

- Directions:**
- Complete the following to gain knowledge about the rainforest, honey bees, and Michelle Obama.
 - This packet will count as a work habits grade.
 - **This packet is due on the first day back from Spring Break, Tuesday, April 7th.**
 - Be sure to annotate the articles according to NF TQs and follow any directions given throughout.
 - Reach out proactively with any questions to Ms. Faulcon at (919) 418-8257

<u>Produces Quality Work Grade:</u>	
□+	ALL passages are carefully annotated ALL directions are followed Work is meticulous and carefully completed
□	MOST passages are annotated MOST directions are followed Work is meticulous and complete
□-	SOME passages are annotated SOME directions are followed Work is complete
□--	Annotations are inconsistent / sloppy SOME directions are followed Work is incomplete

Adaptions In the Rainforest

Climate

1. Tropical rainforests have ideal climates for plant growth. Tropical rainforests are hot, humid, and wet. They have abundant rainfall and are warm year-round. Temperatures range from about 85 degrees Fahrenheit during the day to 70 at night. Tropical rainforests get at least 80 inches of rainfall each year. (Compare that to how much your town or city gets each year.) These two factors also create challenges for the plants that live there. As a result, plants in tropical rainforests have adapted to these conditions by making adjustments in how they grow.

- I showed my work habits by:**
1. Genre/Thinking Questions
 2. Underlining AND Circling key words
 3. Annotations

2. The perfect conditions for plant life—warm temperatures and plenty of water—cause plants to grow quickly. One consequence of rapid plant growth is the depletion of nutrients in the soil. It also creates a thick layer of leaves in the upper part of the forest (the canopy) that blocks sunlight from reaching the forest floor.



Plant Life

3. Most plants get their nutrients, water, and oxygen from soil. However, in the rainforest, where soil is not nutrient-rich, many plants don't rely on it for their source of food. Some plants called epiphytes, or air plants, have learned to get water and nutrients from the air. Some examples of epiphytes in rainforests are mosses, lichens, and orchids. Although they often live on other plants, they don't take any nutrients from the other plant—they get what they need straight from the air with special root systems.

4. Other plants that grow on plants actually DO take nutrients from that plant. They are called parasitic plants. Instead of getting food and water from the soil, parasitic plants have developed roots to cling to a plant, pierce through its leaves, stem, or trunk, and suck the nutrients out of the plant. An example of a parasitic plant you might know is mistletoe. Parasitic plants can kill their host plant if they grow too rapidly. However, they tend to *not* kill their host plant because without a host, the parasitic plant will also die.

Rainforest effects

5. Another condition created by rapid plant growth is a lush canopy that shades out plants living below. Large trees grow quickly, reaching for sunlight. They create a dense shade that prevents sunlight from reaching the forest floor. In fact, only about 1 to 2% of sunlight reaches the ground in a tropical forest. Since plants depend on sunlight for growth, very few plants live on the ground. Instead, they find ways to live on other plants by climbing them, as vines do, or by growing very large, dark green leaves to absorb as much sunlight as possible.
6. Hot, humid, and wet conditions are also ideal for bacteria and fungi to grow. Water trapped in the crevices of a plant, in combination with warm temperatures, is a breeding ground for bacterial and fungal growth, which can harm plants. One adaptation many plants have made in the tropical forest is to develop smooth bark so that water runs off quickly. Another adjustment plants have made to shed water efficiently is to grow leaves with 'drip tips.' This shape prevents water from collecting on leaves. Look at the shape of leaves of plants around you. If possible, and after checking with an adult, gently pour water on the plant and watch where it goes. It may be channeled toward the stem of the plant or far away from it. These observations can give you clues to how a plant lives. The environments plants and animals live in provide useful and harmful conditions for living. As a result, all living things must learn how to adapt to the challenges of where they live. The adaptations that plants in a tropical rainforest have help them survive in their particular environment.

MAIN IDEA:

1. **One effect of rapid plant growth is the depletion of nutrients in the soil. What is another effect of rapid plant growth?**

- a. The depletion of animal life in the lower part of the rainforest
- b. The creation of a thick layer of leaves in the upper part of the rainforest
- c. An increase in temperature from 70 degrees Fahrenheit to 85 degrees Fahrenheit
- d. A decrease in rainfall from 80 inches each year to 65 inches each year

2. **Read these sentences from the text:**

"Another condition created by rapid plant growth is a lush canopy that shades out plants living below. Large trees grow quickly, reaching for sunlight. They create a dense shade that prevents sunlight from reaching the forest floor. In fact, only about 1% to 2% of sunlight reaches the ground in a tropical forest. Since plants depend on sunlight for growth, very few plants live on the ground. Instead, they find ways to live on other plants by climbing them, as vines do, or by growing very large, dark green leaves to absorb as much sunlight as possible." Based on this information, what can you conclude about the connection between a leaf's size and the amount of sunlight it absorbs?

- a. The smaller a leaf is, the more sunlight it absorbs.
- b. The larger a leaf is, the more sunlight it absorbs.
- c. The connection between the size of a leaf and the amount of sunlight it absorbs cannot be predicted.
- d. Large leaves and small leaves absorb about the same amount of sunlight.

3. What is the main idea of this text?

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- a. Some plants, such as mosses, lichens, and orchids, have learned to get water and nutrients from the air.
 - b. Instead of getting food and water from the soil, parasitic plants have developed roots to cling to a host plant, pierce through its leaves, stem, or trunk, and suck out nutrients.
 - c. Plants in tropical rainforests have adapted to their warm and wet conditions by making adjustments in how they grow.
 - d. Water trapped in the crevices of a plant, in combination with warm temperatures, is a breeding ground for bacterial and fungal growth.

4. The biggest difference between epiphytes plants and parasitic plants is.

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- a. The size of the plants, parasitic plants are usually bigger because they have to overpower other plants that it is surrounding
 - b. parasitic plants have the ability to kill other plants because of sucking the nutrients out of the plant it is living on and epiphytes don't take the nutrients of the plant it is on
 - c. There is no difference both of those plants are the same thing
 - d. Epiphytes plants kill other plants because it has to grow on other plants. A common type of this flower is the mistletoe

5. Based on the text what does the word "dense" most likely mean in paragraph 5?

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- a. Small
 - b. Heavy
 - c. Dangerous
 - d. Strong

6. Read these sentences from the text:

"There are also some plants called parasitic plants. They grow on other plants, their host plants. Parasitic plants actually DO take nutrients from their host plants. Instead of getting food and water from the soil, parasitic plants have developed roots to cling to a host plant, pierce through its leaves, stem, or trunk, and suck the nutrients out of the host. An example of a parasitic plant you might know is mistletoe. Parasitic plants can kill their host plants if they grow too rapidly."

Based on this evidence, how might a rapidly growing parasitic plant kill its host plant?

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- a. By sucking too many nutrients out of its host plant
 - b. By sucking too few nutrients out of its host plant
 - c. By preventing the host plant from taking in food and water from the soil
 - d. By trying to help the host plant take in food and water from the soil

7. Plants in the rainforest learned how to....

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- a. Adapt to the environment it was growing in by attaching themselves to other plants and taking the nutrients from that plant
 - b. Adapt based on the environment they were in, without depending on the soil for their main source of nutrients
 - c. Become super green plants because of all the water the rainforest receives the leaf has to be stronger than normal
 - d. Grow In extremely wet soil by being able to store food in their vacuoles where they are able to store food and water for long periods of time

Honey to Bee

I showed my work habits by:

1. Genre/Thinking Questions
2. Underlining AND Circling key words
3. Annotations

1. Bees are flying insects that feed on nectar and pollen. They are usually yellow and black and covered in fuzzy hair that makes collecting pollen easier. A bee's body is similar to that of other insects—for instance, an ant—with three major sections: the

head, the middle section called the thorax, and the last section called the abdomen. The head of a bee has five eyes for seeing and two antennae for touching and smelling. Two sets of wings and three sets of legs can be found on a bee's thorax. Depending on the type of bee, the last set of legs might have little sacs that store the pollen that the bee has collected from flowers. Many types of bees have stingers. The bee stinger is the most feared part of a bee, and for good reason. Filled with poison, the stinger is a bee's protection from danger. The stingers are around 12 millimeters long.

There are over 20,000 known bee species in the world. The best known is probably the honeybee.



Paragraph 1:

2. Honeybees live in beehives, which have a distinct order that helps things run smoothly. At the bottom of the totem pole are the workers. Workers are young female bees. Some of their main duties include going out to find food (nectar and pollen), building the hive, and keeping it clean. Honeybees will travel up to eight miles if necessary

to find nectar and pollen to bring back to the hive. Worker bees are actually the only bees that ever do any stinging. When this does happen, it is usually because they are trying to protect their hive from harm. A bee rarely stings when it is away from the hive, but it might sting if it senses danger. The lifespan of a worker bee is anywhere from 4 to 9 months.

Paragraph 2:

3. The queen honeybee is the biggest bee in the hive. There is usually only one per hive, and her job is to grow the family by laying eggs that will become the next generation of honeybees. She lays over a thousand eggs per day and can live anywhere from 3 to 5 years. When the time comes for a new queen to take over, some larvae are placed in special chambers to grow queen bees. These larvae are fattened up with royal jelly, a nutritious substance that worker bees secrete. It usually takes about two weeks for a female larva to grow into a queen bee. The first female bee to become a queen bee kills the other potential queen bees.

Paragraph 3:

4. Male honeybees are called drones. They don't have stingers, and they don't collect nectar or pollen. Their only purpose is to mate with the queen. Several hundred drones can live in a hive at one time. As the winter months approach, the males are kicked out of the hive in order to make it easier for the queen and her workers to survive. Food needs to be saved as there are fewer flowers to collect pollen and nectar from. Less food means the drones are the first ones to go!

Paragraph 4:

MAIN IDEA:

1. Different bees in a hive have different duties.

What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

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- a. Worker bees gather food; the queen bee lays eggs.
 - b. Bee stingers are about 12 millimeters long.
 - c. Bees have two sets of wings and three sets of legs.
 - d. The honeybee is probably the best known bee species.

2. Based on the text above if a bee didn't have fuzzy hair then most likely...

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- a. It would look different because the hair on bees is what makes them look fuzzy
 - b. It would be complicated for the bees to collect pollen because their hair is what helps them be such good collectors
 - c. They wouldn't have a place to store the pollen because the hair is what helps the bee store all the pollen collected
 - d. The hairs on the bees don't have a specific job but it helps the animals around feel threatened which keeps the bees safe from danger

3. Read the following sentences: "There are over 20,000 known beespecies in the world. The best known is probably the honeybee."

What does the word "species" mean in the sentences above?

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- a. Colors or shades
 - b. Orders or levels
 - c. Kinds or types
 - d. Duties or jobs

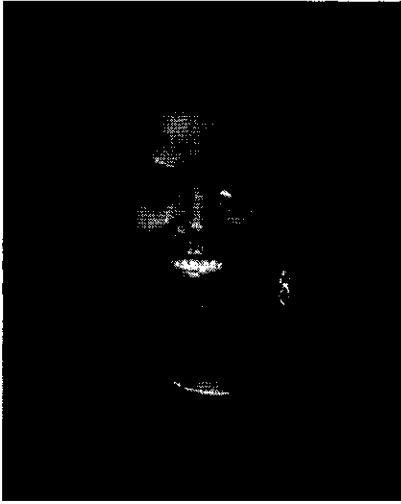
4. Which of the following below summarizes paragraph 2?

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- a. Bees have many different parts to their bodies depending on the type of bee it is, a bee can have sacs attached to the back legs to help collect pollen
 - b. The Queen bee in the bee that is in charge of the hive they typically do all of the food hunting for the pack and they lay eggs in order to keep the family large
 - c. The hardest working bee is the female bee because she is the primary source of food and also she maintains the cleanliness of the hive. Bees sometimes travel long ways to find food. Typically they don't sting unless they feel threatened
 - d. Bees are a unique species they are hardworking and they are a species that sticks together There are different types of bee that are amongst the bee hive and each of them have a different job that they are responsible for. Bees are important for spreading pollution and making honey

5. Why did the author most likely include this sentence

"Less food means the drones are the first ones to go!"

-
- a. It is included because the author wanted to emphasizes how important it is for females bees to survive through the winter
 - b. It is included because the author wanted to show how powerful female bees can be
 - c. The author included it to tell why the male bees have to leave the hive
 - d. The author included it because male bees are only there to mate with female bees. They have to find their own food and survive on their own after mating season is over



Michelle Obama

Lesson From Her Father

1. Michelle watched as her father refused to give in to multiple sclerosis. The disease can hurt a person's ability to control their muscles. He had to use two canes to get to his job. Still, he saved money to send Michelle to college. She learned from her father that "the only limit to the height of your achievements is the reach of your dreams and your willingness to work hard for them."

2. Michelle graduated from Chicago's Whitney Young Magnet High School in 1981. She went on to Princeton University where she earned a degree in sociology and African-American studies. After that, she earned a law degree from

Paragraph 1/2:

Harvard Law School. When she finished law school in 1988, she returned to Chicago to start working and build her career. She joined the law firm of Sidley Austin. It was there that she was introduced to her future husband, Barack Obama. Obama was himself a graduate of Harvard Law School. He had been hired for a summer job at Sidley Austin in 1989 and she was assigned to be his adviser.

A Desire To Help Others

3. The couple married in 1992. Mrs. Obama remained with the law firm until 1991. That year, she started focusing on public service. She took a job in Chicago's City Hall. She then ran the Chicago office of Public Allies, an AmeriCorps program that prepares youth for public service. In 1996, Mrs. Obama became an administrator at the University of Chicago. There she developed the university's first community service program. In 2002, she went to work for the University of Chicago Medical Center. In 2005, she became the Medical Center's vice president of community and external affairs.

4. As first lady, Mrs. Obama has focused on children's health. She started "Let's Move!" This program aims to help children stay at a healthy weight. Through the program, Americans across all fields are working to provide healthier food to children, and get them to exercise more. Also, Mrs. Obama has worked with Dr. Jill Biden to help military families. Their program is called Joining Forces. Since it started, thousands of businesses have hired and trained more than 125,000 veterans and spouses. Nurses and doctors are working to provide better care for war-related injuries, educators are reaching out to military children, and people across the country are spending time helping military families in their communities. In addition to her work, the first lady will continue to focus on what she calls her most important role: being a mom. The Obamas have two daughters, Malia, born in 1998, and Sasha, born in 2001.

Paragraph 3/4:

- TM:** I state **OVERALL** what the passage was mainly about, and include details on that important fact
- SIG:** I state why my TM is so important with details from the text.

MAIN IDEA:	
What is the author teaching me?	
What is the significance?	

1 Which sentence from the article BEST shows how Michelle may have gotten her positive attitude toward life?

- A. When Michelle Obama spoke at the Democratic National Convention in 2008, she told the American people about her unlikely journey.
- B. She said that we are all "driven by the simple belief that the world as it is just won't do" and that we should "fight for the world as it should be."
- C. She learned from her father that "the only limit to the height of your achievements is the reach of your dreams and your willingness to work hard for them."
- D. She went on to Princeton University where she earned a degree in sociology and African-American studies.

2 Based on information in the article, which of these statements is TRUE?

- A. Michelle worked for Barack Obama at the Sidley Austin law firm.
- B. Michelle joined a city government office after she left the Sidley Austin law firm.
- C. Michelle joined the Sidley Austin law firm right after she graduated from Princeton University.
- D. Michelle left the Sidley Austin law firm because she met Barack Obama.

3 Read the following sentence from the introduction [paragraphs 1-3].

That is where her parents, Fraser and Marian Robinson, raised her to have a heartfelt commitment to family, hard work and education.

Based on the context in the article, what does the author MOST likely mean by "heartfelt"?

- A. strong
- B. funny
- C. casual
- D. emotional
- E.

4 Read the sentences from the section "A Desire To Help Others." As first lady, Mrs. Obama has focused on children's health. She started "Let's Move!" This program aims to help children stay at a healthy weight.

What is the BEST replacement for the word "aims" in the sentence above?

- A. points
- B. works
- C. shoots

Name _____
Monday, March 16, 2020

Break Packet
Henderson Collegiate - Pride of 2028

How was Michelle able to impact people around her?

- Echo the prompt
- Circle your reach that answers the prompt
- Find evidence in the text that supports your reasoning

Reason (use bullet points, 1-2 words)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Correct reason <input type="checkbox"/> Incorrect reason
Thesis = (Echo the prompt + Reason)	_____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Echo/ Complete Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> Add reasoning
Evidence = Paraphrase where in the text supports your reason	_____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Correct Evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Incorrect evidence

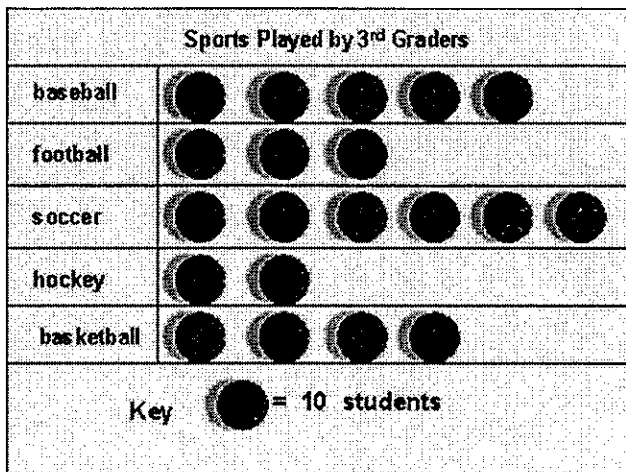
Nonfiction Extra Flight!



**Buckle your seatbelt and prepare to dive
into this awesome adventure!**

Where in the world will your TFK take you?

Directions: Circle the correct answer, AND prove the other answers incorrect.



1. What kind of graph is pictured above?
 - a) Pictograph
 - b) Bar graph
 - c) Pie chart

2. Which sport is the most popular sport to play for 3rd graders?
 - a) Baseball
 - b) Football
 - c) Soccer
 - d) Basketball

3. How many more students like to play **baseball** than hockey?
 - a) 20
 - b) 30
 - c) 40
 - d) 50

4. How many more students like to play **basketball** than football?
 - a) 10
 - b) 20
 - c) 30
 - d) 40

Directions: Complete the questions below by matching the correct definition to its vocabulary word and filling that letter into the blank.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Advertisement | a. Books or videos that give steps on how to do different activities |
| 2. _____ Brochure | b. A resource that convines you to buy a product from a company |
| 3. _____ Menu | c. A pamphlet or booklet that has information about products, places, and events |
| 4. _____ Recipe | d. A list of foods that you can buy at a restaurant |
| 5. _____ How-To | e. A book with a collection of maps |
| 6. _____ Dictionary | f. A book with a little information about many different subjects |
| 7. _____ Encyclopedia | g. A book with synonyms and antonyms |
| 8. _____ Atlas | h. Books or videos that teach you how to make different foods by yourself |

Directions: Read the following selection using your 6 steps to success. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Congress Speaks Spanish

Inside the halls of Congress, more and more lawmakers are speaking Spanish. Congress is the branch of government that makes the laws. Congress is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. "Many politicians are studying Spanish," says political expert Michael Shifter. Some lawmakers are taking Spanish classes and debating their positions in Spanish. Others hold bilingual press conferences in English and Spanish. Bilingual refers to being spoken or expressed in two languages. Some lawmakers of Hispanic origin also speak to each other in Spanish. The increased interest in Spanish follows a sharp growth in the Hispanic population in the United States. Hispanics, also known as Latinos, make up one of the fastest-growing minority group in the country. Hispanic Americans are people in the United States whose families come from Spanish-speaking countries. Most of those countries are located in Central and South America. The latest census, or population count, shows that more than 50 million people in the United States are Hispanic.

MI:

1. Hispanic Americans make up one of the fastest-growing minority groups in the country. Based on this passage, what effect might this growth be having on lawmakers?

- a) Members of Congress want to write laws in Spanish.
- b) Many politicians are teaching Spanish classes.
- c) Some lawmakers are learning Spanish.
- d) More politicians are traveling to Spanish-speaking countries.

2. Based on the text, what is a census?

- a) the number of people who move to a new country
- b) a sharp growth in the population of an area
- c) an official count of people living in an area
- d) the number of lawmakers who make up Congress

3. Read the following sentence from the passage:

"Some lawmakers are taking Spanish classes and debating their positions in Spanish."

What is the meaning of the word **debate** as used in this sentence?

- a) memorizing
- b) forgetting
- c) arguing
- d) writing

4. Which statement best describes the central idea of this passage?

- a) The Hispanic population in the United States is growing.
- b) Some lawmakers in Congress are speaking Spanish.
- c) Congress is the lawmaking branch of government.
- d) More than 50 million people in the United States are Hispanic.

Directions: In the boxes below, write an example of a time you would need to use each nonfiction resource. Then, draw a picture/diagram to go with it and label it.

Dictionary	<u>Example:</u> 	<u>Picture:</u>
Encyclopedia	<u>Example:</u> 	<u>Picture:</u>
Atlas	<u>Example:</u> 	<u>Picture:</u>
How-To	<u>Example:</u> 	<u>Picture:</u>
Recipe	<u>Example:</u> 	<u>Picture:</u>
Menu	<u>Example:</u> 	<u>Picture:</u>
Advertisement	<u>Example:</u> 	<u>Picture:</u>

Extra Exploration: On the back of this page, create a brochure that gives information about a new basketball team in town.