

Estimating and Recording Time

What you will need: pencil and a clock, watch or stopwatch.

Use the table below to record estimated and actual times for some of your daily activities.

For each activity estimate the total time you think they take. As you go through your day, record the actual start and end times of each activity. Then calculate the total time you spent doing the activity. For example, you go to bed at 8:45pm and wake up at 6:15am – you slept 9 ½ hours.

After you record your estimated and actual times, answer the questions below.

Estimated Time		Actual Times		
Activity	Total time	Start Time	End Time	Total time
Sleep				
Eat lunch				
Walk, run or roll around the block				
Drink a glass of water				

Which activity took the most time?

Which estimate was most accurate?

Which estimate was least accurate?

Besides sleeping, which daily activity would you estimate you spend the most time doing?

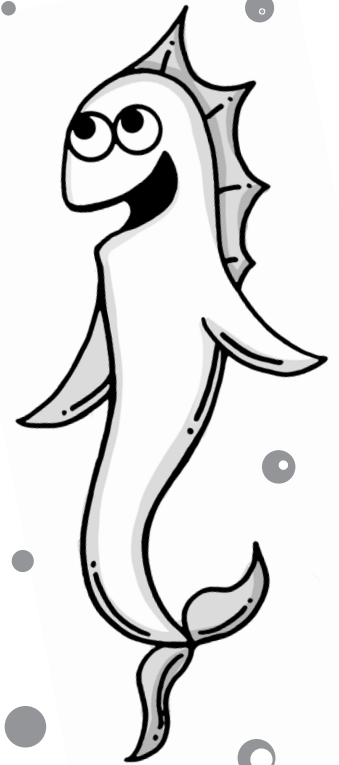


Writer's Intent in Creating a Title

One strategy a writer uses to tell the reader the intent or purpose of their work is creating a strong title. A title helps a reader know what they will learn or experience before they start reading. A title might also give context clues about what might happen in a story.

Read the short story below and imagine three different titles you would use if you were the author.

Stevie is a star nosed mole. Stevie's closest friend, Marina, is a fish. Stevie usually lives underground. Marina usually lives in the water. When they play together, they each need to adapt to the other friend's natural environment. When Stevie plays underwater, they wear a scuba mask or helmet. When Marina plays above or underground, she has a breathing tank. Both friends have different skills and different adaptations. When they are together, their favorite things to do are: paint, dance, swim, and build things by digging in the dirt.



Title 1: _____

Title 2: _____

Title 2: _____

Median, Mode and Range

Find the median, mode and range for each data set. Median is the middle number in a data set after you rearrange the numbers from smallest to largest. Mode is the value that appears most frequently. Range is the difference between the biggest and smallest numbers in your data set.

Data set: 13, 12, 13, 15, 12, 17, 18, 19, 12, 12, 14

Median _____ Mode _____ Range _____

Data set: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 5, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11

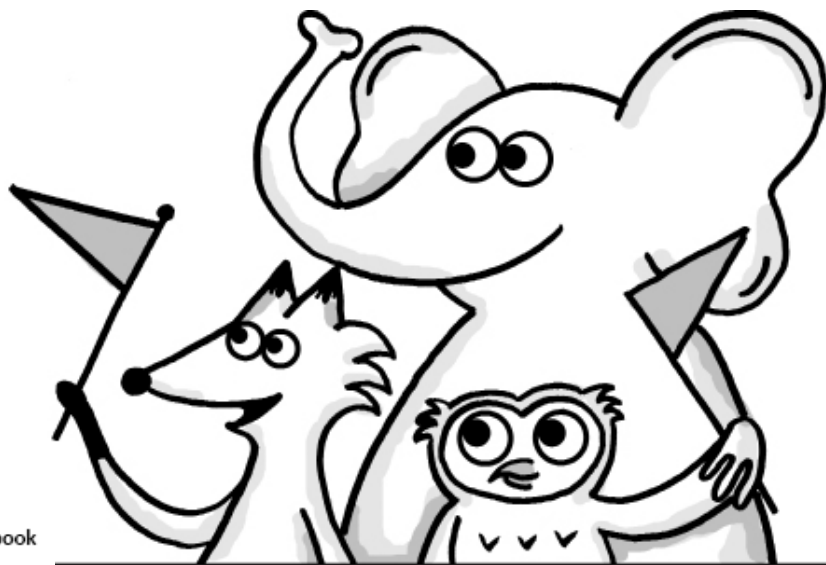
Median _____ Mode _____ Range _____

Data set: 12, 21, 6, 7, 18, 21, 20, 9, 17

Median _____ Mode _____ Range _____

Data set: 27, 16, 33, 17, 16, 8, 21, 16, 35

Median _____ Mode _____ Range _____



Make a Foil Barge

Hoots the owl loves watching big barges sail down the river near her house. Help Hoots make a miniature version and predict how much it can carry.

What You'll Need:

- 1 12-inch square sheet of aluminum foil
- Small weights like coins or buttons to use as cargo
- A large bowl and enough water to fill it at least 6 inches

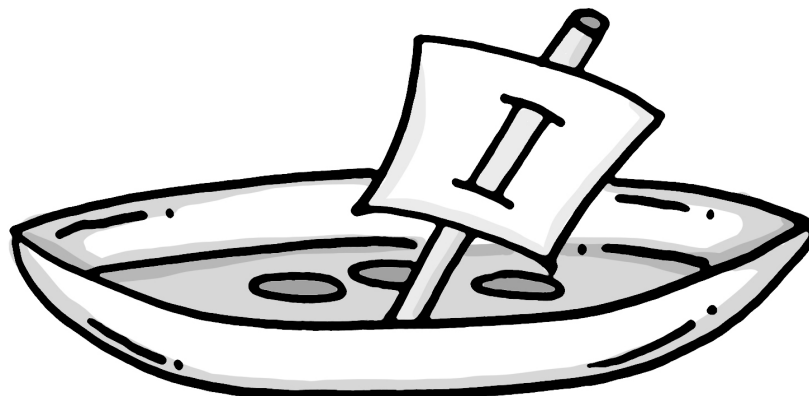
Before you make your barge, place your aluminum foil sheet in the bowl filled with water and put one of your weights on it. What do you observe?

Make your barge by folding it in half or creating walls. Use your imagination and don't be afraid to test your creation. When you think you have a sturdy design, make a prediction about how many weights you think it will hold:

Test your barge. How many weights did it hold? _____

Adjust your barge by changing it's shape or adding materials. Predict and test.

With all of your testing, what was the most weights your barge held? _____



Reading for Information

Read the article and circle the answers to the questions that follow.

Apollo 11

In 1969, Apollo 11 was the first spaceflight to land humans on the Moon. The first human to step on the Moon was a man named Neil Armstrong. Neil was an astronaut who was born in the United States. He spent about two and a half hours on the Moon and collected almost fifty pounds of material from the Moon's surface to bring back to Earth for research. Buzz Aldrin was another astronaut that was on the Moon with Armstrong and helped him collect soil samples and rocks. A third astronaut, Michael Collins stayed in the spaceship while the others spent time on the Moon. The Apollo 11 trip was nine days long and marked an important event in space history. Neil Armstrong described the Moon landing from his perspective when he said, the now famous words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."



Is this article an example of fiction or nonfiction writing?

- A. fiction
- B. nonfiction

What is the author's purpose for writing this article?

- A. to give us instructions for how to get to the Moon
- B. to persuade us to want to go to the Moon
- C. to give us information about the Apollo 11 spaceflight

Which of the following is not a detail from the paragraph?

- A. Neil Armstrong is from the United States
- B. The astronauts watched TV in the spaceship.
- C. Soil samples were collected from the Moon.

How many astronauts were on the Apollo 11 spaceflight to the Moon?

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four

Which astronaut did not step on the surface of the Moon?

- A. Neil Armstrong
- B. Buzz Aldrin
- C. Michael Collins

How long was the Apollo 11 trip?

- A. 2 ½ hours
- B. 4 days
- C. 9 days

In what year did Apollo 11 make its trip to the Moon?

- A. 1969
- B. 1989

