

GALILEO GALILEI

CUBE CODE

The following is not a Galileo's new invention?

A. 30x
B. 40x
C. 60x
D. 80x

What was Galileo put on trial for?

A. Fraud
B. Heresy
C. Stealing
D. None of the above

What is Galileo's Siderius Nuncius also known as?

A. Starry Messenger
B. Scientific Method
C. On Motion
D. None of the above

What was the Renaissance a time of rebirth for?

A. Science
B. Art
C. Literature
D. All of the above

the year of Galileo's death MINUS 1642.

The FIRST number of the lock is the year the telescope was invented in the Netherlands MINUS 1600.

The THIRD number of the lock is the day in February that Galileo was born MINUS 13.

pendulum
Pisa
London

teacher
Cornell
gravity

motion
lawyer
velocity

When Galileo attended the University of _____, he became a doctor. While there, he realized he didn't want to study medicine anymore and instead found an interest in math and science. He studied medicine, but he realized he didn't want to study medicine anymore and instead found an interest in math and science.

STATION 3:
Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds to the statement. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. Once you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values. Code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

A. In 1632, Galileo wrote Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems.
B. Today, Galileo is considered the "Father of Chemistry."
C. Galileo's work helped pave the way for the scientific method.
D. The original telescope only allowed for 3 times the magnification.
E. Galileo was born in Pisa, Italy.

discovered that Jupiter had just like Earth's moon.
Galileo sold his telescopes for money.
His new telescope, Galileo's, showed that the Milky Way was made of stars.

STATION 2:
First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an EVEN numbered paragraph, leaving only ODD numbers as your final code (in the order of questions). Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all.

A. Io, Ganymede, Europa, and Callisto were named the Galilean moons in his honor.
B. It was during this time that he wrote Du Motu, or On Motion.
C. Copernicus' heliocentric model of the sun was revolutionary.
D. Galileo's work in astronomy was revolutionary.
E. Initially, Galileo's work was met with skepticism.
F. Galileo's work in astronomy was revolutionary.

GALILEO GALILEI
Galileo Galilei was an astronomer, scientist, mathematician, inventor, and accomplished musician. He was born in Pisa, Italy on February 15, 1564, and grew up during the Italian Renaissance. The Renaissance was a time of rebirth for education, science, art, literature, music, and ultimately, a better life. Galileo made multiple discoveries through a telescope and published his findings. He also studied and tested the science of physics and motion. He challenged ideas of ancient philosophers through experimentation. When Galileo attended the University of Pisa, he studied medicine, hoping to become a doctor. While there, he realized he didn't want to study medicine anymore and instead found an interest in math and science. He

4 DIGIT CODE →

THINK TANK

STATION 1:

Use your reading passage or deductive reasoning skills to determine the missing words in the paragraph below. Each missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code will be the NUMBER of each missing word in the same order in which they appear in the paragraph.

STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an ODD numbered paragraph, leaving only EVEN numbers as your final code (in the order of questions). Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all.

STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds with that question. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. When you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values. One digit of the code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 would go in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

STATION 4:

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order.

STATION 5:

Answer each multiple choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (ABCD) to reveal your 4 digit code. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. If a letter option is not used, simply put a zero in the box.

STATION 6:

Reread the passage and write the main idea in your own words. Then, add TWO supporting details that back up your main idea or topic sentence.

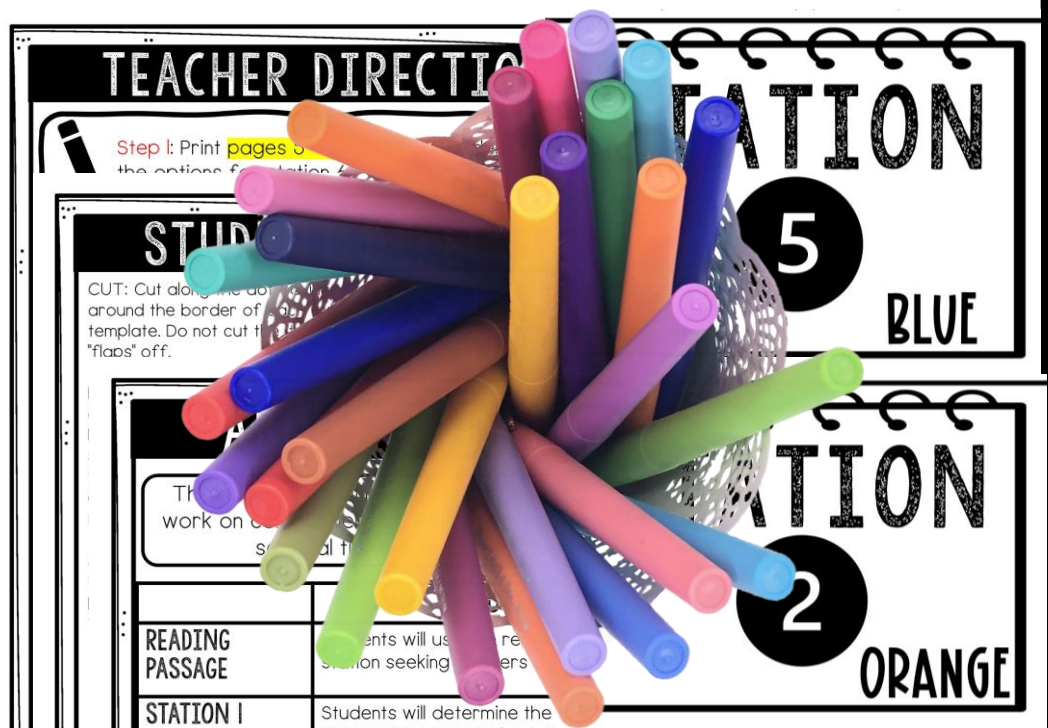
STATION

1

RED

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- READING PASSAGE
- 6 STATIONS
- TEACHER GUIDE
- STATION CARDS
- ANSWER KEY
- STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- TEXT MARKING OPTION
- ALTERNATE STATION
- ASSEMBLY TIPS



6 STATIONS

STATION 1:

Use your reading passage or deductive reasoning to determine the missing words in the paragraph below. The missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code will be the NUMBER of each missing word in the same order in which they appear in the paragraph.

1	pendulum	4	teacher	7	motion
2	Pisa	5	Cornell	8	lawyer
3	London	6	gravity	9	velocity

When Galileo attended the University of _____, he studied _____ . While there, he realized _____ anymore. He was _____ difficult _____ teacher, he began to _____ against _____ . For example, at the _____ hanging from the ceiling _____ swinging back and forth no matter how far it swung. He began testing his theory with balls, levers, and other objects, noting

STATION

1

RED

STATION 6:

Reread the passage and write the main idea in your own words. Then, add TWO supporting details that back up your main idea or topic sentence.

MAIN IDEA

STATION

6

SUPPORTING DETAIL #2

STATION 4:

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order.

The LAST number of the lock is the number of moons Galileo discovered around Jupiter MINUS 3.

The SECOND number of the lock is

STATION

4

GREEN

4 DIGIT CODE

STATION 5:

Answer each multiple choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (A B C D) to reveal your 4 digit code. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. If a letter option is not used, put a zero in the box.

Which of the following is not a Galilean moon?

- A. Ganymede
- B. Titan
- C. Callisto
- D. Europa

What magnification did Galileo's new telescope have?

- A. 30x
- B. 40x

Who was the first to suggest that the sun was at the center of the Solar System?

- A. Copernicus
- B. Newton
- C. Socrates
- D. Galileo

What was the name of Galileo's first telescope?

- A. Science
- B. Art
- C. Literature
- D. All of the above

- A. Starry Messenger
- B. Scientific Method
- C. On Motion
- D. None of the above

STATION

5

BLUE

A B C D

STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds to the statement. If the statement is false, do not color or shade it. One coin has been colored to show you. The first coin is the number 75.

A
75

B
25

C
50

D
100

STATION

3

YELLOW

4 DIGIT CODE

STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an EVEN numbered paragraph, leaving only ODD numbers as your final answer. The final answer is the sum of the paragraph numbers.

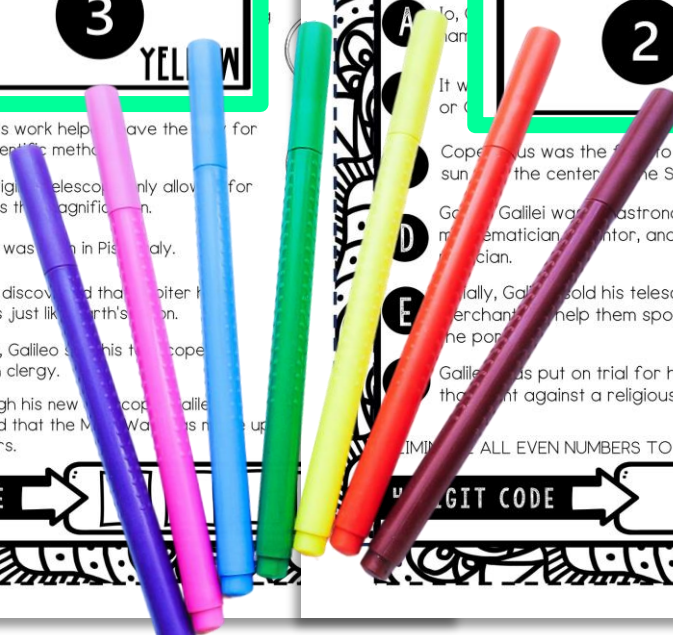
STATION

2

ORANGE

ELIMINATE ALL EVEN NUMBERS TO DETERMINE THE FINAL CODE.

4 DIGIT CODE



SAMPLE CUBE



STATIONS

STATION 1	Students will determine the missing words in the paragraph to reveal a 4 digit code.
STATION 2	Students will number the paragraphs and browse the passage to determine where the answers can be found (paragraph number). After eliminating EVEN numbers, a 4 digit code will be revealed.
STATION 3	Students will read each statement and determine if it is true or false. They will then ADD all TRUE values to find the 4 digit code.
STATION 4	Students will do some basic math here, read the passage to find the answers and then determine the 4 digit code.
STATION 5	Students will answer 6 multiple choice questions which lead them to a 4 digit code based on the number of times they used each "answer".
STATION 6	Option 1: Main idea writing activity Option 2: Color and add topic
TEXT MARKING	OPTIONAL: A color code chart is included in case you want students to mark the text citing evidence of where they found their answers.

**STUDENTS WILL
USE THE SAME
READING
PASSAGE AT
EACH STATION
SEEKING
ANSWERS AND
TEXT EVIDENCE.**

HOW IT WORKS



ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

1

Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 6 stations, grabbing one side of their cube at each station.

2

Students will answer the questions (found directly in the passage) on their cube sheet before assembly. Students will revisit their reading passage at EACH station!

3

Students will reveal 4-digit codes to move on to the next station. When they finish all stations, they can color and assemble their cube.

STATION

Read each statement below and determine if the statement is true, color or shade the corresponding question. If the statement is false, cross it out. When you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE statements. A code has been provided for you. If the total is 75, the code is 75. If the total is 100, the code is 100.

A 75

B 25

C 50

D 100

A. In 1632, Galileo wrote Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems.

B. Today, Galileo is considered the "Father of Chemistry."

C. Galileo's work helped pave the way for the scientific method.

D. The original telescope only allowed for 3 times the magnification.

E. Galileo was born in Pisa, Italy.

F. Galileo discovered that Jupiter has moons that have phases just like Earth's moon.

G. Initially, Galileo sold his telescopes to French clergy.

H. Through his new telescope, Galileo learned that the Milky Way was made of stars.

4 DIGIT CODE →

COMBINATION



Each Cube Code is a winning combination of:

- stations and movement
- close reading
- comprehension skills
- coloring and stress relief
- secret codes
- cut and paste
- citing evidence
- critical thinking

Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!

BENEFITS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  UNIT REVIEW
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  HANDS-ON
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING

