

ANSWER KEY

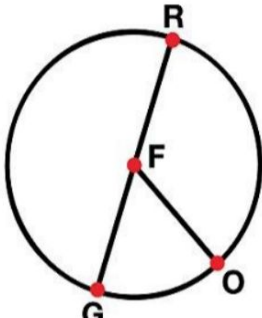
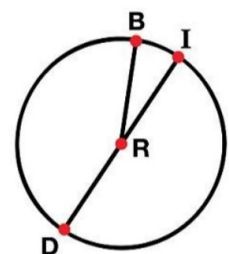
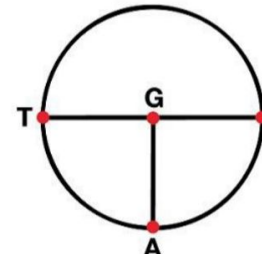
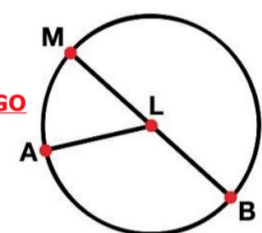
Extended Learning Packets: June 1st- June 11th

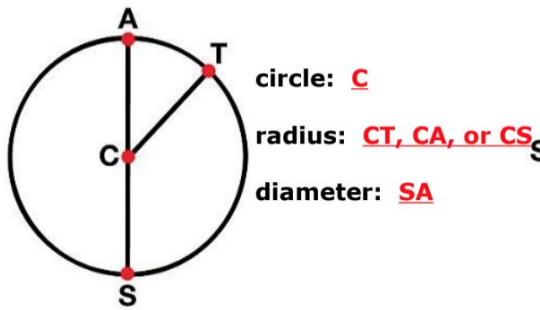
Day 1, Monday, June 1st

English:

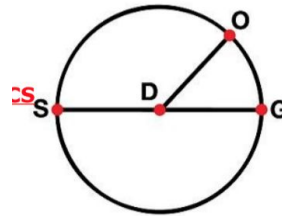
1. Problem/Solution
2. Compare/Contrast
3. Cause/Effect or Generalization
4. Sequence
5. Cause and Effect
6. Problem and Solution

Math Day 1:

| | |
|--|---|
|  | <p>circle: <u>E</u></p> <p>radius: <u>FO</u></p> <p>diameter: <u>RG</u></p> |
|  | <p>circle: <u>R</u></p> <p>radius: <u>RB, RI, or RD</u></p> <p>diameter: <u>DI</u></p> |
|  | <p>circle: <u>G</u></p> <p>radius: <u>GA, GT, or GO</u></p> <p>diameter: <u>TO</u></p> |
|  | <p>circle: <u>L</u></p> <p>radius: <u>LA, LB, or LM</u></p> <p>diameter: <u>MB</u></p> |

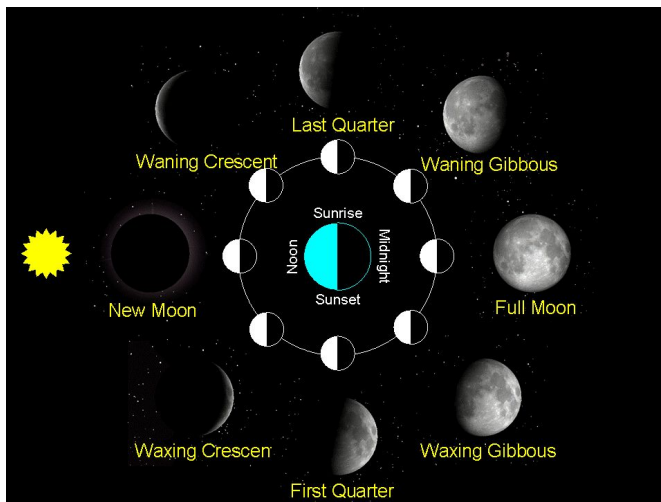


circle: **C**
 radius: **CT, CA, or CS**
 diameter: **SA**



circle: **D**
 radius: **DO, DG, or DS**
 diameter: **SG**

Science



History: Answers will vary

Day 2, Tuesday, June 2nd

English:

1. Ballpoint pens sometimes take a while to get started.
2. Sometimes was the clue word.
3. He supported his generalization by saying he was making dents in the paper with his pen, but he wasn't making a mark.
4. That would be a faulty generalization because he cannot account for all the pens in the world not being able to start easily. There are some ballpoint pens that probably do start easily.
5. Answers will vary.

Math Day 2:

Practice 1:

| | |
|--|---|
| Radius: 7cm Diameter: 14 cm | Radius: 11m Diameter: 22m |
| Radius: 8 km Diameter:16 km | Radius: 6 cm Diameter: 12 cm |

Practice 2:

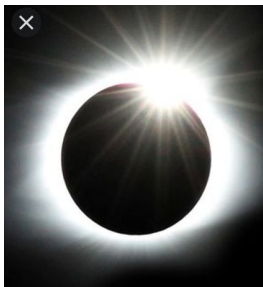
| | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. 3 cm | 3. 2 in |
| 7. 1 yd | 10. 4 ft |

History:

1. What hardships did soldiers face? Long days, infections, no medicine or pain killers, little food etc.
2. When soldiers were not in battle, what did they do in their free time? Cleaning, playing games, guard duty, etc
3. Describe two things you learned from the reading in your own words. Answers will vary

Science: .

1. A *solar eclipse* happens when the moon gets in the way of the sun's light and casts its shadow on Earth.
2. During a lunar eclipse, Earth gets in the way of the sun's light hitting the moon. That means that during the night, a full moon fades away as Earth's shadow covers it up. The moon can also look reddish because Earth's atmosphere absorbs the other colors while it bends some sunlight toward the moon
3. We do not have a solar eclipse often because the moon does not go in front of the sun perfectly every month.
4. Label which image is the lunar eclipse and which image is the solar eclipse?



Solar Eclipse



Lunar Eclipse

Day 3, Wednesday, June 3rd

English:

Day 3:

1. Sequential/Process
2. Chronological
3. Sequential/Process
4. Chronological
5. Sequential/Process
6. Answers will vary.
7. Answers will vary.

Math Day 3

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. C | | |
| 2a. 18.84 cm | 2b. 21.98 m | 2c. 12.56km |
| 2d. 28.26 in | 2e. 34.54 mm | 2f. 15.7 mi |
| 2g. 37.68ft | | |

History

Questions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Women ran the family farms, businesses and plantations, served as nurses, and worked in factories.
2. Clara Barton and her sister started to care for wounded men near Washington D.C. Also, she started getting soldiers the supplies they needed to the front lines.
3. She was helping wounded soldiers with her sister.
4. She was known as the “angel of the battlefield” because she would often go up to the front lines to help take care of soldiers.

Science

1. The space race was a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union from roughly 1957 to 1975. The both countries raced to put the first satellite in space, first to have humans in space, and the first man on the moon.
2. The space race was important for both countries to show the world which country had the best science.
3. Sputnik I was a USSR satellite, which was the first to orbit the Earth in 1957. It was the start of the space race and it caused the U.S. to create the National Aeronautics

Space Administration (NASA).

4. On July 20, 1969, the *Apollo 11* landing module, *Eagle*, landed on the moon. Astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the moon's surface.
5. Answers will vary

Day 4, Thursday, June 4th

English:

All answers for this section will vary because students are creating their own organization patterns. These are just a model:

Cause/Effect: Because I dropped my silly putty, my sister stepped in it.

Compare/Contrast: Silly putty is different from play dough because of its texture. They may both be squishy, but silly putty is much different in consistency.

Problem/Solution: I lost my silly putty, so I went searching for it. This solved my problem because I then found it behind the fridge!

Chronological: On April 1st I bought my silly putty. Then on the next day I decorated it with glitter. Not long after that my dog ate my silly putty. We had to go to the veterinarian on April 3rd.

Sequential/Process: First, you stretch the silly putty. Then you mold it into your desired creation. After that you smush it back together. Finally, you can create another creation!

Math Day 4

| | <u>Answers</u> |
|-----|----------------|
| 1. | <u>69.12</u> |
| 2. | <u>81.68</u> |
| 3. | <u>21.99</u> |
| 4. | <u>18.85</u> |
| 5. | <u>6.28</u> |
| 6. | <u>72.26</u> |
| 7. | <u>53.41</u> |
| 8. | <u>75.4</u> |
| 9. | <u>47.12</u> |
| 10. | <u>40.84</u> |

History:

1. People in the North did not want African-Americans to become part of the army.

2. Answers will vary

3. Soldiers, sailors, cooks, spies,

4. Answers

5. Robert Smalls was a Union sailor then later a naval captain.

Science:

6. NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration

7. NASA makes satellites. The satellites help scientists learn more about Earth. NASA sends probes into space. NASA scientists study things in the solar system and even farther away. A new program will send humans to explore the Moon and, one day, Mars. NASA also shares what they learn with others. People who do not work at NASA can use NASA ideas to make new inventions. These new inventions can help make life on Earth better.

8. 10 centers across the U.S.

9. the Apollo program help us learn about flying in space

10. The purpose of NASA satellites are to help scientists learn more about Earth.

Day 5, Friday, June 5th

English:

| Cause | Effect |
|--|--|
| Rapid increase of human population | Higher demand for farmland |
| Demand for farmland | Natural habitat of elephants has reduced |
| Natural habitat of elephants has reduced | Elephants come into contact with humans more frequently. |
| Elephants come into contact with humans more frequently. | Fields and crops destroyed by elephants |

Logging and mining companies

Natural habitat of elephants destroyed

Main Idea of passage: Because of the increase of population, logging, and mining companies, Elephants habitats are destroyed making it difficult for them to survive.

Math Day 5

1. C

2. B

3. C

4. 200.96 m

5. B

History:

1. How is a lake different from an ocean?

- A lake is surrounded by land on all sides. An ocean is not surrounded by land and many rivers flow into it.

2. How is a mountain different from a hill?

- Mountains – large masses of land that rise above the surrounding land
- Hills – area of land, usually rounded in shape, that is higher than the surrounding land but not as high as a mountain

3. Answers will vary

4. Answers will vary

Science:

1. What was Katherine Johnson's job at NASA? Johnson worked with the NASA team to figure out where and when the rocket needed to be launched to put it on the right path to land on the Moon with the Apollo 11 moon mission.
2. What was Katherine's role in the Apollo 11 Moon landing? Johnson's calculations were instrumental in NASA's success. With the information she provided, astronauts walked on the Moon for the first time on July 20, 1969 (Apollo 11).
3. Each students' experiment and answers will vary.

Day 6, Monday, June 8th

English:

Passage 1

1. B
2. C
3. A

Passage 2

1. B
2. A
3. D

Math Day 6

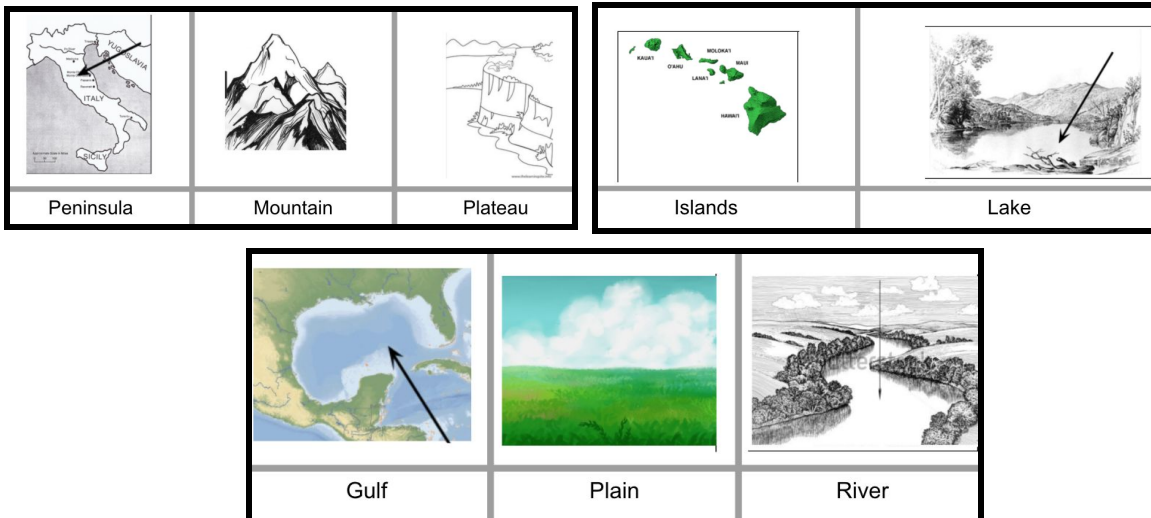
2. 50.24 in

3. 113.04 cm

4. 3.14 m

5. 63.585 cm

History:



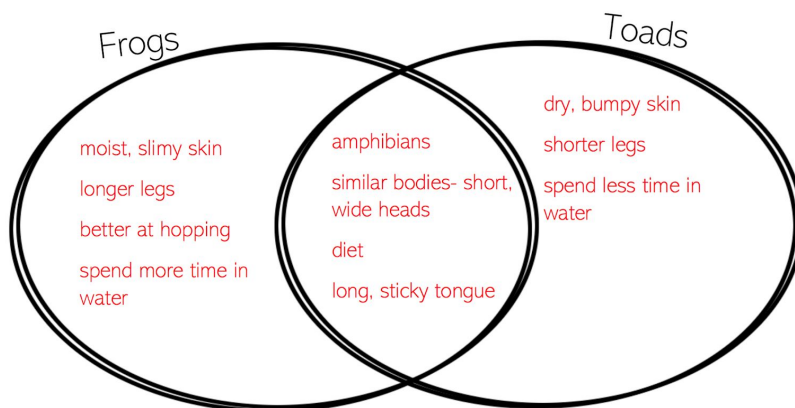
Science:

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary

3. Food is supplied from Earth in prepared packages that will not spoil without refrigeration. Some food needs to be rehydrated, while other foods do not need to be rehydrated. .
4. **Answers will vary**
5. **Answers will vary**

Day 7, Tuesday, June 9th

English:



Math Day 7-

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Work out the steps: Step 1: Write the formula. $A = \pi r^2$ Step 2: $A = 3.14 \times (2^2)$ Step 3: $A = 3.14 \times 4$ Step 4: 12.56 square centimeters</p> | <p>1. Work out the steps: Step 1: Write the formula. $A = \pi r^2$ Step 2: $A = 3.14 \times (5^2)$ Step 3: $A = 3.14 \times 25$ Step 4: 78.7 square inches</p> |
| <p>1. 50.24 square inches</p> | <p>1. 50.24 square inches</p> |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 12.56 square yards | 1. 1.5386 square inches |
| History - Answers will vary | |
| Science: Answers will vary | |

Day 8, Wednesday, June 10th

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| English: | |
| Cause | Effect |
| Machines introduced to farming | Farms more productive |
| Machines introduced to farming | Many people lost their jobs |
| More food and resources | Population increased |
| Population increased | Greater demand for clothing and textiles |
| No jobs in rural areas | People moved to cities |
| Math Day 8 | |
| 1. 200.96 m | 2. 785 ft |
| 3. D | 4. A |
| 5. D | 6. 1.76625 square meters |
| History: Answers will vary | |

Science:

1. We need water, food, sunlight, and the atmosphere to survive on Earth.
2. Earth has a substantial amount of water.
3. Earth's atmosphere consists mostly of nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%)
4. Answers will vary
5. Scientists believe the Earth is about 4.5 billion years old.

Day 9, Thursday, June 11th

English:

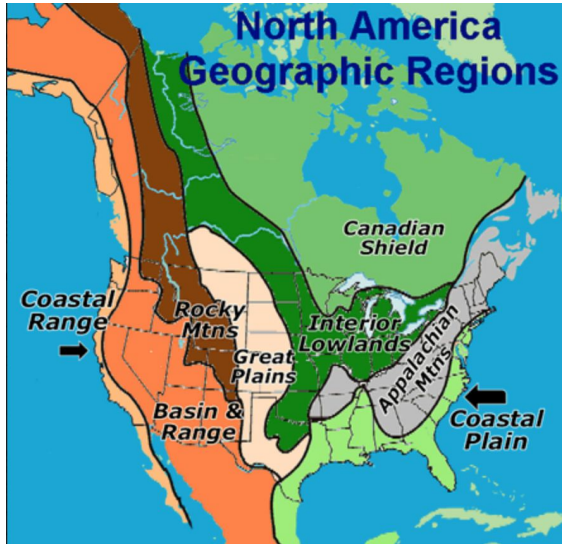
| | Sears | Amazon |
|---|--|--|
| What impact has technology had on the company over the years? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An expanded railroad system made it possible to sell mass-produced items to rural families, who previously had to rely on small and expensive general stores. This is part of the reason Sears and Roebuck decided to start a catalog, as well as part of the reason the catalog was so successful (22).• In the 1920s, automobiles changed the way Americans shopped again. The Ford Model T made it possible for more Americans to shop in cities, which helped department stores flourish. The led Sears to open up its first brick-and-mortar stores (22).• In the 1990s, the advent of the internet and online shopping hurt the sales of department stores and catalogs, including Sears (23). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the 1990s, the internet made it possible to sell items in a new and efficient way, and gave rise to online shopping sites like Amazon (24-25).• Jeff Bezos realized the potential of a new technology, the internet, and used it to start Amazon (24-25).• Airplanes made it possible to ship items across long distances quickly, which have helped companies like Amazon succeed (24-25).• Amazon is now testing out drone technology for even faster delivery times (25). |
| What kinds of products did/does the company sell? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Sears catalog and Sears department stores both sold all different kinds of products (22-23). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amazon sells "just about everything imaginable" (24). |
| Was/is the company successful? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 1900, Sears was mailing its catalog to 20 million Americans. By 1907, the company was making \$50 million a year (23).• Sears department stores became the world's largest retailer in 1960 (23). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amazon has become a "go-to" store for Americans (24).• By 2000, Amazon alone had made about \$2.4 billion in sales (25). |

Math Day 9:

1. 5.8 ft
2. 12.56 ft

3. 4.71 in
4. 40.82 in
5. 12.6 square feet
6. 201.0 square centimeters

History Day 9



| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p><u>Coastal Range</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountains • Rivers • Ocean • Harbors • Bay • Peninsula • Tributaries | <p><u>Basin and Range</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountains • Rivers • Plateau • Tributaries | <p><u>Great Plains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers • Plains • Tributaries | <p><u>Interior Lowlands</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers • Hills • Lakes • Tributaries |
| <p><u>Rocky Mountains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountains • Rivers • Tributaries | <p><u>Canadian Shield</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers • Hills • Lakes • Tributaries | <p><u>Appalachian Mountains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountains • Rivers • Hills • Lakes • Bays • Ocean • Peninsula • Tributaries | <p><u>Coastal Plain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers • Ocean • Hills • Lakes • Harbors • Gulf • Bay • Peninsula • Tributaries |

Science Answers will vary