

New Paradigm for Education  
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Reading Level: \_\_\_\_\_

**Wings: 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade**  
**Week of: October 2<sup>nd</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> 2017**  
**Genre: Literature – Story**

\*\*\*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 #1. The genres for 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Quarter #1 include: *Informational –Literary Nonfiction* and *Literature –Story*.\*\*\*

<b>Monday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
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**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Author:** \_\_\_\_\_

After reading the attached passage use the Idea Tree below to organize each section of the text. Summarize the main idea of each section and use key details from the text to support your answers.

**Idea Tree**

**Supporting Detail:**

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**Main Idea:**

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<b>Tuesday</b>	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
<b>Constructed Response</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> 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.3.2 / RL.3.2).			
What is the main idea of the text / passage? Support your answer with key details from the text and explain how the key details you choose support the main idea.			

<b>Wednesday</b>	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
<b>Clarification</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> Use the strategies listed below to clarify a word 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.			
<b>If you can't say a word:</b>		<b>If you don't know what a word means:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blend it</li> <li>• Chunk it</li> <li>• Look for a base word</li> <li>• Reread it</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use context clues</li> <li>• Reread or Read on</li> <li>• Use your background knowledge</li> <li>• Make a mind movie</li> </ul>	
Word:			
I struggled to <u>read the word</u> or to <u>understand the meaning of the word</u> :			
Strategy I used to clarify:			
What does the word mean? (In your own words):			
Meaningful Sentence:			

<b>Thursday</b>	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
<b>College Bound Questions</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> 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. According to the passage, what type of "eaters" are sea turtles?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. animal eaters</li> <li>b. plant eaters</li> <li>c. both plant and animal eaters</li> <li>d. none of the above</li> </ul>			
2. Why does the information in paragraph 5 belong under the heading "Suited for the Sea"? Use <b>two</b> details from the passage to support your response.			
3. The author provides many details about how sea turtles are similar to and different from each other. How is a leatherback sea turtle similar to a green sea turtle? How are they different from each other? Use details			

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from the passage to support your response.

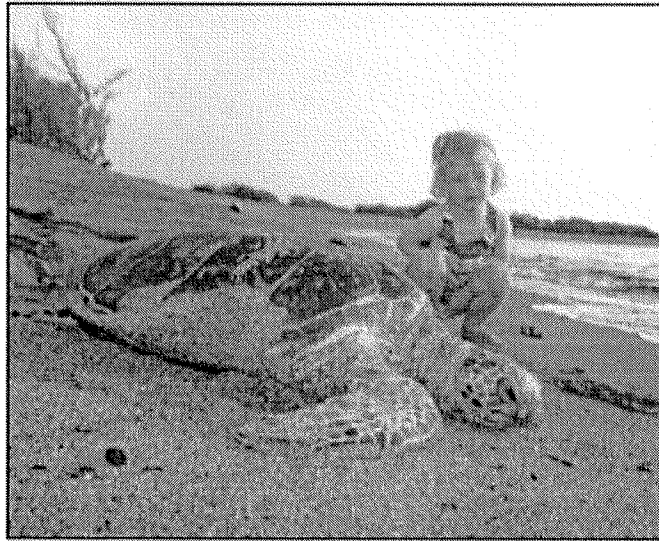
## Sea Turtles

By: Kathy Kranking

### SHELL STORY

<sup>1</sup> The first thing you notice about a sea turtle is its big, beautiful shell. And that brings up one of the main differences between sea turtles and most other kinds of turtles. Most turtles have shells like houses that they can pull their heads and limbs into. But a sea turtle can't pull into its shell at all.

<sup>2</sup> The shells of most kinds of sea turtles are made of bone and *cartilage* (the same bendable stuff your ears are made of). These are covered with thin plates called *scutes*. But the leatherback's shell is different. Its shell is made up of cartilage and tiny bones, but covering these is a layer of leathery skin.



The leatherback is the biggest  
of all the sea turtles.

### SUITED FOR THE SEA

<sup>3</sup> Sea turtles breathe air with lungs, just as you can do. But they can hold their breath a lot longer than you ever could. The green sea turtle is the champ. It can stay underwater for as long as five hours!

<sup>4</sup> To swim, sea turtles use their strong, paddle-shaped front flippers. Their hind flippers help with steering.

<sup>5</sup> But sea turtles are more than just great swimmers. Some of them are great divers. The leatherback can dive more than a thousand feet deep, looking for food. That's the length of three football fields. And its deepest dives can be three times deeper than that!

### CHOW TIME

<sup>6</sup> Did someone mention food? Depending on the species, sea turtles can be animal-eaters, plant-eaters, or both. They don't even have teeth, but their beaks can give clues as to what they eat.

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<sup>7</sup> The sharp, strong beak of the loggerhead turtle, for example, is great for crushing the shells of crabs and shrimp. A hawksbill's narrow, pointed beak helps it pull prey such as sponges from tight spaces in a coral reef.

<sup>8</sup> A leatherback has a soft, delicate beak—just the thing for eating squishy foods such as jellyfish. And the green sea turtle's jagged-edged beak is great for snipping<sup>1</sup> sea grasses and scraping<sup>2</sup> algae off coral and rocks.

### **NESTING TIME**

<sup>9</sup> Sea turtles spend almost their entire lives in the water. But when it's nesting time, the females come ashore to lay their eggs. They often return to the same beaches where they themselves hatched.

<sup>10</sup> In most species, a female sea turtle comes ashore at night. She crawls clumsily<sup>3</sup> along the sand. Next, she uses her flippers to dig a nest. Depending on the species, she lays from 50 to 200 round, white eggs. Then she covers them up with sand and lumbers back into the sea.

<sup>11</sup> Later, the baby turtles hatch from the eggs and dig their way out of the nest. They crawl down to the shoreline and then disappear into the waves.

### **TURTLE TROUBLES**

<sup>12</sup> Sea turtles have been around for millions of years. But these days they face their share of troubles. Many get caught in fishing nets or tangled in fishing lines. Turtles are also harmed by pollution, litter, and oil spills. Lights along the streets and on buildings near the beach can cause problems, too. Newly hatched babies can become lost and crawl toward the artificial light instead of the ocean where they belong.

### **HOPE FOR THE FUTURE**

<sup>13</sup> The good news is that lots of people are trying hard to help sea turtles. Many laws have been passed to protect them. In some places, for example, beach communities are required to turn off outside lights at night during nesting season. And to keep eggs safe from predators, pollution, and other dangers, people sometimes carefully dig them up and move them to "nurseries" protected by high fences.

<sup>14</sup> Thanks to conservation efforts like these, sea turtle numbers are actually going up in some places. With a little luck, these ancient reptiles will be flapping through the sea for another hundred million years!

Krinking, Kathy. "Sea Turtles." *Ranger Rick* n.d.: n. pag. Web.

*1 snipping-cutting*

*2 scraping-scratching*

*3 clumsily-awkwardly*