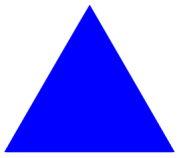
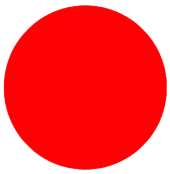
Record Book August 31 to September 10

You will also need your math composition book with graphing squares and your writing composition book with lined paper.All of your work should be done in this record book, your math book or your writing book. Some of your writing work will be typed and turned in through Google classroom.

In this record book

In side pocket	Montessori grammar key Weekly Readings You should keep these materials and not turn them in.
In packet	Daily Math worksheets Daily Spelling sheet Daily Grammar Sheet Reading Responses Common Core Cards Math Assessments Spelling Tests

Please keep these in the folder and turn it in after September 10

PART OF SPEECH	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
article		a, an, the
adjective		describe nouns
noun		people, places, things, and ideas
verb		action words
aduerb		describe verbs or adjectives
preposition		tells where something is in space and time
pronoun		take the place of a noun (she, him, we, you...)
conjunction		connect words, sentences, or phrases
interjection		words that express emotion (wow!, ouch!, oops!)

The Best Evidence

by Clare Broyles

“There is no school tomorrow.” Eva said with confidence.

“Why not? There is always school on Wednesday” Her mother asked, surprised.

“The teachers have an all-day meeting. Miss Latoya told me,” Eva explained. Miss Latoya was the assistant teacher in Eva’s classroom.

“That is not true,” exclaimed Eva’s big sister Kaiya. “My teacher, Mr. Kim gave me a spelling test list. The list says at the top ‘Spelling Test Wednesday’. How can there be a spelling test if there is no school?”

Eva and Kaiya argued. “No school!” Eva yelled. ‘Spelling test!” Kaiya chanted.

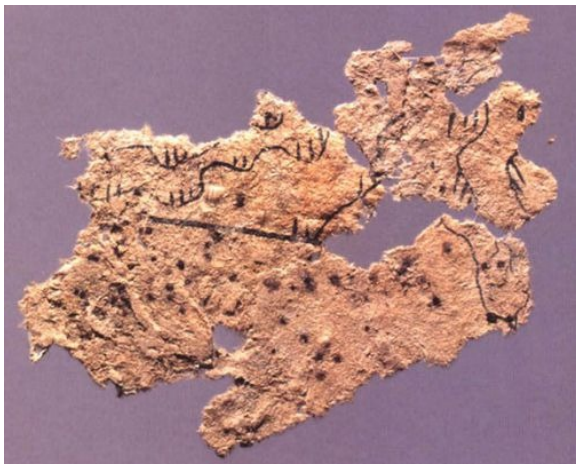
“There is an easy way to find out,’ their mother said calmly. “The school puts a calendar online. I just have to look up the information.”

Eva’s mother looked online. “You were both a little right,” she said. “There is a half day tomorrow. That must be what you heard Miss Latoya say. That is why there is still a spelling test. It is a good thing we found out the true answer before we made a bad decision!”

Inventing Paper

This text is excerpted from an original work of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

The Han dynasty in China, founded by Liu Bang, lasted from 206 BCE to 220 CE, roughly the same period as the mighty Roman Empire. But in many ways the Han culture was far more advanced than that of Rome. The Chinese themselves look upon this dynasty as a kind of golden time. They still call themselves the sons of Han.



paper dating back to the Han dynasty

One of the great achievements of the Han dynasty was the invention of paper. The Chinese made paper by mashing together a variety of ingredients including tree bark, hemp, rags, and fish nets.

Can you imagine not having any paper? What would you write on? Before paper was invented, the Chinese used the bones of animals, strips of bamboo, or even precious silk.

The invention of paper was a huge advance. It would be another one thousand years before paper would appear in Europe.

Watch the video on Google Classroom. Then answer the question below.

How would you describe paper and its uses to a person who had never seen paper before? (Write at least three full sentences.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

What's the Big Idea about Genetics?

This text is provided courtesy of OLogy, the American Museum of Natural History's website for kids.

Illustrations Credit: Kelvin Chan/AMNH

Genetics Is Where It All Begins

Some scientists are curious about basic questions of life: Where did it come from? Why is it so varied? Why do children look like their parents?

To answer these questions, they study a type of biology called GENetics (juh-net-icks). "Gen" means beginning.

Genetics is the science of genes and how traits are passed on from one generation to the next.

People who study genes are geneticists (juh-net-i-sists).

Every Living Thing Has DNA

Credit: courtesy of AMNH Department of Library Services K4508 [starfish], AMNH [ladybug], courtesy of AMNH Department of Library Services PK241 [perch fish] (top image); AMNH (bottom image)

DNA is an amazing chemical present in every cell. It contains all the information cells need to make a fish a fish, or you YOU.

All humans start out as a single cell and grow into trillions of cells. DNA tells the single cell to divide into two cells, then four, then eight - until a whole body forms. It controls the growth of EVERYTHING, from your head to your toes.

DNA also influences many individual traits, such as whether you are a boy or a girl and whether you are tall or short.

Genes **Are Made of DNA**

Where do traits, such as eye color and shape, come from? Why do you look more like your relatives than other people? The parts of your cells that determine these traits are called genes.

In the past, no one knew what genes were. In the 20th century, scientists figured out that they were actually made of DNA.

Genes come in pairs. You get half of your genes from your mother and the other half from your father.

Photos Credit: AMNH

We Gather Clues about Life by Studying Genes

As we discover more about how genes work, we will be able to understand how cells build complex organisms - like humans.

Today, scientists are studying human genes to learn about traits and diseases. There are so many genes in humans - at least 30,000 of them - that it will take a long time to study every one in detail and find out what it does.

Illustration Credit: Kelvin Chan

A Genome Is All the DNA in a Cell**, Including All the Genes**

Recently, new technology has enabled scientists to look closely at the entire human genome.

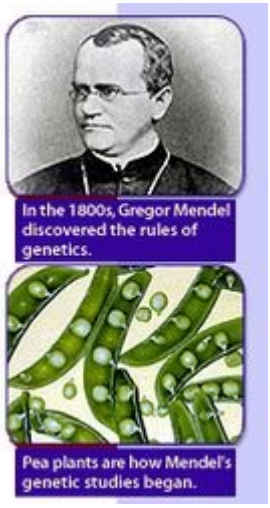
Credit: AMNH (top image); courtesy of Flybase (bottom image)

They have also been able to describe the whole genomes of other animals, including those of bacteria, worms, flies, and mice. The science of genomics asks questions about all of these genes at once. Scientists can also compare genomes of different animals and figure out how they are similar and different.

Why Isn't the Study of Genes **Called** Genealogy**?**

Well, the name was already taken.

Genealogy is the study of family origins. It is how people trace their ancestry and create a family tree. It's not a biological science. Genealogy has been around for a long, long time - before we discovered genes.



Photos Credit: AMNH

The science of genetics began in the 1800s when Gregor Mendel figured out how traits are inherited by studying peas. Since scientists identified genes in the mid-1900s, the field of genetics has grown by leaps and bounds.

Jump, Jump, Jump by ReadWorks

(Lights rise on Ryan and Tom, both ten years old. They stand beneath a very high doorframe. Tom leaps as high as he can, trying to touch the top of the doorframe. He doesn't make it.

He does this several times.)

Ryan

You're doing it all wrong.

Tom

You're nuts! I'm the best jumper there ever was!

RYAN

Then how come you can't touch the doorframe?

TOM

I can. I can touch it. See?

(He jumps again. He can't touch it.)

TOM

It's hard, okay? I'm building up to it.

RYAN

If it's too tough, just admit it.

TOM

It's not too tough.

RYAN

Nobody in our grade can jump high enough to touch it.

TOM

I can.

RYAN

I'm telling you, it's impossible!

TOM

Then why did you dare me to try?

RYAN

I was just goofing off.

TOM

[Low.] I'm the best jumper there ever was.

RYAN

No you're not. I am. I can jump hurdles, I can jump down stairs, I can do the high jump and the long jump and any other kind of jump better than anybody.

TOM

Remember the Frisbee?

RYAN

Yeah, I remember the Frisbee.

TOM

During recess last month. It got stuck in the tree?

RYAN

I said I remember it!

(Ryan scowls and looks away. He doesn't like hearing this story.)

TOM

You jumped as high as you could to get it. You couldn't even come close. You were gonna give up, say goodbye to your Frisbee forever, and then I said, “Maybe I can get it.” You laughed at me! Everybody laughed at me. But I went way back from the tree. I got a running start. And when I was going as fast as I ever ran in my whole life, I leapt as high as I could.

RYAN

I was there.

TOM

It was like I was in the air forever, and then—bang! I had the Frisbee in my hand. And now, whenever there's a problem that involves jumping, they call for Tom.

RYAN

Yeah?

TOM

Yeah!

(Tom runs as far back as he can. He gets a running start and jumps as high as he can…but still doesn't make it anywhere near the top of the doorframe.)

RYAN

Come on. You can't jump just a little bit higher? I thought you were the best jumper there ever was.

TOM

I give up! I give up. You were right. It's impossible.

RYAN

I knew it.

TOM

Unless we work together.

RYAN

What?

TOM

Neither of us can jump high enough to touch it alone, but if we work together…

(He whispers in Ryan's ear. Ryan beams. Tom nods, and Ryan nods back. Tom kneels on the ground and laces his fingers together. Ryan puts one foot in Tom's hands.)

TOM

One…two…three!

(Ryan puts all his weight on Tom's hands and Tom hurls him up. Ryan's hand smashes into the top of the doorframe, and he falls down on his back. For a moment, he's quiet.)

TOM

Uh…are you okay?

(Ryan nods.)

TOM

Get the wind knocked out of you?

(Ryan nods.)

TOM

I hate that. It really hurts.

RYAN

[Pained.] Yeah. Yeah…but we did it!

TOM

We did.

RYAN

We're the best jumpers there ever were!

TOM

And now it's my turn!

(Ryan kneels, and Tom puts his foot in Ryan's hands. Blackout.)

The End.

A Sheep Named Dolly

This text is provided courtesy of OLogy, the American Museum of Natural History's website for kids.

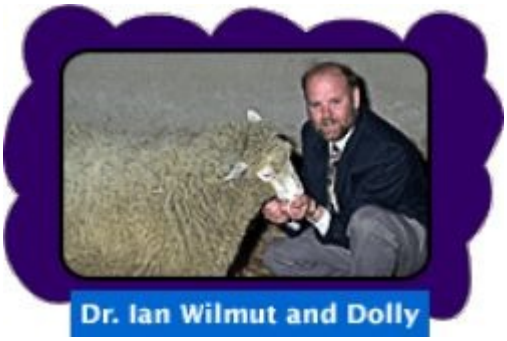


Photo Credit: courtesy of the Roslin Institute

In 1997, a 7-month-old sheep named Dolly became a celebrity. Dr. Ian Wilmut, a Scottish scientist, announced to the world that he had created her using a procedure called cloning. Cloning is a method that scientists use to produce a genetic copy of another individual. In other words, Dolly was a clone of her mother.

Well, actually, Dolly had three mothers. One mother gave Dolly her DNA, one mother supplied an egg, and the third mother, her surrogate mother, gave birth to her.

Normally, an animal gets half of its DNA from its mother and half from its father. Dolly was an identical twin of the mother who gave her her DNA. But Dolly was six years younger.

However, Dolly and her mother were not identical in every way. Since Dolly and her "DNA mother" had different experiences, they were different in many ways. Like human twins, clones have unique personalities.

It took scientists 277 tries to succeed in cloning Dolly. To make her, Dr. Wilmut used a complicated method called "nuclear transfer." In this method, scientists remove a nucleus from one cell and transfer, or move, it to a different cell.

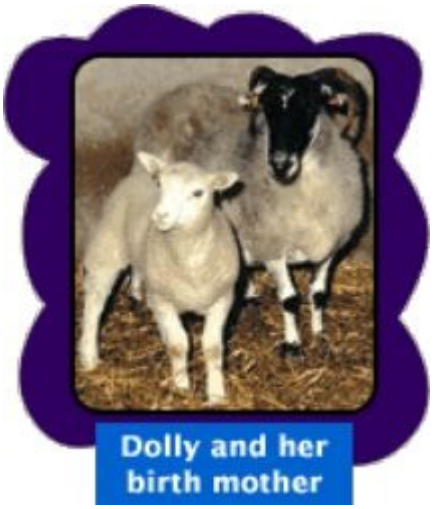


Photo Credit: courtesy of the Roslin Institute