

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

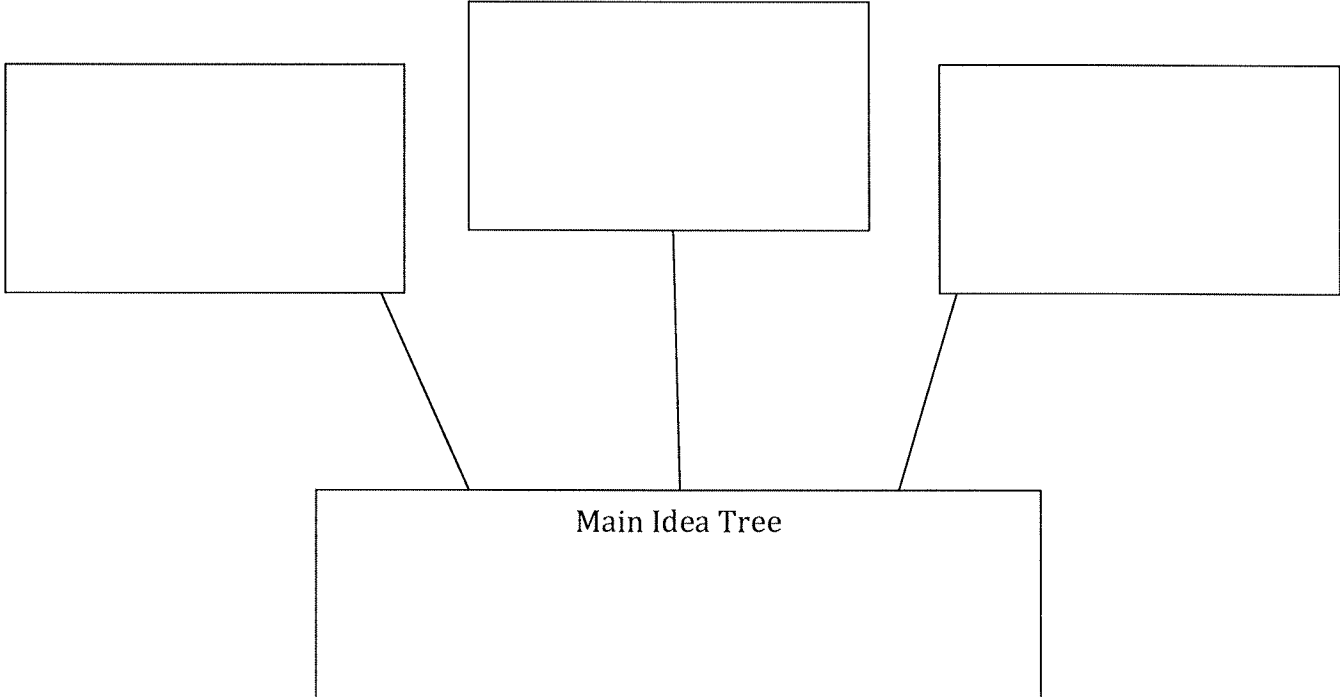
Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 5th Grade
Week of: May 21st-May 25th, 2018
Genre: Informational – Historical & Informational Literary Nonfiction

***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 #4. The genres for 5th Quarter #4 include:

*****Informational – Historical & Informational Literary Nonfiction (Linked Passage) and Traditional Literature*****

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Title:			
Author:			
After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer below.			
 <p>The diagram is a 'Main Idea Tree' graphic organizer. It consists of a large rectangular box at the bottom labeled 'Main Idea Tree'. From the top edge of this box, three lines extend upwards and outwards to the corners of three separate, empty rectangular boxes arranged in a horizontal line above. The central box is connected to the top center of the main box, while the two side boxes are connected to the top corners of the main box.</p>			



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Tuesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Constructed Response			
<p>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)</p> <p>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.</p>			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Clarification			
<p>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.</p>			
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 	
<p>Word / Sentence:</p> <p>I struggled to <u>read the word / sentence</u> or to <u>understand the meaning of the word / sentence</u>:</p> <p>Strategy I used to clarify:</p> <p>What does the word / sentence mean? (In your own words):</p> <p>Meaningful Sentence (if you chose a word):</p>			

Thursday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
College Bound Questions			
<p>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.</p>			
<p>1. What is the most likely reason the selection includes a description of Fallingwater?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fallingwater was built with paper walls like a Japanese paper house b. The architect of Fallingwater was inspired by Japanese design c. The architect of Fallingwater was Japanese d. Fallingwater had Japanese gardens 			
<p>2. Based on paragraph 10, why was Frank Lloyd Wright's design for Fallingwater considered "daring?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the house was built in an unusual setting b. the house was built to look like an old house c. the house was built using expensive materials d. the house was built so that the rooms could be rearranged easily. 			

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3. What are the key understandings of this passage? How do you know? What evidence from the passage supports the key understandings you have identified? Be sure to use specific examples from the passage.

A Japanese Paper House

1. The Japanese islands experience torrential monsoon rains, earthquakes, and typhoons. The traditional Japanese house from the 16th century features an elegant roof with wide overhangs to protect against bad weather and a raised floor to keep out mud. Wooden framing and paper walls allowed for easy rebuilding after an earthquake. With its sliding partitions, *partitions* - panels or screens that divide up a room this “breathing house” opened on all sides to let in cool, fresh air and to give glimpses of a beautiful garden outside.
2. Woven Flooring – Tatami, which are mats woven of fine straw, formed the floor of the traditional Japanese house. They continue to be used in some present-day homes. According to Japanese custom, visitors must remove their shoes when they enter any home, even modern ones. This tradition helps keep the house clean and preserves the delicate tatami.
3. A Flexible Layout – The space inside the traditional house could be divided in many ways by walls, sliding doors, and portable folding screens. Paintings of landscapes, birds, and flowers often decorated these interior partitions. Moving these partitions could change the arrangement and the number of rooms in a few minutes.
4. Inside Outside – Walls made of special strong paper mounted on a wooden frame provided privacy while allowing light to enter the house. The sections of the wall could slide easily to either side to allow a view of the garden. This design was especially convenient during the hot Japanese summer, when the house could be completely opened up to catch passing breezes.
5. Privacy and Shade – Blinds made of reeds bound together in long flat sheets hung from beneath the roof. They could be rolled down to provide shade. Garden wall were made of bamboo, bark, or twigs.
6. Garden Architecture – The gardens were closely linked to the architecture of houses and temples. They were often designed to be seen from inside the building. The gardens featured painstakingly raked gravel, flowering moss, paving stones positioned along a path, ponds where colorful carp swam, pines with a twisted shapes, and delicate bridges. Japanese bridges inspired the French Impressionist Claude Monet, who had one built in his garden at Giverny and used it in his paintings.
7. Traditional House – Intricate wooden brackets without nails supported roofs made of tiles, boards, or thatch. Only natural materials were used. The traditional Japanese house’s boldness, simplicity, and harmony with its surroundings influenced the great international architects of the 20th century, like Frank Lloyd Wright.
8. Convertible Space – With its sliding partitions, removable panels, and folding screens, the house could be rearranged for different activities at different times of the day. Furniture was limited to pieces that were easy to move: low tables, lamps, and cotton-filled mattresses called futons that were put away during the day and rolled out at night.
9. Modern Houses – Today, most houses in Japan are built of concrete because it is quick, easy, and inexpensive. This also saves the forests of Japan, which prevent erosion and landslides caused by heavy rains.

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10. The House on the Waterfall – The great American architect Frank Lloyd Wright is known for his daring designs. In 1936, he built a house in Mill Run, Pennsylvania, called Fallingwater, which is world-famous. Its slabs of reinforced concrete are suspended over a natural waterfall. The roofs and terraces stretch out horizontally into the forest. When it came time to free the concrete from its casings, the workers were afraid that the whole house would collapse. Then the architect himself grabbed a pickax and removed the wooden supports. The house held fast!