

Math Journal

Wednesday

Task:

Finish the math patterns below:

2, 4, 6, _____, _____, _____, 14, _____, _____, _____,

60, 50, 40, _____, _____, _____

3, 6, 9, _____, _____, _____, 21, _____, _____, _____,

Name: _____ #: _____ Date: _____

Wednesday Math Activity

1- Print this page

2 - Find the number pattern of each line

3- Fill in the blank boxes with the missing numbers to complete the pattern

*Hint: use your Hundreds Chart from Monday if you are struggling!

1.

1		3	4	5			8
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2.

	22	24		28	30		
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3.

12		10	9		7		5
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4.

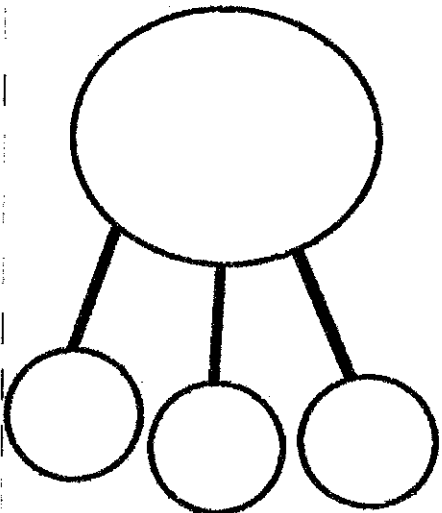
3	6	9			18		
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5.

27		21	18	15			6
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Wednesday

Buddy ran 39 circles around his yard in the morning, 46 circles around his yard in the afternoon, and 28 circles around his yard in the evening. How many circles did he run altogether?

Equation	Number Bond
	

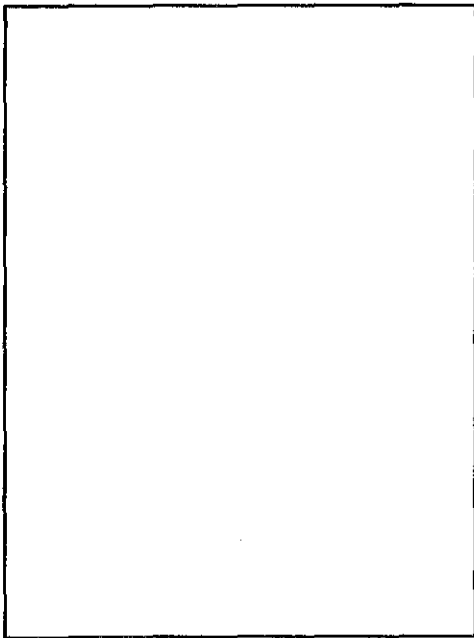
He ran _____ circles altogether.

Name _____ # _____ Date _____

Anton van Leeuwenhoek

Directions: After reading Anton van Leeuwenhoek's biography, fill in the blanks using the word bank. Then, draw a picture of Anton van Leeuwenhoek in the box.

Word Bank				
500	cycles	Netherlands	red blood cells	microscopes
1632	1723	protozoa	200	bacteria



Anton van Leeuwenhoek was born in the year

_____ in the _____. He created his

own _____ that could magnify

something up to _____ times its actual size. He

used his microscopes to see tiny living things called

_____, which he called animalcules.

Van Leeuwenhoek also used his invention to study

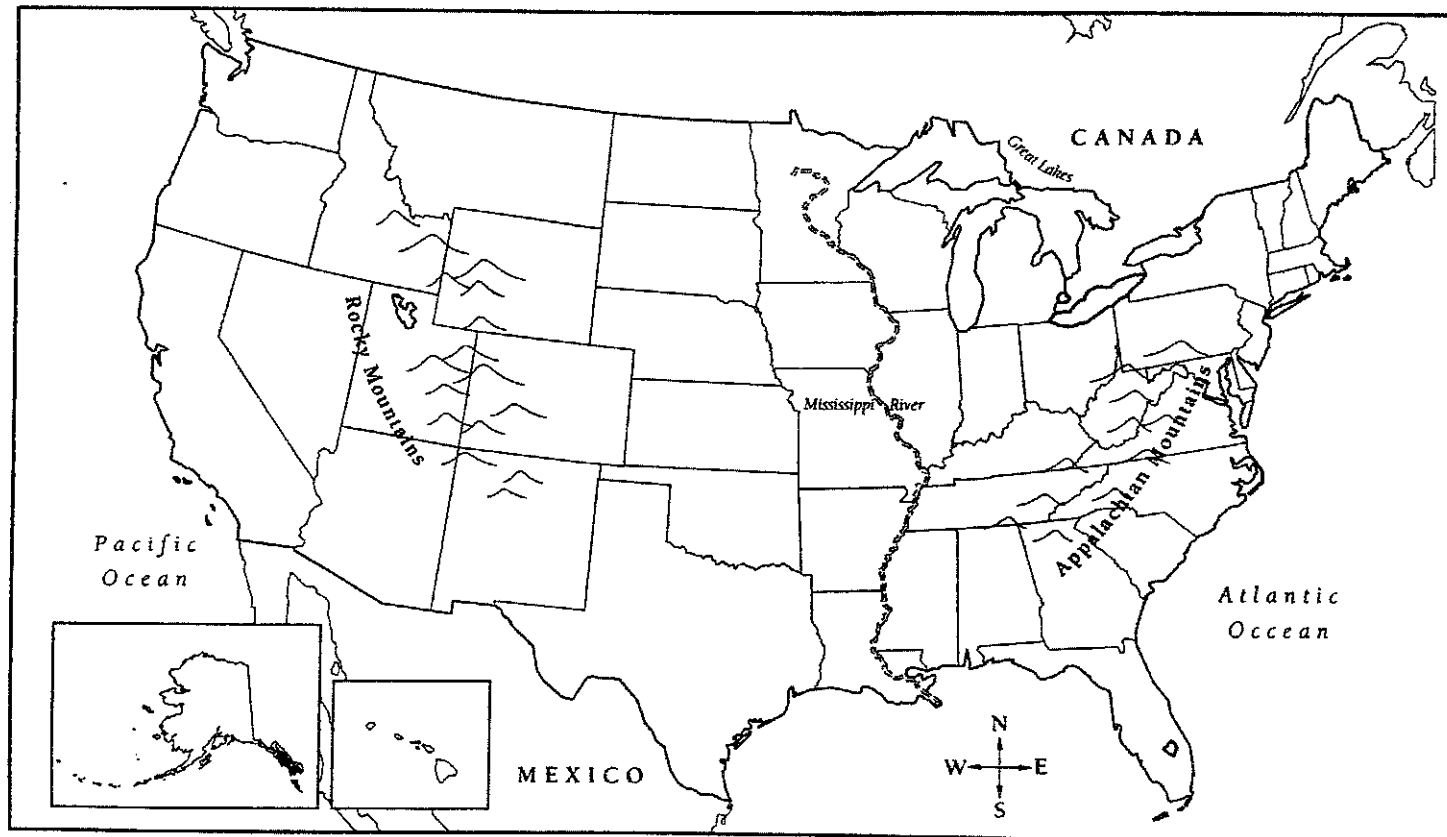
the life _____ of animals. He was the first person to correctly describe

_____ and _____. Before he died

in _____, Anton van Leeuwenhoek invented over _____ microscopes.

Name _____ Date _____

The United States of America



Study the map. Then use it to follow the directions below.

1. Find and color your state. Make a dot to show about where your town or city is located.
2. Locate the state that is either east or west of your state. Label the state with its abbreviation.

Purpose: To develop map-reading skills and to identify given locations on a U.S. map

Anton van Leeuwenhoek

The world is filled with many wonderful things to see each day—plants and animals, clouds and sunsets, and the smiles of people we love. But there is also a wonderful world of things so tiny that we can't see them with our eyes alone. Today, scientists have powerful tools to look at these things. These tools, called microscopes, are special instruments that magnify very small things—or make them look bigger. Long ago, people did not have such powerful tools, but a man from Holland helped to change this. His name was Anton van Leeuwenhoek (LAY-vuhn-hook).

Anton van Leeuwenhoek was born in the Netherlands in 1632. As a child, Anton was very curious. Even though he did not have a lot of schooling, he always wanted to know more about the things around him. Microscopes had been **invented** before Anton's time, but they did not magnify things very well. So Anton decided to make his own microscopes.

What made Anton's microscopes different from others? Unlike earlier microscopes, each of Anton's instruments had only one tiny lens. A **lens** is a piece of glass that is specially ground and shaped. A pair of eyeglasses has two lenses, one for each eye. The lenses that Anton created were better than any that had been made before. Some of Anton's lenses made things look more than 200 times their actual size.

Anton used his first microscopes to look closely at

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (continued)

pieces of cloth. Soon he was using his microscopes to inspect other things. Anton looked at rainwater and water from ponds. To his surprise, he found that there were very tiny things swimming around in the water! Imagine how good Anton's lens must have been to allow him to see these tiny creatures! Those tiny things were living things. Now we call these tiny living things protozoa, but Anton called them animalcules. He figured out that there could be more than a million animalcules in one drop of water!

Van Leeuwenhoek also used his microscopes to learn about the life **cycles** of animals. During van Leeuwenhoek's time, people thought that animals like worms and bugs came from things that were not living, such as garbage, dirt, grain, or rags. Today this seems silly, but in van Leeuwenhoek's time, many people believed it was true. Van Leeuwenhoek used his microscopes to help prove that it is not possible for life to come from lifeless things.

Van Leeuwenhoek studied blood from people and animals. He was the first person to correctly describe red blood cells—one of the parts that blood is made of. Van Leeuwenhoek was also the first person to see and describe bacteria. Bacteria are tiny living things that can make us sick. Van Leeuwenhoek also used his microscopes to learn how sap moves through a plant.

If you were van Leeuwenhoek, what would you do with all the new information you gathered? Van Leeuwenhoek

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (*continued*)

shared what he learned in letters he wrote to the Royal Society in London. The Royal Society is the oldest scientific organization in the world. When van Leeuwenhoek described his findings to the Royal Society, he wrote in Dutch, his native language. The Royal Society then translated his letters into English or Latin and printed them for others to read. Scientists from around the world learned about van Leeuwenhoek's studies in this way, and he became famous.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek continued to build microscopes and study the world around him throughout his life. He built more than 500 microscopes before he died in 1723. Van Leeuwenhoek said that he did his work not to gain praise, but because he longed for knowledge. Anton van Leeuwenhoek was a man who came from ordinary beginnings, but his open mind, skill, and endless curiosity made him one of the most important scientific minds of his time.