Extended Learning Packets: May 4th - May 15th, 2020

Day 1, Monday, May 4th

English: Remember, an antonym are words that are opposites. Synonyms are words that are alike.

Please come up with 10 antonym pairs:

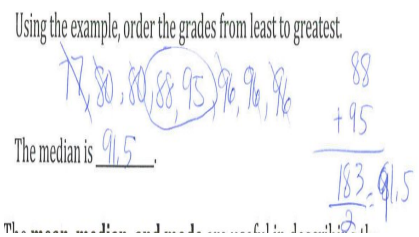
Please come up with 10 synonym pairs:

Remember to be reading for at least twenty minutes a day! While you are reading, identify new words that you may have not known the meaning of before!

Day 1 Math: Measure of Center- Mean, Median, Mode (Review skill from previous grade)
PLEASE WATCH THE VIDEO BELOW, READ, AND STUDY NOTES BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTIONS.
Math Antics video on Measures of Center

What are the measures of center?

Mean	Mode	Median
-Mean can be defined as the point on a number line where the data distribution is balanced. Mean is also known as the average. To find the mean, you add up all the numbers of a given data set and divide that sum by the total numbers you had. *Example: Lisa made the following grades*: 95, 96, 96, 80, 96, 80, 77, 88. *What would the grade on her report card be?*	-The **mode** is the piece of data that occurs most frequently in the data set.. If no value occurs more often than any other, there is no mode. If there is more than one value that occurs most often, all these most-frequently-occurring values are modes. The mode for the data set above is 96 because it is the number that appears the most often.	-The **median** is the middle value of a data set when the numbers are in order from least to greatest. If there are an odd number of pieces of data, the median is the middle value in ranked order. If there is an even number of pieces of data, the median is the numerical average of the two middle values. Using the example above, order the numbers from least to greatest. Then determine the median.

95 + 96 + 96 + 80 + 96 + 80 + 77 + 88 = 708 708 divided by 8 = 88.5 (mean/average) The concept of mean is also known as the fair share as well as the balance point.		 The median is 91.5.

Day 1 Math Practice:
In your own words write HOW YOU FIND each of the following.

Mean	Mode	Median

Given the set of data find each measure of center. 23, 43, 33, 67, 23, 18, 19, 28

Mean	Mode	Median

Day 1 History: Westward Expansion & Native Americans

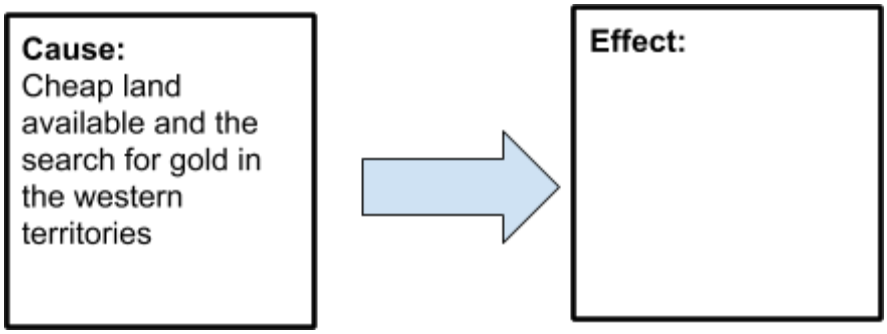
Westward expansion caused life to be difficult for Native Americans. As people moved west to search for gold or cheap land advised by the government, many people saw the Native American tribes as an issue including the U.S President Andrew Jackson. President Andrew Jackson had pushed Congress to approve the Indian Removal Act in 1830. The American Indian Removal Act (1830) authorized the federal government to negotiate treaties (agreements) with eastern tribes exchanging their lands for land in the West. Negotiations were supposed to be peaceful and voluntary. It did not allow anyone or the president to forcefully take the land.

In Georgia, the Cherokees were hesitant to leave and President Andrew Jackson sent the National Guard to remove Native Americans from the land. In 1838 the Cherokee people were forced to move from their lands to a designated area west of the Mississippi on a brutal journey that would later become known as the Trail of Tears. President Jackson forced the Cherokee nation and other tribes to give up their lands east of the Mississippi River and relocate to an area

in present day Oklahoma. Over 10,000 Native Americans were removed and a few thousand died.

Activity:

Complete the following chart



Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the Indian Removal Act? Did Andrew Jackson follow the directions of the Act? Why or Why not?

2. What is the Trail of Tears? What was the effect on Native Americans?

Day 1 Science: For each day this week, you will log the weather. Answer the questions below. You can access the Google Doc in Google Classroom to type into, or just write on loose-leaf paper.

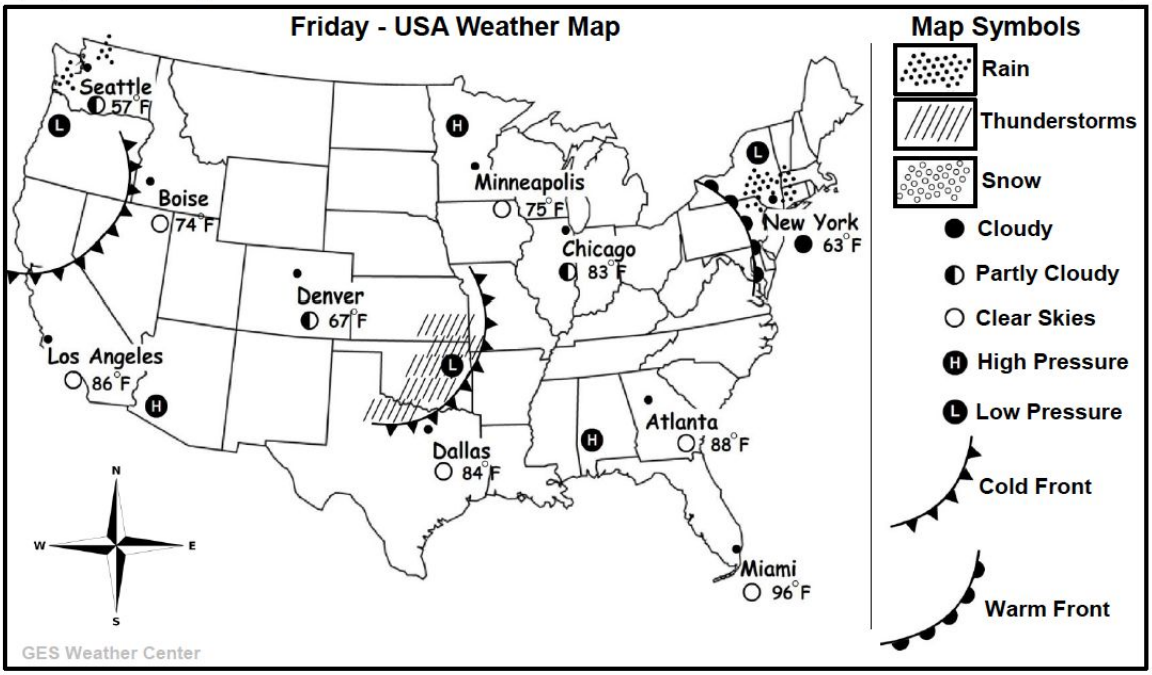
Weather Journaling:

Directions: Record for the weather today.
Was there any precipitation today? If so, what kind?
What was the temperature? You can watch the news, check your phone, or just estimate what you think. How does the temperature relate to warm or cold fronts?
What type of clouds are there? Describe and include a quick sketch.

Weather Maps I: Forecast Practice Name_____

Read the information below. Then use the weather map and symbols to complete the weather forecast questions below.

In the United States, the weather generally moves across the country from west to east. Meteorologists can use this pattern to help predict the weather, as fronts, storms or pressure systems move across the country. Meteorologists can accurately predict the weather between 24 and 48 hours in advance. Accurately predicting the weather helps communities be better prepared for any weather condition.



Weather Forecast questions:

*Circle the best weather Forecast for **Saturday** for each city based on the map above.*

City	*Forecast 1*	*Forecast 2*	*Forecast 3*
1 – *New York*	Sunny Skies	Warmer Temperatures	Snow
2 – *Los Angeles*	Cooler Temperatures	Rain	Thunderstorms
3 – *Dallas*	Thunderstorms	Warmer Temperatures	Clear Skies
4 – *Minneapolis*	Snow	Cloudy	Sunny Skies
5 – *Boise*	Cloudy	Cooler Temperatures	Snow
6 – *Miami*	Sunny Skies	Warmer Temperatures	Rain
7 – *Chicago*	Rain	Warmer Temperatures	Sunny Skies
8 – *Seattle*	Sunny Skies	Rain	Warmer Temperatures

Geo-Earth Sciences Geology, Geography, and Geometry by Geoff Introductions, Activities, and Labs

GES - Activity

Weather Map Practice

Day 2, Tuesday, May 5th

English

While you are reading, it is important to ask yourself questions. You can ask questions about what might happen next in a text, why something happened, why the characters made the decision they did, etc. By the end of the text, you should be able to answer the questions you've asked yourself. It's important to ask questions because it helps you comprehend what you are reading. After reading this passage, please come up with five questions that you can ask to deepen your understanding of the story and the characters.

Jump!Jump!Jump! (Readworks article)

"You're doing it all wrong," said Ryan.

"You're nuts!" shouted Tom. "I'm the best jumper there ever was!"

"Then how come you can't touch the doorframe?"

"It's hard, okay?"

Tom stood on the concrete, rubbing his shoulder and looking straight up. The doorway to the lunchroom was ten feet high, at least. Nobody his age could jump high enough to touch it. Older kids tried every day. Nobody even came close. But Ryan had dared Tom that he couldn't do it, and so Tom had to try.

He muttered under his breath: "I'm the best jumper there ever was."

It had started the year before at recess. A Frisbee was stuck in a tree. Nobody could jump high enough to get it. Nobody could climb the tree to get it. Nobody could throw anything that would knock it down. And so Tom had stood way back from the tree. He got a running start. And when he was going as fast as he could run, he leapt. It was like he was in the air forever, and then he felt the Frisbee in his hand. From that day on, when there was a problem that could be solved by jumping, they called Tom.

Everybody loved their jumping champion, except for Ryan. Before Tom had come along, Ryan had been the best jumper in the class. He could jump over hurdles. He could jump down the stairs. He could jump all sorts of places—but never quite as high as Tom. Ever since the day Tom had rescued the Frisbee, Ryan had been out for revenge. Now he was going to get it.

"Come on," he taunted. "You can't jump just a little bit higher? I thought you were *the best jumper there ever was*!"

Tom gritted his teeth. He tensed his legs. He threw his body up into the air. And he still fell short by at least two feet. He didn't want to say it was impossible, but...

"It's impossible," he said.

"Ha! I knew it."

"Unless we work together."

"Excuse me?"

"Neither of us can jump high enough to touch it alone, but if we work together..." Tom explained his plan.

A few minutes later, Tom knelt on the ground. He laced his fingers together and held Ryan's foot in his hands.

"One...two...three!" shouted Tom. On three, Ryan put all his weight on Tom's hands, and Tom threw him up into the air. Ryan's hand smashed into the doorframe, and he fell down laughing.

"We did it!" he said.

"Now it's my turn!" said Tom.

Together, they were the best jumpers there ever were

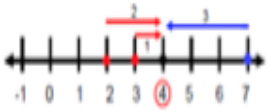
Day 2 Math: Mean as the Balance Point- NEW SKILL!!!!!

Mean can be defined as the point on a number line where the data distribution is balanced. This requires that the sum of the distances from the mean of all the points above the mean is equal to the sum of the distances from the mean of all the data points below the mean. This is the concept of mean as the balance point.

- Example: Given the data set:

2, 3, 4, 7

The mean value of 4 can be represented on a number line as the balance point:



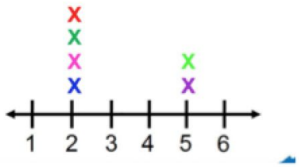
- The mean can also be found by calculating the numerical average of the data set.

You can also watch this video on Finding the Mean of a Data Set as a "Balance Point" before completing the practice problems below.

Practice Problems on Balance Points

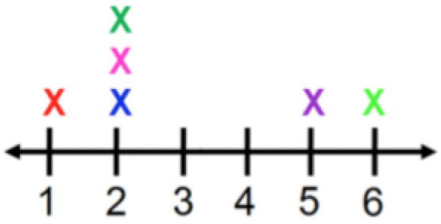
Example 1:

Where is the balance point for this data set?



Example 2

Where is the balance point for this data set?

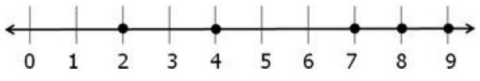


Which number line represents a set of data whose mean is 3?

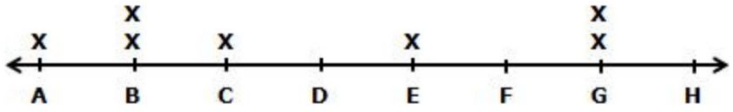
a.

b.

c. 

d. 

Terry has been given the following data.



In order for the balance point of the data to be at point D, Terry could place an X at —

a. point B and point H	b. point B and point F
c. point C and point F	d. point C and point E

History Day 2: Westward Expansion & Native Americans

1. Where did all the Native Americans go?

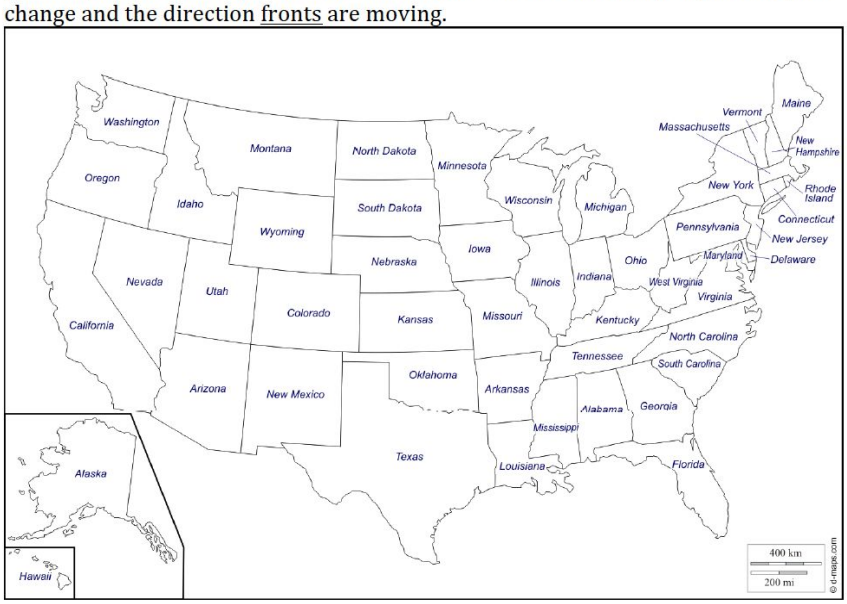
2. Make two detailed observations about the map

3. What is the impact on Native American living on new land in a different part of the U.S. (think about how they could of lived and how that would be different now)

Science Day 2: Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions and questions.

United States Weather Map

Directions: Use the map provided and create your own weather maps using each of the weather symbols for: **warm front, cold front, stationary front, High pressure and Low Pressure.** Make sure to use the appropriate color for symbols. Then below the map write a weather report (may use back) describing the type of weather that would be present at that location. Include how the temperature will change and the direction fronts are moving.



Differences in air pressure (H to L) cause air to move in **fronts**.

Cold Front

Warm Front

Occluded Front

Stationary Front

Cold: cold air replaces warm.
Warm: warm air replaces cold.
Occluded: warm air "stuck" between two cold fronts.
Stationary: cold & warm air mix.

Directions: Make a key for the map.

Key (draw and label each symbol below)

Weather Report: (should be at least 3 complete sentences.)

Day 3, Wednesday, May 6th

English

Imagery is the use of vivid language to create pictures, or images, in the reader's mind. Imagery is descriptive language that appeals to the five senses. Imagery is often figurative language.

Watch this video for more examples of imagery: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A2WvUktcyP0

Read the passage below, and then write down an example of imagery from the passage for each of the five senses. Please answer in google classroom, or answer below.

Read the passage:

The warm June sun shined down upon me as I walked quietly through the tall grassy field. The grass danced

around me as it swayed slowly and quietly in the wind. I could see the glow of fireflies in the air as they hovered all around me. All around in the distance I can hear the soft and steady song of cicadas. As I near home I smile as I think of the iced cold sweet tea waiting for me. Condensation gathering on the glass as the ice clinks together. My mom makes the best sweet tea. It's almost sweeter than cotton candy because she pours so much sugar into it as she is making the tea. I reach out to move a piece of the rough, scratchy grass from my face as I take my final steps to the house.

Sight:_____
_____

Hearing:_____
_____

Taste:_____
_____

Smell:_____
_____

Touch:_____
_____

Math Day 3

Essential Question What does the *balance point* of a data set represent?

The *balance point* of a data set is the point on a number line where the data distribution is balanced.

Complete the activity below. You can use any type of marker or coins.

1 ACTIVITY: Estimating the Balance Point

Work with a partner.

- Tape a marker securely to your desk.

- Model the data set 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11 by centering quarters on 2 inches, 3 inches, 6 inches, 8 inches, 9 inches, and 11 inches of a 12-inch ruler.

- Carefully place the ruler on top of the marker. Make sure that the coins do not move from their original positions. Try to balance the ruler on the marker. To the nearest half inch, at what value on the ruler is the data balanced?

- Find the mean of the data. What do you notice?

Complete this assignment on [Khan Academy to practice the Mean as the Balance Point]

History Day 3- Suffragist

The United States grew and changed during the early 1800s. Some of these changes were in the ways people thought about things. What were the ideas of two groups of people who wanted to reform life in America?

One of these groups who wanted to reform life in America declared that "All men *and women* are created equal." Supporters of the **suffrage movement** believed that women were being deprived of their basic rights. During the 1800s women were not allowed to vote. In addition, married women could not own property and any wages they earned were handed over to their husbands. They were also denied equal opportunities in business. Women who worked outside the home often worked long hours in factories, taught school, ran boarding houses or were employed as seamstresses. Educational opportunities were also limited. Women were taught how to read and write but were not allowed to attend high school or college.

The **suffrage movement** was led by determined women who worked before and after the Civil War to gain equality for American women. Three of these brave women were **Isabel Sojourner Truth**, **Susan B. Anthony**, and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**.

Isabel Sojourner Truth was born a slave in the state of New York. At the age of 30 she was freed and became a traveling preacher. Before long she was also a popular speaker for the women's suffrage movement. Large crowds would come to hear her speak about women's rights and the evils of slavery. This former enslaved African American became nationally known as an advocate, or supporter of equality and justice.

Activity: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. **How was life for women in the 1800's?**
2. **What were the common ideas and beliefs of suffragists?**
3. **How did Isabel Sojourner Truth contribute to the abolitionist and suffrage movements? What challenges did she face?**

Science Day 3:
Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions and questions.

Rain Gauge	An instrument used to measure rain.		**Barometer**	An instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure = high and low pressure.	
Wind Vane	An instrument used to show the direction of the wind.		**Thermometer**	An instrument used to measure temperature.	
Anemometer	An instrument used to measure wind speed.				

Weather Tools-

Activity:
Go to the website below or refer to the table above. For the website, read and study the section on Weather Instruments. Then complete the table below. You can draw an image or insert on into the table below.

http://www.weatherwizkids.com/?page_id=82

Weather Instrument	Description	Image
Thermometer		
Rain Gauge		
Barometer		
Anemometer		
Wind Vane		

Day 4, Thursday, May 7th

English

Today we will be working with mood and imagery. Mood is how the story or text makes you, the reader, feel. Remember, imagery is descriptive language that appeals to the five senses and creates an image in the reader's mind.

Today you are going to be reading *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou. After you read it, answer the questions below it. Please answer in google classroom, or answer below.

Still I Rise
BY MAYA ANGELOU

You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may trod me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.

Does my sassiness upset you?
Why are you beset with gloom?
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
Pumping in my living room.

Just like moons and like suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,
Still I'll rise.

Did you want to see me broken?
Bowed head and lowered eyes?
Shoulders falling down like teardrops,
Weakened by my soulful cries?

Does my haughtiness offend you?
Don't you take it awful hard
'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
Diggin' in my own backyard.

You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.

Out of the huts of history's shame
I rise
Up from a past that's rooted in pain
I rise
I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
I rise
Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
I rise
Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
I am the dream and the hope of the slave.
I rise
I rise
I rise.

1. What mood is created by this poem?

2. What are four examples of imagery that you can find in this poem?

3. How is repetition used in this poem? How does this repetition enhance (add to) the mood of the poem?

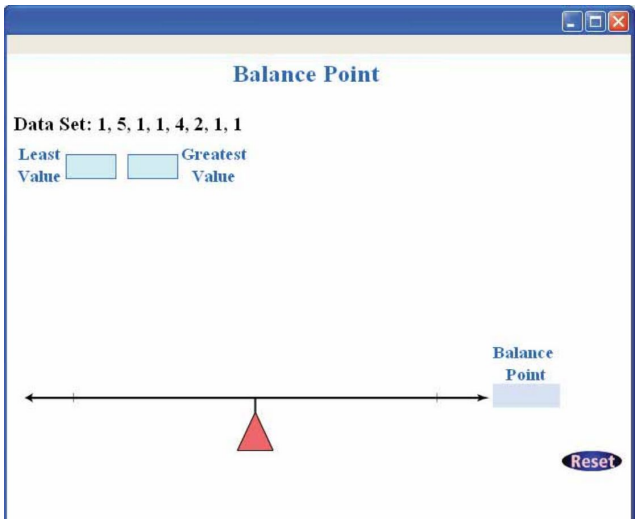
4. What does Angelou mean by saying, "you may trod me in the very dirt/ But still, like dust, I'll rise?"

5. What does Angelou mean by saying she says, "cause I laugh like I've got gold mines/ diggin' in my own backyard?"

Math Day 4 Click this link below to use the interactive activity for Activity 2, or you can use the image below and complete on loose-leaf paper.

2 ACTIVITY: Using Technology to Find the Balance Point

Use the interactive activity to find the balance point of the data set.



1. Find the mean of the data set.

2. What does the balance point of a data set represent? Explain.

Use the ruler activity from Day 3 to complete the following practice questions below.

Practice

Use the ruler method in Activity 1 to estimate the mean of the data set.

1. 2, 2, 8, 9, 9

2. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10

3. REASONING Suppose a ruler with several coins is balanced on a marker. What happens when you move some of the coins to the right? the left? Explain how this affects the mean.

Click on this link to use the interactive activity to find the mean for each data set below, or you can complete on loose-leaf paper.

4. 8, 5, 6, 9

5. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

6. 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 4

7. 120, 95, 103, 125, 80, 108, 90

History Day 4- Suffragist Susan B. Anthony

Born on Feb. 15, 1820, in Adams, Mass., Susan B. Anthony was a pioneer crusader for the woman suffrage movement in the United States and president (1892-1900) of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her work helped pave the way for the Nineteenth Amendment (1920) to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote.

Born on February 15, 1820, in Adams, Massachusetts, Anthony grew up in a politically active family. They worked to end slavery in what was called the abolitionist movement. They were also part of the temperance movement, which wanted the production and sale of alcohol limited or stopped completely. Anthony was inspired to fight for women's rights while campaigning against alcohol. She was denied a chance to speak at a temperance convention because she was a woman. Anthony later realized that no one would take women in politics seriously unless they had the right to vote.

Along with activist Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anthony founded the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869. Around this time, the two created and produced *The Revolution*, a weekly publication that lobbied for women's rights. Later the pair edited three volumes of *History of Woman Suffrage* together.

Anthony was tireless in her efforts, giving speeches around the country to convince others to support a woman's right to vote. She even took matters into her own hands in 1872 when she voted in the presidential election illegally. Anthony was arrested and tried unsuccessfully to fight the charges. She ended up being fined $100 – a fine she never paid.

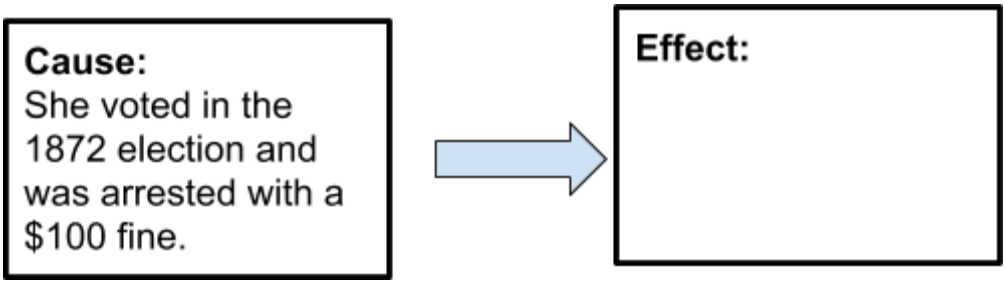
When Anthony died on March 13, 1906, women still did not have the right to vote. It wasn't until 1920, 14 years after her death, that the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, giving all adult women the right to vote, was passed. In recognition of her dedication and hard work, the U.S. Treasury Department put Anthony's portrait on one dollar coins in 1979, making her the first woman to be so honored.

Biography courtesy of BIO.com

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. **How did Susan B. Anthony contribute to the suffrage movement? What challenges did she face?**

2. **How did Susan change the way people thought about women's rights?**
3. Complete the chart below



4. What is the 19th Amendment? When was it added to the U.S. Constitution?

5. What is her legacy nowadays?

Science Day 4

-Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions and questions.
Directions: Answer the questions below for which weather tool you would use.

1. You're outdoors and you notice that you're having difficulty standing up. An invisible force is about to push you down. Which instrument would give you information on your experience?

2. You're outdoors and you notice that you have to take off your jacket. Which instrument would give you information based on your experience?

3. You're outdoors and you notice that the trees are blowing in the same direction. Which instrument would give you information based on your experience?

4. You're outdoors and you see liquid precipitation falling from the sky. In order to measure, you try capturing it in your hands, but it;s difficult to do. Which instrument would give you information?

Extra Activity: Create a Weather Tool- you will use simple items around your house to create a weather instrument. Using the website below, choose one of the activities to complete. Submit a video or picture on Google Classroom, or you can email it to your science teacher.
https://www.weatherwizkids.com/?page_id=5

If you are unable to access the website, create a rain gauge from the directions below. Ask for your parents' help, if needed!

MAKE A RAIN GAUGE 

MATERIALS:

- clear jar
- ruler

PROCESS:

Put a jar outside in an open area before it starts raining.

After it stops raining, measure how many inches of rain are in the jar with your ruler.

*You can also use a jar to see how much water is in snow. Put an inch of snow in a jar, then bring it inside and let it melt. Heavy wet snow will have a lot more water in it than dry fluffy snow.

EXPLANATION:

You've just created your own rain gauge and can measure how much you received from the storm.

Day 5, Friday, May 8th

English
Use context clues to determine the meaning of the underlined words. On the line provided, please write what

you think each word means.

1. As I traipsed through the woods, I realized I only had about five minutes left before I would complete the hike.

_____

2. After everything she had done to me over the year; I despised her.

_____

3. Even though I hate being grounded, I know my mom was justified in grounding me because I had been very disrespectful.

_____

4. As I entered the woods, the glare from the sun went away, and it came dappled through the leaves.

_____

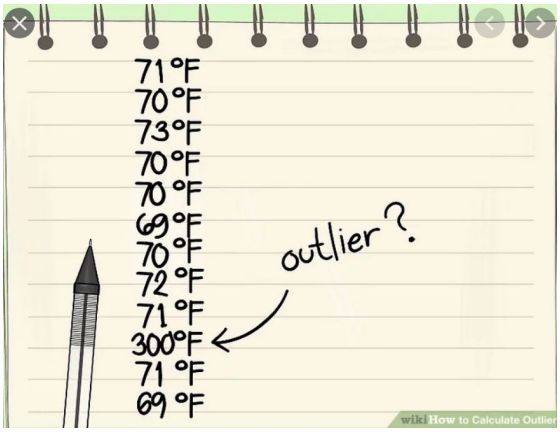
Math Day 5 - Outliers in Data

Mean usually works well for sets of data with no very high or low numbers. If you have a number in a data set that is usually big or small compared to the other numbers, this is known as an **outlier.**

Removing an outlier can significantly change the measure of center in a data set. Watch this video for a quick explanation.

Watch this Khan Academy video to further explain this. Complete the practice problems by clicking this link that goes with the video.

Or you can complete the questions below on loose-leaf paper if you cannot access the website.



Item	Cost
elephant garlic	$1.29
Italian parsley	$1.92
Kosher salt	$3.19
bulgur wheat	$3.79
matzoh meal	$3.99
Anjou pears	$4.79
tahini	$5.19
mozzarella pearls	$5.29
clam stock	$5.49
rose water	$6.75
beef tongue	$7.19
gorgonzola cheese wheel	$39.99

Chucky grabbed 11 items in the grocery store that each had a different price and had a mean cost of about $4.44. On his way to the register, he gave in to an impulse to add a 12^{th} item: an entire wheel of cheese that cost $39.99. [Hide data]

How will adding the wheel of cheese affect the mean and median?

Choose 1 answer:

(A) Both the mean and median will increase, but the median will increase by more than the mean.

(B) Both the mean and median will increase, but the mean will increase by more than the median.

(C) The mean will increase, and the median will decrease.

(D) The median will increase, and the mean will decrease.

Chucky grabbed 12 items in the grocery store that each had a different price and had a mean cost of about $7.41. One of the items was an entire wheel of cheese that cost $39.99. [Hide data]

Chucky then decided to put the wheel of cheese back and only buy the other 11 items.

How will removing the wheel of cheese affect the mean and median?

Choose 1 answer:

(A) Both the mean and median will decrease, but the median will decrease by more than the mean.

(B) Both the mean and median will decrease, but the mean will decrease by more than the median.

(C) Both the mean and median will increase, but the median will increase by more than the mean.

(D) Both the mean and median will increase, but the mean will increase by more than the median.

Suzanne owns a small business that employs 5 other people. Suzanne makes $100,000 per year, and the other 5 employees make between $40,000 and $50,000 per year.

Suzanne decides to increase her salary by $30,000 per year and leave the rest of the salaries the same.

How will increasing her salary affect the mean and median?

Choose 1 answer:

(A) Both the mean and median will increase.

(B) The mean will increase, and the median will stay the same.

(C) The median will increase, and the mean will stay the same.

A small accounting firm has 4 accountants who each earn a different salary between $\$50{,}000$ and $\$60{,}000$. For extra help during tax season, they hire a 5^{th} accountant who earns $\$10{,}000$. *[Hide data]*

Employee	Salary (in thousands of dollars)
Marc	10
Chad	52
Rex	54
Yvonne	56
Sarah	58

How will hiring the 5^{th} accountant affect the mean and median?

Choose 1 answer:

(A) Both the mean and median will decrease, but the median will decrease by more than the mean.

(B) Both the mean and median will decrease, but the mean will decrease by more than the median.

(C) The mean will decrease, and the median will increase.

(D) The median will decrease, and the mean will increase.

History Day 5:

As a leader of the suffrage movement, **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** helped organize the first women's rights convention called Seneca Falls. This convention marked the beginning of the women's right movement in the United States. Those that attended wanted women to enjoy the same rights as men. Declaration of Sentiments, document, outlining the rights that American women should be entitled to as citizens, that emerged from the Seneca Falls Convention in New York in July 1848.The Declaration of Sentiments, written primarily by Stanton, was based on the Declaration of Independence. They applauded Stanton's speech of the Declaration Sentiments which added to the words of the Declaration of Independence by saying "all men ***and women*** are created equal."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFdoHJnmR_U

Seneca Falls Convention https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TcYhuG1y3bc

Directions: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. **How did Elizabeth Cady Staton contribute to the suffrage movement? What challenges did she face?**
2. **What happened at the Seneca Falls Convention?**
3. **What is the *Declaration of Sentiments*?**

Science Day 5:

Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions and questions.

"Weather describes the conditions outside right now in a specific place. For example, if you see that it's raining outside right now, that's a way to describe today's weather. Rain, snow, wind, hurricanes, tornadoes — these are all weather events.

Climate, on the other hand, is more than just one or two rainy days. Climate describes the weather

conditions that are expected in a region at a particular time of year.

Is it usually rainy or usually dry? Is it typically hot or typically cold? A region's climate is determined by observing its weather over a period of many years—generally 30 years or more.

So, for example, one or two weeks of rainy weather wouldn't change the fact that Phoenix typically has a dry, desert climate. Even though it's rainy right now, we still expect Phoenix to be dry because that's what is usually the case." Climate Kids NASA (https://climatekids.nasa.gov/climate-change-meaning/)

Questions: Identify whether these comments are talking about weather or the climate for an area.

1. There is a cold front moving into the area.
2. It was a much cooler summer than usual.
3. Spring starts much earlier in Florida than it does in Canada.
4. Tomorrow will be raining and cold
5. The Sahara Desert's annual rainfall is usually less than 4 inches.

How does the Gulf Stream impact weather and climate? Paragraph

Watch this video on how the ocean plays a role in our weather and climate or read the section below. Then, create a venn diagram on the similarities and differences of weather and climate. Then, watch this video on the Gulf Stream or use the paragraph above to answer the question.

This strong current of warm water influences the climate of the east coast of Florida, keeping temperatures there warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than the other southeastern states. Since the Gulf Stream also extends toward Europe, it warms western European countries as well.

In fact, England is about the same distance from the equator as cold regions of Canada, yet England enjoys a much warmer climate. If it weren't for the warm water of the Gulf Stream, England would have a much colder climate.

6. **How does the Gulf Stream play a role in our keeping our climate balanced? Answer in 2 to 3 complete sentences.**

Day 6, Monday, May 11th

English
Please read the poem by Emily Dickinson below, and answer all of the questions that follow it. This poem is a little trickier, so please take your time and reread multiple times. Please answer in google classroom, or answer below.

"Hope" is the thing with feathers - (314)
BY EMILY DICKINSON

"Hope" is the thing with feathers -
That perches in the soul -
And sings the tune without the words -
And never stops - at all -

And sweetest - in the Gale - is heard -
And sore must be the storm -
That could abash the little Bird
That kept so many warm -

I've heard it in the chillest land -
And on the strangest Sea -
Yet - never - in Extremity,
It asked a crumb - of me.

1. The word abash means to make someone feel embarrassed or ashamed. What context clues in the poem could help you identify abash's meaning?

2. What is the theme of the poem?

3. Dickinson uses a metaphor throughout this entire poem. To what is hope being compared?

4. What is the mood of this poem?

5. What is the author saying or implying about hope in this poem?

Math Day 6

- **Measures of center are types of averages for a data set. They represent numbers that describe a data set. Mean, median, and mode are measures of center that are useful for describing the average for different situations.**
  - **Mean may be appropriate for sets of data where there are no values much higher or lower than those in the rest of the data set.**
  - **Median is a good choice when data sets have a couple of values much higher or lower than most of the others.**
  - **Mode is a good descriptor to use when the set of data has some identical values, when data is non-numeric (categorical) or when data reflects the most popular item. Mode helps us recognize trends in data.**

Watch this video on Mean, Median, Mode, and how outliers can affect the measures of center in a data set, and complete the practice problems below.

1. Given data set: -3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 26, 49, 60
Which of the following statements is true regarding this data?

a. **The value -3 is the only outlier.**

b. **The value 60 is the only outlier.**

c. **No outliers exist.**

d. Multiple outliers exist.

2. The following temperatures were recorded (in F°) each day for two weeks. 82, 72, 83, 75, 80, 78, 82, 73, 60, 79, 80, 78, 83, 81

(a) What is the outlier in this data, if one exists?

84 **83** **60** **no outliers**

(b) What is the mean for this set of data?

75 **77.6** **78.9** **79.5**

(c) What is the mean for this set of data, if the outlier is removed?

75 **77.6** **78.9** **79.5**

3. The data set shown below has an outlier. Determine the outlier and then answer the questions as to what happens to the median, mean, mode, range and standard deviation when the outlier is removed.
Data: 29, 19, 35, 27, 21, 48, 23, 12, 24, 26, 20, 28, 30, 22, 19, 32, 22

If the outlier is excluded, what happens to:	Increase	Decrease	No effect
the median?	○	○	○
the mean?	○	○	○
the mode?	○	○	○
the range?	○	○	○
the standard deviation?	○	○	○

4. Which measure of central tendency is most affected by outliers?
Choose:
- ○ mean
- ○ median
- ○ mode

History Day 6: Abolitionist

The United States grew and changed during the early 1800s. Some of these changes were in the ways people thought about things. What were the ideas of two groups of people who wanted to reform life in America?

One of these groups was working very hard to **end slavery**. **William Lloyd Garrison**, **Frederick Douglass**, and **Harriet Tubman** were **abolitionists** who demanded the immediate freeing of all slaves in the United States. They believed that slavery was morally wrong, cruel, and inhumane. They also saw it as a violation of the principals of democracy which stated that all persons were equal under the law.

William Lloyd Garrison was a writer and editor who thought that all enslaved African Americans should be emancipated, or freed, immediately. He published an anti-slavery newspaper called the *Liberator* and believed that slaves were Americans and entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

While some abolitionists like Garrison wrote against slavery, some like **Frederick Douglass** gave speeches. Frederick Douglass was a runaway slave who escaped from his owner by disguising himself as a sailor and boarding a train headed for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Before long he was asked by abolitionists to speak about his experiences as a slave. He soon became a leading spokesperson for the abolition of slavery and racial equality. In addition to being one of America's first great African American speakers, Frederick Douglass also founded an antislavery newspaper called the *North Star*. He spent the rest of his life working for rights that would improve the lives of both African Americans and women.

Activity: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

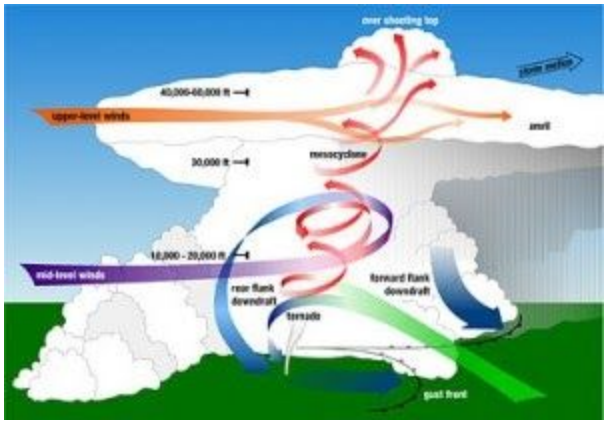
1. **What were the common ideas and beliefs of abolitionists?**
2. **How did William Lloyd Garrison contribute to the abolitionist movement?**
3. **How did Frederick Douglas contribute to the abolitionist movement?**
4. **Why did they create newspapers called the *North Stars and Liberator?***

Science Day 6

-Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for directions, if needed.

-Use this website or read the passage to complete the activity at the bottom.
http://www.weatherwizkids.com/?page_id=60

What is a tornado?



A tornado is a violent rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of up to 300 mph. They can destroy large buildings, uproot trees and hurl vehicles hundreds of yards. They can also drive straw into trees. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide to 50 miles long. In an average year, 1000 tornadoes are reported nationwide.

How do tornadoes form?

Most tornadoes form from thunderstorms. You need warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico and cool, dry air from Canada. When these two air masses meet, they create instability in the atmosphere. A change in wind direction and an increase in wind speed with increasing height creates an invisible, horizontal spinning effect in the lower atmosphere. Rising air within the updraft tilts the rotating air from horizontal to vertical. An area of rotation, 2-6 miles wide, now extends through much of the storm. Most strong and violent tornadoes form within this area of strong rotation.

What are some other factors for tornadoes to form?

Several conditions are required for the development of tornadoes and the thunderstorm clouds with which most tornadoes are associated. Abundant low level moisture is necessary to contribute to the development of a thunderstorm, and a "trigger" (perhaps a cold front or other low level zone of converging winds) is needed to lift the moist air aloft. Once the air begins to rise and becomes saturated, it will continue rising to great heights to produce a thunderstorm cloud, if the atmosphere is unstable. An unstable atmosphere is one where the temperature decreases rapidly with height. Atmospheric instability can also occur when dry air overlays moist air near the earth's surface. Finally, tornadoes usually form in areas where winds at all levels of the atmosphere are not only strong, but also turn with height in a clockwise or veering direction.

What do tornadoes look like?

Tornadoes can appear as a traditional funnel shape, or in a slender rope-like form. Some have a churning, smoky look to them, and other contain "multiple vortices", which are small, individual tornadoes rotating around a common center. Even others may be nearly invisible, with only swirling dust or debris at ground levels as the only indication of the tornado's presence.

What is a funnel cloud?

A funnel cloud is a rotating cone-shaped column of air extending downward from the base of a thunderstorm, but not touching the ground. When it reaches the ground it is called a tornado.

Activity: Explain in 3-5 complete sentences about what a tornado is, how it is formed, and the impacts of a tornado.

Day 7, Tuesday, May 12th

English
"Your Dream Is" By Jason Reynolds

Your dream is
the mole behind your ear,
that chip in your
front tooth,
your freckles.

It's the thing that makes
you special,
but not the thing that makes,
you great.

The courage in trying,
the passion in living,
and the acknowledgment
and appreciation of
the beauty happening around
you does that.

After reading the poem above, write your own version! Include details about yourself and what makes you great.

Math Day 7

Complete this quick check on choosing the best measure of center. Then complete the questions below.

Choose the Best Measure of Central Tendency

The table below shows school T-shirt sales for the past ten weeks. The school wants to make one more order for the next 30 weeks. How could the school decide how many T-shirts to order?

Date	Sept 10	Sept 17	Sept 24	Oct 1	Oct 8	Oct 15	Oct 22	Oct 29	Nov 5	Nov 12
Sales	7	50	8	9	10	12	7	7	9	11

Discuss the Math

Which measure of central tendency is most appropriate?

1. What are the mean, median, mode, and range of the T-shirt data shown above?

2. Compare the mean, median, and mode. Which measure seems to best represent the ten numbers? Explain.

3. Share your answer from #2 with a classmate. Do your answers agree? If not, explain the reasons for your selection.

4. How many T-shirts should be purchased for the next 30 weeks? Explain your thinking.

Reflect on Your Findings

5. a) Why do you think the sales in the second week were so high compared to the other nine weeks?
   b) Which measure of central tendency was most affected by the large number of sales in the second week?
   c) Which measure of central tendency do you think is not a good measure of the centre of these data? Explain why.

History Day 7- Harriet Tubman. (Information from Readworks)

The Underground Railroad was not a railroad. It wasn't underground either. But it did help show thousands of black men and women the way from the slavery of the south to freedom in the north.

Before the Civil War, it was illegal to help slaves escape because slaves were considered property. However, many people thought slavery was morally wrong. They were willing to put themselves at risk to help slaves escape. The Underground Railroad was the system of men and women who hid slaves in their homes and on their farms as they made their journey to freedom. The stops along the way were called "stations," just like the stations on a railroad train. Each house told the fugitives where they would find the next friendly house. The railroad was so secret that each station along the way knew only about the house before it and the house after it. That way no one could tell on the entire system and find out the whole route of the Underground Railroad.

Slaves often traveled only by night to avoid capture. Before they reached their first house, the North Star was their only guide to freedom. The stars of the northern night sky look like they move around the North Star. By following the North Star, slaves could be sure that they were traveling north.

The people who helped slaves escape were called conductors. Harriet Tubman is one of the most famous conductors. After she escaped herself, she risked her life again and again to help hundreds of other men and women escape. Harriet Tubman refused to let slaves turn back once they were in her group on the Underground Railroad. White men might capture anyone who left. Then the whole group would be in danger. She would never allow this to happen. Legend says she would pull out a gun and tell the nervous person, "You'll be free or die a slave." No one ever disobeyed her, and they all reached freedom.

She was selfless her whole life. During the Civil War she worked as a nurse and a spy for the Union army. She would tell Northern generals where the Southern troops were. The gravestone of this truly remarkable woman reads: "Servant of God, well done."

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What was Harriet Tubman's role in the Underground Railroad?
2. What is the Underground Railroad?
3. Why was it important that many of the details about the Underground Railroad remained a secret?
4. How did the Underground Railroad work?

Science Day 7: Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.
Droughts
Go to the website or use the reading below to answer the following questions.
http://www.weatherwizkids.com/?page_id=89 o

What is a drought?
A drought is when there is a lack of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Its impacts result from the interplay between the natural event (less precipitation than expected) and the demand people place on water supply, and human activities can exacerbate the impacts of drought.

What causes a drought?
Drought has many causes. It can be caused by not receiving rain or snow over a period of time. If you live in a place where most of the water you use comes from a river, a drought in your area can be caused by places upstream from you not receiving enough moisture. There would be less water in the river for you and other people who live along the river to use. People can also play a big role in drought. If we use too much water during times of normal rainfall, we might not have enough water when a drought happens.

Can scientists predict if a drought is going to happen?
No! Studies conducted over the past century have shown that meteorological drought is never the result of a single cause. It is the result of many causes including, global weather patterns, high pressure, the tropical outlook and other global-scale variables.

How does a drought affect our lives?
Drought affects our lives in many different ways because water is such an important part of so many of our activities. We need water to live, and animals and plants do too. We need water to grow the food we eat. We also use water for many different things in our lives, like washing dishes, cooking, bathing, and swimming or river rafting. Water is also used to help make the electricity we use to run the lights in our houses and the video games you may like to play. When we don't have enough water for these activities because of a drought, many people and many different things will be affected in many different ways.

How can we help if we're in a drought?
One of the easiest steps we can take to help mitigate the impacts of drought is conserving water. If we use water wisely at all times, more water will be available to us and to plants and wildlife when a drought happens. We can lose a lot of water doing simple everyday tasks. Did you know that turning off the water while you brush your teeth can save more than 100 gallons of water a month? If you have a leaky faucet, the drips can add up to 300 gallons of wasted water a month.

1. What is a drought?
2. List at least two causes of a drought.
3. Why can't scientists predict droughts?
4. List at least 3 effects of a drought on our lives.
5. Describe how you can help if we were in a drought.

Day 8, Wednesday, May 13th

English: Mood (how a piece of writing makes you feel)

Spoken Word Reflection

Directions: After the video, fill out the reflection portion below. Here are some ideas of what to write about:

- How did this video make you feel? Why?
- What was this video about?
- How is this different then just reading a written poem on paper?

Video link: https://youtu.be/_hFW7Ls3v6k

If you are not able to watch this poem, please reflect on One of the poems in this packet, and write the title beside the Tony Steinburg heading.

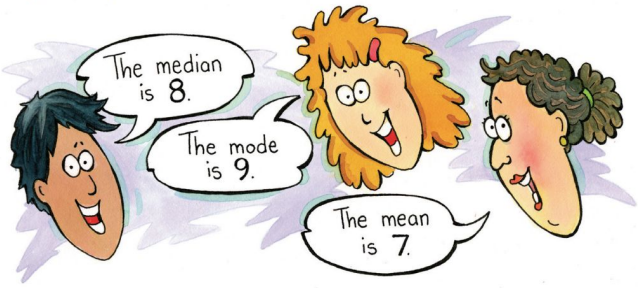
Tony Steinberg: Brave Seventh-Grade Viking Warrior or _____
Reflection:

Math Day 8- Read and study the notes below. Then complete the practice questions.

Example 1: Compare Measures of Central Tendency

Amir and Melanie's weekly quiz scores were 4, 5, 8, 9, 9.

Which measure(s) of central tendency best describe the data? Explain why.

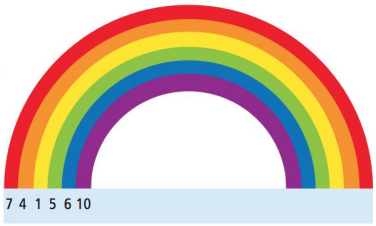


Solution

Since the mode represents the highest score, it is not the best representation of the five scores. The other two measures, median and mean, are both acceptable.

Example 2: Choose Mode as the Best Measure of Central Tendency

Students have taken a vote on the new official school colours for sports uniforms. The number of votes for each colour is shown. Which measure of central tendency would you use to decide the winning colour?



Solution

The data collected involve the frequency of colour choices. The most popular choice wins.

In this case, the median and mean do not provide any meaningful information about colour choice. The best measure to use is the mode. The mode is purple since purple is the most popular choice.

Example 3: Compare Median and Mean

Suki paid the following amounts for her last six pairs of jeans before tax:

$44, $38, $45, $49, $125, $50

a) What are the median and the mean jean prices?
b) Which measure of central tendency best describes these data?

Solution

a) Arrange the numbers in order. The median is the middle value.

~~38~~ ~~44~~ 45 49 ~~50~~ ~~125~~

The median is halfway between the values of 45 and 49 at 47.
The median price is $47.00.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{38 + 44 + 45 + 49 + 50 + 125}{6}$$
$$= 58.50$$

The number of pairs of jeans is 6.

The mean price is $58.50.

b) The value of $125 is very different from the other five values.
The single value, $125, alters the mean much more than the median.
The median is a better measure of central tendency for the six prices.

Key Ideas

- The mode is the best measure of central tendency for data that represent frequency of choice such as favourite colour, clothing and shoe sizes, or most popular musical group.
- If all the numbers in a set of data are relatively close together, either the median or mean can be used as a measure of central tendency.
- If a data set contains unusually large or small numbers relative to the rest of the data, the median is usually the best measure of central tendency.

For help with #3 refer to Example 1

3. Min recorded the number of baskets she made out of ten attempts during each basketball practice. After nine practices, her results were:

4, 7, 5, 6, 3, 7, 2, 3, 7

a) What are the median, mode, and mean?

b) Which measure of central tendency best describes these data? Explain why.

For help with #4 and #5 refer to Example 2

4. Which measure of central tendency best represents the following data? What is its value?

Favourite Hockey Player	Number of Votes
Sidney Crosby	8
Jarome Iginla	5
Alexander Ovechkin	8
Ryan Smyth	7

5. The following tally chart represents the sizes of running shoes that were sold last Saturday.

Size	7	8	9	10
Number Sold	𝍸	𝍸		||

a) What are the mean and the mode size of shoe?

b) If you are restocking the shoes at the end of the day, which measure of central tendency is more meaningful? Why?

For help with #6 and #7 refer to Example 3

6. A realtor in Rainbow Town sold the following houses in the past month.

House Description	Selling Price
Red starter house	$80 000
Blue house	$140 000
Green house	$145 000
Grey house	$150 000
Pink mansion	$2 100 000

a) What are the median and mean?

b) Which measure of central tendency is more representative of the house prices in Rainbow Town?

7. In a grade 5 class, 16 students are 10 years old, 2 students are 9 years old, and 2 students are 11 years old. The teacher and her assistant are both 50 years old.

a) What are the mean, median, and mode ages of all students and teachers?

b) Which measure(s) of central tendency best describes the data? Explain why.

Apply

8. The following table shows survey results for the percent of radio listening time by music type among 100 Canadian teens.

Music Type	Listening Time (%)
Pop	19.0
Contemporary rock	31.0
Rap	14.7
Album rock	10.6
Country	8.7
Other	16.0

Which single music type best represents Canadian teenagers? Which measure of central tendency did you use to find your answer? Explain why.

History Day 8: North vs. South in the Civil War (Information from Readworks)

Before the Civil War began, each side thought that it would quickly win the war. The South was confident in its fighting ability, and the North was confident in its factories. General Sherman of the Northern Army wrote about the Southern people. This is how he described the Southern cavalry: "As long as they have good horses . . . and an open country, they are happy. They are splendid riders and utterly reckless . . . They are the best cavalry in the world."

On the other hand, the South had very little of the right raw materials. By the end of the war, General Lee asked the president of the Confederacy to collect church bells from all over the countryside. The South melted down the church bells to make bullets. They simply had no other supplies left.

These are some of the advantages each side had:

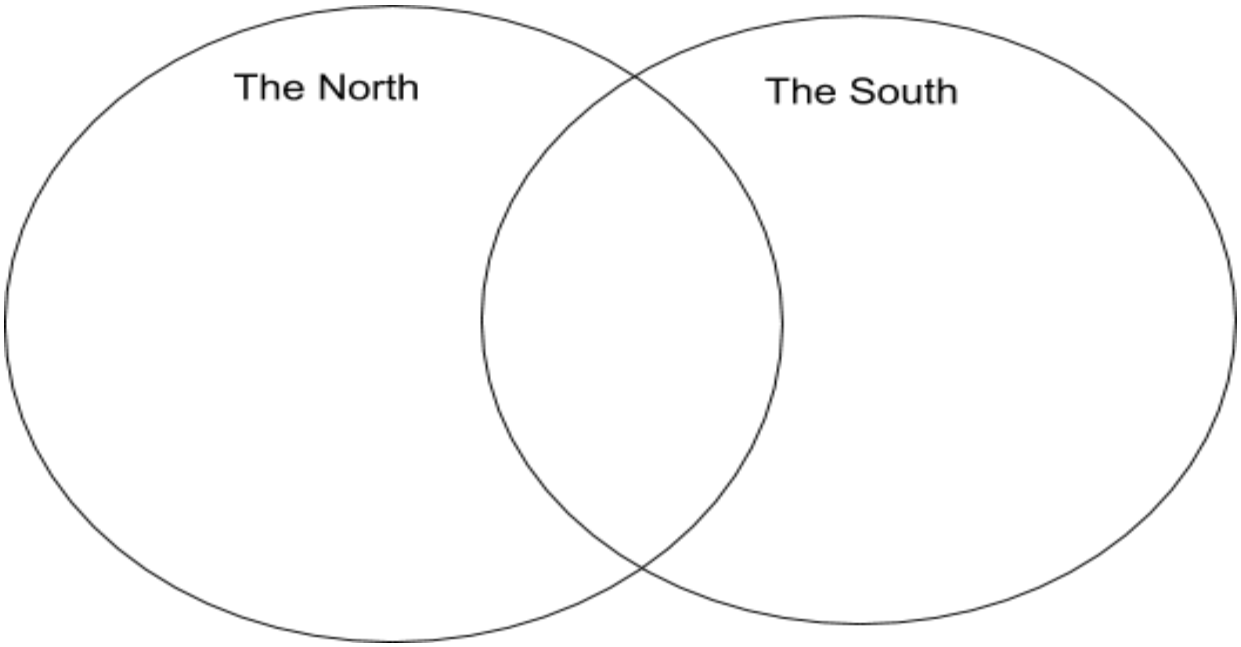
<u>North</u>

- The Union had about 2,200,000 soldiers while the Confederacy had only about 850,000.
- The Union had 90% of all of the factories in the U.S. Factories were really important for making everything from uniforms and boots to bullets.
- The North had more than twice as many railroads per square mile.
- The Union already had many war supplies like iron, firearms, and trains.
- The Union had better cannons and big guns.

South

- The Confederacy had more experienced military leaders.
- Many Southern men were excellent hunters and skilled with rifles. They had a very good cavalry.
- The Confederacy was fighting a defensive war. To win, it only had to keep the Union army from taking over. The South did not want to take over the North.
- The Confederacy was mostly fighting on its own ground and was familiar with back roads and the terrain.

Compare and Contrast the North and the South in the Venn Diagram below. You should be looking at cultural, geographic, economic, transportation, and population factors.



Science Day 8: Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Go to this website or use the reading to complete the activity below.
http://www.weatherwizkids.com/?page_id=58

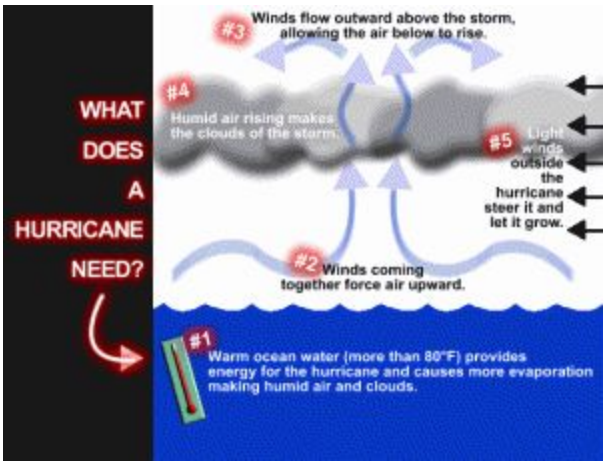
What is a hurricane?

A hurricane is a huge storm! It can be up to 600 miles across and have strong winds spiraling inward and upward at speeds of 75 to 200 mph. Each hurricane usually lasts for over a week, moving 10-20 miles per hour over the open ocean. Hurricanes gather heat and energy through contact with warm ocean waters. Evaporation from the seawater increases their power. Hurricanes rotate in a counter-clockwise direction around an "eye" in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise direction in the Southern Hemisphere. The center of the storm or "eye" is the calmest part. It has only light winds and fair weather. When they come onto land, the heavy rain, strong winds and large waves can damage buildings, trees and cars.

How do hurricanes form?

Hurricanes only form over really warm ocean water of 80°F or warmer. The atmosphere (the air) must cool off very quickly the higher you go. Also, the wind must be blowing in the same direction and at the same speed to force air upward from the ocean surface. Winds flow outward above the storm allowing the air below to rise.

Hurricanes typically form between 5 to 15 degrees latitude north and south of the equator. The Coriolis Force is needed to create the spin in the hurricane and it becomes too weak near the equator, so hurricanes can never form there.



What is the difference between a hurricane and a typhoon?

Nothing except geography. Tropical storms occur in several of the world's oceans, and except for their names, they are essentially the same type of storm. In the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Eastern Pacific Ocean, they are called hurricanes. In the Western Pacific Ocean, they are called typhoons. In the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, and Australia, these types of storms are called cyclones.

Activity: Create your own diagram of the formation of a hurricane.

Day 9, Thursday, May 14th

English

Directions: Read the following poem and identify the figurative language within the poem. The key at the bottom of the poem lets you know what figurative language is present in the poem. Please type the examples of figurative language in a response in your google classroom, or print and highlight accordingly.

This Land
By Joseph Warren Beach

I will plough the land,
Turning up the black soil.
I will ride upon this heaving surface
As a boat rides upon the water.
Even as a bulky brown boat
Cleaving the water with an eage keel,
I have run a furrow[1]
Straight across the ridges.

I will sow down this field,
Scattering gems.
With both hands will I scatter
Quivering emeralds out of a bottomless pouch.

As I tread the loam[2]
My feet sink deep and squish.
The black earth embraces my ankles
And clings to my bent knees.

I sing as I go
Scattering emeralds.
The wind sings upon my lips,
And pearls stream off my neck and forehead.
I am bathed in a sweat of pearls.

Eyes straight forward
Rest on a brightening ultimate slope.

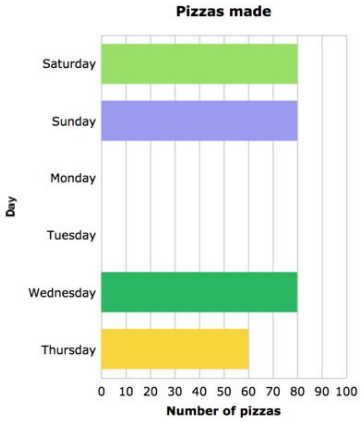
---

1. A long narrow trench made in the ground by a plow,
2. Soil with equal amounts of sand, silt, and clay.

You must find . . .		
1 simile (pink)	☐	
2 metaphors (blue)	☐	☐
1 hyperbole (orange)	☐	
2 personification (red)	☐	☐
1 alliteration (green)	☐	
1 onomatopoeia (purple)	☐	

Math Day 9-Determining Measures of Center with Different Graphs

A pizza chef recalled how many pizzas he had made during the past 6 days.

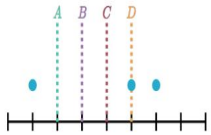


1. Based on the data represented in the bar graph, which measure of center would be most appropriate?

2. Explain why.

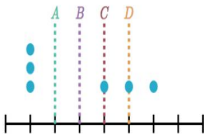
3.

Which of the lines represents the mean of the data points shown below?



4.

Which of the lines represents the mean of the data points shown below?



Golf Scores

7	7 7 9
8	2 4 6 8
9	5 6 7 8 9 9
10	2 2 2 6 8 9

Key: 7|7 means a golf score of 77.

5. Using the stem and leaf plot to the right, determine the measures of center.

Mean:

Median:

Mode:

Which measure of central tendency is best used to represent the data?

Why?

History Day 9:

A number of issues divided our new nation. How did the issues of **states' rights** and **slavery** increase the tensions between the North and South and eventually lead us to war?

States' rights was one issue that caused disagreements and increased tensions between the North and South. In the years before the Civil War, Northern states and Western territories had rapidly growing populations and more power in Washington, D.C. Northern states believed that the central (national) government should have the power to make laws for all Americans. They also believed that the central government's powers were supreme over the state governments.

Southern states were concerned that the central government would try to push them around by passing laws that would benefit the heavily populated northern states and western territories. They wanted the power to maintain such things as slavery and declare any national law illegal that threatened their economic future and way of life. As a result, they began to support the idea of **states' rights** as a means of self-protection.

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What type of government did northern states want? Why?
2. What type of government did southern states want? Why?
3. What compromise could have the northern and southern states come to?

Science Day 9: Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Read the notes below and complete the activity.

Earth's weather, atmosphere, and climate are affected by natural events and human activities. **Forest fires** are a natural process that affect the Earth's atmosphere. Burning vegetation during a forest fire releases carbon dioxide molecules and water vapor into the atmosphere. As we have learned, these materials allow incoming solar radiation to reach the Earth's surface but block outgoing heat radiation. This causes a heat buildup near the surface that can change the immediate weather and in the long run, global climate.

Volcanic eruptions are another natural process that affect the Earth's atmosphere. Volcanoes release large amounts of water and carbon dioxide. As we have learned, these two materials absorb heat radiation and hold it in the atmosphere. This causes the air below to get warmer. Interestingly enough, however, the dust or ash released by a large volcanic eruption can block sunlight and cause some cooling over large areas of the Earth.

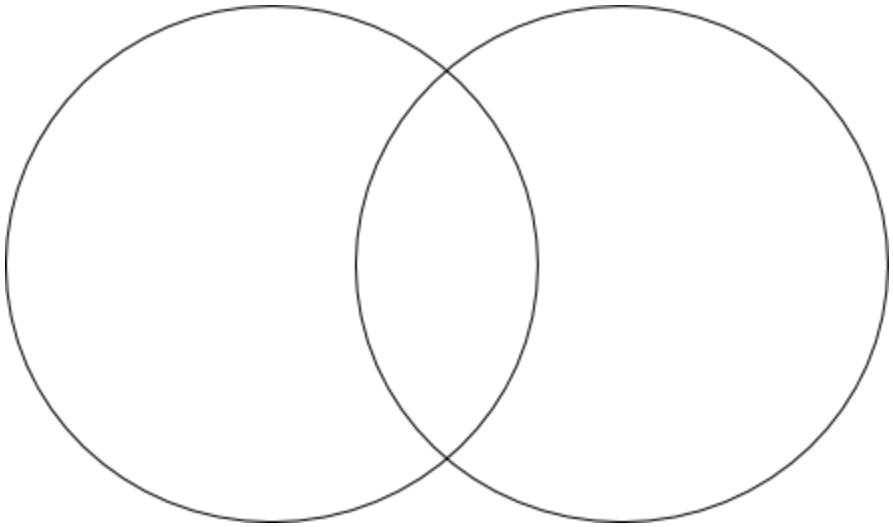
In addition to natural events, **human activity** also causes many gaseous compounds and particles to be released into the Earth's atmosphere every day. The burning of fossil fuels such as wood, coal, natural gas, and oil by people all over the world is a major contributor to the rise in the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere. Automobile emissions are also responsible for releasing additional amounts of carbon dioxide and water vapor into the air. Deforestation is another human activity that is affecting the Earth's atmosphere. A tree naturally takes in carbon dioxide and releases oxygen during its lifetime. When people cut down trees and forests, less carbon dioxide is removed from our air.

Ozone, a form of oxygen, is another material that is affecting our atmosphere and weather. Naturally occurring ozone is found in the stratosphere. It helps to shield the Earth from ultraviolet radiation. In the late 1900s, scientists began to realize that some chemicals produced by humans were damaging this protective layer of ozone. These chemicals were being released by refrigerators, air conditioners, and even spray cans. Continued destruction of this natural ozone layer will lead to more ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface. This could result in an increase in skin cancers and eye damage.

Ozone can also form near the surface of the Earth when exhaust pollutants from automobiles and power plants react with sunlight. A major component of man-made ozone, or smog, can cause health problems such as respiratory infections, chest pains, and coughing. It can also aggravate lung conditions such as asthma and emphysema.

Although all of the effects of these materials are not fully understood, we must evaluate our own roles in protecting air quality. Maintaining good air quality is a crucial goal for modern society and it is everyone's responsibility. What are some ways that you can help protect our climate and air quality?

Activity:
Compare and contrast volcanic eruptions and forest fires using the venn diagram



How have humans negatively impacted the ozone and atmosphere? (list 5 ways)

Day 10, Friday, May 15th

English

Homework! Oh, Homework!
I hate you! You stink!
I wish I could wash you away in the sink,
if only a bomb
would explode you to bits.
Homework! Oh, homework!
You're giving me fits.

I'd rather take baths
with a man-eating shark,
or wrestle a lion
alone in the dark,
eat spinach and liver,
pet ten porcupines,
than tackle the homework,
my teacher assigns.

Homework! Oh, homework!
you're last on my list,
I simple can't see
why you even exist,
if you just disappeared
it would tickle me pink.
Homework! Oh, homework!
I hate you! You stink!

~Jack Prelutsky

1. How many stanzas are in this poem?

_____

2. In which line would you find information about a man-eating shark?

_____

3. Which stanza compares how much the author hates homework to other awful things?

_____

4. Come up with your own <u>simile</u> about homework.

_____

_____

5. Come up with your own <u>hyperbole</u> about homework.

_____

_____

6. What is the main idea of this poem ?

_____

7. How does the author feel about homework?

_____

Math Day 10

1.

This list shows the number of text messages 5 friends sent last week.

13, 60, 61, 63, 64

The most appropriate measure of center for this data is the —

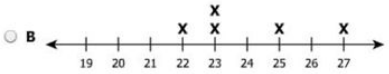
- **A** mean because all the numbers are close to one another in value
- **B** median because all the numbers are close to one another in value
- **C** mean because 13 text messages is much lower than the other numbers
- **D** median because 13 text messages is much lower than the other numbers

2.

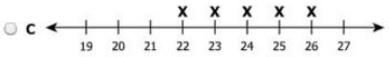
Which line plot shows a set of data with a balance point of 23 ?

A

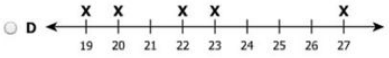
B



C



D



3.

The quiz grades for three students are shown in the table.

Jamie	{92, 92, 92, 94, 92, 92, 94}
Kim	{64, 82, 85, 81, 100, 83, 85}
Stanley	{92, 93, 90, 97, 95, 91, 94}

Which measure of center best describes each student's data?

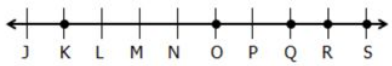
A Mean – Jamie
Mode – Stanley
Median – Kim

B Mean – Kim
Mode – Jamie
Median – Stanley

C Mean – Stanley
Mode – Kim
Median – Jamie

D Mean – Stanley
Mode – Jamie
Median – Kim

4.



At which letter does the balance point lie for the data set shown?

A Letter M
B Letter N
C Letter O
D Letter P

5.

Nine dolls are sold at an auction. The selling price, in dollars, of each of the 9 dolls sold is shown in the data set below.

22 28 30 30 32 35 75 110 525

Which statement **best** describes the selling prices and the most appropriate measure of center of the selling prices?

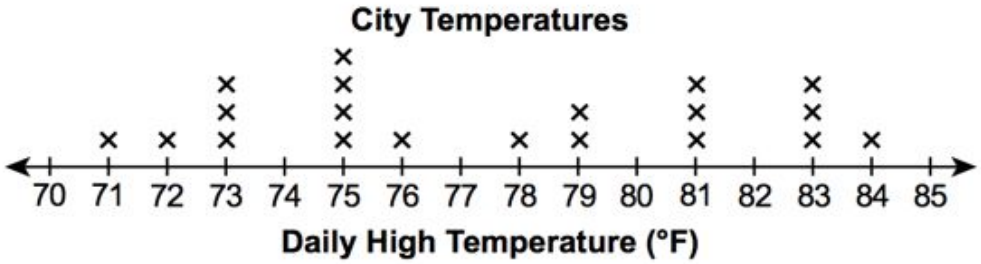
A. The selling prices are mostly clustered, making mean the most appropriate measure of center.

B. The most common selling price is at the center of a cluster, making mode the most appropriate measure of center.

C. The selling prices are skewed to the right and include an outlier, making mean the most appropriate measure of center.

D. The selling prices are skewed to the right and include an outlier, making median the most appropriate measure of center.

The line plot below shows the daily high temperatures in a city for 20 days.



Which statement about a statistical measure of the daily high temperatures is true?

A. The **median** temperature is 77°F.

B. The **range** in temperatures is 15°F.

6. C. The **mode** of the temperatures is 84°F.

History Day 10

Another issue dividing the nation was **slavery**. Southern states favored the institution of slavery. Many Southern farmers depended on slave labor to run their farms and plantations. Because of this, Southerners believed that the abolition of slavery would destroy their region's economy. Many Northerners, however, believed that slavery should be abolished for moral reasons and many states in the North had already outlawed slavery.

In an attempt to resolve, or settle these differences, several compromises were established. These compromises focused mainly on the new states forming in the western territories. The North wanted the new states to be **free states.** They did not want the institution of slavery to spread into the new territories. The South, however, wanted the new states to be **slave states.** Cotton, rice, and tobacco were very hard on the southern soil. These plants soon took all of the nutrients out of the soil. Because of this, Southern farmers wanted to move west into the new states and take their slaves with them.

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why did northern states want new states joining the Union (U.S.) as a free state rather than a free state?
2. Why did the southern states want new states joining the Union (U.S.) as a slave state rather than a free state?
3. Why did the northern states and southern states want to keep the balance of free and slave states?

Science Day 10:

Log today's weather. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Storm Report
Directions: You work for a local weather station and you are assigned to cover the major storm coming towards your town/city. You need to create a weather report to present to the public. You get to choose where you are in the U.S. and what weather storm is coming. Make sure you persuade your listeners to take this storm seriously.

Town/City, State:_____

Weather Storm: _____

Here is the information you need to include:

- What type of weather storm?
- How to prepare?
- What should people expect?

Write out your weather report in complete sentences. (write what you are going to say)

Extra: Record a video of you delivering your weather report! Be creative! Submit via Google Classroom or email it to your science teacher.

Weather Forecasting Information: http://www.weatherwizkids.com/?page_id=80