

Week of January 31, 2019

Weekly News

- Doors will open at 8:10. Students will proceed directly to their classroom with a bagged breakfast.
- Please make sure scholars arrive to school on time. We begin instruction right away and we do not want scholars missing out!
- Each scholar needs to come to school prepared each day with school uniform, homework, and class supplies.

Upcoming Dates

- 1/8/19 ELA Interim Assessment #2
- 1/22/18 MATH interim Assessment #2
- **** Please make sure scholars arrive on time. Testing will be in the morning!**



Missing homework?

Visit PS 38's website:
<http://www.ps38rcle.org/homework.html>

Password: grade309

Time for Kids is available online with audio and Spanish available!

<https://www.timeforkids.com/g34/>

Homework

Monday

WINTER BREAK

Tuesday

WINTER BREAK

Wednesday

- **Reading:** Read the article **The shortest day of the year on our part of the planet** and answer the following question in your homework notebook using R.A.C.E.: How does winter in the Northern Hemisphere affect the Southern Hemisphere?
- **IRLA:** Read for 30 minutes. Answer 1 weekly reading response in your homework packet. You may login to Readorium and complete 30 minutes as a part of IRLA
- **Math:** Complete Investigations worksheet.

Thursday

- **Reading:** Read the article **The shortest day of the year on our part of the planet** and answer the following question in your homework notebook using R.A.C.E.: What solution does the author suggest to solve the problem? According to the section "Changes More Extreme," WHY does the equator stay warm and sunny?
- **IRLA:** Read for 30 minutes. Answer 1 weekly reading response in your homework packet. You may login to Readorium and complete 30 minutes as a part of IRLA
- **Math:** Complete Investigations worksheet.

Friday

- **IRLA:** Read for 30 minutes. You may login to Readorium and complete 30 minutes as a part of IRLA
- **Math:** Practice your basic addition and subtraction facts for 10 minutes.
 - Ways to Practice:
 - Free websites (a few are listed below)
 - MathPlayground.com
 - Xtramath.org

Scholars, make sure you are using R.A.C.E to answer reading response questions.

R

RESTATE THE QUESTION

Restate or reword the question and turn it into a statement.

A

ANSWER THE QUESTION

What is being asked?

Answer all parts of the question.

C

CITE THE SOURCE

Tell where you found examples and details in the text.

In paragraph 2... The text states ... The author says...

E

EXPLAIN your response. Give evidence from the text to support your answer. Add your thoughts.

For example... This shows... This means... I believe...

Wednesday

Date: _____

Title: _____

Author: _____ Fiction OR Non-fiction

Thursday

Date: _____

Title: _____

Author: _____ Fiction OR Non-fiction

Friday

Date: _____

Title: _____

Author: _____ Fiction OR Non-fiction

The shortest day of the year on our part of the planet

By Washington Post, adapted by Newsela staff on 12.17.18

Word Count **378**

Level **570L**



December 21 is the shortest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. At this time of year, playing outside after school might mean playing in the dark. Photo by: Klaus Vedfelt/Getty Images

December 21 is the winter solstice. It is the shortest day of the year on one part of the planet. This is the Northern Hemisphere. It is the top half of the Earth. There, days have been getting shorter since June 21. That's the summer solstice. Why do days and nights get longer and shorter between these two days?

From down here on Earth, it looks like the sun moves through the sky. Really, we're the ones moving. Earth revolves around the sun super fast. We just can't feel it! The Earth itself also spins around on an imaginary line called an axis. Those two circular motions control sunlight and the seasons.

Different Levels Of Light

Picture this: a basketball player spins the Earth on her finger while she runs in a circle around a spot on the floor. That spot is the sun. Our planet is the twirling basketball. Each spin on the player's finger makes up one day. Each circle she completes on the floor is a year. In a day, the sun doesn't move, but we experience different levels of light. That's because we're spinning away from and toward the sun.

So why are the nights so much longer now? That's because the Northern Hemisphere is tilting away from the sun. The Southern Hemisphere, or bottom half of the Earth, tilts toward it. It all has to do with that *imaginary axis the Earth spins around. That axis is also tilted. The result is that, throughout the year, the top and bottom parts of the Earth tilt away or toward the sun. The summer and winter solstices mark the end and beginning of which hemisphere tilts toward the sun.*

Changes More Extreme

These changes are more extreme at the poles of the Earth. The North Pole is the very top of the planet. The South Pole is the very bottom. At the North Pole, it's been totally dark since October. In the South Pole, it's now sunny almost all the time. The two poles will swap soon.

There is one area where sun and warmth hardly ever change. The area is called the equator. The equator is an imaginary belt. It goes around the Earth's center. Seasons barely change there. It is almost always warm.