

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


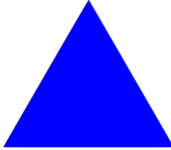

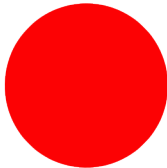





Montessori grammar key
Weekly Readings

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
adverb		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!)

Brothers

by Readworks

Joseph had run away.

Philip could tell his mother was worried by the way she paced up and down the kitchen floor, twisting her hair into knots, while speaking softly into the telephone. “I don’t know where he went,” she whispered. She shot Philip a sidelong look that seemed to say, “Don’t worry,” then smiled as if this was just a normal, routine phone call. “No, we didn’t get into a fight. There wasn’t...” She left the kitchen, glancing quickly at the clock. Philip was going to be late for school.

Philip pushed his cereal around the bowl with his spoon. Joseph hated living at home. “I’m an old soul,” he would sing to their mother whenever she asked him to clean the dishes or put away his laundry. “I can’t be tethered,” he’d sing, until their mother would laugh. “Joseph,” she’d say, exasperated.

Joseph was nearly six years older than Philip and was what their mother called “a troublemaker.” Philip had a loose understanding of what it meant to be a “troublemaker.” It was someone who stayed out past curfew, lied, ran away, and hung around with “a bad crowd.” Philip had met this crowd, and he didn’t think they were bad at all. In fact, he liked Joseph’s friends. Whenever they saw him, they shook his hand like he was a grown man and not somebody’s kid brother.

Last summer, Philip broke his arm playing baseball. That wasn’t exactly true, when Philip came to think of it, but it was what he had told Joseph’s friends when they saw the cast on his arm. They had given him the nickname “Captain” after that, and Laura, Joseph’s girlfriend, always asked him, “Have you been drafted yet?”

Philip hadn’t wanted to play baseball at all that summer. He had wanted to join the swim team, but his father said swimming wasn’t a sport. Philip knew better than to argue with his dad and so he agreed. He hadn’t realized that his baseball coach had stuck him in the outfield because he was a bad player, and that the coach didn’t expect anyone to hit a ball that far into the field.

After dinner one night, Philip heard his dad explain it to his mother. “Philip’s the worst player on the team. They put him in the outfield so he doesn’t mess it up for the rest of the team,” he’d said. He didn’t know Philip could hear him. Joseph, who was sitting next to Philip, had nudged him, then squeezed his shoulder. “Don’t sweat it, kid,” he had said. “There’s always something better out there.”

Philip had broken his arm the day a fly ball—the only one of the game—soared into the sky right above his head. Philip hadn’t been paying attention to the game, but suddenly he heard everyone calling his name. He saw the small black dot blot out the sun, and he raised his left hand high into the air and shut his eyes. He felt the ball land heavily in his glove. He was surprised by its weight. His hand was sore.

He ran back toward the mound, proud for the first time all season that he had helped his team. He wasn't looking where he was going and didn't notice the small rock hidden in the green of the outfield until his foot caught against it. Suddenly, he was soaring into the air. And then, just as quickly, he came crashing down, his arm outstretched, snapping as it hit the ground.

He had cried, knowing that his father would be disappointed and that he wouldn't be able to swim again until next summer.

Joseph had taken him out for ice cream.

"You know, there's a lot more to life than baseball," Joseph had said. "Take me. I wasn't meant for some crummy two-star town."

Philip had smiled, agreeing. He wasn't sure what Joseph meant by "two-star," but he knew that Joseph wanted life to move fast and hard.

"Someday, I'm gonna wipe the stain of this town from my boots, and really make it. You know, see the world, get famous, make money. And I'm going to do it my way."

Philip sat quietly. "You'll say goodbye before you go, right?" he asked.

Joseph laughed. "You're really something, you know that?"

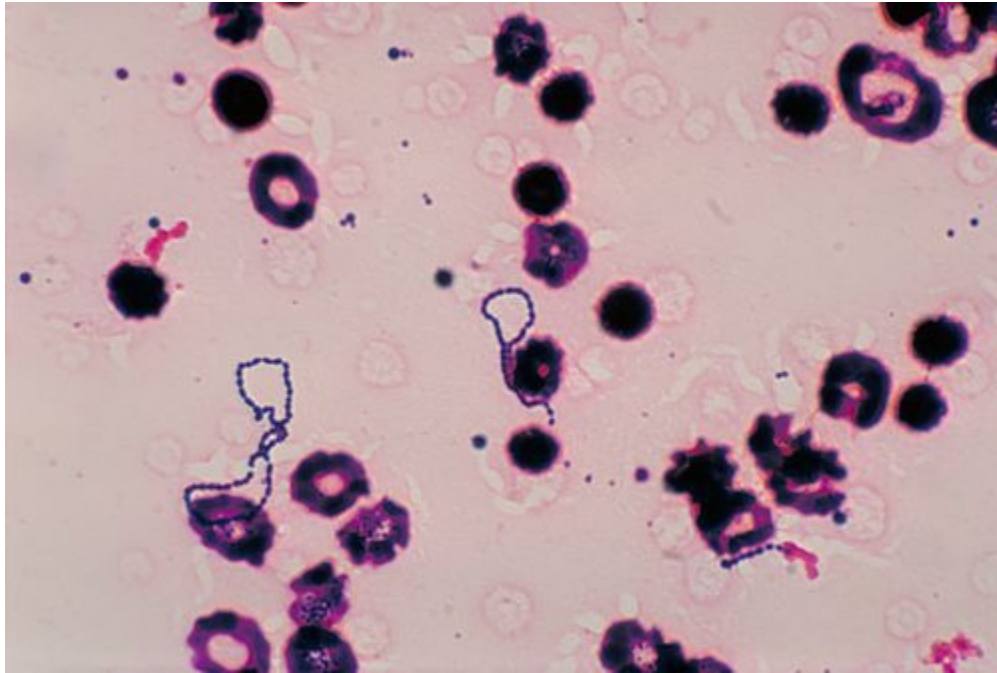
When Philip thought about it, he realized that Joseph had never really answered him. They'd left the ice cream store and walked home, and Joseph had never mentioned leaving again.

By now, Philip's cereal had gone soft. It was inedible. His mother was organizing the cabinets. "You know, your brother's really done it this time," she said. She ran her fingers through her hair, sighing deeply.

"I'm an old soul," Philip sang. "I can't be tethered."

His mother smiled. She looked at the clock.

Meet the Microbes



viridans group streptococcus bacteria

Germs are all around us. They're in the soil, in the air, and in the water. Germs are even found on us and in us! They live on your hair, skin, teeth, and in your stomach. But even if you look carefully, you can't see them. Germs are so tiny that they can only be seen with the help of a microscope. This is why germs are sometimes called *microorganisms* or *microbes*.

Friends Or Enemies?

Germs have a bad name because they can cause disease. But most of them are harmless. Some germs actually help us. Germs in our throats protect us by making substances that keep other, more harmful germs from invading our bodies. And there are germs in our stomachs that help us digest our food.

But some germs do cause disease, and sometimes even death. Here are four of the common types of disease-producing germs.

1. Viruses

Viruses are the smallest of germs.

You need a special microscope called an electron microscope to see them. Viruses cause many mild illnesses such as the common cold. But they also cause more serious, even deadly, diseases, such as AIDS and SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome).

Viruses make you sick by invading the cells of your body. They attach to your cells and *replicate* (REH-plih-kate; make more virus cells). The new virus cells in turn attack more of your body cells. Eventually, there are enough virus cells floating around in your body to make you feel ill. You may have symptoms such as a fever, sore throat, runny nose, or a cough.

2. Bacteria

Bacteria are larger than viruses. Unlike viruses, bacteria do not need to attach to cells to replicate. They can multiply on their own.

Bacteria were one of the first life forms to appear on the earth billions of years ago. They are very tough germs. Some can live in boiling hot temperatures or freezing cold temperatures. But most like it best where it is pleasantly warm and moist. This is why they love to live on and in your body. In fact, every surface of your body has bacteria living there. The harmless bacteria that live on and in our bodies are called *normal flora*.

There are many other bacteria that cause disease. Strep throat is caused by bacteria. Eating food that has harmful bacteria growing in it may cause food poisoning.

3. Fungi

When you think of fungus, you may think of mushrooms. Mushrooms are one of thousands of different types of *fungi* (FUN-jigh). Most fungi do not cause disease. In fact, many of them are helpful to us. One kind of fungus, yeast, is used to make some soft drinks and candy. Yeast is also used in breads, rolls, and pizza crust. One of the most important uses of fungi is in making antibiotics such as penicillin. Antibiotics are medicines that kill harmful bacteria.

Some types of fungi can cause infections, though. Ringworm and athlete's foot are caused by fungi that grow on the skin. Molds are a kind of fungus that can cause allergies and asthma complications.

4. Protozoa

Protozoa are germs that live in almost all soil, including the hot desert sand. They live in all water too. But most of the protozoa that live in water do not cause disease.

Sometimes water becomes contaminated with protozoa that do cause disease. The protozoa get into the water through the waste of sick people or the droppings of animals. Then those people who drink the contaminated water can get sick too. One kind of protozoan disease spread through water is *amoebic dysentery* (uh-ME-bik DIS-un-tair-ee), which causes diarrhea.

The Invaders

In order to cause disease, harmful germs must first find a way to get into the body. Most often, they enter through the eyes, nose, or mouth. Germs can enter your body when you touch a sick person's hands or something they have just touched, like a doorknob or a faucet handle. Then when you touch your eyes, nose, or mouth, the germs can get into your body. If someone has a cold and sneezes or coughs into the air around you, you can breathe cold germs into your nose or mouth. Germs can also enter through a cut in your skin.

Germ Busters

With all of the germs living on and around us, it is a wonder we don't get sick more often! One of the reasons most people stay healthy is their immune system. Your immune system is on duty all of the time to protect you against invading germs. It does this by killing harmful germs as soon as they enter your body.

But sometimes the immune system is not strong enough. It may not be able to kill all of the germs. Then you may become ill. If the disease is due to bacteria, the doctor may give you antibiotics to help you get better. Antibiotics don't work against viruses.

In Your Hands

You will not be able to prevent all illnesses caused by germs. But there are some things that you can do to reduce your chances of getting sick. Paul McHenry, M.D., works with people who have diseases or infections caused by harmful germs. Dr. McHenry says, "The most

important thing you can do to avoid infections is to wash your hands."

This may sound too easy. But if you think about it, it makes sense. Washing your hands often will wash away many of the harmful germs that you pick up from touching other people or objects. Then you will not be able to transfer the germs to your eyes, nose, mouth, or to other people.

When should you wash your hands? Here are the most important times:

- Before and after preparing food
- Before you eat
- After you use the bathroom
- After handling animals or animal waste
- When your hands are dirty

Of course, you should wash your hands more often when someone in your family is sick.

Added Protection

Here are some other things you can do to help prevent disease caused by germs:

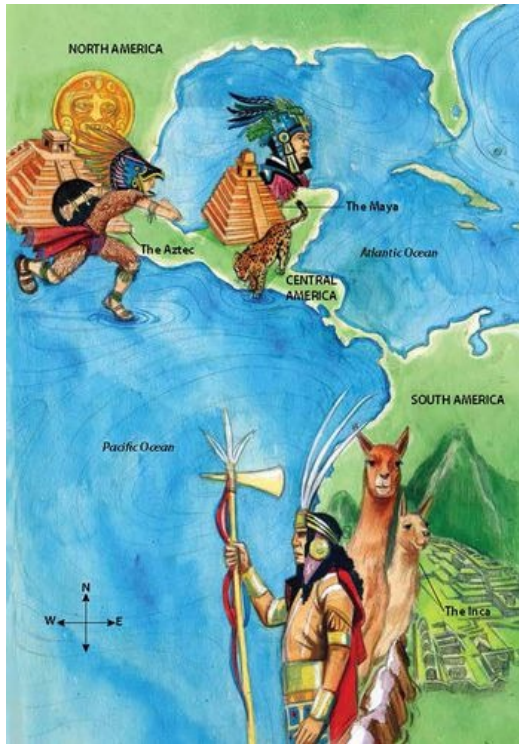
Get immunized. Nobody likes shots. But getting the recommended shots can keep you from catching some diseases caused by germs. Some of the diseases that can be prevented by immunization are measles, mumps, rubella (German measles), tetanus, whooping cough, and hepatitis.

Avoid sharing. Sharing can be good. But sharing germs is not! Avoid sharing utensils, drinking glasses or bottles, and toothbrushes.

Develop good health habits. Keep your immune system healthy and ready to fight invading germs by practicing good health habits. Get enough sleep, eat lots of healthy foods such as fruits and vegetables, and exercise.

Ruins in the Rain Forest

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



In the centuries before Europeans came to the Americas, great civilizations thrived in present-day Mexico, Central-America, and South America. These included the Maya, Aztec, and Inca.

The Vanishing Civilization

Do you like mysteries? Try this one: More than a thousand years ago, a great civilization of American Indian peoples built cities across Mesoamerica—an area today that is made up of parts of Mexico and Central America. They built stone temples and pyramids that rose far above the forest treetops. They were the Maya.

The Maya, one group of native peoples, discovered important mathematical ideas. They also studied the movements of the stars. Using this knowledge, the Maya made a calendar almost as accurate as the one we use today. Then, after hundreds of years of growth, many key elements of Maya civilization disappeared. The people abandoned their once-thriving cities. This great urban society and many of its traditions were mysteriously transformed, although Mayan-speaking people continue in this part of Mesoamerica to the present.

Finding the Ruins

In 1839, two American explorers heard stories of mysterious ruins in the rain forests of Central America. Curious, they set out to see for themselves. The two men first explored the remains of the city of Copán (/koh*pahn/) in the present-day country of Honduras. From the architecture, it was clear the ruins had been left by an ancient and advanced civilization. The two Americans continued their journey, exploring many other ruins. Then, they returned to the United States and wrote a best-selling book about their

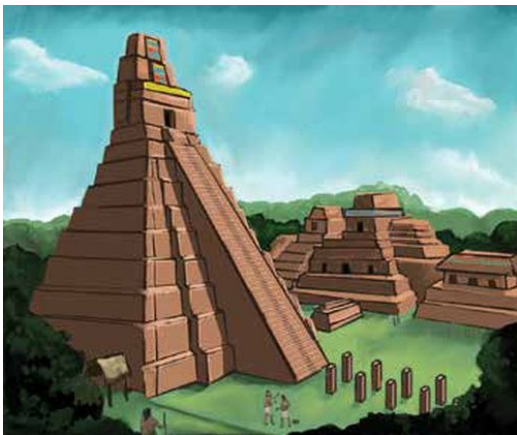


findings. Their tales and drawings inspired worldwide interest in the history of the Maya.

Archaeologists still study the remarkable Maya.

Since the mid-1800s, archaeologists and other experts have continued to study these remarkable people. Recent breakthroughs in research have revealed just how much the Maya accomplished. Let's take a closer look at what we know about them and what still remains a mystery.

At its peak, the Maya civilization included a large group of city-states that were allied with, fought, and conquered each other. These cities were located on the Yucatán Peninsula in what is today southeastern Mexico and the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize. Archaeologists believe that Maya civilization reached its greatest extent between about 200 and 900 CE.



The largest buildings in Maya cities were pyramids that also served as temples. These structures served religious purposes. From their size, it is clear that religion was a key part of Maya life. Maya pyramids rose high above the surrounding treetops. Maya pyramids were some of the tallest structures in the Americas until 1902. That year, the twenty-two-story Flatiron Building was constructed in New York City.

Maya pyramids were grand monuments that reached toward the sky.

Aztecs, Incas, and Mayans - The Mayans

by ReadWorks



Mayan calendar

The Mayan civilization was the oldest of the three largest civilizations in South and Central America. The empire lasted from about 300 A.D. to 900 A.D.

While Europeans were in the midst of the Dark Ages, Mayans never stopped learning. They tried out new farming methods. They rotated their crops so that the soil would last longer. They only farmed crops on the same field once every three years or so. Turkey and ducks were tamed and kept on Mayan farms. That way, Mayans wouldn't have to worry about hunting or trapping food.

The Mayans also learned to make paper out of the bark of the fig tree. They had an advanced writing system. In their system, word-pictures stood for different syllables and ideas. Mayan writing did much more than just record dates and information. The writing told stories about life. They also studied the stars and had very advanced calendars. The Mayan farming

calendar was based on the movement of the sun and the stars. It had 365 days, just like ours! The Mayans were also good mathematicians.

The Mayan civilization was very organized. Almost every city had a king, and each person had his or her role. For example, an ancient Mayan man could be a stonecutter or noble. Men were born into their position in life. If a man's father was a stonecutter, the man would cut stone, too. Nobles lived in beautiful houses. Their architecture was splendid. White limestone covered the walls and the floors. The inside walls were painted with murals.

Most Mayans were peasant farmers. They had to give more than half of their crops to the nobles and their king. They farmed corn and beans. Mayans also grew cacao, the basis of chocolate. The first hot chocolate actually came from the Mayans! They made their hot chocolate by mixing water, cacao (same as cocoa), and chili peppers. The Spanish people who later conquered the Yucatan peninsula learned of chocolate from the descendants of the Maya. The Spanish took chocolate back to Europe. In the Mayan empire, chocolate wasn't just a food or drink. Cacao beans were used as currency, or money. People would trade their goods for cacao beans!

No one knows exactly why the Mayan civilization came to an end. By the time Europeans arrived in the New World, the civilization had already crumbled. One idea is that the kings started fighting against each other until all of the peace and wealth ended. Another thought is that the Mayan farms could no longer make enough food for everyone. In a time of extreme drought, peasants might have refused to give the little food that they had to the nobles. Whatever happened, the Mayan empire was long past its peak by the time Europeans arrived. In its height, the empire was active and full of the spirit of learning that many countries in Europe experienced hundreds of years later.

Our Creative Writing Project!

This year we are going to make a book of your writing! I will format it and put it up on Lulu.com so that you could order your own copy of a book with your writing in it.

Every week you will be invited to write a short story or a poem on a theme I will give you. This is not an assignment that you *have* to do. It will be in the place of a different assignment and the directions will be clear. If you choose to write that short story or poem you will need to type it, check it for spelling errors, and submit it to me on Google classroom. You can also submit illustrations.

Remember that this will be published so I want only our most beautiful, polished work going into the book.

When an author submits a book for publication, an editor reads it over and makes sure that all the ideas make sense. The author might need to make some changes. Then a copy editor reads it over and makes sure that all of the spelling and punctuation is correct. I'll be your editor and copy editor. You may have to revise your work in order to have it be published.

So remember, you don't have to choose to do these assignments. There will always be an easier alternative. But I can't wait to read the writing of those of you who rise to the challenge!

The Creative Writing Project for this week is a poem about your name. Your name is an important part of you. It reflects your heritage and the things your parent's value. Some names get mispronounced a lot. Some names get misspelled a lot (mine). Some people love their names. Some people choose a nick name for themselves. So write a poem about your name. There will be a link to turn it in in the Google classroom. I wrote an example on the next page.

Here is mine. You can use some, all or none of the techniques I use in this poem.

Clare

Clare is a saint to my father

Lying under glass in Assisi, but I

Answer to Clara, Claire or Clarice. It doesn't

Really matter. As long as it is said with kindness, compassion or

Elation I will reply



Some things to notice.

1. The poem spells my name going down. This is called an acrostic.
2. A sentence can take up more than one line of the poem
3. A poem doesn't have to rhyme
4. I provided an illustration that goes with the poem.

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Assignment: (In place of question 9)

The Creative Writing Project for this week is to write a story about you going back in time to the Mayan civilization. How do you get there? Are the people happy to see you? Do they think you are a god or a goddess or do they put you to work on a farm? Feel free to research more if you want to know more about the Mayan civilization. Type up your story and submit it to me through Google Classroom. Remember, this is not an assignment but your choice! Writing is fun.

Story tip: Writing about yourself is called writing in **the first person**. Instead of saying, "He jumped in the time machine," you will write

"I jumped in the time machine."