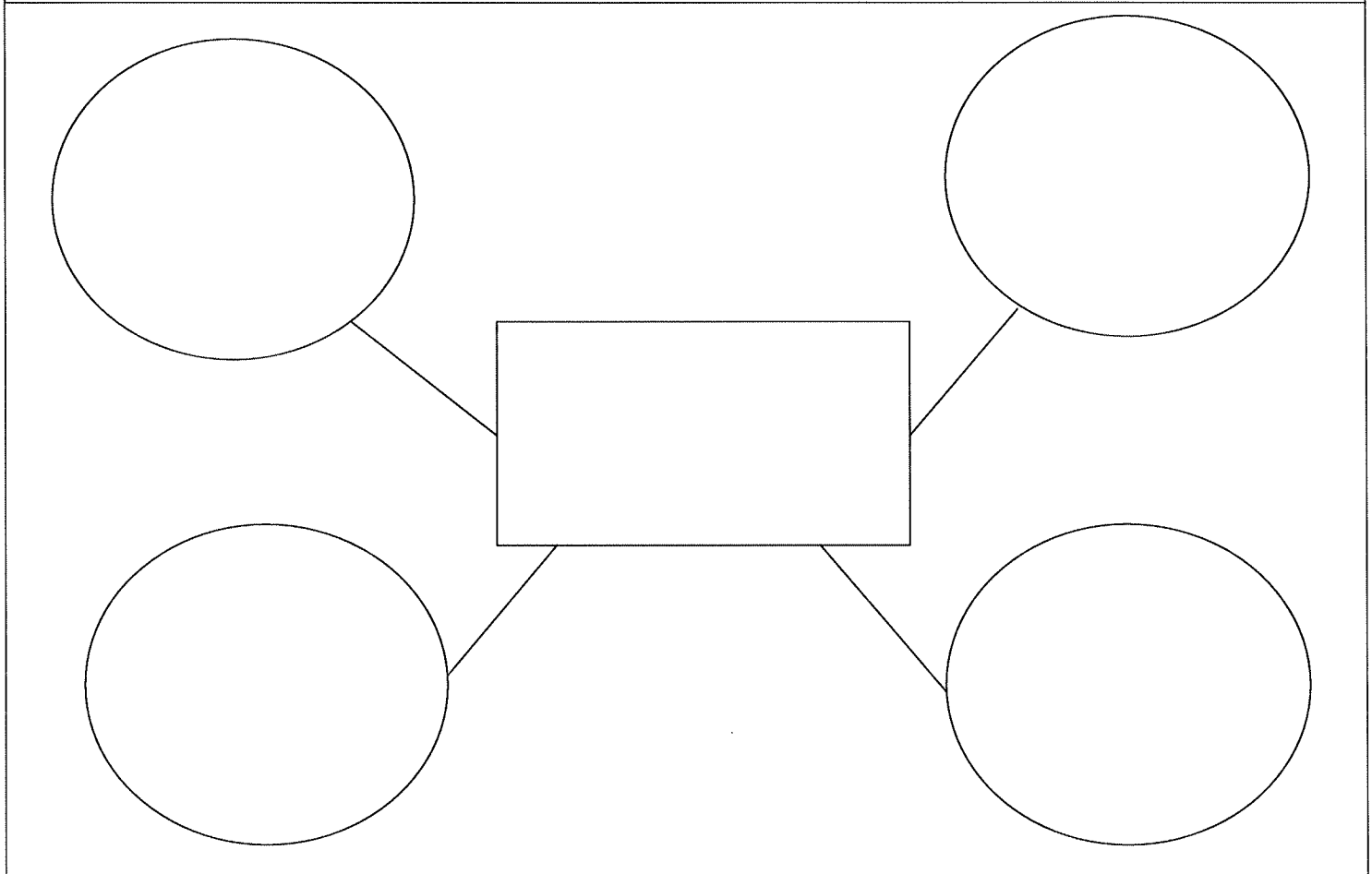
***Please be advised we have aligned the genre for Read & Respond to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #3. The genres for 5th Quarter #3 include:
Informational – Scientific / Technical and Literature--Poetry

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

Author: _____

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



A handwritten signature or set of initials in the bottom right corner of the page.

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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 (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: _____
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. Which statement summarizes the main idea of the selection?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amber can be made into beautiful jewelry for people to admire. b. Many things can be learned about our ancient past by studying amber. c. The earth has changed in many ways over millions of years. d. It is important to keep pieces of amber in museums. 			
2. What caused amber to form?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Resin was mixed together with honey and oil. b. The climate of the earth became warmer. c. Giant trees were buried under saltwater d. Air bubbles hardened into clear glass. 			

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3. What type of amber is most valuable to scientists? How do you know and why? Use textual evidence from the passage to support your answer.

Amber: The Forty-Million-Year-Old Trap

Marjorie Jackson

1. Forty million years ago, when the earth was much wetter and warmer, huge forests with many kinds of trees thrived in the far north. Out of some of these trees, stretching as tall as ten-story buildings, oozed a sticky **resin**. Mosquitoes buzzed through the forests, grasshoppers and crickets leaped, and ants and spiders scurried by the trees in search of food. If they carelessly let a leg or wing touch the resin—zap!—they were stuck.
2. Millions of years passed, and the **climate** of the earth altered dramatically. The northlands turned cold and icy. The giant trees fell, buried under the salt water that now covered the land. Far beneath the water, the globs of resin slowly changed, hardening into solid, glowing pieces of amber.
3. Still millions of years later, storms at sea broke the amber free and tossed it onto beaches for early cave dwellers to find. The cave dwellers wondered if the strange golden stone, warm to the touch, could be solid sunlight. Using flint and bone tools, they carved pieces of amber into the shapes of animals or the sun and wore them on cords around their necks for protection.
4. For hundreds of years, people used amber in jewelry or to decorate warriors' weapons; some soldiers braided amber beads in their horses' manes to ensure success in battle. Amber was also ground fine and mixed with honey, oil of roses, and crabs' eyes or claws for use as medicine. Amber mixtures were believed to cure earaches, headaches, and any number of diseases. Even wearing buttons or beads carved from amber was thought to keep a person well.
5. In the early 1700s, King Frederick I of Prussia had an entire room built from 100,000 pieces of amber of many colors—yellow, orange, red, brown, and even blue and green—all fitted together like a giant jigsaw puzzle. When the sun shone through the windows, **nobles** said, they felt as if they were standing inside a jewel box. The room was used and admired for more than 200 years, but in the 1940s, during World War II, it was taken apart and loaded into boxes for storage in a safer place. The boxes were somehow lost, and where the amber room is today remains a mystery.
6. Some of the oldest pieces of amber are mined in Appalachia, in the eastern United States. The Baltic seacoast also has large deposits. But the Dominican Republic, in the Caribbean, yields the most pieces with insects, leaves, feathers, and other remains of life.
7. Some pieces of amber have air bubbles inside that keep the light from passing through, making it look cloudy, but many others are clear like glass. The pieces of amber with inclusions of early life or gas bubbles are the most valuable to scientists. They hold clues about the earth's **ecology** millions of years ago and enable scientists to compare early life forms with today's. More than a thousand kinds of insects have been found preserved in amber, from prehistoric flies that proved to be the ancestors of our houseflies to a 140-million-year-old weevil that lived at the time of the dinosaurs. Whole flights of insects were sometimes trapped in one glob of resin; one two-inch piece of amber has 2,000 ants in it! Although most of the preserved insects are now extinct, their **descendants** may still survive, sometimes in new places. A termite found in Mexican amber now lives only in Australia.

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8. Many natural history museums have pieces of amber on display. Look for them during your next visit. These golden traps, 40 or more millions of years old, are the closest thing we have to snapshots of our ancient past.

Word Bank:

- climate** the usual weather conditions in a particular region
descendants people or animals coming directly from an earlier, usually similar, type or individual
ecology environment or habitat
nobles people of high rank or birth
resin a sap-like substance that some trees make to protect themselves when cut