# CJMS Summer Reading For Students In ESOL 4-5

# Why We Have Summer Reading

Reading is a life-long skill that is necessary for one's success and personal enrichment. It can also bring a lifetime of pleasure and mental acuity. Research strongly suggests that reading, like most skills, improves with practice and decreases when we don't engage in it for even a short time. Therefore, consistent with its commitment to prepare all students for success during school and after graduation, Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) expects all students to read during the summer.

## Overview of Summer Reading at Cabin John

Cabin John Middle School (CJMS) believes that summer is a time for recreational reading. To that end, all Cabin John <u>STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO READ THREE BOOKS— two FICTION AND one</u> <u>NON-FICTION BOOK OF THEIR CHOICE.</u> Students must also obtain a parent's or guardian's signature in order to verify that the parent has approved the book and that the student has read the book. Students will also complete a graphic organizer (GO) for each book. These GOs will be collected the first week of school, counted as a homework assignment, and later used in conjunction with formative assessments in Reading Class. *The due date and deadline for this assignment is the second day of school.* 

**Students may read any age appropriate novel borrowed from public libraries and/or other sources.** While they may purchase books from any store or on line source, students are <u>NOT EXPECTED</u> <u>TO PURCHASE A BOOK TO READ</u>. When deciding what to read, **s**tudents may want to consider texts that appeal to their individual interests or ones that may provide additional background knowledge for topics covered in grade-level courses.

All CJMS students are expected to complete Summer Reading, including those who transfer to into CJMS over the summer or during the first week of school. Because this information is being provided to all elementary feeder schools before the end of the current school term and will be posted on the CJMS website throughout the summer, every ESOL 4-5 student should have met these Summer Reading expectations by the first day of school. Likewise, students who transfer from CJMS are expected to contact their new school(s) for information about Summer Reading expectations.

Students should know their lexile level: a measure of a readers' ability to parse complex texts. The lexile is a measure of the difficulty level of sentence structures or vocabulary in a text. Most books are assigned a lexile score – the higher the score the more complex the text. To choose a book at the student's lexile level you can go to the following website: <u>https://fab.lexile.com/search/search/categories</u>

## Suggested Topics for Non-Fiction

Course		Topics/Texts	
Language Arts	Biographies, autobiographies, and literature anthologies		
World Studies	Ancient civilizations (including: Egypt, Greece, Rome, China, India) U.S. History		
Science	selection	tems and animal kingdoms (including: adaptation, natural on, predator/prey relationships and food webs) /newsela.com/	
Current Events & http://tweentribune.com/		tweentribune.com/	
Reading Online		/www.studentnewsdaily.com/archive/editorials-for-students/ www.readworks.org/books/passages	

Suggestions for Fiction			
TITLE	AUTHOR		
The 18 <sup>th</sup> Emergency	Betsy Byars		
Bridge to Terabithia	Katherine Paterson		
Daphne's Book	Mary Downing Hahn		
Journey to Jo'burg	Beverley Naidoo		
Maniac Magee	Jerry Spinelli		
Music of Dolphins	Karen Hesse		
My Side of the Mountain	Jean Craighead George		
On My Honor	Marion Dane Bauer		
So Far from the Bamboo Grove	Yoko Kawashima Watkins		
Toothpaste Millionaire	Jean Merrill		
Tuck Everlasting	Natalie Babbit		
Words by Heart	Ouida Sebestyen		
The Black Cauldron	Lloyd Alexander		
The Forgotten Door	Alexander Key		
Mr. Tucket	Gary Paulsen		
Search for the Shadowman	Joan Lowery Nixon		
The Wanderer	Sharon Creech		
Where the Red Fern Grows	Wilson Rawls		
A Wrinkle In Time	Madeleine L'Engle		
Among the Hidden	Margaret Peterson Haddix		
Crash	Jerry Spinelli		
The Fear Place	Phyllis Reynolds Naylor		
Going Home	Nicholasa Mohr		
Holes	Louis Sachar		
Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH	Robert C. O'Brien		
Planet of Junior Brown	Virginia Hamilton		
Taking Sides	Gary Soto		
Banner in the Sky	James Ramsey Ullman		
Belle Prater's Boy	Ruth White		
The Ear, the Eye, and the Arm	Nancy Farmer		
Esperanza Rising	Pam Munoz Ryan		
Max and Me and the Time Machine	Gery Greer		
Ruby Holler	Sharon Creech		

### Suggestions for Fiction

Story Map for FICTION Book 1 Student Name:
Parent/Guardian Signature Directions: Complete the following story map with details from the book.
Title:Author:
Setting (Time & Place)
Characters
Problem
Four to Six Major Events
Resolution:

Fitle:	Author:	
Characters		
Setting		
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oblem		
Four to Six Major Events		
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# Main Idea and Details for NON-FICTION

#### Student Name \_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Complete the following graphic organizer with main ideas and important details from the book.

#### Title and Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Μ	lain Idea:	
D	etails:	
-		
•		
-		

2

Mai	in Idea:	_
Det	ails:	_
• _		1

I think the author wrote about this topic because

Pick six important words from the article:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Now write a summary of the article using the important words. Be sure to use all three main ideas and details included in the organizer above.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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# **The First American**

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Benjamin Franklin as a part of the five-member committee in John Trumbull's painting Declaration of Independence. Do you know who the others in the painting are? There are as many as 42 founding fathers in the painting. The person on the left of Ben Franklin is Thomas Jefferson, the 3<sup>rd</sup> President of the United States.

Have you ever wondered what the "united states" in the United States of America is? Originally, the term referred to 13 colonies under the British Empire that overthrew colonial rule and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, forming the United States of America. The men who participated in the revolution, signed the Declaration of Independence, and contributed to drafting the Constitution are known as "founding fathers." Benjamin Franklin, who is portrayed on the 100-dollar note, was one of the "Committee of Five" men who were appointed to draft the Declaration that was eventually signed by the other founding fathers.

#### Franklin's Early Life

Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706 in Boston to a soap maker named Josiah Franklin. His father could not afford full schooling for all his children, but Benjamin loved books and worked in his elder brother's printing business. He worked in the trade for many years before buying the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1729, which was a new publication at the time. He also wrote and made cartoons for the newspaper. In addition, he worked toward improving living conditions in the city of Philadelphia: improving the efficiency of street lights, cleaning the roads and starting libraries. In the 1740s, Franklin retired from his printing business and turned to science with great success. He was a very smart man and his work on electricity for instance, such as the "kite experiment" which confirmed the nature of lightning, made him famous all over the American colonies.

#### Benjamin Franklin as the First American

Now you might be wondering how this printer and scientist ended up on the \$100 bill. Franklin earned the title of the "First American" for his efforts to unite the 13 American colonies, and for his long campaign for American independence from England. This part of the story starts in London. He went to London as a representative of Americans to get the British to keep assisting American colonies. In London, he became a member of the "Club of Honest Whigs" (who also wore wigs!) and began interacting with important political thinkers and activists of the time. When he returned to Pennsylvania, he led a struggle against the powerful Penn family over their control of the colony, and was elected the Speaker of the Pennsylvania House in 1764. In 1765, he opposed the Stamp Act, which was a direct tax by the British Parliament on American colonies. He continued to write and campaign against British injustices in America. © 2013 ReadWorks® , Inc. All rights reserved. When the American War of Independence began in the 1770s and every colony was required to send one delegate to represent its interests in the "Second Continental Congress," everyone in the Pennsylvania assembly chose Franklin. He was one of five people who wrote the final Declaration of Independence. After the United States of America was established, Franklin held several important positions such as the first United States Postmaster General, Ambassador to France and sixth President of Pennsylvania. He is also famous today for his wise sayings, including "a penny saved is a penny earned" and "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

#### 1. Who were the "founding fathers"?

- A. 13 colonies under the British Empire that overthrew colonial rule in 1776
- B. Benjamin Franklin and George Washington only
- C. men who participated in the revolution, signed the Declaration of Independence, and contributed to drafting the Constitution
- D. five men who were appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence

#### 2. What does the author describe in the passage?

- A. the life of Benjamin Franklin and his involvement in the American Revolution
- B. a breakdown of battles in the Revolutionary War
- C. how Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity and lightning
- D. the changes Benjamin Franklin made to the United States Postal Service

# **3.** Benjamin Franklin was opposed to injustice. Which details from the text support this statement?

- A. He was a member of the "Club of Honest Whigs."
- B. His face is depicted on the \$100 bill.
- C. He worked in his brother's printing business and eventually bought the Pennsylvania Gazette.
- D. He led a struggle against the Penn family over their control of the colony and opposed the Stamp Act.

# 4. Benjamin Franklin was elected the Speaker of the Pennsylvania House and selected to represent Pennsylvania in the "Second Continental Congress." What conclusion can be made about Benjamin Franklin?

- A. Benjamin Franklin was not well liked.
- B. Benjamin Franklin was popular in Pennsylvania.
- C. Benjamin Franklin did not care what people thought about him.
- D. Benjamin Franklin was not interested in politics.

#### 5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. the signing of the Declaration of Independence
- B. how the founding fathers and Committee of Five were chosen
- C. the formation of the United States of America and the Revolutionary War
- D. Benjamin Franklin's life and why he is called the First American

#### 6. Read the following sentences:

"Benjamin Franklin as a part of the five-member committee in John Trumbull's painting Declaration of Independence. Do you know who the others in the painting are? There are as many as 42 founding fathers in the painting. The person on the left of Ben Franklin is Thomas Jefferson, the 3rd President of the United States."

#### Why does the author include this caption under the painting?

A to describe the painting and introduce the topic of the passage

B to confuse the reader with information that is unrelated to the passage

C to introduce a major character, John Trumbull

D to give the reader a short art history lesson

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Benjamin Franklin held many important positions in the newly established United States of America, \_\_\_\_\_ member of the Committee of Five, Postmaster General, and Ambassador to France.

A. therefore

B. but

- C. including
- D. first

8. Why did Benjamin Franklin go to London?

9. How did Benjamin Franklin work to improve the lives of everyday people?

10. Explain whether Benjamin Franklin deserves the title of the "First American." Support your answer using details from the text.