Name _____ Monday's Date_____ Hour_____

You **MUST copy the question if given on the board** and answer it using complete sentences.

Reading Minute Monday

Title: _____

HOW TO "TALK TO THE TEXT" (T4 strategy)

1. Look at the **title** of piece. Respond to it.
2. Look at any illustrations on the page. See if they help you understand the title.
3. Begin to read the article. As you read, interact with the text.....
4. Write down any **questions** as they come into your head.
5. Write down any **connections** you make as you read. To yourself, your world, to something else you have read, to the text you are now reading
6. **Clarify** your understanding by writing ideas from the text into your own words.
7. **Underline or circle words** you don't know. Use word parts or context clues to figure out their meanings as you read.
8. Don't forget you should also **Summarize!** (at the end of each page to remember what you have read)
9. **Predict** what will happen next!
10. **Visualize!** Make movies in your head!

STAPLE ARTICLE TO YOUR STARTER

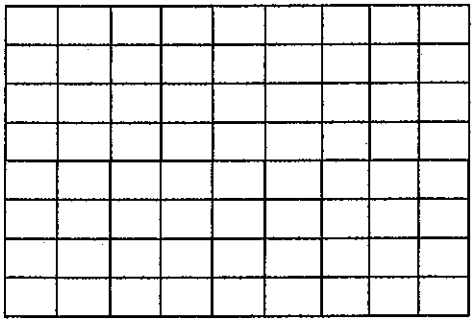
"Chart"ering New Territory Tuesday (Charts and Graphs)

Directions: Create a data table and a bar graph using the information provided.

Students favorite types of fruit: Apples- 35, Orange-30, Banana-10, Kiwi-20, Grapes-5

Title: _____

Title: _____

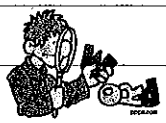


Teacher's Choice "Throwback Thursday"

Who am I?

Directions: Write the element name

1. Non-metal, group 15, not Phosphorus.
2. Period 5, highest atomic mass
3. Group 2, 20 protons,
4. Metalloid, 14 neutrons
5. Halogen, atomic number is less than 15
6. Transition element, period 6, 74 electrons



Flocabulary Friday

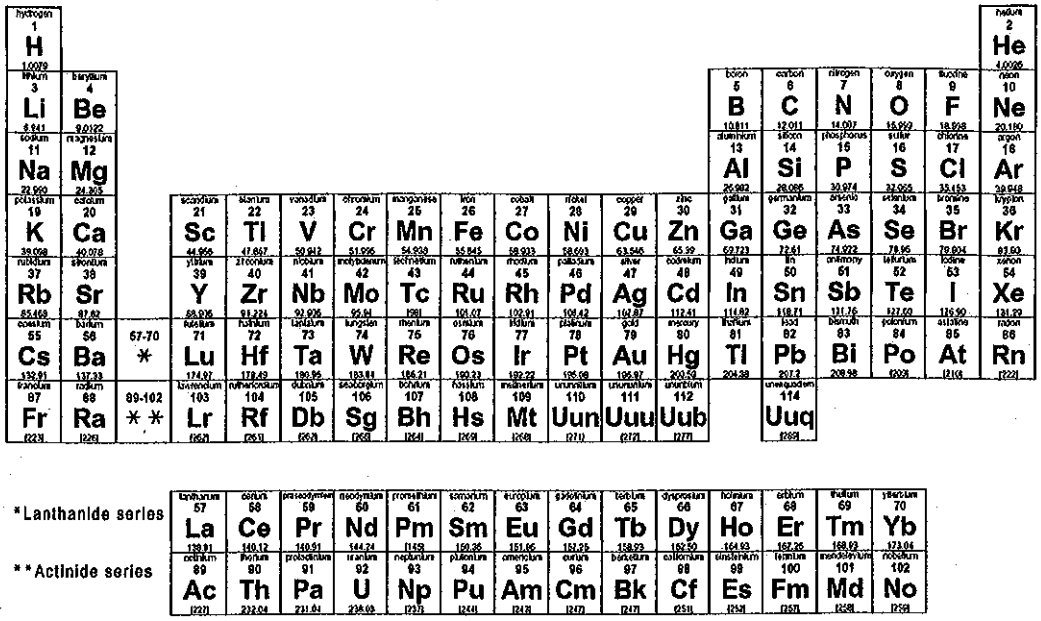
1. Create 1 notecard for the following words:
   - Density
2. Notecards should include the following:
   - Word
   - Picture (colored)
   - Definition
   - Examples (at least 2)
   - Neatly done

WEDNESDAY WILD WRITING EXPLORATION (on back)

WEDNESDAY WILD WRITING EXPLORATION!

Directions: Answer the following question. Be sure to use the rubric provided to check your writing after you have answered the question.

Question: Sam is looking at the Periodic Table. He see's that Lithium (Li) and Carbon (C) are in the same period. Sam believes that because they are in the same Period that Lithium and Carbon share the same properties. Why is Sam incorrect in his thinking. Explain with details and examples.



	I have read over my response now that I have finished writing it.
	I restated the statement/question in my response (HIGHLIGHT IN GREEN)
	I provided supporting details (HIGHLIGHT IN YELLOW)
	My concluding sentence brings all of the ideas together (HIGHLIGHT IN PINK)
	I have *at least 3 sentences minimum* in my response.
	I used proper punctuation and capital letters where needed
	I wrote so neat, others can read it
	My response makes sense and is accurate/relevant.

Scientific Thinking Handbook

Making Observations

An **observation** is an act of noting and recording an event, characteristic, behavior, or anything else detected with an instrument or with the senses.

Observations allow you to make informed hypotheses and to gather data for experiments. Careful observations often lead to ideas for new experiments. There are two categories of observations:

- **Quantitative observations** can be expressed in numbers and include records of time, temperature, mass, distance, and volume.
- **Qualitative observations** include descriptions of sights, sounds, smells, and textures.

EXAMPLE

A student dissolved 30 grams of Epsom salts in water, poured the solution into a dish, and let the dish sit out uncovered overnight. The next day, she made the following observations of the Epsom salt crystals that grew in the dish.

To determine the mass, the student found the mass of the dish before and after growing the crystals and then used subtraction to find the difference.

The student measured several crystals and calculated the mean length. (To learn how to calculate the mean of a data set, see page R36.)

Table 1. Observations of Epsom Salt Crystals

Quantitative Observations	Qualitative Observations
• mass = 30 g	• Crystals are clear.
• mean crystal length = 0.5 cm	• Crystals are long, thin, and rectangular.
• longest crystal length = 2 cm	• White crust has formed around edge of dish.

Photographs or sketches are useful for recording qualitative observations.

Epsom salt crystals

MORE ABOUT OBSERVING

- Make quantitative observations whenever possible. That way, others will know exactly what you observed and be able to compare their results with yours.
- It is always a good idea to make qualitative observations too. You never know when you might observe something unexpected.