

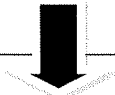
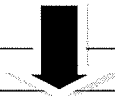
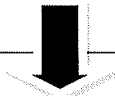

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 3rd Grade
Week of: November 6th – 10th 2017
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 #2. The genres for 3rd Grade Quarter #2 include: *Informational – Scientific / Technical and Literature Story*. ***

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Title:			
Author:			
Graphic Organizer: Complete the graphic organizer below. Make sure to use textual evidence from the story to support your claim.			
Eye Spy:			
			
Brain Power:			
			
Catching Air:			
			
Oxygen Delivery Service:			
			
Winning Ways:			

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11/10

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Reading Level: _____

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.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.			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Clarification			
Directions: 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.			
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:			
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:			

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. Read the sentence from paragraph 10: <i>In the blink of an eye, you're running and kicking the ball down the field.</i>			
Why did the author use the phrase <u>in the blink of an eye</u> in the sentence above?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) to describe how fast a soccer player must run(B) to explain how the brain helps people to see(C) to explain how fast messages travel through the body(D) to describe how the brain and the eyes are connected in the body			
2. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Cells seen through a microscope look larger than they are.			

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- (B) Kids get upset after looking through microscopes.
- (C) Pictures from microscopes are used in video games.
- (D) Body parts seen through a microscope look strange.

3. In this passage, the author describes different ways in which the body works.

- What happens in the body when a person moves?
- What parts of the body are being used when a person moves?

Use specific information from the article to support your response.

Body Works

By: Terri L. Jones

1. You run! You kick! You score! But if you think all the action is on the soccer field, think again. The real stars of the game are deep inside your body.
2. That's where billions of cells¹ are hard at work. Each cell is so tiny you need a microscope² to see it. These cells are your body's living building blocks. They team up to make tissue,³ such as muscle or nerve. Tissues work together to make organs,⁴ like your heart or brain.
3. When a microscope magnifies your body parts, or makes them look bigger, the pictures can be wild. Don't freak out! Some look like aliens from another planet. Others look like shattered⁵ glass. Some even look like a scene from a video game.
4. Each body part has its own special job. It takes all of them to make your body work. That's great teamwork! Let's go back to your game and see these parts in action.

Eye Spy

5. "Keep your eye on the ball!" your coach yells. The game is tied 2-2, with only five minutes to go. The ball spins toward you. Players on the other team race after it.
6. As you look, rays of light from the scene zoom into your eye. They race to your retina⁶ at the back of your eyeball. There, rod cells⁷ capture the images in black and white. Cone cells⁸ sort out the colors. They put together an image. Uh-oh! It's upside down!

Brain Power

7. To see, you need more than your eyes. You need your brain, too! Your brain is your body's computer. It has a big job.
8. First, it collects information from your senses: what you see, hear, feel, taste, and smell. Then, your brain has to make sense of that information. For example, it flips the upside-down picture of the soccer field so it looks right. Phew! Now you don't have to stand on your head to play soccer!
9. Finally, it sends messages to other body parts. Messages travel along nerves. That's the wiring that connects your brain to every body part, from your eyes to your toes.
10. The ball is coming! That news races from your eyes' optic nerves⁹ to your brain. Kick it! The message races from your brain to your foot. In the blink of an eye, you're running and kicking the ball down the field.

Catching Air

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11. Suddenly, you feel out of breath. Are you running out of air? No. You're getting extra air. Normally, you breathe in, or inhale, eight liters¹⁰ (two gallons) of air a minute. When you run, your body needs up to 190 liters (50 gallons) of air a minute. Your lungs work extra hard to handle all that air.
12. Air is filled with oxygen.¹¹ That's the fuel your cells need to help you run. It flows in your nose and mouth. It fills your lungs.
13. Inside your lungs, oxygen races down passageways called bronchioles. They look like upside-down trees. The tips of the branches are covered with 300 million tiny air sacs called alveoli. That's where oxygen hitches a ride on a different group of cells: your blood.

Oxygen Delivery Service

14. Back on the field, you feel your heart thumping in your chest. That's a good thing! With every thump, your heart pumps blood cells to all your body parts.
15. Blood cells are like mini delivery trucks. They travel inside blood vessels.¹² Blood vessels called arteries and capillaries bring oxygen to every cell in your body. Your cells use the oxygen to make energy. You need that energy to run. At the same time, cells make something else, too: waste.
16. Cell waste is called carbon dioxide. If carbon dioxide stayed in your body, it would poison you! Blood cells carry carbon dioxide back to your lungs. This time, they travel along blood vessels called veins. You breathe out. Out goes the carbon dioxide.

Winning Ways

17. Suddenly, you see the goal in front of you. Your brain sends a message to your leg muscles. The muscles contract, or tighten. They pull back your foot and leg bones.
18. You feel confident.¹³ After all, your bones are filled with cells that make them strong. (Just in case the worst happens, bones also have repair cells to fix breaks.) All those bones and muscles swing forward. Wham! You kick the ball hard.
19. The goalie on the other team dives for the ball—and misses! Score! Your team wins.
20. Your brain sends a “happy” message to your face. Muscles pull up the corners of your mouth. You smile. It's time to celebrate. From the inside out, you and all your body parts are the heroes of the game.
Jones, Terri L. "Body Works."

National Geographic Extreme Explorer 2.5 (2009) Web. 08 Mar 2012.