



RAWLINSON ROAD MIDDLE SCHOOL- Home of Raider PRIDE



Student Name: _____ Date: May 6-May 26

Course: 7th ELA Teacher: J. Bush and R. Parrish

Teacher Office Hours: Bush 10am-noon, Parrish 9-11

Teacher Email: jbush@rhmail.org, rparrish@rhmail.org

Other form of contact if help is needed: Bush- 504.610.5030, Parrish- 803-412-6396

Instructions to complete the student packet:

Read Number the Stars. Here is a possible link to the book:

<https://www.abss.k12.nc.us/cms/lib02/NC01001905/Centricity/Domain/3797/number-the-stars-lois-lowry.pdf>

Complete assignments and handouts in the packet.

Check Canvas for quizzes and assignments that need to also be turned in for credit.

Instructions to submit work:

Submit all work to Canvas for credit.

Technology

Laptop issues: please email the help desk- helpdesk@rhmail.org or phone at (803)981-3531 and include the following information:

Student ID number (ex: RS12345)

Parent/Guardian name, Parent/Guardian email and phone number contact information.

School Name / Teacher name

A description of the problem with the computer

The Rock Hill Schools Technology Department Staff will be on call between the hours of 8AM - 8PM

Launchpad: <https://launchpad.classlink.com/rockhill>

Canvas: <https://rockhill.instructure.com/login/canvas>

**** For more information on remote learning, please visit:**

RRMS website at <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/domain/2596> or

RHS District website at: <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/elearning>

Answer all questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES.

Chapter 1 and 2

1. What did Annemarie, Kirsti, and Ellen do on the way home from school?
2. Who stopped the girls and what did he say when they were on their way home?
3. What does Resistance mean according to the book?
4. How had the war affected the people?
5. What type of people were Christian X's bodyguards?
6. What happened when the Norwegians tried to stop the Germans from invading their country?
7. Which countries had the Germans already invaded?
8. What happened to Lise?
9. Sequence the following according to what happened in Chapters 1 and 2.
_____ Two German soldiers stop the girls.
_____ The girls arrive home, quietly so a pair of soldiers on their corner will not notice them.
_____ The soldiers let the girls go, warning them not to run any more.
_____ The soldiers question the girls.
_____ Annemarie, Kirsti, and Ellen race home from school.
10. The conflict in the story is mostly the result of which event?
 - a. The real kind of Denmark, Christian X, is badly injured from a fall from his horse.
 - b. Butter and sugar is being rationed.
 - c. Lise died.
 - d. The Germans are taking over Denmark.
11. How do we know that Peter is unhappy?
12. Which question does Chapters 1 and 2 answer?
 - a. When will the Germans leave?
 - b. How does Peter get the illegal newspaper?
 - c. When will World War II end?
 - d. What did the people of Denmark think of their King Christian?
13. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

Chapter 3 and 4

1. What time of year does the story take place?
2. Where did Mama send Annemarie and Kirsti on an errand?
3. How did Mama react to the news that the Hirsch's button show was closed?
4. What was the curfew for the people of Copenhagen?
5. What present did Peter bring for Annemarie?
6. Why did the Nazis make the Hirsches close their button shop?
7. What was Annemarie concerned about after the Germans were closing shops that belonged to the Jews?
8. What was Mama's favorite book?
9. What did the girls like to play?
10. What did the Danes do when the Germans were approaching their naval fleet?
11. Why did Ellen come to stay with the Johansens?
12. How did Ellen's parents escape the Nazis?
13. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

Chapters 5 and 6

1. Why was it hard to convince people that the girls were sisters?
2. How did Lise die?
3. What did Ellen wear around her neck?
4. When the Nazi soldiers came to the house, what did Ellen remove?
5. How did the soldiers who came to Annemarie's house treat the Annemarie and her family?
6. What did Papa show the soldiers to prove that Ellen was his daughter?
7. Where did Mama and the girls go?
8. Papa used a secret code when he said there were a lot of cigarettes. What was he actually talking about?
9. How did the group get to Uncle Henrik's house?
10. How did the group feel when they got to Uncle Henrik's house?
11. Which question does Chapters 5 and 6 answer?
 - a. How does Ellen repair the broken chain on her Star of David necklace?
 - b. Who lived in the Kronborg Castle?
 - c. How long were the girls going to stay with Uncle Henrik?
 - d. When is the Jewish New Year?
12. What is the main problem in Chapter 5 and 6?
13. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

Chapters 7 and 8.

1. What did Ellen think of Uncle Henrik's farm?
2. What was Mama's warning for the girls when they got to Uncle Henrik's farm?
 3. What did the family eat for dinner?
 4. What was the difference between their evenings at home and the first evening at Uncle Henrik's?
 5. What did the girls find for a pet?
 6. What happened to the butter?
 7. What did Mama do while Henrik was at work?
 8. Why was Henrik sleeping on the boat?
 9. What did Annemarie think when she heard of Great-Aunt Birte's death?
10. Sequence the following according to what happened in Chapters 7 and 8.
_____When Henrik comes home, Annemarie hears hi tell her mother that the next day "will be a day for fishing."
_____The girls spend the day playing outside.
_____Early in the morning, Annemarie wakes up to the sounds of her sister and her mother in the kitchen.
_____Uncle Henrik announces that their Great-Aunt Birte has passed away.
11. Which statement contains a cause-effect relationship?
 - a.Mama and Kirsti had gone inside, but Annemarie and Ellen ran across the high-grassed meadow, through the late wildflowers.
 - b.Across the hall, Kirsti was already asleep in the wide bed that had once belonged to Annemarie's grandparents.
 - c.From downstairs, they could hear Mama's voice, and Uncle Henrik's, talking, catching up on news.
 - d.Because Mama came to Gilleleje to live with Henrik, he didn't have to do all the chores by himself.
12. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

Chapter 9 and 10

1. When Uncle Henrik came home from fishing, what did he do?
2. What question did Uncle Henrik ask Annemarie?
3. Why did Uncle Henrik and Mama lie to Annemarie?
4. What happened during the night?
5. Why did the soldiers come to Uncle Henrik's house?
6. What did Mama say to keep the soldiers from opening Great-Aunt Birte's casket?
7. Where did the title of the book, Number the Stars, come from?
8. What is the main idea of Chapter 10 "Let Us Open the Casket"?
9. Which would be the best synonym for urgency?
There was no playfulness to his affection tonight, just a sense of urgency, of worry.
 - a. slow down
 - b. interruption
 - c. insignificance
 - d. importance
10. Which question does Chapters 9 and 10 answer?
 - A What is in the casket?
 - b. Why do the soldiers come to Uncle Henrik's farmhouse?
 - c. What is typhus?
 - d. Where are the Rosens going?
11. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

Chapter 11 and 12

1. What was in the casket?
2. What did Peter give the baby?
3. What did Peter ask Mr. Rosen to do?
4. Where were the Jews going to escape the Germans?
 5. Who helped the Rosens find Henrik's boat?
6. How long did Annemarie think Mama would need to take the Rosens to the boat and return home?
 7. What did Mama and Annemarie think Henrik needed?
8. What did Annemarie see as she looked out the window?
9. Sequence the following according to what happened in Chapters 11 and 12.
 - _____ Ellen and Annemarie hug for a long time.
 - _____ Annemarie calculates that her mother should be back one hour later.
 - _____ Annemarie goes to the window and finds her mother on the ground.
 - _____ Mrs. Johansen and the Rosens leave the house for the boat.
 - _____ Annemarie falls asleep and wakes up in the morning.
10. Which question does Chapters 11 and 12 answer?
 - a. Does the baby awaken during the trip?
 - b. Will the Rosens safely make the journey to Sweden?
 - c. What was inside the casket?
 - d. What happened to Mama?
11. How did Annemarie feel about the Rosens leaving and how do you know?
12. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

Chapter 13 and 14

1. What happened to Mama on the trip back?
2. How did Mama get back?
3. What did Annemarie find in the grass?
4. Where was Annemarie planning to hide the package?
5. What story did Annemarie think about as she raced to the boat?
6. How did the story help Annemarie?
7. What did Annemarie like to eat late in the summer?
8. After Annemarie left the woods, what did she see on the path?
9. Which word would be the best antonym for tantalize?
10. Annemarie always tried to prolong this part, to build up the suspense and tantalize her sister.
a. excite b. torment c. tease d. relax
11. What is the main problem in Chapters 13 and 14 and how is it solved?
12. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

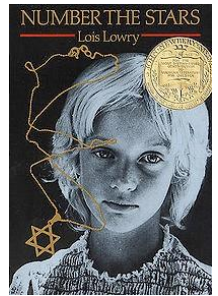
Chapter 15 and 16

1. How did Annemarie act when the soldiers stopped her?
2. What did the soldiers do with the bread?
3. What did the soldiers expect to see at the bottom of the basket?
4. What was in the package at the bottom of the basket?
5. How did Henrik react to getting the package?
6. What did Annemarie do when she returned to the farmhouse?
7. How did Henrik carry the Rosens to Sweden without the others noticing them?
8. What was on the handkerchief?
9. Which statement contains a cause-effect relationship?
a. My Uncle Henrik forgot his lunch, and I'm taking it to him.
b. He's a fisherman.
c. Are you alone?" one asked?
d. One soldier stepped forward.
10. Where could you look to learn more about how the Nazis used police dogs to sniff out hidden passengers?
11. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

Chapter 17 and Afterward

1. How long was it before the war ended?
2. What happened to Peter?
3. Why did the Germans kill Lise?
4. Where did Annemarie hide Ellen's necklace?
5. How long did the Germans occupy Denmark?
6. Who was G.F. Duckwitz?
7. How many Jews lived in Denmark?
8. Do the Rosens return to Copenhagen? How do you know?
9. Which question does Number the Stars answer?
a. How much of Number the Stars is factual?
b. Will the Rosens return to Copenhagen?
c. Will Ellen get her Star of David necklace back?
d. Does Thos travel to Copenhagen?
10. Write a review of Number the Stars. Do you like it? Would you recommend it to a friend? Why or why not?

Name _____



Number the Stars

1.

Chapter 13 and 14 What happened to Mama on the trip back?

2. How did Mama get back?

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4. Where was Annemarie planning to hide the package?

5. What story did Annemarie think about as she raced to the boat?

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7. What did Annemarie like to eat late in the summer?

8. After Annemarie left the woods, what did she see on the path?

Which word would be the best antonym for *tantalize*?

Annemarie always tried to prolong this part, to build up the suspense and *tantalize* her sister.

- a. excite
- b. torment
- c. tease
- d. relax

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11. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the book.

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Chapter 15 and 16 How
did Annemarie act when the soldiers stopped her?

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bread?

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7. How did Henrik carry the Rosens to Sweden without the others noticing
them?

8. What was on the handkerchief?

Which statement contains a cause-effect relationship?

- a. My Uncle Henrik forgot his lunch, and I'm taking it to him.
- b. He's a fisherman.
- c. "Are you alone?" one asked?
- d. One soldier stepped forward.

10. Where could you look to learn more about how the Nazis used police dogs to sniff out hidden
passengers?

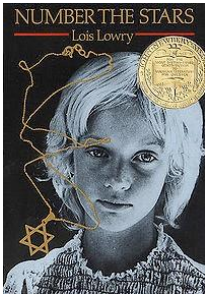
11. Make a prediction for what will happen next in the
book.

Name _____

Number the Stars

1.

Chapter 17 and Afterword





RAWLINSON ROAD MIDDLE SCHOOL- Home of Raider PRIDE



Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Course: 7th Grade Math **Teacher:** Kobos/Mitchell

Teacher Office Hours: Kobos 1-3/Mitchell 10-12 **Teacher Email:** akobos@rhmail.org/wmitchell@rhmail.org

Other form of contact if help is needed: 704-488-5131 (Kobos)/ 803-389-7609 (Mitchell)

Instructions to complete the student packet:

Follow along with the calendar on the next page for daily assignments.

Instructions to submit work:

Take a picture of work and email it to your teacher (see above for email addresses)

OR message it to us in Canvas.

Technology

Laptop issues: please **email** the help desk- **helpdesk@rhmail.org** or **phone** at **(803)981-3531** and include the following information:

Student ID number (ex: RS12345)

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Canvas: <https://rockhill.instructure.com/login/canvas>

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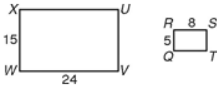
Round 4 Calendar

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5/4 *Free Day for those who have done all assignments (Enjoy!) *Catch-up day for everyone else	5/5 Social/Emotional Lesson in the Library Course on Canvas	5/6 1. Complete Monday's questions from Weekly Math Week 13 2. Complete the "Circumference and Area of Circles" Sheet (odd numbers only)	5/7 1. Complete Tuesday's questions from Weekly Math Week 13 2. Work through examples on the 12-2 Study Guide and Intervention on Volume of Rectangular Prisms	5/8 1. Complete Wednesday's questions from Weekly Math Week 13 2. Complete the 12-2 Practice Skills page on Volume of Rectangular Prisms
5/11 1. Complete Thursday's questions from Weekly Math Week 13 (turn in) 2. Work through the examples for Volume of Triangular Prisms	5/12 1. Catch-up on Weekly Math Week 13 (turn in) 2. Complete the worksheet on Volume of Triangular Prisms	5/13 1. Catch-up on Weekly Math Week 13 (turn in) 2. Work through examples on "Finding the Mean" sheet	5/14 1. Complete Monday's questions from NEW Weekly Math Week 14 2. Complete "Finding Mean" Worksheet	5/15 1. Complete Tuesday's questions from Weekly Math Week 14 2. Work through examples on "Finding the Median" sheet
5/18 1. Complete Wednesday's questions from Weekly Math Week 14 2. Complete "Finding Median" Worksheet	5/19 1. Complete Thursday's questions from Weekly Math Week 14 (turn in) 2. Work through examples on "Finding the Mode" sheet	5/20 1. Catch-up on Weekly Math Week 14 (turn in) 2. Complete "Finding Mode" Worksheet	5/21 1. Catch-up on Weekly Math Week 14 (turn in) 2. Complete both "Examining Numbers Sets (Word)" Sheets - skip Range	5/22 No School due to Weather Make-Up Day (use as a day to catch up on Work)
5/25 Memorial Day No School!	5/26(last day of Round) 1. Finish the "Circumference and Area of Circles" Sheet (even numbers)	5/27 Catch-up day	5/28 Catch-up day	5/29 No School due to Weather Make-Up Day (use as a day to catch up on Work)
6/1 Catch-up day	6/2 Catch-up day	6/3 Catch-up day	6/4 Last Day of School! :)	

Name:

Weekly Math Review – Q2:9

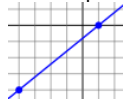
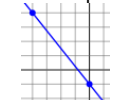
Date:

Monday	Tuesday										
Write an inequality to show how much more needs to be saved to reach \$100 <table> <tr> <th>Week</th> <th>Amount Saved (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </table>	Week	Amount Saved (\$)	0	0	1	20	2	40	Marisa wants to buy a DVD player that runs for at least \$150. She already saved \$80 and plans to save an additional \$10 each week. Write an inequality that represents this.		
Week	Amount Saved (\$)										
0	0										
1	20										
2	40										
In the problem above, how much money will be saved per year?	Simplify: $-\frac{2}{9} \div 3\frac{1}{4}$										
At a currency exchange, 11 U.S. dollars can be exchanged for 10 Euros. How many Euros will you receive for 1 U.S. dollar?	As the same currency exchange as in the problem to the left, how many U.S. dollars will you receive for 1 Euro?										
What percent of 132 is 40?	Maria and her sister each have a salad and a drink for lunch at a restaurant. A salad costs \$4.75 and a drink costs \$1.65. What was the total cost of the meal with a 15% tip?										
What is the slope between the points (5,–7) and (–7,1)?	What is the slope indicated in the table below? <table> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	X	8	6	4	2	Y	2	4	6	8
X	8	6	4	2							
Y	2	4	6	8							
These rectangles are similar, what is the scale factor? 	The ratio of a model scale die cast motorcycle is 1 : 18. The model is 5.25 inches long. What is the length of the actual motorcycle in feet and inches?										
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{a}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{3}{r} = \frac{5}{r + 3}$										
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{x + 5}{5} = \frac{9}{8}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{3}{m - 2} = \frac{7}{m + 2}$										

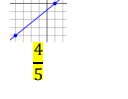
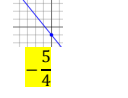
Name:

Weekly Math Review – Q2:9

Date:

Wednesday	Thursday												
From an earlier problem on Tuesday "Marisa wants to buy a DVD player that runs for at least \$150. She already saved \$80 and plans to save an additional \$10 each week." Solve this inequality.	Which store has the lowest price after the discount? <table><tr><th>Store</th><th>Price</th><th>Discount</th></tr><tr><td>W-Mart</td><td>\$230</td><td>12% off</td></tr><tr><td>XYZ Sports</td><td>\$255</td><td>\$50 off</td></tr><tr><td>Bike City</td><td>\$270</td><td>25% off</td></tr></table>	Store	Price	Discount	W-Mart	\$230	12% off	XYZ Sports	\$255	\$50 off	Bike City	\$270	25% off
Store	Price	Discount											
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Bike City	\$270	25% off											
$>, <, \text{ or } =$ $-\frac{37}{8} \text{ — } -4.63$	Simplify $3\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{9}\right) + (-2)$												
Find the mean (average) of the data set below? $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{13}{5}, \frac{14}{10}, \frac{6}{24}$	Evaluate the expression. $\left(\frac{4}{7} + 8\right) \times (3 - (-4))$												
18 is what percent of 48?	The cost of a computer is \$849. The store is offering a 20% discount and a sales tax of 6% is added after the discount. What is the total cost of the TV?												
What is the slope below? 	Find the missing value so that the two points have a slope of $\frac{2}{7}$. $(-1, -1)$ and $(x, 1)$												
What is the slope below? 	A gymnasium is 88 feet long and 76 feet wide. On a blueprint, the gymnasium is 5.5 inches long. What is the width of the gymnasium on the blueprint?												
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{9}{r} = \frac{3}{10}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{x - 9}{x}$												
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{9 + x}{9} = \frac{7}{3}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{7}{5} = \frac{a + 9}{a - 5}$												

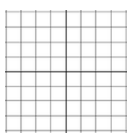
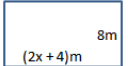
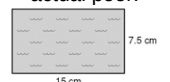
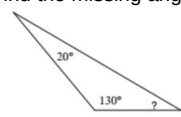
Answer Key - Weekly Math Review – Q2:9

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday																				
Write an inequality to show how much money is needed to reach \$100 $x \geq \$60$ <table><tr><th>Week</th><th>Amount Saved (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>40</td></tr></table>	Week	Amount Saved (\$)	0	0	1	20	2	40	Marisa wants to buy a DVD player that runs for at least \$150. She already saved \$80 and plans to save an additional \$10 each week. Write an inequality that represents this. $80 + 10x \geq 150$	Solve the inequality that you wrote for the problem to the left. $x \geq 7$	Which store has the lowest price after the discount? <table><tr><th>Store</th><th>Price</th><th>Discount</th></tr><tr><td>W-Mart</td><td>\$230</td><td>12% off</td></tr><tr><td>XYZ Sports</td><td>\$255</td><td>\$50 off</td></tr><tr><td>Bike City</td><td>\$270</td><td>25% off</td></tr></table>	Store	Price	Discount	W-Mart	\$230	12% off	XYZ Sports	\$255	\$50 off	Bike City	\$270	25% off
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In the problem above, how much money will be saved per year? \$1040	Simplify: $-\frac{2}{9} \div 3\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{8}{117}$	$>, <, \text{ or } =$ $-\frac{37}{8} \text{ — } -4.63$ $>$	Simplify $3\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{9}\right) + (-2)$ $-\frac{5}{6}$																				
At a currency exchange, 11 U.S. dollars can be exchanged for 10 Euros. How many Euros will you receive for 1 U.S. dollar? 0.91	As the same currency exchange as in the problem to the left, how many U.S. dollars will you receive for 1 Euro? 1.1	Find the mean (average) of the data set below? $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{13}{5}, \frac{14}{10}, \frac{6}{24}$ 1.25	Evaluate the expression. $\left(\frac{4}{7} + 8\right) \times (3 - (-4))$ 60																				
What percent of 132 is 40? 30.30	Maria and her sister each have a salad and a drink for lunch at a restaurant. A salad costs \$4.75 and a drink costs \$1.65. What was the total cost of the meal with a 15% tip? \$14.72	18 is what percent of 48? 37.5%	The cost of a computer is \$849. The store is offering a 20% discount and a sales tax of 6% is added after the discount. What is the total cost of the TV? \$719.95																				
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Y	2	4	6	8																			
These rectangles are similar, what is the scale factor?  $\frac{1}{3}$	The ratio of a model scale die cast motorcycle is 1 : 18. The model is 5.25 inches long. What is the length of the actual motorcycle in feet and inches? 7ft 10.5in	What is the slope below?  $-\frac{5}{4}$	A gymnasium is 88 feet long and 76 feet wide. On a blueprint, the gymnasium is 5.5 inches long. What is the width of the gymnasium on the blueprint? 4.75 inches																				
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{a}$ $a = 20$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{3}{r} = \frac{5}{r+3}$ $r = 4.5$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{9}{r} = \frac{3}{10}$ $r = 30$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{x-9}{x}$ $a = 11.25$																				
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{x+5}{5} = \frac{9}{8}$ $x = \frac{5}{8}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{3}{m-2} = \frac{7}{m+2}$ $x = 5$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{9+x}{9} = \frac{7}{3}$ $x = 12$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{7}{5} = \frac{a+9}{a-5}$ $a = 40$																				

Name:

Weekly Math Review – Q3:1

Date:

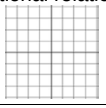
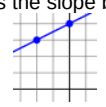
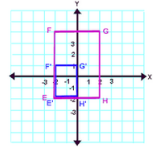
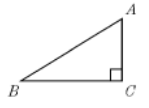
Monday		Tuesday											
The table shows a bank account balance for 2 days. <table border="1"><tr><td>Balance</td><td>-\$51</td><td>-\$75</td></tr></table> How much did the bank account change over the two days?		Balance	-\$51	-\$75	Solve: $\frac{k}{3} + 4 - 2k = -9k$								
Balance	-\$51	-\$75											
Sketch a graph that represents a proportional relationship. 		Write an inequality for x that would give this rectangle an area of at least 246 ft ² . 											
Carlos bought an item online for \$160 and he was charged an \$8 fee for shipping. What percent of the sale price was the shipping fee?		A store is having a sale in which all items are reduced by 20%. Including tax, Jennifer paid \$21 for a pair of shorts. If the sales tax is 5%, what was the original price of the shorts?											
What is the slope between the points (0, -3) and (-6, 7)?		What is the slope indicated in the table below? <table border="1"><tr><td>X</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>12</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr></table>		X	4	8	12	16	Y	5	10	15	20
X	4	8	12	16									
Y	5	10	15	20									
A diagram of a swimming pool is below. The width of the pool is 25 m, find the length of the actual pool? 		A rectangle has an area of 25 square feet. A similar rectangle has an area of 240 square feet. What is the ratio of the areas of these similar rectangles?											
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{v}$		Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{8}{a + 6}$											
Find the missing angle: 		Which set of numbers <u>cannot</u> represent the lengths of the sides of a triangle? A) 6, 8, 11 B) 7, 5, 6 C) 7, 18, 11 D) 9, 12, 19											
Classify the triangle in the above problem: Right, Scalene, Isosceles, Equilateral		Draw a right triangle that is also isosceles.											

Name:

Weekly Math Review – Q3:1

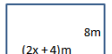
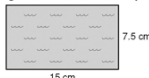
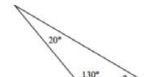
Date:

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Wednesday	Thursday
How many $\frac{5}{8}$-foot pieces of wood can you cut from a board that is $4\frac{5}{8}$ feet long?	Find the difference between $(x + 7)$ & $(3x + 4)$
Sketch a graph that does NOT represent a proportional relationship. 	Which is NOT a solution of the inequality $9 - 3x \geq -36$? A) 0 B) -22 C) 50 D) 11
John bought a cell phone for \$99 and the 7% sales tax was added at the register. John gave the cashier six \$20 bills, how much change should he receive?	A carpet layer can put down 400 square feet of carpeting in 2.5 hours. How many hours will it take him to lay 600 square feet of carpet?
What is the slope below? 	Find the missing value so that the two points have a slope of $-\frac{13}{2}$. $(-2, y)$ and $(0, -4)$
What is the ratio from the big to the small rectangle? 	A circle has a radius of 5 feet. What is the circumference of a bigger circle if the scale factor of the smaller to bigger is 2:5?
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{p}{2} = \frac{p - 2}{8}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{10}{4} = \frac{x + 8}{x - 1}$
In right triangle $\triangle ABC$, $m\angle A = 37^\circ$. Find $m\angle B$. 	If the base angle of an isosceles triangle measures 15°, what is the measure of the other base angle?
If two angles of a triangle have measures of 42° and 20°, what is the measure of the third?	Which set of measurements represents the lengths of an isosceles triangle? A) 3cm, 4cm, 5cm B) 13in, 13in, 26in C) 27in, 27in, 44in D) 18cm, 18cm, 38cm

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Answer Key - Weekly Math Review – Q3:1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday										
The table shows a bank account balance for 2-days. <table border="1"><tr><td>Balance</td><td>-\$51</td><td>-\$75</td></tr><tr><td>\$-24</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> How much did the bank account change over the two days? Sketch a graph that represents a proportional relationship. 	Balance	-\$51	-\$75	\$-24			Solve: $\frac{k}{3} + 4 - 2k = -9k$ $k = -\frac{6}{11}$ Write an inequality for x that would give this rectangle an area of at least 246 ft².  $8(2x + 4) \geq 246$	How many $\frac{5}{8}$-foot pieces of wood can you cut from a board that is $4\frac{5}{8}$ feet long? Sketch a graph that does NOT represent a proportional relationship. 	Find the difference between $(x + 7)$ & $(3x + 4)$ $-2x + 3$ Which is NOT a solution of the inequality $9 - 3x \geq -36$? A) 0 B) -22 C) 50 D) 11				
Balance	-\$51	-\$75											
\$-24													
Carlos bought an item online for \$160 and he was charged an \$8 fee for shipping. What percent of the sale price was the shipping fee? 5%	A store is having a sale in which all items are reduced by 20%. Including tax, Jennifer paid \$21 for a pair of shorts. If the sales tax is 5%, what was the original price of the shorts? \$25	John bought a cell phone for \$99 and the 7% sales tax was added at the register. John gave the cashier six \$20 bills, how much change should he receive? \$14.07	A carpet layer can put down 400 square feet of carpeting in 2.5 hours. How many hours will it take him to lay 600 square feet of carpet? 3 hours and 45 minutes										
What is the slope between the points $(0, -3)$ and $(-6, 7)$? $-\frac{5}{3}$	What is the slope indicated in the table below? <table border="1"><tr><td>X</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>12</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr></table> $\frac{5}{4}$	X	4	8	12	16	Y	5	10	15	20	What is the slope below?  $-\frac{1}{2}$	Find the missing value so that the two points have a slope of $-\frac{13}{2}$ $(-2, y)$ and $(0, -4)$ $y = 9$
X	4	8	12	16									
Y	5	10	15	20									
A diagram of a swimming pool is below. The width of the pool is 25 m, find the length of the actual pool?  15 cm 12.5 meters	A rectangle has an area of 25 square feet. A similar rectangle has an area of 240 square feet. What is the ratio of the areas of these similar rectangles? $\frac{5}{48}$	What is the ratio from the big to the small rectangle?  2:1	A circle has a radius of 5 feet. What is the circumference of a bigger circle if the scale factor of the smaller to bigger is 2:5? 25π or 78.5										
Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{v}$ $v = \frac{16}{3}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{8}{a+6}$ $a = \frac{26}{9}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{p}{2} = \frac{p-2}{8}$ $p = -\frac{2}{3}$	Solve the proportional equation below: $\frac{10}{4} = \frac{x+8}{x-1}$ $x = 7$										
Find the missing angle:  30°	Which set of numbers <u>cannot</u> represent the lengths of the sides of a triangle? A) 6, 8, 11 B) 7, 5, 6 C) 7, 18, 11 D) 9, 12, 19	In right triangle $\triangle ABC$, $m\angle A = 37^\circ$. Find $m\angle B$.  53°	If the base angle of an isosceles triangle measures 15°, what is the measure of the other angles? 15°, 150°										
Classify the triangle in the above problem: Right, Scalene, Isosceles, Equilateral	Draw a right triangle that is also isosceles. 	If two angles of a triangle have measures of 42° and 20°, what is the measure of the third? 118°	Which set of measurements represents the lengths of an isosceles triangle? A) 3cm, 4cm, 5cm B) 13in, 13in, 26in C) 27in, 27in, 44in D) 18cm, 18cm, 38cm										

Kuta Software - Infinite Geometry

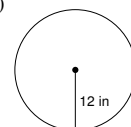
Name _____

Circumference and Area of Circles

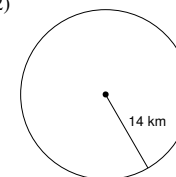
Date _____ Period _____

Find the area of each. Use your calculator's value of π . Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

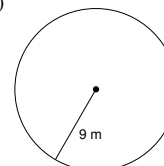
1)



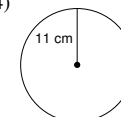
2)



3)



4)



5) radius = 2.6 in

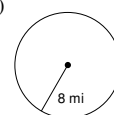
6) radius = 34.1 in

7) radius = 13.2 km

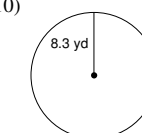
8) radius = 29.9 km

Find the circumference of each circle. Use your calculator's value of π . Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

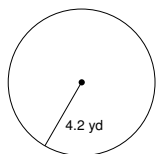
9)



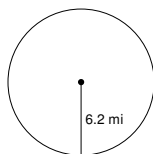
10)



11)



12)



13) radius = 5.2 ft

14) radius = 11.1 ft

15) radius = 9.5 in

16) radius = 9.3 in

Find the radius of each circle. Use your calculator's value of π . Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

17) circumference = 62.8 mi

18) circumference = 69.1 yd

19) circumference = 12.6 yd

20) circumference = 25.1 ft

Find the diameter of each circle. Use your calculator's value of π . Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

21) area = 201.1 in²22) area = 78.5 ft²

Find the circumference of each circle.

23) area = 64π mi²24) area = 16π in²

Find the area of each.

25) circumference = 6π yd26) circumference = 22π in

Critical thinking question:

27) Find the radius of a circle so that its area and circumference have the same value.

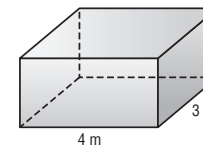
12-2

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

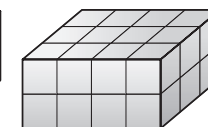
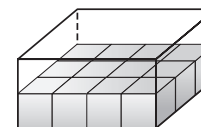
Study Guide and Intervention

Volume of Rectangular Prisms

The **volume** of a solid is the measure of space occupied by it. It is measured in cubic units such as cubic centimeters (cm³) or cubic inches (in³). The volume of the figure at the right can be shown using cubes.



The bottom layer, or base, has $4 \cdot 3$ or 12 cubes.



There are two layers.

It takes $12 \cdot 2$ or 24 cubes to fill the box. So, the volume of the box is 24 cubic meters.

A **rectangular prism** is a solid figure that has two parallel and congruent sides, or bases, that are rectangles. To find the volume of a rectangular prism, multiply the area of the base and the height, or find the product of the length ℓ , the width w , and the height h .

$$V = Bh \text{ or } V = \ell wh$$

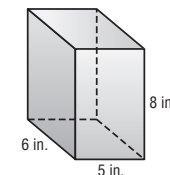
EXAMPLE 1 Find the volume of the rectangular prism.

$$V = \ell wh \quad \text{Volume of a rectangular prism}$$

$$V = 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \quad \text{Replace } \ell \text{ with 5, } w \text{ with 6, and } h \text{ with 8.}$$

$$V = 240 \quad \text{Multiply.}$$

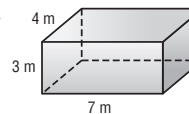
The volume is 240 cubic inches.



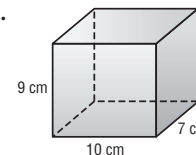
EXERCISES

Find the volume of each rectangular prism. Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.

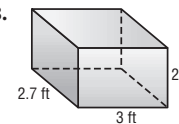
1.



2.



3.



12-2

Practice: Skills

Volume of Rectangular Prisms

Find the volume of each rectangular prism. Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Volume of Triangular Prisms

Step It Out

The formula for volume, $V = Bh$, is the area of the base (B) of a prism multiplied by its height (h).

2 Find the volume of the tent shown.

A. Since the tent is shaped like a prism, the base of the prism is a triangle

B. Write an expression for the area of the base of the prism.

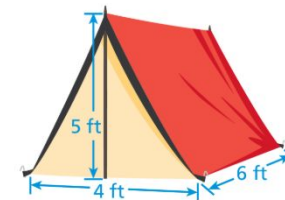
$$B = (\square)(\square)(\square)$$

C. The length of the tent is $\square$ feet. This represents the base / height of the prism.

D. Use the formula.

$$V = Bh$$

$$V = (\square \cdot \square \cdot \square) \square = \square \text{ ft}^3$$

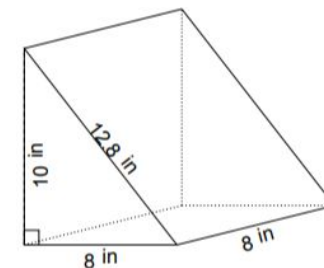


EXAMPLE 1 Find the Volume of the triangular prism.

$$V = \frac{1}{2}lw h \quad \text{Volume of a triangular prism}$$

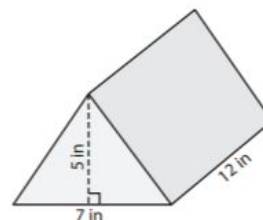
$$V = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 8 \times 8 \quad \text{Replace the variables with the measurements}$$

$$V = 320 \quad \text{Multiply}$$

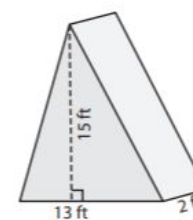


EXERCISES

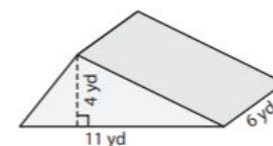
1)



2)



3)



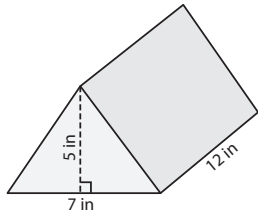
Name : _____

Volume - Triangular Prism

ES1

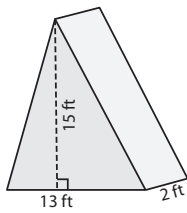
Find the volume of each triangular prism.

1)



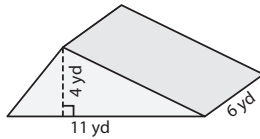
Volume = _____

2)



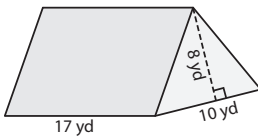
Volume = _____

3)



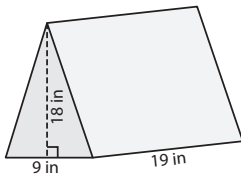
Volume = _____

4)



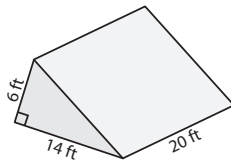
Volume = _____

5)



Volume = _____

6)



Volume = _____

- 7) The base of a prism is a right triangle with legs measuring 16 feet and 4 feet. If the height of the prism is 14 feet, find its volume.

- 8) The base of a prism is a triangle with a base of 9 inches and a height of 5 inches. Determine the volume if its length is 18 inches.

Name : _____

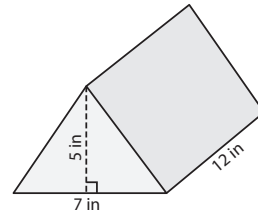
Answer key

Volume - Triangular Prism

ES1

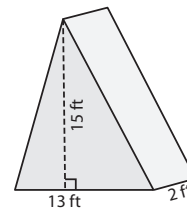
Find the volume of each triangular prism.

1)



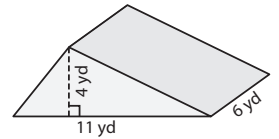
Volume = **210 in³**

2)



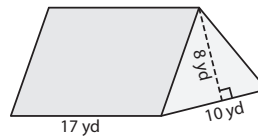
Volume = **195 ft³**

3)



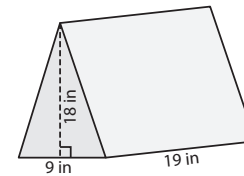
Volume = **132 yd³**

4)



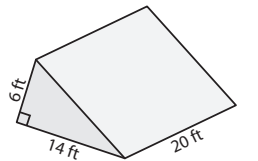
Volume = **680 yd³**

5)



Volume = **1,539 in³**

6)



Volume = **840 ft³**

- 7) The base of a prism is a right triangle with legs measuring 16 feet and 4 feet. If the height of the prism is 14 feet, find its volume.

448 cubic feet

- 8) The base of a prism is a triangle with a base of 9 inches and a height of 5 inches. Determine the volume if its length is 18 inches.

405 cubic inches

FINDING THE MEAN

"We the people..."

The table shows the ages of some of the youngest signers of the Declaration of Independence. What is the **mean** age of these signers?

Signers of Declaration of Independence	
Edward Rutledge	26
Benjamin Rush	30
Elbridge Gerry	31
Thomas Jefferson	33

How do you find the mean?

Step 1: Add all your pieces of data together.

$$26 + 30 + 31 + 33 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Step 2: How many addends are there?

Step 3: Divide the sum from Step 1 by the number of addends to get the **mean**.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



The **mean** is the same as **the average**. Thought you'd like to know.

The mean age of the signers is years old.

EXERCISES

1) {18, 18, 63, 63, 84}

2) {19, 21, 29, 32, 89}

3) {41, 41, 41, 44, 90}

4) {25, 37, 39, 85, 85}



Finding Mean

Name: _____

Find the mean (average) of each set of numbers. Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

7.5	11	13	10	9
9.7	14	9	13.1	9.8
6.8	7	7.1	10.1	14.8

- 3, 9, 13, 8, 10, 2
- 3, 6, 10, 5, 16, 3, 6
- 10, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13, 5
- 9, 15, 1, 19, 4, 6
- 2, 19, 4, 1, 8
- 10, 12, 6, 1, 9, 16, 20, 17, 8
- 2, 11, 5, 6, 13, 4, 9
- 9, 12, 20, 16, 7, 20
- 7, 14, 10, 19, 9, 17, 16
- 12, 3, 14, 18, 2, 5, 9
- 10, 13, 11, 10, 5, 9
- 18, 11, 10, 8, 9, 5, 9, 10
- 19, 1, 18, 17, 9, 7, 6, 10, 1
- 11, 17, 4, 13, 20, 10, 16
- 18, 19, 11, 17, 5, 19

Answers

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

FINDING THE MEDIAN

Number of Words Typed in a Minute

Test	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Score	22	16	18	14	16	34	20

How do you find the median?

Step 1: Put the data in order from least to greatest.

Step 2: Cross off a number from each end until there is only one number left in the middle. That is the **median**.

EXERCISES

1) {18, 18, 63, 63, 84}

2) {19, 21, 29, 32, 89}

3) {41, 41, 41, 44, 90}

4) {25, 37, 39, 85, 85}



Finding Median

Name: _____

Find the median of each set of numbers.

14	16	7	8	8
13.5	9	10.5	11	7.5

1) 19, 6, 5, 6, 9, 2, 10, 15

2) 16, 14, 14, 13, 17

3) 18, 6, 19, 9, 11, 18, 1, 10

4) 6, 20, 9, 6, 2, 4, 10, 15, 8

5) 13, 10, 8, 16, 16, 17, 20, 20

6) 19, 10, 6, 1, 6, 8, 8, 20, 19

7) 1, 16, 3, 14, 14, 16, 11, 13

8) 15, 3, 6, 8, 3, 16, 7

9) 10, 3, 19, 5, 8, 11

10) 1, 10, 17, 12, 12, 4, 20, 3, 11

Answers

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

FINDING THE MODE

Number of Words Typed in a Minute							
Test	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Score	22	16	18	14	16	34	20

How do you find the mode?

Step 1: Put the data in order from least to greatest.

Step 2: Find the number that appears the most number of times. That is the **mode**.

EXERCISES

1) {18, 18, 63, 63, 84}

2) {19, 21, 29, 32, 89}

3) {41, 41, 41, 44, 90}

4) {25, 37, 39, 85, 85}



Finding Mode

Name: _____

Find the mode of each set of numbers.

51, 52, 60	34, 35	21	81	34, 37, 41
48	65	47, 48	52	25, 37
14	69, 70	6, 13	91	15, 21

1) 6, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21

2) 34, 34, 35, 35, 38, 39, 40, 48, 51

3) 69, 69, 70, 70, 71, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 87

4) 52, 52, 52, 53, 53, 56, 57, 60, 65, 67

5) 75, 77, 79, 80, 83, 85, 87, 91, 91, 91

6) 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 47, 48, 48, 57

7) 43, 48, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 58, 59

8) 9, 13, 14, 15, 15, 17, 20, 21, 21, 22, 24

9) 67, 72, 73, 81, 81, 81, 82, 82, 83, 84

10) 25, 25, 25, 30, 30, 31, 35, 37, 37, 37, 39

11) 21, 21, 21, 23, 26, 27, 27, 30, 33, 36, 37, 41

12) 32, 34, 34, 37, 37, 41, 41, 43, 44, 47

13) 51, 51, 52, 52, 53, 54, 58, 60, 60, 66

14) 53, 55, 56, 56, 59, 60, 61, 61, 65, 65, 65, 70

15) 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 17, 29, 29, 31

Answers

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

**Solve each Problem.**

- 1) At Oliver's Pizza Palace in the 6 hours they were open they sold the following number of pizzas: 55 pepperoni, 57 sausage, 50 cheese, 51 mushroom, 61 anchovies and 50 pineapple. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the number of pizzas sold.

- 2) Jerry was counting the money he received for his birthday. From his aunt he received \$9. From his uncle he received \$9. His best friends gave him \$22, \$23 and \$22 and \$22. And his sister gave him \$7. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the money he received.

- 3) Dave counted the number of times people sharpened their pencils in class for a week. He counted: 4, 13, 4, 1, 14 and 11. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the numbers.

- 4) Victor was selling chocolate for a school fund raiser. On the first week he sold 75. On the second week he sold 67. On the third week he sold 75. On the fourth week he sold 70 and on the last week he sold 68. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the chocolate bars he sold.

- 5) During the first 6 hours of the fair there were the following number of customers: 58, 58, 62, 55, 49 and 48. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the number of customers.

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

**Solve each Problem.**

- 1) At a school several teachers were holding a contest to see which class could earn the most trivia points. Mrs. William's class scored 94 points. Mr. Adams class earned 92 points. Mrs. Brown's class earned 84 and Mrs. Daniel's class earned 94. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the number of points scored.

- 2) Amy was doing a classroom survey. She asked the girls in the class how many siblings they had and recorded the results: 1, 6, 10, 4, 3, 3, 11, 3 and 10. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the results.

- 3) Cody counted the number of times people sharpened their pencils in class for a week. He counted: 13, 8, 13, 21, 7 and 23. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the numbers.

- 4) At an ice cream parlor, the owner was tracking the number of chocolate cones he sold over a week. His results were: 100, 92, 109, 96, 103, 96 and 105. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the cones sold.

- 5) A car salesman sold 3 on Monday, 11 on Tuesday, 2 on Wednesday, 12 on Thursday, 11 on Friday and 6 on Saturday. Determine the mean (rounded to the nearest tenth), median, mode and range of the number of cars he sold.

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



RAWLINSON ROAD MIDDLE SCHOOL- Home of Raider PRIDE



Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Course: 7th grade Science **Teacher:** Chumley /Lee

Teacher Office Hours: 9-11 **Teacher Email:** schumley@rhmail.org or nlee@rhmail.org

Other form of contact if help is needed: Chumley: canvas, #803-370-9341 Lee: canvas

Instructions to complete the student packet:

Use the dates and lesson numbers as a guide but you will have until May 26 to get all assignments completed.
Work at a pace that is good for you.

Instructions to submit work: Take a picture of your work and submit on canvas or email. For Ms. Chumley you may also text it, make sure to include your name if you do that though.

Technology

Laptop issues: please **email** the help desk- helpdesk@rhmail.org or **phone** at **(803)981-3531** and include the following information:

Student ID number (ex: RS12345)

Parent/Guardian name, Parent/Guardian email and phone number contact information.

School Name / Teacher name

A description of the problem with the computer

The Rock Hill Schools Technology Department Staff will be on call between the hours of 8AM - 8PM

Launchpad: <https://launchpad.classlink.com/rockhill>

Canvas: <https://rockhill.instructure.com/login/canvas>

**** For more information on remote learning, please visit:**

RRMS website at <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/domain/2596> **or**

RHS District website at: <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/elearning>

May 4-5 Lessons

Read the following article. At the end answer questions 1-5 and submit for a grade.

The ultimate kids' guide to the new coronavirus

By [Live Science Staff \(Links to an external site.\)](#) March 13, 2020

"Will school be closed?" and "Should I be worried about getting sick?"

A new coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2 is spreading across the globe. Kids like you are likely wondering, "Will school be closed?" and, "Should I be worried about getting sick?" To help guide you through a confusing situation, here are answers from science to all the questions you may have. For a visual look at coronavirus science, check out our ["just for kids" coronavirus infographic \(Links to an external site.\)](#). And here's a round-up of [activities and online resources for homebound kids \(Links to an external site.\)](#).

What is a virus?

A [virus \(Links to an external site.\)](#) is a teensy, tiny germ, way smaller than anything you can see. Viruses can make us sick, but they can't do anything on their own — they need to live inside another creature (their host) to survive. To do that, they have to get into our cells.

What is the coronavirus?

You may have noticed lots of adults talking about a "coronavirus." There is a new kind of this virus spreading around the world. It's called [a coronavirus \(Links to an external site.\)](#) because "corona" means "crown" in Latin. And the virus looks like it's wearing a spiky cell.

How is the Heart Affected by Coronavirus?

Doctors say some patients with COVID-19 can have heart damage.

Mostly, it makes people cough, feel tired and have a fever. But older people and people who have other conditions can get very sick from it. The disease the virus causes is called COVID-19.

Where did the coronavirus come from?

The virus was first found in a city in China, called Wuhan, last December. But we think the virus actually comes from bats. From there, it hopped into another type of animal, who gave it to humans. No one knows for sure what this mystery animal was, but some people think it might have been a pangolin, a scaly animal that eats ants.

How does the virus get into cells in the body?

The virus enters cells using a special "door" on the outside of human cells. The new coronavirus also needs a "key" to get into cells. In this case, the coronavirus has a special "spike" on its surface that it uses as a key to open the door.

Once inside cells, the virus makes lots of copies of itself. Those copies break out of cells, then infect other cells. At a certain point, there are so many virus particles being produced that our normal cells can't work properly ... and we get sick.

How does it make people sick?

Viruses make people sick by killing human cells or making them not work properly. Like we said, the new coronavirus uses a special door to get into cells. Those special doorways are on cells in the nose and lungs. If the virus grows too much in the lungs, it can make it hard to breathe. That is called pneumonia.

Luckily, your body has an army to fight germs like the coronavirus. It's called the immune system. When a virus enters your body, the immune system attacks the virus. You know how you can get a fever, headache or runny nose when you're sick? That's caused by the immune system, and it's good! These yucky symptoms are signs that your body is fighting the virus.

Most people who get COVID-19 just have symptoms like a cough, fever or runny nose. Doctors are not sure why, but some people get really sick. Some peoples' immune systems may not fight hard enough. Other peoples' immune systems may fight too hard, hurting their own cells. Both of these things can make people sicker.

How will I know if I get it?

There's a special test to see if you have COVID-19. If you feel sick, tell your parents. They will call your doctor to see if you need the test. It's just like a flu test; they stick a Q-tip up your nose and test your snout for the virus. The results come back a day later.

What can I do to help?

You can help stop the virus by washing your hands. This means sudsing up with soap and rubbing your hands together to clean all your fingers, under the fingernails and between the fingers. You can sing the ABCs or come up with another tune that lasts about 20 seconds.

Also, try to keep your hands off your face, so no rubbing your eyes or nose or putting your hands in your mouth. That way, if there is any of the virus on your hands, you won't give it a way to enter the body where it can make you sick.

And remember to cough or sneeze into your elbow (like a vampire!), and stay home when you're sick.

Should I be worried?

There's no need for you to worry, because adults are working very hard to keep kids and other adults safe. Even if you do get this virus, kids usually don't get very sick from it. It's more like a mild cold.

But you still have a special role to play in protecting others! Older people, like grandparents, need your help to stay healthy. That means washing your hands and staying home if you're sick. It may also mean skipping your activities or not going to school if your principal and other grown-ups in charge decide that's best. That can slow down the spread of the virus and protect older and sicker people.

What is being done to keep us safe?

Doctors and government officials are working hard to make sure families stay safe. That's why they may ask people to cancel activities, like sports events. They may close schools to stop the virus from spreading. They may tell you to keep your distance from other people when you're out. All these tricks make it hard for the virus to jump from one person to the next. If the virus can't spread, fewer people get sick.

Doctors are also working hard to care for sick people. Scientists are trying to make a coronavirus vaccine — kind of like the shots you get at the doctor's office. Others are trying to make medicines to help sick people get better.

Will my school close?

Each school may make a different decision. Schools may close if there are lots of cases of COVID-19 in your area or if someone at the school gets the virus. But it's not easy to close schools. There are many things to think about before doing that. For example, some children eat school meals and may not have enough food at home if schools close. And parents who work in hospitals may not be able to care for sick people if they need to stay home with their children. Parents, teachers and principals probably won't decide to close a school on their own. City leaders will help make the decision.

If your school does close, they may teach your classes online. Or they may send home workbooks so you can still learn.

Will I be able to see my friends?

It may be harder to see your friends if you are told to stay in your home. However, there are lots of great ways to stay in touch online. You probably already know about these, and you can also get creative! There are ways to play games and have fun with friends, even if you're not able to see them in person.

If you can meet with friends, you'll probably have to keep the group small. So, no birthday parties for now.

Meeting in large open spaces like parks, where you can keep lots of distance, is probably the best choice.

When could the coronavirus outbreak end?

We don't know for sure. (I know, not what you want to hear!) But using math, we can make educated guesses. Left on its own, the virus would take many months to spread all around the world. But that doesn't mean your city would be affected for that long. And a vaccine could stop the virus sooner — if scientists can create one.

Some scientists think that the virus will go away when the weather gets warm. That's what happens with other coronaviruses and the flu. Lots of viruses like cold, dry air. But we don't know if that is true for this new virus.

After reading the article on the Coronavirus complete the following and submit.

1. What is a virus?
2. How did it get its name?
3. Where did it come from?
4. What are the symptoms if you get the virus?
5. Write a short letter to a friend telling them what you and your family have been doing to protect yourselves from the virus. Include what you miss the most since we have had to stay at home and what you have been doing to stay busy

Read the following article. Answer the questions and draw the picture, submit for a grade.

What Does the Heart Do?

The heart is a pump, usually beating about 60 to 100 times per minute. With each heartbeat, the heart sends [blood \(Links to an external site.\)](#) throughout our bodies, carrying oxygen to every cell. After delivering the oxygen, the blood returns to the heart. The heart then sends the blood to the [lungs \(Links to an external site.\)](#) to pick up more oxygen. This cycle repeats over and over again.

What Does the Circulatory System Do?

The circulatory system is made up of blood vessels that carry blood away from and towards the heart. **Arteries** carry blood away from the heart and **veins** carry blood back to the heart.

The circulatory system carries oxygen, nutrients, and [hormones \(Links to an external site.\)](#) to cells, and removes waste products, like carbon dioxide. These roadways travel in one direction only, to keep things going where they should.

What Are the Parts of the Heart?

The heart has four chambers — two on top and two on bottom:

- The two bottom chambers are the right ventricle and the [left ventricle \(Links to an external site.\)](#). These pump blood out of the heart. A wall called the **interventricular**

septum is between the two ventricles.

- The two top chambers are the [right atrium \(Links to an external site.\)](#) and the [left atrium \(Links to an external site.\)](#). They receive the blood entering the heart. A wall called the **interatrial septum** is between the atria.

The atria are separated from the ventricles by the **atrioventricular valves**:

- The **tricuspid valve** separates the right atrium from the right ventricle.
- The **mitral valve** separates the left atrium from the left ventricle.

Two valves also separate the ventricles from the large blood vessels that carry blood leaving the heart:

- The **pulmonic valve** is between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery, which carries blood to the lungs.
- The **aortic valve** is between the left ventricle and the aorta, which carries blood to the body.

What Are the Parts of the Circulatory System?

Two pathways come from the heart:

- The **pulmonary circulation** is a short loop from the heart to the lungs and back again.
- The **systemic circulation** carries blood from the heart to all the other parts of the body and back again.

In pulmonary circulation:

- The pulmonary artery is a big artery that comes from the heart. It splits

into two main branches, and brings blood from the heart to the lungs. At the lungs, the blood picks up oxygen and drops off carbon dioxide. The blood then returns to the heart through the pulmonary veins.

In systemic circulation:

- Next, blood that returns to the heart has picked up lots of oxygen from the lungs. So it can now go out to the body. The [aorta \(Links to an external site.\)](#) is a big artery that leaves the heart carrying this oxygenated blood. Branches off of the aorta send blood to the muscles of the heart itself, as well as all other parts of the body. Like a tree, the branches get smaller and smaller as they get farther from the aorta.

At each body part, a network of tiny blood vessels called **capillaries** connects the very small artery branches to very small veins. The capillaries have very thin walls, and through them, nutrients and oxygen are delivered to the cells. Waste products are brought into the capillaries.

Capillaries then lead into small veins. Small veins lead to larger and larger veins as the blood approaches the heart. Valves in the veins keep blood flowing in the correct direction. Two large veins that lead into the heart are the [superior vena cava \(Links to an external site.\)](#) and [inferior vena cava \(Links to an external site.\)](#). (The terms superior and inferior don't mean that one vein is better than the other, but that they're located above and below the heart.)

Once the blood is back in the heart, it needs to re-enter the pulmonary circulation and go back to the lungs to drop off the carbon dioxide and pick up more oxygen.

How Does the Heart Beat?

The heart gets messages from the body that tell it when to pump more or less blood depending on a person's needs. For example, when you're sleeping, it pumps just enough to provide for the lower amounts of oxygen needed by your body at rest. But when you're exercising, the heart pumps faster so that your muscles get more oxygen and can work harder.

How the heart beats is controlled by a system of electrical signals in the heart. The **sinus** (or sinoatrial) **node** is a small area of tissue in the wall of the right atrium. It sends out an electrical signal to start the contracting (pumping) of the heart muscle. This node is called the pacemaker of the heart because it sets the rate of the heartbeat and causes the rest of the heart to contract in its rhythm.

These electrical impulses make the atria contract first. Then the impulses travel down to the **atrioventricular** (or AV) **node**, which acts as a kind of relay station. From here, the electrical signal travels through the right and left ventricles, making them contract.

One complete heartbeat is made up of two phases:

1. The first phase is called **systole** (pronounced: SISS-tuh-lee). This is when the ventricles contract and pump blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery. During systole, the atrioventricular valves

close, creating the first sound (the lub) of a heartbeat. When the atrioventricular valves close, it keeps the blood from going back up into the atria. During this time, the aortic and pulmonary valves are open to allow blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery. When the ventricles finish contracting, the aortic and pulmonary valves close to prevent blood from flowing back into the ventricles. These valves closing is what creates the second sound (the dub) of a heartbeat.

2. The second phase is called **diastole**(pronounced: die-AS-tuh-lee). This is when the atrioventricular valves open and the ventricles relax. This allows the ventricles to fill with blood from the atria, and get ready for the next heartbeat.

How Can I Help Keep My Heart Healthy?

To help keep your heart healthy:

- Get plenty of exercise.
- Eat a nutritious diet.
- Reach and keep a [healthy weight \(Links to an external site.\)](#).
- If you smoke, [quit \(Links to an external site.\)](#).
- Go for regular medical checkups.
- Tell the doctor about any family history of heart problems.

Let the doctor know if you have any chest pain, trouble breathing, or dizzy or [fainting \(Links to an external site.\)](#) spells; or if you feel like your heart sometimes goes really fast or skips a beat.

Questions:

- What is the function of the circulatory system?
 - What are the parts of the circulatory system that deliver blood to the body?
 - What is the function of the heart?
 - How does blood circulate through the body?
-
- Draw a picture of the circulatory system including the veins, arteries and heart.

May 11-15 Lessons

Good Morning! This week you will be doing several things.

1. You will use symbols to annotate the text, this means you will need to mark up the text, if you can't figure out how to do this on your laptop then just draw the symbol in your notebook and write beside it what you would have marked on the text. Directions are here. (See next page)
2. You will read the information about the Bay of Fundy. Found here. (See next page)
3. You will answer the questions below and create a travel pamphlet.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where is the Bay of Fundy? Highlight your answer in the text.
2. Why is this bay considered one of the natural wonders of the world?
3. What makes the Bay of Fundy waves so high? Underline your answer in the text.
4. What type of whale is found in the Bay of Fundy? Circle your answer in the text.
5. What are the main tourist attractions for the Bay of Fundy?
6. How does a baleen whale eat?
7. Imagine you work as a travel agent in Canada and a school reaches out for advice on where to go, what to do, and what to research while visiting the Bay of Fundy. Create a pamphlet of ideas for the school that focuses on the following items:
 - * Route to Bay of Fundy (Where is this place located and how do you get there from here, plane, boat, bus, etc)
 - * Places to visit
 - * Places to eat, shop, and explore
 - * Items to collect
 - * Items to research

Text Annotation Directions

TEXT ANNOTATION

Use the following directions to annotate each of the texts in this journal.



Draw an arrow pointing at any words, phrases, or paragraphs that help the reader identify something new about the topic presented.



Draw a triangle next to or around any words you do not know. Then, look up the definition of the word. Write it in the margin or in your notes for future reference.



Draw a star next to any significant quotes. In the margin or in your notes, write WHY you believe the quote is significant to the passage.



Draw a rectangle around the part of the passage that BEST represents the author's main idea. In the margin or in your notes, explain why.



Draw a circle around any use of figurative language. In the margin or in your notes, explain how the figurative language impacts the passage.



Place a question mark next to any part of the passage that you do not understand.



Underline any EXAMPLES the author provides about the topic.

Article:

Bay of Fundy

Nova Scotia is an eastern province of Canada. It is considered one of the Maritime provinces because of its position on the Atlantic Ocean.

If you are the adventuring sort, the Bay of Fundy found on Nova Scotia is an encounter worth pursuing. An international panel chose the Bay of Fundy as one of the natural wonders of the world. Here are the reasons why it made this exclusive list. First, they have the highest tides found anywhere on Earth. Secondly, their waters are home to some of the rarest whales, and thirdly, there are deposits of semi-precious minerals and dinosaur fossils throughout the area. The fluctuation of the tides in this area is one of the unique phenomena on Earth. Recall that tides are the result of the gravitational pull of the Moon and Sun on Earth, plus the Earth's rotation. The Moon, however, has the greatest influence on tides. As the water pulls in the direction of the Moon, it creates a bulge. This action transpires during a high tide. There are two high and two low tides a day over the Earth's surface.

What makes the Bay of Fundy's tide enormously high? Most tides change the water level about three feet (one meter), but the Bay's differential is as high as 48 feet (16 meters). Because there is a substantial amount of water flowing into the Bay during a high tide and because of the Bay's unique shape and size, the tides become higher than other areas. Other factors affecting the high tides are the enormous size, the unique funnel shape, and the immense depth of the Bay.

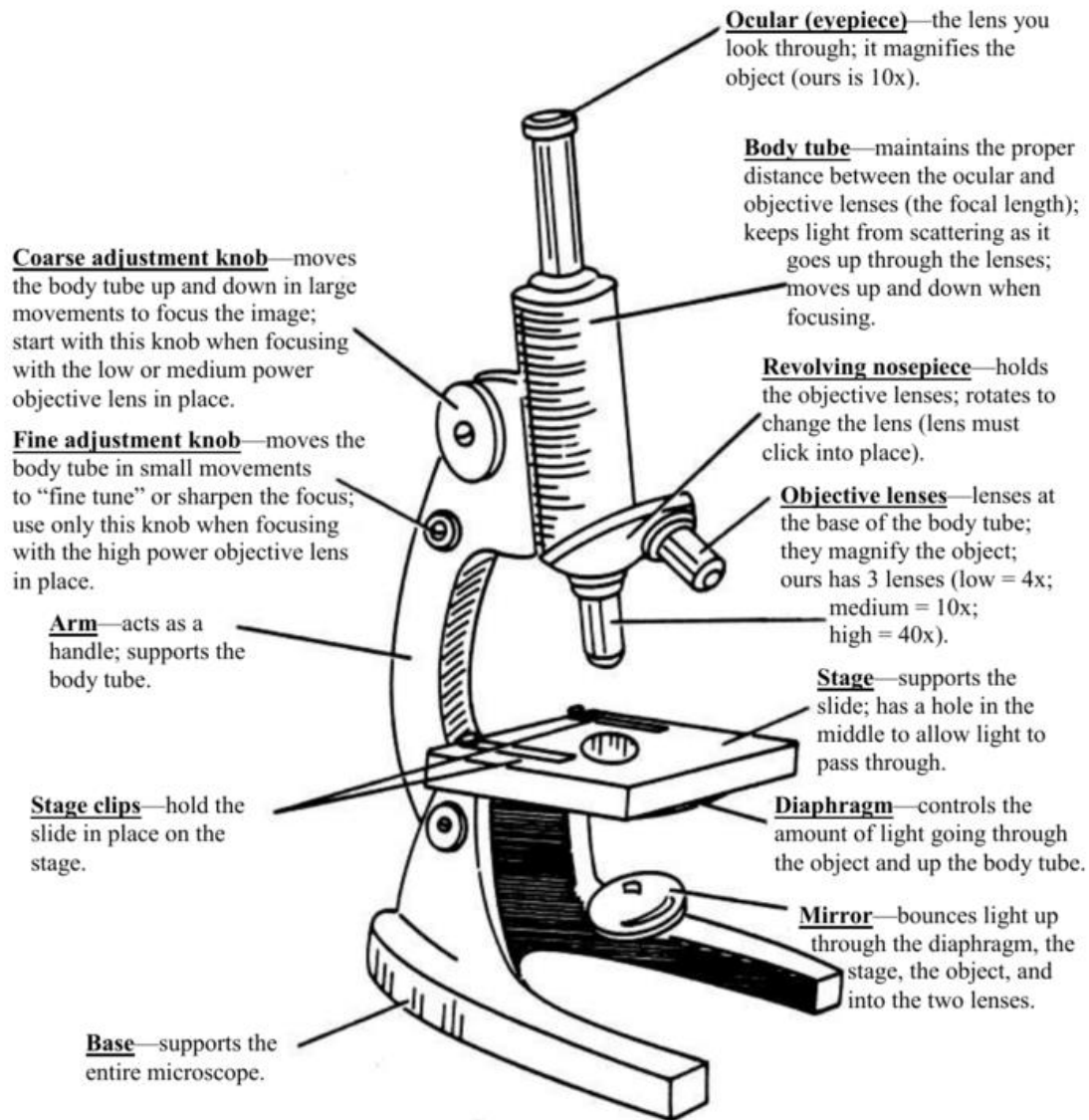
Besides exploring the sea floor, the Bay of Fundy is unique because of its whale species living in the area. Whales here are baleen whales and not toothed whales. They just open their mouths and let the water and nutrients filter through. There is plenty of food for the humpback, minke, and finback whales.

If you're a budding paleontologist, there are multiple opportunities to visit dinosaur fossil sites as well as areas where semi-precious gems form. There seem to be numerous reasons to visit the Bay of Fundy. Whether you're watching the tides, whale watching, or exploring fossils from the past, there is plenty to keep you busy and active on your visit to Nova Scotia.



Study the following picture of a microscope and its parts. Then complete the multiple choice sheet.

The Microscope: Its Parts and Their Functions



sheet.

Name:

Date:

Parts of the Microscope Multiple Choice

1. Located on the stage, adjusts the amount of light passing into the slide
A. Objectives B. Base C. Nosepiece D. Diaphragm
2. The lens or system of lenses in a microscope that is nearest the object being viewed
A. Light source B. Eyepiece C. Objectives D. Tube
3. Light or mirror that projects light through the diaphragm
A. Stage clips B. Light source C. Tube D. Arm
4. Small platform where the specimen is mounted for examination
A. Base B. Arm C. Tube D. Stage
5. Holds the slide in place on the stage
A. Nosepiece B. Adjustment knob C. Tube D. Stage clips
6. Supports upper part of the microscope
A. Light source B. Arm C. Diaphragm D. Base
7. Connects the eyepiece to the objective lenses
A. Eyepiece B. Stage C. Diaphragm D. Tube
8. Holds two or more objective lenses and can be rotated to change power
A. Nosepiece B. Tube C. Diaphragm D. Base
9. Combination of lenses at the viewing end of optical instruments
A. Eyepiece B. Objectives C. Adjustment knob D. Base
10. Located on the side of the frame, used to adjust the focus of the microscope
A. Adjustment knob B. Nosepiece C. Arm D. Objectives
11. The bottom of the microscope, used for support
A. Base B. Adjustment knob C. Arm D. Stage clips



RAWLINSON ROAD MIDDLE SCHOOL- Home of Raider PRIDE



Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Course: 7th Grade Social Studies **Teacher:** C. Baran and J. Haley

Teacher Office Hours: Baran 9-11 Haley 10-12 **Teacher Email:** cbaran@rhmail.org and jhaley@rhmail.org

Other form of contact if help is needed: Message on Canvas; Haley (803)9843961

Instructions to complete the student packet:

1st assignment - Key women assignment; there are short paragraphs to read to help you complete the assignment

2nd assignment – War in the Middle East interview activity

3rd assignment – Persian Gulf Cause and Effect Activity; use the text provided to help you complete the chart

4th assignment – Read the article about Urbanization and complete the chart.

Instructions to submit work:

If possible, take pictures and submit to teacher by email or upload to Canvas. Keep all paper copies.

Technology

Laptop issues: please **email** the help desk- helpdesk@rhmail.org or **phone** at **(803)981-3531** and include the following information:

Student ID number (ex: RS12345)

Parent/Guardian name, Parent/Guardian email and phone number contact information.

School Name / Teacher name

A description of the problem with the computer

The Rock Hill Schools Technology Department Staff will be on call between the hours of 8AM - 8PM

Launchpad: <https://launchpad.classlink.com/rockhill>

Canvas: <https://rockhill.instructure.com/login/canvas>

**** For more information on remote learning, please visit:**

RRMS website at <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/domain/2596> or

RHS District website at: <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/elearning>

Round 4: E-learning

Project Information: As the school year comes to an end, we will be reflecting on what we have learned and what stuck out to us.

For this project, I want you to take a piece of paper and fold it hamburger style. If you don't know what that is, fold top to bottom, not side to side.

After you fold it once, you will fold it again the same way.

You should have only made 2 folds and when you open it, you should have 4 squares.

Next, I want you to label the squares 1 through 4. Top 2 squares are 1 and 2. Bottom 2 squares are 3 and 4.

Square 1: For this square, write Susan B. Anthony on the top of the square.

Square 2: For this square, write Mother Teresa on the top of the square.

Square 3: For this square, write Angela Merkel on the top of the square.

Square 4: For this square, write Margaret Thatcher on the top of the square.

After reading the articles about each woman, take your paper and draw something that represents each person on the front of the paper under their name.

This can include symbols or something they're famous for etc.

After you draw each picture, flip the paper over and write down 25 words about each person.

For example, on the back of the paper, on the other side of the drawing, write down a fact or an accomplishment of that person. 25 words that say something about that person.

You only have to do 2 SQUARES A DAY. Front and back is 1 square. This is a 2 day project.

Susan B. Anthony

(Article 1)

Susan B. Anthony was an American writer, lecturer and abolitionist who was a leading figure in the women's voting rights movement. Raised in a Quaker household, Anthony went on to work as a teacher. She later partnered with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and would eventually lead the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Anthony was inspired to fight for women's rights while campaigning against alcohol. Anthony was denied a chance to speak at a temperance convention because she was a woman, and later realized that no one would take women in politics seriously unless they had the right to vote.

Mother Teresa

(Article 2)

Mother Teresa (1910–1997) was a Roman Catholic nun who devoted her life to serving the poor and destitute around the world. She spent many years in Calcutta, India where she founded the Missionaries of Charity, a religious congregation devoted to helping those in great need. In 1979, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and became a symbol of charitable, selfless work. In 2016, Mother Teresa was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church as Saint Teresa.

In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize “for work undertaken in the struggle to overcome poverty and distress, which also constitutes a threat to peace.” She didn’t attend the ceremonial banquet but asked that the \$192,000 fund be given to the poor.

In later years, she was more active in western developed countries. She commented that though the West was materially prosperous, there was often a spiritual poverty.

Angela Merkel

(Article 3)

Angela Dorothea Kasner, better known as Angela Merkel, was born in Hamburg, West Germany, on July 17, 1954. Trained as a physicist, Merkel entered politics after the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall. Rising to the position of chairwoman of the Christian Democratic Union party, Merkel became Germany's first female chancellor and one of the leading figures of the European Union, following the 2005 national elections. In the 2005 election, Merkel narrowly defeated Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, winning by just three seats, and after the CDU agreed a coalition deal with the Social Democrats (SPD), she was declared Germany's first female chancellor. Merkel also became the first former citizen of the German Democratic Republic to lead the reunited Germany and the first woman to lead Germany since it became a modern nation-state in 1871. She was elected to a second term in 2009.

Margaret Thatcher

(Article 4)

Margaret Thatcher became Britain's Conservative Party leader and in 1979 was elected prime minister, the first woman to hold the position. During her three terms, she cut social welfare programs, reduced trade union power and privatized certain industries. Thatcher resigned in 1991 due to unpopular policy and power struggles in her party. She died on April 8, 2013, at age 87. When Conservatives returned to office in June 1970, Thatcher was appointed secretary of state for education and science, and dubbed "Thatcher, milk snatcher," after her abolition of the universal free school milk scheme. She found her position frustrating, not because of all the bad press around her actions, but because she had

difficulty getting Prime Minister Edward Heath to listen to her ideas. Seemingly disenchanted on the future of women in politics, Thatcher was quoted as saying, "I don't think there will be a woman prime minister in my lifetime," during a 1973 television appearance.

War in the Middle East Interview Activity

For this project, ask your parents the following questions. For each response, I want you to write down their answers on a piece of paper. After the interview, write an 8 sentence paragraph about your parents’ responses and what you learned about that day.

- 1. Where were you on 9/11?
- 2. What do you remember about 9/11?
- 3. Did you call anyone?
- 4. How did the United States respond?
- 5. What surprised you the most?

8 Sentence Paragraph Response

Persian Gulf: Cause and Effect Activity

In this activity, for each box, you will write down the effect that happened because of the cause. Using the article below, you will find each effect for each cause. I did the first one for you. Read the article to find the rest.

Cause	Effect
Iraq invaded Kuwait, what happened next?	Persian Gulf War Started Between Iraq and NATO
Iraq decides not to move out of Kuwait after the United Nations told them too. What did the United Nations do?	
After the United Nations authorized the use of force, the US led an air campaign which was the bombing of the Iraq army. This multiple week bombing was called what?	
The US launched a massive ground defense using M1 Abrams Tanks. This led to massive deaths in the Iraq coalition. How many were there?	

Article for Persian Gulf Activity

Persian Gulf War, also called Gulf War, (1990–91), international conflict that was triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, ordered the invasion and occupation of Kuwait with the apparent aim of acquiring that nation's large oil reserves, canceling a large debt Iraq owed Kuwait, and expanding Iraqi power in the region. On August 3 the United Nations Security Council called for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, and on August 6 the council imposed a worldwide ban on trade with Iraq.

On November 29 the UN Security Council authorized the use of force against Iraq if it did not withdraw from Kuwait by January 15, 1991. The allied coalition's military offensive against Iraq began on January 16–17, 1991, with a massive U.S.-led air campaign that continued throughout the war. Over the next few weeks, this sustained aerial bombardment, which had been named Operation Desert Storm, destroyed Iraq's air defenses before attacking its communications networks, government buildings, weapons plants, oil refineries, and bridges and roads.

A massive allied ground offensive was launched northward from northeastern Saudi Arabia into Kuwait and southern Iraq on February 24, and within three days Arab and U.S. forces had retaken Kuwait city in the face of crumbling Iraqi resistance.

There are no official figures for the Iraqi military operation, leading to vastly differing figures of combatants and casualties. Estimates of the number of Iraqi troops in the Kuwait theatre range from 180,000 to 630,000, and estimates of Iraqi military deaths range from 8,000 to 50,000. The allies, by contrast, lost about 300 troops in the conflict.

Read the text below from National Geographic and complete the chart.

Urbanization spurs a unique set of issues to both humans and animals.

The promise of jobs and prosperity, among other factors, pulls people to cities. Half of the global population already lives in cities, and by 2050 two-thirds of the world's people are expected to live in urban areas. But in cities two of the most pressing problems facing the world today also come together: poverty and environmental degradation.

Poor air and water quality, insufficient water availability, waste-disposal problems, and high energy consumption are exacerbated by the increasing population density and demands of urban environments. Strong city planning will be essential in managing these and other difficulties as the world's urban areas swell.

Threats

- Intensive urban growth can lead to greater poverty, with local governments unable to provide services for all people.
- Concentrated energy use leads to greater air pollution with significant impact on human health.
- Automobile exhaust produces elevated lead levels in urban air.
- Large volumes of uncollected waste create multiple health hazards.
- Urban development can magnify the risk of environmental hazards such as flash flooding.
- Pollution and physical barriers to root growth promote loss of urban tree cover.
- Animal populations are inhibited by toxic substances, vehicles, and the loss of habitat and food sources.

Solutions

- Combat poverty by promoting economic development and job creation.
- Involve local community in local government.
- Reduce air pollution by upgrading energy use and alternative transport systems.
- Create private-public partnerships to provide services such as waste disposal and housing.
- Plant trees and incorporate the care of city green spaces as a key element in urban planning.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/habitats/urban-threats/>

Problems with Urbanization (people moving to cities)	Ways to help