

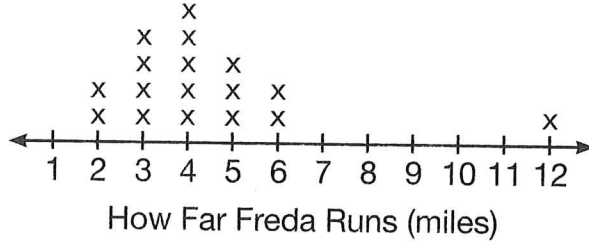
Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Line Plots

The table below gives the number of miles Freda ran over a period of days. A line plot shows data along a number line. Each X represents one number in the data set.

*MTI Day 9*  
*5. M.P. 2*

Miles Run	Days
2	2
3	4
4	5
5	3
6	2
12	1



*EXAMPLE*



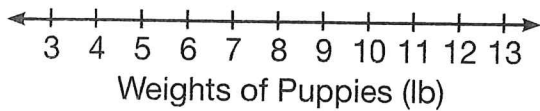
On the line plot, each X represents 1 day. An outlier is a number in a data set that is very different from the rest of the numbers.

1. Is there an outlier in the data set above? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Complete the line plot to show the data in the table for puppies' weights at birth. Identify the outlier in the data set.

Weight (lb)	Number of Puppies
3	5
4	3
5	2
6	0
7	1
13	1

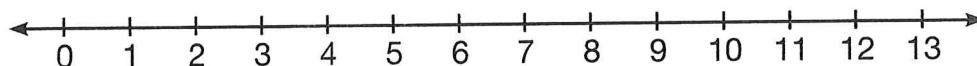


Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Line Plots

Number of Rabbits in Each Litter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Litters	/	///	###	### ////	### ###	### ///	////	////	///	###	///	/

1. Make a line plot of the number of rabbits in each litter.
  - a. Write a label at the bottom.
  - b. Put Xs on the number line to show the number of rabbits in a litter.



2. How many Xs are shown for 6? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the number of rabbits that appears in a litter most often?
 

**A** 3 rabbits      **B** 4 rabbits      **C** 5 rabbits      **D** 6 rabbits
4. Is the 1-rabbit litter an outlier?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Making Line Plots

Joshua surveyed his classmates to collect data on their shoe sizes. He found the following information.

$7\frac{1}{2}$	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
$8\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6
$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	8	6
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$

When you want to organize the data into a line plot, first organize the data. List the shoe sizes from least to greatest. Fill in the missing data below.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, \_\_\_\_\_, 7, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

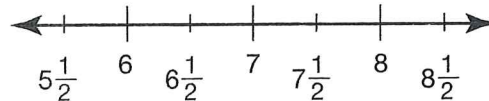
Then make a table to show the frequency of the values.

Shoe Size	Tally	Frequency
$5\frac{1}{2}$		
6		
7		

*EXAMPLE*

Now draw a line plot.

**Shoe Sizes**



For questions 1–2, draw a line plot.

1.

$13\frac{1}{2}$	13	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	13
$14\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	13	$14\frac{1}{2}$

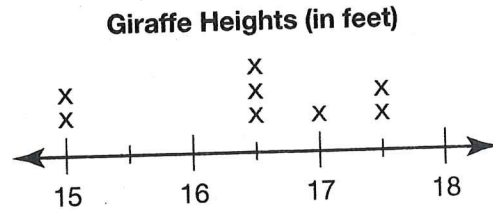
2.

$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	5
$2\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$
$4\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$		

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Making Line Plots

1. Which statement best describes the heights of the giraffes shown in the line plot?



- A The shortest giraffe is  $16\frac{1}{4}$  feet tall.
- B The tallest giraffe is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall.
- C Most of the giraffes are 17 feet tall.
- D There are four giraffes in the data set.

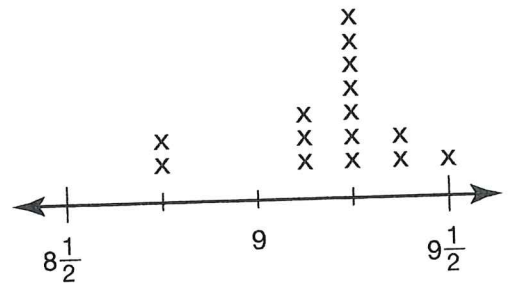
2. Marietta purchased 15 cucumbers to make pickles. The lengths of the cucumbers in inches are shown in the chart. Draw a line plot to show the lengths of the cucumbers.

$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$

3. Draw a line plot to represent the data in the table.

Value	Tally	Frequency
$5\frac{1}{4}$		3
$6\frac{3}{4}$		2
$7\frac{1}{8}$		5
$7\frac{1}{2}$		2
$8\frac{1}{4}$		2

4. Write a frequency chart that matches the data in the line plot.



5. **Writing to Explain** Write a description of the data in the line plot.

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# An Everyday Poet

*What parts of your life would be good material for a poem?*

1 Naomi Shihab Nye has lots of things to write about. She never seems to run out of ideas. Naomi writes poetry for young people and adults, but she is also the author of essays, children's picture books, songs, and a novel for teenagers. In addition, she has edited several poetry anthologies.

2 Where does Naomi get her ideas? She is a great observer of the world around her. She sees poetry in the details of everyday life, like the way things smell or taste, the sounds of nature, the voices of her family, and the colors of a flower or a bird's wing or a strawberry.

3 Naomi's poetry is also often influenced by places she has lived and visited. Naomi was raised by her Palestinian father and American mother. She grew up in St. Louis, Missouri; Jerusalem, Israel; and San Antonio, Texas. Each of these places has unique flavors that Naomi has captured with her rich, descriptive language.

4 Naomi also writes about her dual cultures and the conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians in the Middle East. Today, Naomi lives with her family in San Antonio. She knows many people who have a Mexican-American heritage, and she works their experiences into her poetry. Naomi focuses on the ways that people of different cultures and backgrounds are similar rather than different. She has even traveled to the Middle East and Asia to promote international goodwill through the arts. Naomi firmly believes in the power of writing to change the world and help people find common ground.

5 Naomi Shihab Nye began writing poetry as soon as she learned how to write. She published her first poem when she was only seven years old! Since that time, Naomi has written and edited more than 20 books. She advises young writers to write about their daily lives—the things they observe and the feelings they have. That's a good reminder for any writer!



## Vocabulary Skills

Write the words from the passage that have the meanings below.

1. collections of writing by different authors

\_\_\_\_\_ Par. 1

2. someone who watches and pays attention

\_\_\_\_\_ Par. 2

3. to bring to people's attention

\_\_\_\_\_ Par. 4

An **idiom** is a group of words that has a special meaning. Write the idiom from paragraph 4 on the line below its meaning.

4. things people can agree on

\_\_\_\_\_

A word that sounds the same as another word but has a different spelling and meaning is a **homophone**. Circle the homophone that correctly completes each sentence below.

5. Naomi was \_\_\_\_\_ by parents of different nationalities. (raised, razed)
6. Naomi \_\_\_\_\_ for children and for adults. (rights, writes)

## Reading Skills

1. Check the line beside the word or words that best describe what type of nonfiction selection this is.

\_\_\_\_\_ historical nonfiction

\_\_\_\_\_ biography

\_\_\_\_\_ how-to

2. A **summary** is a short sentence that tells the most important facts about a topic. Check the sentence below that is the best summary for paragraph 3.

\_\_\_\_\_ Naomi uses descriptive language in her work.

\_\_\_\_\_ Naomi grew up in St. Louis, Jerusalem, and San Antonio.

\_\_\_\_\_ Naomi's poetry is influenced by the places she has lived.

3. The author says that each of the places Naomi has visited or lived has its own "unique flavors." What does this mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Study Skills

Use the table below to answer the questions that follow.

Title	Type of	Date
<i>Sitti's Secrets</i>	picture book	1994
<i>Habibi</i>	novel	1996
<i>Come With Me: Poems for a Journey</i>	poetry	2000
<i>19 Varieties of Gazelle: Poems of the Middle East</i>	poetry	2002

1. What type of book is *Habibi*?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which book was published in 2000?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In what year was *Sitti's Secrets* published?

\_\_\_\_\_



SS-E 5.2.1  
5.2.2  
5.2.3

Day 9

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

On September 16, 1620, the *Mayflower* left England, bound for the Americas. On board were about 100 Pilgrims, plus 30 sailors. The *Mayflower* was not designed to carry so many people. In fact, the Pilgrims had planned to make the journey in two ships. But one of the ships turned out to be unfit for the *expedition*. Therefore, all the Pilgrims had to sail in one crowded ship.

The passengers on the *Mayflower* were crowded into a small area below the main deck. There they ate, prayed, and slept. There was no privacy and hardly any light. Even worse, there was no fresh air.

In good weather, the passengers could go up on deck for exercise and air. But in bad weather, they had to stay below. For most of the trip, the weather was terrible.

The storms began in October and continued for the rest of the voyage. Waves crashed over the ship, flooding the main deck. The *seasick* Pilgrims huddled together, praying, while water poured down from the deck above. Made sick by the pitching of the ship, the Pilgrims were miserable.

During one storm the main beam in the middle of the ship cracked. It had to be fixed, or the ship would

sink. The question was how to repair it. Everyone had a different idea. Finally, the captain made a decision. Luckily, it was the right one. If it had been wrong, the colony of Plymouth might never have been founded.

During another storm, the passengers heard a terrifying cry: "Man overboard!" One of the Pilgrims had been on the deck, and a big wave had washed him into the sea.

As he was swept overboard, however, he somehow grabbed a rope hanging from the ship. He managed to hold on until the sailors could pull him up.

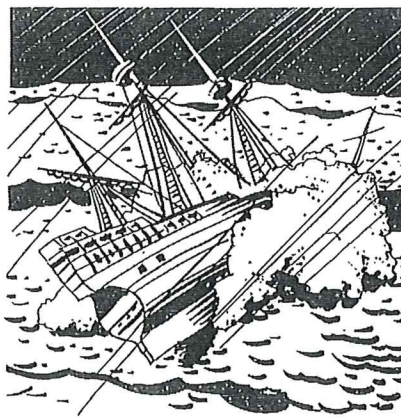
The rain caused other problems as well. Flooding damaged the food supply, leaving little to eat. Most meals were salt pork and hard, dry biscuits

called *hardtack*. Usually, the biscuits were crawling with bugs.

There were some bright moments, however, on the *Mayflower*: One was the birth of a baby. His proud parents named him Oceanus.

For all on board, however, the brightest moment was the sight of land on November 21, 1620. The Pilgrims had been at sea for 66 days! They knelt in prayer to give thanks for their safe crossing. And they asked God to protect them in their new world.

## A DANGEROUS CROSSING





**Hint**

Reread the first paragraph of the story. What does the narrator mainly write about?

Who are the only people who know how the boy won the stone? Which people do not know?

Look back and see what you circled in paragraphs 3 and 4. How do “they” feel about the boy?

**Use the Hints on this page to help you answer the questions.**

- 1** In the first paragraph, the narrator in the story helps the reader understand the Indian boy by
  - A** describing the way he looks.
  - B** describing ways he had good luck.
  - C** telling how the mother wished him good luck.
  - D** telling the mother’s opinion of how she changed him.

- 2** Read this sentence from the story.

But they never knew how he came by it, or why he won the stone.

What does this sentence tell you about whose point of view is used to tell this part of the story?

- A** A great chief is telling the story.
  - B** It is told from the boy’s point of view.
  - C** The *Jo gah oh* mother is telling the story.
  - D** It is told from the tribe’s point of view.
- 3** Identify who is speaking in paragraph 5 of the story. Describe how “they” feel they will share in the chief’s good fortune. Use at least two details from the story to support your answer.

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I  you a question!

### Would you rather have a new Gym or Library?

Your city recently received enough money to build something new for the kids. They have been arguing about whether to build a Library or Gym. The supporters for the library say that it would benefit the kids education and the gym supporters say it would help kids avoid obesity.

#### Introduction:

Address the Audience and Restate the Situation/Topic.

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State your Opinion: Be sure to start Opinion Statement the right way!

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List three reasons to support your opinion. Do not forget your commas!!!

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Put a Hook on it! Ask your Audience a MEANINGFUL QUESTION:

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#### REason 1:

The first reason from your Introduction paragraph. (Transitions: First, Initial, to start with)

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Example/Detail #1: Transitions: For example, for instance, In fact, Specifically

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Example/Detail #2: Transitions: Another example, additionally

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Study or Survey: According to the University of Kentucky.... Include a percentage or ratio.

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## Babe Ruth

NTI 4-5 Day 9

**Directions:** Read and answer the questions below in complete sentences.

George Herman Ruth, Jr. (February 6, 1895 – August 16, 1948), best known as "Babe" Ruth and nicknamed "the Bambino" and "the Sultan of Swat", was an American Major League baseball player from 1914–1935. Ruth originally broke into the major leagues with the Boston Red Sox as a starting pitcher, but after he was sold to the New York Yankees in 1919, he converted to a full-time right fielder and subsequently became one of the league's most prolific hitters. Ruth was a mainstay in the Yankees' lineup that won seven pennants and four World Series titles during his tenure with the team. After a short stint with the Boston Braves in 1935, Ruth retired. In 1936, Ruth became one of the first five players elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Ruth has since become regarded as one of the greatest sports heroes in American culture. He has been named the greatest baseball player in history in various surveys and rankings, and his home run hitting prowess and charismatic personality made him a larger than life figure in the "Roaring Twenties".

Ruth was the first player to hit 60 home runs in one season (1927), setting the season record which stood until broken by Roger Maris in 1961. Ruth's lifetime total of 714 home runs at his retirement in 1935 was a record, until first surpassed by Hank Aaron in 1974. Unlike many power hitters, Ruth also hit for average: his .342 lifetime batting is tenth highest in baseball history, and in one season (1923) he hit .393, a Yankee record. Ruth dominated in the era in which he played. He led the league in home runs during a season twelve times, runs scored eight times, and runs batted in (RBIs) six times.

1. What were two of Babe Ruth's nicknames?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What team did Babe Ruth originally play for?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How many World Series did the Yankees win while Babe Ruth played for them?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many players were elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame with Babe Ruth in 1936?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. According to the article, name two reasons why Ruth became a "larger than life figure in the 'Roaring Twenties.'"

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Who broke Babe Ruth's record for home runs in one season?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Who broke Babe Ruth's record for total homeruns?

\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*On a separate sheet of paper write ½ to 1 page about Babe Ruth. What were three things you found interesting about this baseball player? Why were each of the three things interesting to you?