

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

Campus \_\_\_\_\_

# **7<sup>th</sup> GRADE**

*Week Seven*

*May 11th-15th*

Mount Pleasant ISD

# English

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Where the Sidewalk Ends

By Shel Silverstein  
1974

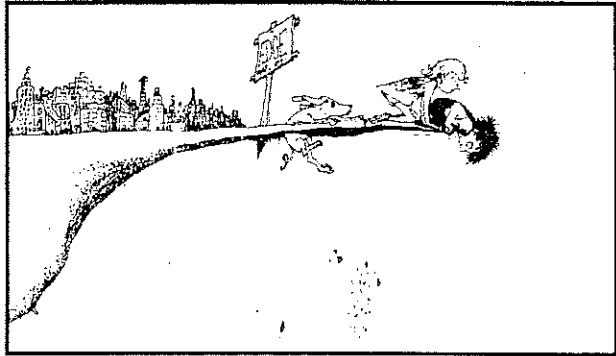
*Sheldon Allan "Shel" Silverstein (1930-1999) was an American poet, cartoonist, and author of children's books. "Where the Sidewalk Ends" is a poem from Silverstein's collection by the same name, which features poems alongside illustrations. As you read, take notes on how the author describes "where the sidewalk ends," and consider what the end of the sidewalk represents.*

- [1] There is a place where the sidewalk ends  
and before the street begins,  
and there the grass grows soft and white,  
and there the sun burns crimson bright,  
[5] and there the moon-bird rests from his flight  
to cool in the peppermint wind.

Let us leave this place where the smoke blows  
black  
and the dark street winds and bends.

- Past the pits where the asphalt flowers grow  
[10] we shall walk with a walk that is measured and  
slow  
and watch where the chalk-white arrows go  
to the place where the sidewalk ends.

- Yes we'll walk with a walk that is measured and slow,  
and we'll go where the chalk-white arrows go,  
[15] for the children, they mark, and the children, they know,  
the place where the sidewalk ends.



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## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement best describes the meaning of the phrase “peppermint wind,” as it is used in line 6? [RL.4]
  - A. The wind smells like sweet candy.
  - B. The wind is energizing and refreshing.
  - C. The wind is blue-green in color.
  - D. The wind is red-and-white in color.
  
2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RL.1]
  - A. “soft and white” (Line 3)
  - B. “crimson bright” (Line 4)
  - C. “to cool” (Line 6)
  - D. “smoke blows black” (Line 7)
  
3. PART A: According to the narrator's descriptions, how does “a place where the sidewalk ends” and “this place” differ? [RL.4]
  - A. “The place where the sidewalk ends” is scary and unknown, while “this place” is familiar and comfortable.
  - B. “The place where the sidewalk ends” is dangerous because it is new, while “this place” is dangerous because it is old.
  - C. “The place where the sidewalk ends” requires accompaniment by children, while “this place” does not require accompaniment of any kind.
  - D. “The place where the sidewalk ends” is unknown and inviting, while “this place” is dirty and unwelcoming.
  
4. PART B: Which TWO details from the poem best support the answer to Part A? [RL.1]
  - A. “before the street begins” (Line 2)
  - B. “grass grows soft and white” (Line 3)
  - C. “Let us leave” (Line 7)
  - D. “measured and slow” (Line 10)
  - E. “chalk-white arrows” (Line 11)
  - F. “the children, they know” (Line 15)
  
5. How does the alliteration in line 9 contribute to the description of “this place”? [RL.5]
  - A. “Past the pits” sounds harsh, hissing, and unfriendly.
  - B. “[A]sphalt flowers” bring to mind a harsh and industrial place.
  - C. “Past the pits” sounds bouncy and playful.
  - D. “[A]sphalt flowers” would never grow in pits.

6. How does the point of view differ between the speaker and the person he is speaking to? [RI.6]
- A. The speaker doesn't know where the end of the sidewalk is, but the person he is speaking to does.
  - B. The speaker knows about the end of the sidewalk, and wants to make sure the person he is speaking to doesn't find it.
  - C. The speaker has heard of the end of the sidewalk, and is asking the person he is speaking to for help finding it.
  - D. The speaker knows about the end of the sidewalk, and wants to show it to the person he is talking to.

7. How do the children contribute to the theme of the poem? [RL.2]

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**Math/**

PRE-Algebra

Tell whether the ratios are proportional.

1.  $\frac{8}{9} = \frac{40}{45}$   $\frac{360}{360}$

Yes!

2.  $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{7}{20}$   $\frac{84}{100}$

No!

3. A particular shade of paint is made by mixing 2 parts red paint and 5 parts blue paint. To make this shade, Jackson mixed 7 quarts of red paint and 17.5 quarts of blue paint. Did he mix the correct shade? Explain.

Red =  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{7}{17.5}$   $\frac{35}{35}$

Solve for x.

4.  $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{5}{x}$

$9(5) = 45$   
 $45 \div 3 = 15$   
 $x = 15$

5.  $\frac{2}{x} = \frac{5}{6}$

$2(6) = 12$   
 $12 \div 5 = 2.4$   
 $x = 2.4$

6.  $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{7}{x}$

$9(7) = 63$   
 $63 \div 4 = 15.75$   
 $x = 15.75$

7.  $\frac{10}{x} = \frac{52}{13}$

$10(13) = 130$   
 $130 \div 52 = 2.5$

Write a proportion for each situation below. Then, solve.

1. The ratio of teachers to students at the middle school is  $\frac{1}{12}$ . If there are 1080 students at the school, how many teachers are there?

teach  $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{x}{1080}$   
 student

$1080 \div 12$

$12 \overline{) 1080}$   
 $\underline{120}$   
 $00$

90 teachers

2. Four gallons of gasoline weigh 25 pounds. How much does 15 gallons of gasoline weigh?

gal  $\frac{4}{25} = \frac{15}{x}$   
 pounds

$4 \overline{) 375.00}$   
 $\underline{80}$   
 $15$   
 $\underline{12}$   
 $30$   
 $\underline{28}$   
 $20$

93.75 lbs

3. On a certain day, the exchange rate was 100 U.S. dollars for 74 euros. How many U.S. dollars were 481 euros that day?

$\frac{\$}{EU} \frac{100}{74} = \frac{x}{481}$

$48100 \div 74$

$74 \overline{) 48100}$   
 $\underline{444}$   
 $370$   
 $\underline{370}$   
 $00$

$74 \overline{) 650}$   
 $\underline{444}$   
 $206$   
 $\underline{206}$   
 $00$

\$650

4. The photo can develop 1024 photos in 8 hours. At this rate, how long will it take to develop 160 photos?

photo  $\frac{1024}{8} = \frac{160}{x}$   
 time

$1024 \overline{) 1280.00}$   
 $\underline{1024}$   
 $2560$   
 $\underline{2048}$   
 $512$

1.25 hrs



# Solving Problems using Proportional Reasoning

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

For each problem, set up a proportion. Include the units for each ratio. Then solve for the missing value and label your answer with appropriate units. Round answers to the nearest tenth.

<p>1. Sam raked 3 bags of leaves in 16 minutes. If he continues to work at the same rate, about how long will it take him to rake 5 bags?</p>	<p>Proportion with Units</p> <p>_____ = _____</p>	<p>Work + Solution</p>
<p>2. Amy earned \$25 after babysitting for 3 hours. If she always charges the same rate, how much will she make after working for 7 hours?</p>	<p>Proportion with Units</p> <p>_____ = _____</p>	<p>Work + Solution</p>
<p>3. A 2-month membership to the gym costs \$125. Jim would like to be a member for 8 months. What is the total amount he will pay for 8 months?</p>	<p>Proportion with Units</p> <p>_____ = _____</p>	<p>Work + Solution</p>
<p>4. Bobby drove 110 miles, and his car used up 5 gallons of gas. How many miles can he drive with 16 gallons of gas?</p>	<p>Proportion with Units</p> <p>_____ = _____</p>	<p>Work + Solution</p>
<p>5. Mary ran 2 miles in about 23 minutes. If she continued at the same pace, how long will it take her to run 10 miles?</p>	<p>Proportion with Units</p> <p>_____ = _____</p>	<p>Work + Solution</p>

# Proportion Match - UP

Mark's baseball team has won 4 of the 5 games they've played. If they continue at this same rate, how many games will they have to play in order to get 20 wins?

$$\frac{9}{8} = \frac{x}{72}$$

$$x = 25$$

Jamie and her friends were talking about their favorite subject in school. 4 of every 5 people said they like Math the best. How many out of 20 people can you expect will say that Math is their favorite?

$$\frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$x = 1$$

This season, the Packer's placekicker has made 20 field goals and missed 5. At this same rate, how many field goals do you expect that he missed in yesterday's game if he made 4 field goals?

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x}{20}$$

$$x = 81$$

The ratio of girls to boys at Jones Middle School is 9 to 8. If there are 72 girls in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, how many 6<sup>th</sup> grade boys do you expect there are?

$$\frac{9}{72} = \frac{x}{8}$$

$$x = 64$$

The blueprint drawing for Torres Middle School shows that the new gym has a length to width ratio of 9:8. If the gym is 72 feet wide, how long is it?

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{20}{x}$$

$$x = 1$$

Of the 72 kids that have Mr. Martin for English, 9 have an A. How many of the 8 kids at Janie's group do you expect to have an A?

$$\frac{9}{8} = \frac{72}{x}$$

$$x = 16$$

# **Social Studies**

**EXERCISE 2** *Context Clues* 

**Directions.** Scan the definitions in Column A. Then, think about how the boldface words are used in the sentences in Column B. To complete the exercise, match each definition in Column A with the correct Vocabulary Word from Column B. Write the letter of your choice on the line provided. Finally, write the Vocabulary Word on the line before the definition.

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**


- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*adj.* easily broken or damaged; delicate; frail
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*adj.* made up of parts that are orderly and pleasing; agreeable; showing agreement in attitudes, feelings, and so on
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*v.* to grind or crush to powder; to break into small pieces; to demolish
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*v.* to give glory to; to honor; to make something seem better than it actually is
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*v.* to gain by hard work; to achieve; to reach
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*adj.* not capable of being compared; incapable of being equaled; matchless
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*adj.* adjoining; close to
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*n.* a worker with a special manual skill in trade or industry; an artist
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*adj.* dead; *n.* a dead person or persons
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. word: \_\_\_\_\_  
*adj.* having many colors

- (A) **Multicolored** sand paintings are among the most interesting creations of Navajo culture. The brightly colored designs fascinate viewers.
- (B) Actually, sand paintings are usually not made of sand as we know it. Rather, their creators have **pulverized** various minerals of different colors, grinding them into powder.
- (C) Among the Navajo, these **fragile** works of art are most often made indoors, away from the wind that can so easily destroy them.
- (D) A sand painting may be only a foot or so across, or it may **attain** a width of twenty feet, but each one, large or small, tells a story.
- (E) Each sand painting displays a delicacy that cannot be matched. Over eight hundred of these **incomparable** designs exist.
- (F) Many have been handed down from ancestors long **deceased**.
- (G) The story a design tells may be about people, animals, or plants. For the Navajo, a **harmonious** life, a life of order and agreement, results from living a certain way.
- (H) The **artisans** use traditional stories to illustrate these rules. These craftspeople create sand paintings that are not only beautiful but tell a story as well.
- (I) Sand paintings are made to **glorify** the concept of harmony, because harmony is highly honored by the Navajo. The paintings are also believed to have healing powers.
- (J) A person who is ill sits directly on the sand painting, not **adjacent** to it. In this way, the person becomes part of the story.



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**EXERCISE 3**

*Like Meanings and Opposite Meanings* 

**Directions.** For each item below, circle the letter of the choice that means the same, or about the same, as the boldface word.

21. **pulverize** the competition

- (A) get to know
- (B) closely study
- (C) beat soundly
- (D) join together

22. **attain** perfection

- (A) plan for
- (B) describe
- (C) reach
- (D) dream of

23. **in the adjacent** building

- (A) next-door
- (B) remodeled
- (C) newly constructed
- (D) very old

24. **multicolored** sand painting

- (A) having two colors
- (B) cheerful
- (C) having many colors
- (D) long

25. **an artisan** at work

- (A) ambitious person
- (B) clever person
- (C) skilled person
- (D) foreign people

**Directions.** For each item below, circle the letter of the choice that means the opposite, or about the opposite, of the boldface word.

26. **incomparable** art

- (A) beautiful
- (B) easily matched
- (C) without rival
- (D) harmful

27. **friends of the deceased**

- (A) any living person
- (B) person giving a party
- (C) very elderly person
- (D) guest

28. **fragile** bowls

- (A) cheap
- (B) ugly
- (C) broken
- (D) sturdy

29. **harmonious** atmosphere

- (A) not harmful
- (B) disorderly
- (C) nonmusical
- (D) kindly

30. **glorify** the past

- (A) remember
- (B) write stories about
- (C) dishonor
- (D) record



# Resumen del capítulo 24

## Una sociedad en proceso de cambio

Los demócratas de Texas tenían opiniones divididas sobre cómo enfrentar los desafíos de la posguerra. Algunos apoyaban los derechos civiles, los sindicatos de trabajadores y los grandes programas de gobierno. Otros, como el gobernador tejano Allan Shivers, creían en una papel limitado del gobierno. En 1954, la Corte Suprema estableció que la segregación racial en las escuelas era inconstitucional. Sin embargo, Texas se demoró para poner en práctica los cambios ordenados por la Corte. Los afroamericanos también lucharon por la igualdad de acceso a los campos de golf y otras instalaciones públicas en Texas.

Otro asunto que surgió en Texas fue decidir a quién pertenecía el petróleo que se encontraba costa afuera de Texas. Dwight Eisenhower prometió que si lo elegían presidente, él otorgaría el control de ese petróleo a Texas. Aunque Eisenhower era republicano, los demócratas tejanos trabajaron para elegirlo. Eisenhower también apoyó el sistema de autopistas interestatales. Las nuevas autopistas fomentaron el crecimiento de los suburbios en Texas. En 1960, el tejano Lyndon Johnson fue electo vicepresidente. En 1963, un asesino en Dallas disparó y asesinó al presidente John F. Kennedy. Johnson se convirtió en el nuevo presidente.

Durante las décadas de los años 1950 y 1960, los tejanos hicieron grandes avances en las áreas de ciencia y tecnología. La compañía Texas Instruments fabricó los primeros transistores de radio. Jack Kirby inventó los circuitos integrados de silicio. Estos *chips* fueron cruciales para el desarrollo de las computadoras y las calculadoras modernas. El Centro Espacial de Houston desempeñó un papel principal en la puesta de los norteamericanos en el espacio. El hospital M.D. Anderson en Houston se dio a conocer por sus investigaciones sobre cáncer. Los doctores Michael DeBakey y Denton Cooley encontraron nuevas formas para el tratamiento de las enfermedades cardíacas.

**INSTRUCCIONES:** Responde las siguientes preguntas.

1. ¿Cuáles eran las opiniones divididas de los demócratas tejanos acerca del gobierno?

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2. ¿Cuál era la posición de Dwight Eisenhower en cuanto al petróleo que se encontraba costa afuera?

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3. ¿Por qué fue importante la invención del circuito integrado de silicio?

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# Science





## UNIT 9 NOTES

## PART I

**Earth and Space****Lesson 4: Solar System****Reading Comprehension****Solar System**

1 Earth is part of the solar system, which is made of the sun and all objects that are bound to the sun by gravity. The objects bound to the sun by gravity include planets, meteoroids, comets, and asteroids. The solar system is located in one of the arms of a spiral galaxy called the Milky Way Galaxy.

2 The sun is a medium-sized star at the center of the solar system. It contains about 99% of the solar system's mass. Thus, it is the largest object in the solar system. Its diameter is over 100 times larger than Earth's diameter. All other objects in the solar system revolve, or travel around, the sun. About 75% of the sun's mass is hydrogen. Helium makes up most of the rest of its mass. The sun's energy comes from the nuclear fusion of hydrogen into helium.

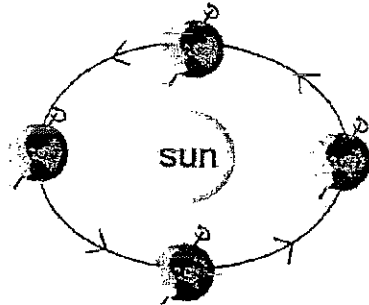
3 Distances between objects in space can be expressed in units called light years. A light year is the distance that light travels through space in one year. A light year is equal to about 9.5 trillion kilometers and about 5.9 trillion miles. The distance between the sun and Earth is about 150 million kilometers, which is much less than a light year. The sun is the closest star to Earth, and its light reaches Earth in about 8 minutes 19 seconds. In comparison, the next nearest star to Earth is Proxima Centauri – 39.9 trillion kilometers or 4.2 light years away.

4 One of the most visible features of the sun is called a sunspot. A sunspot is an area on the surface of the sun that appears darker than other areas because of its lower temperature. The magnetic activity of a sunspot reduces the amount of heat that reaches the surface from the hot core of the sun.

5 Sometimes large explosions that release energy occur in the Sun's atmosphere. Such an explosion is called a solar flare. Most solar flares occur in regions near sunspots, producing all types of radiation in the electromagnetic spectrum.

6 The next most massive objects in the solar system are the planets. Currently, eight objects are recognized as planets. Pluto is now considered a dwarf planet. A planet is defined as a celestial body that orbits a star and has enough mass and gravity to maintain a round shape. In addition, a planet has cleared its orbit of other objects and does not have enough mass to cause nuclear fusion.

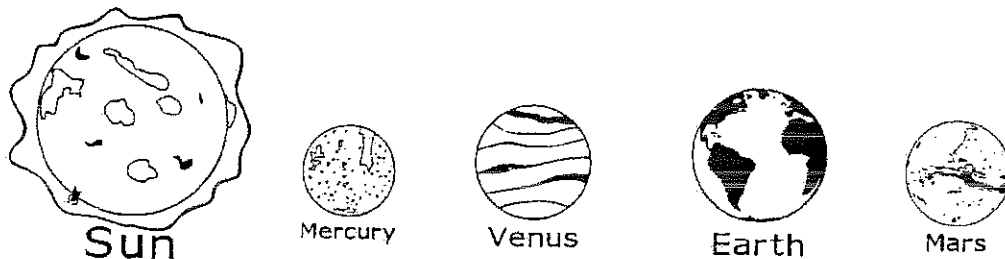
7 Although the planets vary in size and composition, they do share some common characteristics. For instance, all planets spin on an axis. One complete spin on a planet's axis is called a rotation. Earth's rotation takes 24 hours, while the rotations of other planets take different amounts of time. All planets maintain an orbit, or path, around the sun. This means that the planets revolve, or travel around the sun. One trip around the sun is called a revolution. The Earth revolves once around the sun each year, or about 365 days.



Earth's orbit

8 The four planets closest to the sun are called inner planets, or terrestrial planets. They are mostly made of rock and metal. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, and it is also the smallest of all planets in the solar system. Its surface has many craters, with plains in some areas. It does not have enough gravity to retain an atmosphere.

9 The second-closest planet to the sun is called Venus. It is the planet most similar to Earth in size, gravity, and composition. Its atmosphere is made mostly of carbon dioxide, and it has the densest atmosphere of all the inner planets. The pressure of the atmosphere at the surface of Venus is over 90 times more than the pressure of Earth's atmosphere at its surface. Most of the surface of Venus is composed of volcanic plains, although there are mountains and valleys as well. However, unlike Earth, Venus has no water on its surface. Of course, the third planet from the sun is Earth, the largest of the inner planets.



Sun and inner planets

10 Mars is the fourth planet from the sun. It is also called the Red Planet because of the iron oxide on its surface. Although no liquid water has been observed on Mars, there are regions of ice on its surface. The atmosphere of Mars is thin and consists mostly of carbon dioxide.

11 The outer planets, or gas giants, are made mostly of gases and are larger than terrestrial planets. Outer planets are also farther from the sun than terrestrial planets. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system and the fifth closest to the sun. It is mostly made of hydrogen, and helium makes up about 25% of its mass. Jupiter is also encircled by three segments of faint rings made of dust.

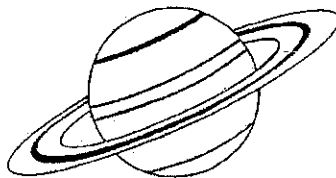
12 The second largest planet in the solar system, and the sixth closest to the sun, is Saturn. Saturn is mainly made of hydrogen, with a small core of rock and ice. It is the only planet in the solar system with less density than water. Probably the most famous feature of Saturn is the rings around its equator. They extend over 120,000 kilometers from Saturn's equator. They are composed mainly of ice, as well as some dust and debris.

13 The seventh planet from the sun, and the third largest planet in the solar system, is called Uranus. The atmosphere of Uranus is mainly hydrogen and helium, along with ice made of water, ammonia, and methane. In fact, it has the coldest atmosphere of all planets in the solar system, with temperatures as low as  $-224^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Uranus also has rings made mainly of dark particles.

14 Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun, and its atmosphere is similar to the atmosphere of Uranus. Its core is made mostly of rock and ice. Neptune appears blue, which is partly caused by methane in its atmosphere. Like the other gas giants, Neptune has a ring system, although more faint than the rings of Saturn.



Jupiter



Saturn



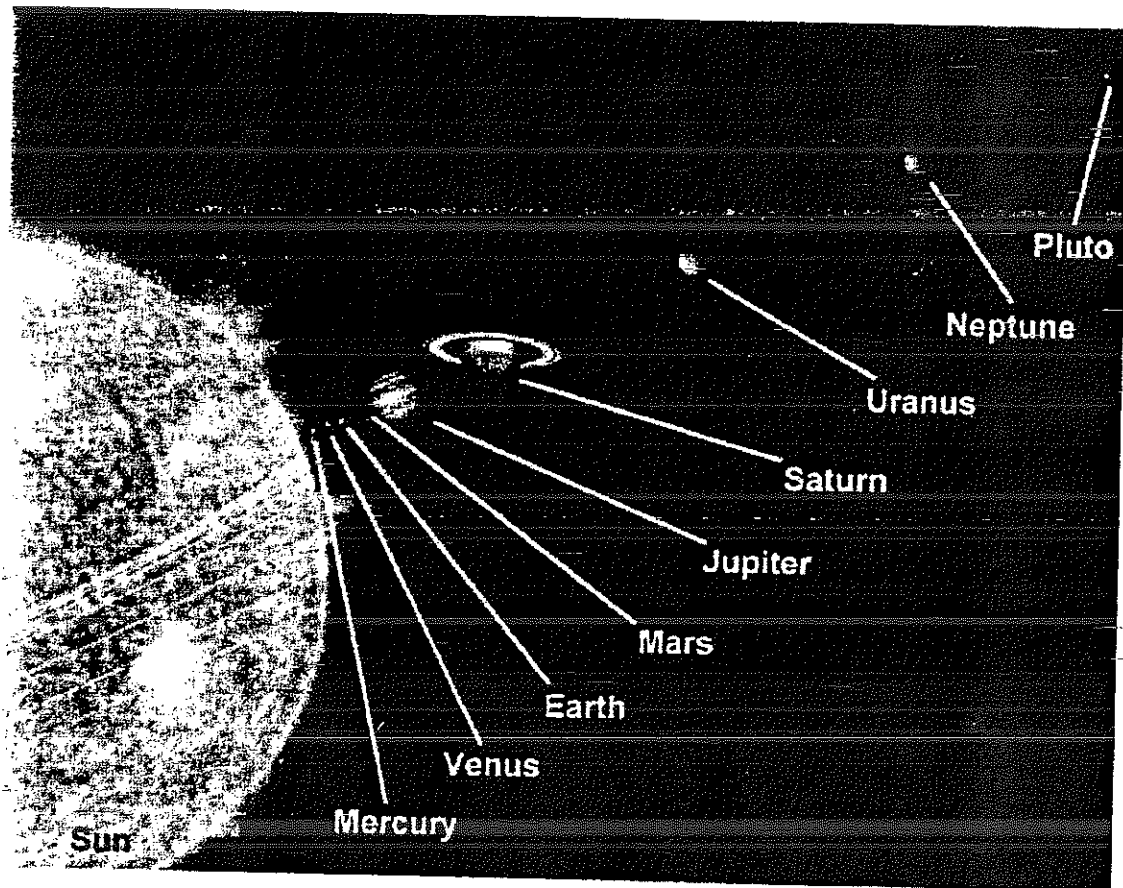
Uranus



Neptune

### Outer planets

15 Pluto, once considered a planet, is now classified as a dwarf planet. It is farther from the sun than Neptune and is mainly composed of rock and nitrogen ice. A spacecraft called New Horizons is expected to arrive at Pluto in 2015 to gather data about the dwarf planet.



16 Other, smaller objects also occupy the solar system. One such type of object is called a moon, a celestial body that orbits a planet or smaller body. As such, a moon is also called a natural satellite. Moons are known to orbit all planets in the solar system except Venus and Mercury.

17 Earth has a moon. One of the most visible objects in the sky is the Moon, which is a natural satellite of Earth. The Moon is mostly seen at night from Earth. The Moon does not make its own light. Rather, it is illuminated by light from the sun. The sun's light reflects off the Moon toward Earth, allowing the Moon to be visible.

18 The Moon's surface is made mostly of rocks and dust. The Moon has no atmosphere. Until recently, it was believed that no water existed on the Moon. However, a NASA report in November 2009 says that water does exist near the southern pole of the Moon. Regardless of the presence of water on the Moon, there is no known life on the Moon. The Moon's surface is marked by large, dark plains called maria (singular mare). Originally thought to be seas, maria are actually made of volcanic rock called basalt. Mountains and craters are also present on the Moon. The craters were likely formed by objects colliding with the Moon's surface. The Moon's diameter is about one-fourth the diameter of Earth. The Moon has less mass than Earth, and about one-sixth the gravity of Earth. As a result, objects on Earth would weigh one-sixth less on the Moon.

19 An asteroid, sometimes called a minor planet or planetoid, is a large rock in space that orbits the sun. Asteroids vary in size from over 900 kilometers in diameter to under 100 meters in diameter. Although some larger asteroids are nearly shaped like spheres, most asteroids have irregular shapes. The asteroid belt is an area between Mars and Jupiter that contains most of the asteroids in the solar system.

20 A solid object that is smaller than an asteroid and orbits the sun is called a meteoroid. Meteoroids range in size from particles of sand to large rocks and are composed of either rock or ice. Sometimes a meteoroid enters Earth's atmosphere and falls toward the surface of Earth. As it falls, the meteoroid begins to burn up, leaving a trail of visible light called a meteor. Meteors occur quite often and can be seen mostly in the night sky. Meteors are also called shooting stars or falling stars. Most meteoroids that enter Earth's atmosphere burn up and disintegrate. However, some make it all the way to Earth's surface. A meteoroid that strikes Earth's surface is called a meteorite.

21 Comets are objects that are bigger than meteoroids and smaller than asteroids. Although similar to asteroids, comets differ in that they have a tail that extends far beyond the comet. A comet is a body made of rock and ice that exhibits a tail when orbiting near the sun. Some comets orbit the sun many times, while others orbit the sun only once and are then thrown into space, never to return again. Some comets orbit the sun every few years, while others may take thousands of years to orbit the sun. Probably the most famous comet is Halley's Comet, which orbits the sun every 76 years. It will next be near Earth in 2061.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Solar System Vocabulary Quiz

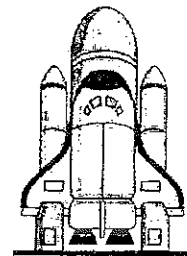
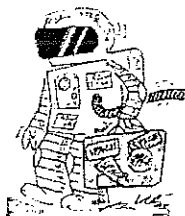
Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Unit 9 Part 1

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1 Light Year        | a the smallest and closest planet to the sun.                                 |
| _____ 2 Mercury           | b the sixth planet, composed mostly of hydrogen with many rings.              |
| _____ 3 Pluto             | c the distance between the sun and the earth.                                 |
| _____ 4 Saturn            | d Distance light travels through space in one year.                           |
| _____ 5 Astronomical Unit | e mainly composed of rock and ice, it is called a dwarf planet.               |
| _____ 6 Mars              | a large explosions in the sun that release energy.                            |
| _____ 7 Jupiter           | b composed of water, ammonia, & methane with coldest temperatures.            |
| _____ 8 Uranus            | c the planet most similar to earth in size, but has 90x greater air pressure. |
| _____ 9 Venus             | d atmosphere is composed of CO <sub>2</sub> ; known as the red planet.        |
| _____ 10 Solar Flare      | e largest planet in the solar system.   |
| _____ 11 Sunspot          | a to travel around the sun.   |
| _____ 12 Rotation         | b gas giants that are larger than terrestrial planets.                        |
| _____ 13 Revolution       | c area on surface of the sun that is darker due to lower temp.                |
| _____ 14 Revolve          | d one complete spin on a planet's axis.                                       |
| _____ 15 Outer Planets    | e one trip around the sun.  |
| _____ 16 Inner Planets    | a a medium sized star at the center of the solar system.                      |
| _____ 17 Orbit            | b known as terrestrial planets; made mostly of rock and metal.                |
| _____ 18 Sun              | c causes a trail of visible light burning in Earth's atmosphere.              |
| _____ 19 Moon             | d a path around the sun.  |
| _____ 20 Meteor           | e a celestial body that orbits another body.                                  |
| _____ 21 Asteroid Belt    | a a large rock that orbits the sun; often called a planetoid.                 |
| _____ 22 Meteorite        | b body of rock and ice that shows a tail when close to the sun.               |
| _____ 23 Meteoroid        | c area between Mars and Jupiter that hold most asteroids in a system.         |
| _____ 24 Asteroid         | d smaller than an asteroid, this solid object orbits the sun.                 |
| _____ 25 Comet            | e a meteoroid that strikes the earth's surface.                               |

### BONUS:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| _____ 26 Earth        | a composed of all objects bound to the sun by gravity. |
| _____ 27 Neptune      | b farthest from the sun.                               |
| _____ 28 Solar System | c the largest of the inner planets.                    |



# ESL Reading





Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Words With oo as in school and book

look	cool	tool	shook
took	cook	pool	poodle

### Memory Tip

The poodle was so cool, everyone took a look.

**A** The letters *oo* can stand for the vowel sounds you hear in *school* and *book*. Sort the words in the box using these vowel sounds.

<p>Words With the Same Vowel Sound as in <i>school</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Words With the Same Vowel Sound as in <i>book</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
--	--

**B** Write the spelling word that answers the clue. Circle the letters for the vowel sound.

1. what you do to see something \_\_\_\_\_
2. a person who makes food \_\_\_\_\_
3. a place to swim \_\_\_\_\_
4. the past tense of *take* \_\_\_\_\_
5. what a farmer needs to work \_\_\_\_\_
6. the opposite of *warm* \_\_\_\_\_
7. an animal you'd see at a dog show \_\_\_\_\_
8. the past tense of *shake* \_\_\_\_\_

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Complete Subject and Predicate

- A** Underline the complete subject and circle the complete predicate in each sentence.

Sample: We went to the dog show.

1. Dogs make great pets.
2. The black and white dog is mine.
3. I love taking my dog for a walk.
4. Sometimes dogs and cats are friends.
5. My friends and I tell stories about our dogs.

## Tip

The complete subject includes all the words that tell who or what the sentence is about. The complete predicate includes all the words that tell what the subject does or is.

- B** Write three sentences. Underline the complete subject and circle the complete predicate in each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



With a partner, go back to the story, and find two sentences. Take turns pointing out the complete subjects and predicates. Write the sentences in your Journal.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Words With s-Clusters *str-*, *sn-*, *sw-*



The swing is on the **street** in front of the **snack** shop.

**A** Draw lines from one puzzle piece to the other to make the spelling words. Write the words you make on the lines.

stroke	street	stretch	snack
snatch	snip	swing	swim

- |    |     |      |
|----|-----|------|
| 1. | str | im   |
| 2. | sw  | ip   |
| 3. | str | ack  |
| 4. | sn  | etch |
| 5. | sw  | oke  |
| 6. | str | ing  |
| 7. | sn  | atch |
| 8. | sn  | eet  |

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**B** Write the spelling word that answers each clue.

- You get all wet when you do this.
- You do this after you've been sitting a long time.
- A barber does this to cut hair.
- A batter does this with a baseball bat.
- This word rhymes with *patch*.
- This has houses, stores, or other buildings along it.
- You eat this when you get hungry.
- This word rhymes with *poke*.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Subject Pronouns

**A** Circle the subject pronoun in each of these sentences.

Sample: We live on the same block.

1. She is my oldest friend.
2. No, thanks, I don't want any more potatoes.
3. He laughed out loud during the movie.
4. Are you coming to my house today?
5. They played baseball until dark.

**Tip**

Pronouns are words that replace nouns. Subject pronouns replace the subject of a sentence. They are *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.

**B** Underline the complete subject in each of the sentences below. Then rewrite the sentence by substituting a subject pronoun for the word you underlined.

1. The boy liked to make up puzzles.

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2. Maria rode her horse across the field.

---



---


3. My brother and sister are twins.

---



---



 Go back to the story, and find sentences using three different subject pronouns. Read the sentences aloud, and write them in your Journal.

**5-Minute**

**Language Review**



**Week 24**

Name \_\_\_\_\_



Place a ✓ by the correctly written dialogue.

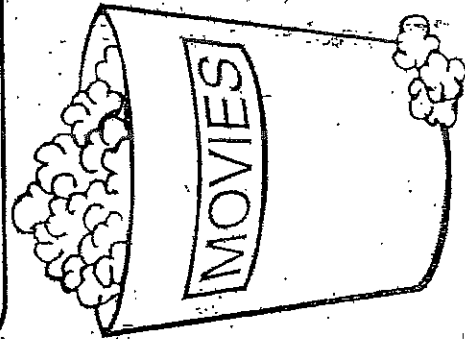
- \_\_\_ 1. Josie said, "Hurry, or we'll be late!"
- \_\_\_ 2. "I'll be there in a minute!" I replied.
- \_\_\_ 3. "I'm coming" I yelled as I ran down the stairs.
- \_\_\_ 4. "Yippee, we'll be on time!" Josie said.

Circle the similes.

- 1. My new puppy was as light as a feather.
- 2. Jacob's bedroom was as clean as a whistle.
- 3. The pitcher was as cool as a cucumber as he threw out the first pitch of the season.
- 4. Emily's baby niece is as sweet as sugar.

Rewrite the sentence correctly. Compact your letters on the lines and write neatly.

hop in the car, and we'll go to the movies said dad



Write the plural of each word.

- leaf \_\_\_\_\_
- knife \_\_\_\_\_
- shelf \_\_\_\_\_
- life \_\_\_\_\_

What change is needed, if any?

"That was a great movie" exclaimed Michael.

- A. add quotation marks after the period
- B. add an exclamation point after movie
- C. add a period after movie
- D. make no change

Challenge: Choose one box above. On the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.

# 5-Minute Language Review

Week 24, Tuesday

Name \_\_\_\_\_



Place a ✓ by the correctly written dialogue.

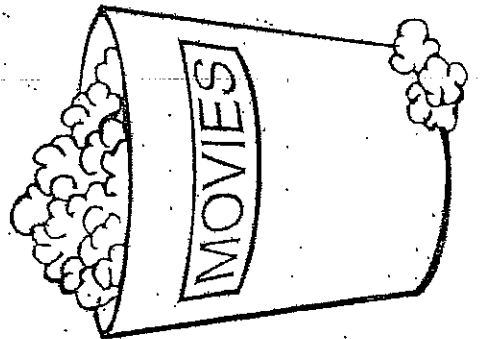
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Alex said "That was the best movie I've ever seen!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. "Were you surprised by the ending" asked Noah?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. "I never thought it would end that way!" replied Emma.

Circle the similes.

- 1. When Mom handed an ice cream cone to Maggie, her eyes were as bright as the moon.
- 2. The huge screen was as tall as a skyscraper.
- 3. I was as happy as a clam as I slipped into the red velvet chair.
- 4. The butter on the popcorn was as yellow as sunflowers.

Rewrite the sentence correctly. Compact your letters on the lines and write neatly.

may i have a soda and some popcorn asked Jayden?



Write the plural of each word.

- elf \_\_\_\_\_
- wolf \_\_\_\_\_
- half \_\_\_\_\_
- loaf \_\_\_\_\_

What change is needed, if any?

William asked, "After the movie, may we make hot chocolate.?"

- A. change the comma after asked to a question mark
- B. change After to after
- C. change " ? to ?"
- D. make no change

Challenge: Choose one box above. On the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.

# 5-Minute Language Review

Week 24, Wednesday

Name \_\_\_\_\_



Place a ✓ by the correctly written dialogue.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. "I would like to work in a movie theater some day" said Isabella.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. "Yes, it would be fun to work in the ticket booth," replied Olivia.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. "I would like to serve that yummy popcorn," added Mia.

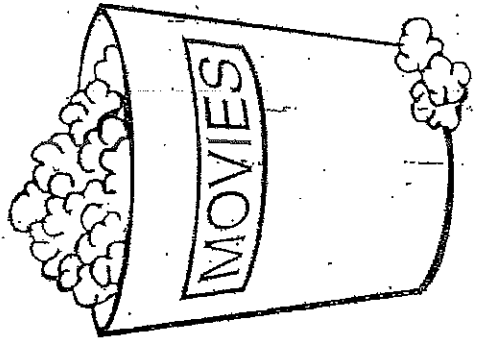
Circle the similes.

- 1. Madison's soda was as cold as an iceberg.
- 2. My popcorn was as fluffy as cotton balls.
- 3. The mustard on Joey's hot dog was as drippy as yellow paint.
- 4. As Sophie chomped her candy, her cheeks were as big as a chipmunk's.

Rewrite the sentence correctly. Compact your letters on the lines and write neatly.

thank you for taking us to the movies we all shouted to dad

\_\_\_\_\_



Write the plural of each word.

- class \_\_\_\_\_
- church \_\_\_\_\_
- glass \_\_\_\_\_
- brush \_\_\_\_\_

What change is needed, if any?

William asked, "After the movie, may we make hot chocolate."

- A. change the comma after *asked* to a question mark
- B. change *After* to *after*
- C. change the period to a question mark
- D. make no change

Challenge: Choose one box above. On the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.



# 5-Minute Language Review

Week 24, Thursday

Name \_\_\_\_\_

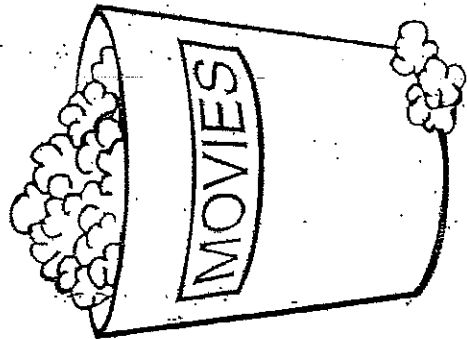


Place a ✓ by the correctly written dialogue.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. "Do you like cats?" asked Noah.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. "We have three cats at our house" stated Mason.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. "It's my job at home to feed the cat," added Mia.

Write a great sentence using the simile.  
as quiet as a mouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Rewrite the sentence correctly. Compact your letters on the lines and write neatly.  
cats have such grace and agility, said Norman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Write the plural of each word.

tax \_\_\_\_\_  
ax \_\_\_\_\_  
lunch \_\_\_\_\_  
dress \_\_\_\_\_

What change is needed, if any?

"Mom, may we get a kitten, please?" asked Jayden?  
A. change the question mark after *Jayden* to a period  
B. delete the question mark after *please*  
C. delete the quotation marks in front of *Mom*  
D. make no change

Challenge: Choose one box above. On the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.

# 5-Minute Language Review

Week 24 Quiz

Name \_\_\_\_\_



Place a ✓ by the correctly written dialogue.

- \_\_\_ 1. "May I have a cat, Mom?" asked Shelby?
- \_\_\_ 2. "Yes, if you promise to take good care of it," answered Mom.
- \_\_\_ 3. "I promise to give it the best care in the whole world," exclaimed Shelby!

Circle the similes.

- 1. Jacob's bedroom was as clean as a whistle.
- 2. My popcorn was as fluffy as cotton balls.
- 3. As Sophie chomped her candy, her cheeks were as big as a chipmunk's.
- 4. The pitcher was as cool as a cucumber as he threw out the first pitch of the season.

Rewrite the sentence correctly. Compact your letters on the lines and write neatly.

cats have such grace and agility, said Norman

Write the plural of each word.

leaf \_\_\_\_\_

knife \_\_\_\_\_

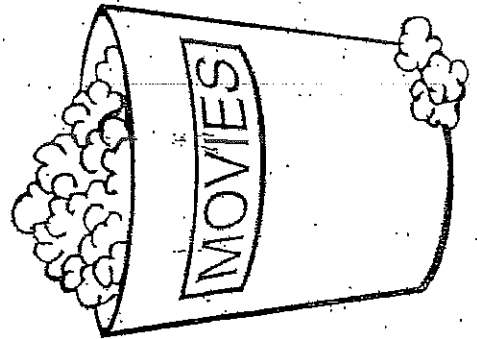
glass \_\_\_\_\_

brush \_\_\_\_\_

What change is needed, if any?

Addison inquired, "After the game, may we watch a movie."

- A. change the comma after *inquired* to a question mark
- B. change *After* to *after*
- C. change the period to a question mark
- D. make no change

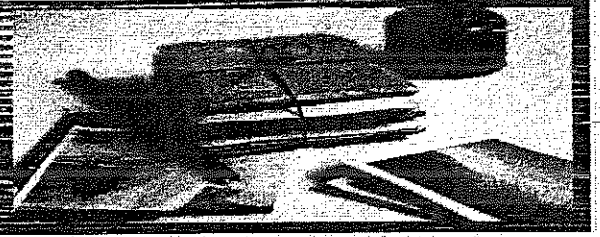


Challenge: Choose one box above. On the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.

# ESL Social Studies

# TEXAS

History



Name

Week # 7

Terrell, Washington, Erickstad, Wetzel, Hallonquist

## Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads

Directions: If you are using your device instead of paper copies... you will need to spend some time on EACH link.

1. Quizlet Study Guide for Assignment - <https://quizlet.com/20068489/flash-cards/>
2. Pupos Games - Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads - <https://www.purposegames.com/game/texas-history-cattle-cotton-and-railroads>
3. Quizlet Assignment - See Packet

1. **Buffalo Soldiers:** Nickname for the African- American regiments and it meant "great respect" ...
2. **East Texas:** Where were most of the cotton farms in Texas
3. **Explorers from Spain:** Cattle were first brought here by ....
4. **find better markets and were Very economical:** Cattle drives were begun to ....
5. **hides:** White buffalo-hunters only wanted the buffalo's ....
6. **holding pens for livestock:** stockyards .....
7. **It provided reservation life for Native Americans:** What did the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek do?
8. **James Hogg:** The governor who wrote and passed antitrust laws
9. **lumber:** In the year 1900 the most IMPORTANT and VALUABLE in Texas industry was
10. **made fenced pastures possible:** The windmill .....
11. **one-third:** About what proportion of farmers were tenant farmers
12. **plowing that leaves loose soil on top of the ground:** dry farming
13. **rancher's initials:** Anglo American cattle brands were most likely....
14. **the right to vote:** women's suffrage
15. **shipped to the northeast:** BEFORE the Civil War most cattle were not ...
16. **show ownership:** Cattle were branded to ...
17. **Son of Cynthia Ann Parker**  
**Comanche Chief:** Who was Quanah Parker?
18. **take care of the horses!:** The wrangler's job was to ...
19. **violence:** Quakers were often selected as "agents" because they didn't believe in ....
20. **West Texas:** Where were most of the Big Ranches located in Texas

# Quizlet

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## 20 Multiple-choice questions

1. About what proportion of farmers were tenant farmers

- A. one-third
- B. show ownership
- C. East Texas
- D. West Texas

2. Cattle were branded to ...

- A. Explorers from Spain
- B. East Texas
- C. West Texas
- D. show ownership

3. dry farming

- A. plowing that leaves loose soil on top of the ground
- B. the right to vote
- C. find better markets and were Very economical
- D. holding pens for livestock

4. women's suffrage
- A. show ownership
  - B. the right to vote
  - C. holding pens for livestock
  - D. take care of the horses!
5. The windmill .....
- A. holding pens for livestock
  - B. take care of the horses!
  - C. find better markets and were Very economical
  - D. made fenced pastures possible
6. BEFORE the Civil War most cattle were not ...
- A. It provided reservation life for Native Americans
  - B. shipped to the northeast
  - C. Son of Cynthia Ann Parker  
Comanche Chief
  - D. James Hogg
7. Where were most of the cotton farms in Texas
- A. violence
  - B. East Texas
  - C. one-third
  - D. West Texas

8. stockyards .....

- A. plowing that leaves loose soil on top of the ground
- B. made fenced pastures possible
- C. the right to vote
- D. holding pens for livestock

9. In the year 1900 the most IMPORTANT and VALUABLE in Texas industry was

- A. hides
- B. lumber
- C. Buffalo Soldiers
- D. violence

10. Cattle drives were begun to ....

- A. made fenced pastures possible
- B. show ownership
- C. find better markets and were Very economical
- D. Explorers from Spain

11. The wrangler's job was to ...

- A. show ownership
- B. Explorers from Spain
- C. made fenced pastures possible
- D. take care of the horses!



12. Where were most of the Big Ranches located in Texas

- A. violence
- B. West Texas
- C. one-third
- D. East Texas

13. What did the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek do ....

- A. Son of Cynthia Ann Parker  
Comanche Chief
- B. shipped to the northeast
- C. It provided reservation life for Native Americans
- D. James Hogg

14. White buffalo hunters only wanted the buffalo's ....

- A. East Texas
- B. lumber
- C. West Texas
- D. hides

15. Anglo American cattle brands were most likely....

- A. take care of the horses!
- B. Buffalo Soldiers
- C. Explorers from Spain
- D. rancher's initials

16. Cattle were first brought here by ....

- A. show ownership
- B. rancher's initials
- C. Explorers from Spain
- D. take care of the horses!

17. Quakers were often selected as "agents" because they didn't believe in ....

- A. lumber
- B. West Texas
- C. violence
- D. East Texas

18. Who was Quanah Parker?

- A. shipped to the northeast
  - B. It provided reservation life for Native Americans
  - C. Son of Cynthia Ann Parker
  - D. Comanche Chief
- James Hogg

19. The governor who wrote and passed antitrust laws

- A. Son of Cynthia Ann Parker
  - B. Comanche Chief
  - C. shipped to the northeast
  - D. James Hogg
- It provided reservation life for Native Americans

20. Nickname for the African- American regiments and it meant "great respect." ...

- A. rancher's initials
- B. violence
- C. Buffalo Soldiers
- D. Explorers from Spain







## Dance I and Dance II (ADT)-

Hey guys!!! I hope everyone is doing well and STAYING HOME!!! Make sure you are stretching Every day and practicing your skills. I have set up a Remind in order for us to keep in contact- [www.remind.com/join/mpjhd](http://www.remind.com/join/mpjhd) I can't wait to hear from you all. Feel free to send me videos of you dancing. LOVE AND MISS YOU!!!

COACH D ☺\_ericadance13@hotmail.com

Mondays- Stretch (30 minutes; be sure to practice splits)

Tuesdays- Across the Floor Skills

Wednesdays- Center Skills

Thursdays- Review all Dances that we learned

Fridays- Freestyle Friday- (Learn any style dance routine from YouTube or TikTok) If you do not have access to either of those, create your own.

From Ms. H: If you would like to have a zoom lesson with me, please contact me and let me know. Also, if you want to send me a video of what you are working on do it!! I look forward to hearing from you!! You can even send me a TIKTOK. My contact info is: [aliciaghargett@gmail.com](mailto:aliciaghargett@gmail.com) Feel free to message or contact me on remind as well.

### **Honors Band/Symphonic Band**

#### **(YOU MUST COMPLETE 1-3 DAILY)**

**1. 10 minutes- Mouthpiece warm-up/face buzz**

- Breathing exercises, Long tones, sirens, lip slurs

**2. 10 minutes- Instrument warm-up**

- Lip Slurs, scales in whole notes

**3. 10 minutes- Scale Studies**

- Work on all scales (SCALE PATTERN LIKE ALL-REGION)
- Blue Book Exercises
- If you don't have scales, you can work on note recognition/memory

**4. 15-20 minutes- Band Repertoire**

- Work on Contest Music
- Work on fun music (you can find sheet music online to work on)

**5. 20-30 minutes- Friday Music Fun Day (send me your videos)**

- Play some music games
- Watch some fun music videos
- Learn any song your choice
- [http://www.musictechteacher.com/music\\_quizzes/music\\_quizzes.htm](http://www.musictechteacher.com/music_quizzes/music_quizzes.htm)

## PE Activities

Hi guys, hope you're all well and doing great.

While you're home, we just want to be sure you stay in shape. So, I'm sending you a list of workouts you can do at home.

Each Day: Before starting your workout, be sure to stretch first.

Remember to stretch your arms, legs and back.

1. Jumping Jacks.....20
2. Squat Jumps.....10
3. Push Ups.....10
4. Sit Ups.....20
5. Toe Touches.....20
6. One Minute Plank
7. Run In Place.....1 Minute

### Tennis:

**HELLO STUDENTS! Coach Washington and I miss you very much. We hope that you are home resting, staying out of trouble and enjoying the extra time with your families. We have a court update: OUR COURTS HAVE BEEN RESURFACED!! They are done and ready for you guys to come back and hit! If you have your racket at home try and get out of the house and dribble a ball or use a wall outside to volley with.**

**We would also like you to get your physical activity in DAILY. Please do a 10 minute walk, 25 jumping jacks, 10 lunges, 10 squats, 10 push ups. Again, we miss you and cannot wait to see you.**



## The Importance of Physical Fitness

Physical activity or exercise can improve your health and reduce the risk of developing several diseases like type 2 diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular disease. Physical activity and exercise can have immediate and long-term health benefits. Most importantly, regular activity can improve your quality of life. A minimum of 30 minutes a day can allow you to enjoy these benefits.

### Benefits of regular physical activity

If you are regularly physically active, you may:

- reduce your risk of a heart attack
- manage your weight better
- have a lower blood cholesterol level
- lower the risk of type 2 diabetes and some cancers
- have lower blood pressure
- have stronger bones, muscles and joints and lower risk of developing osteoporosis
- lower your risk of falls
- recover better from periods of hospitalisation or bed rest
- feel better – with more energy, a better mood, feel more relaxed and sleep better.

### A healthier state of mind

A number of studies have found that exercise helps depression. There are many views as to how exercise helps people with depression:

- Exercise may block negative thoughts or distract you from daily worries.
- Exercising with others provides an opportunity for increased social contact.
- Increased fitness may lift your mood and improve your sleep patterns.
- Exercise may also change levels of chemicals in your brain, such as serotonin, endorphins and stress hormones.

### Aim for at least 30 minutes a day

- To maintain health and reduce your risk of health problems, health professionals and researchers recommend a minimum of 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on most, preferably all, days.

## Physical activity guidelines

- Doing any physical activity is better than doing none. If you currently do no physical activity, start by doing some, and gradually build up to the recommended amount.
- Be active on most, preferably all, days every week.
- Accumulate 150 to 300 minutes (2 ½ to 5 hours) of moderate intensity physical activity or 75 to 150 minutes (1 ¼ to 2 ½ hours) of vigorous intensity physical activity, or an equivalent combination of both moderate and vigorous activities, each week.
- Do muscle strengthening activities on at least two days each week.

Name-

Date-

### Week 8-Activity Log

Directions: Every day this week, you are to find something active to do for at least thirty minutes. This does NOT have to be a workout. It can be anything you want it to be as long as you are up and moving. Each day, you will reflect on your activity. Tell me what you did, how long you did it, and how you felt after you finished.

Monday-

Tuesday-

Wednesday-

Thursday-

Friday-



# Did You Get It? *Práctica de gramática*

Level 1 pp. 116-117  
Level 1A pp. 129-133



Goal: Use *estar* to talk about location and condition.

UNIDAD 2 Lección 2

Reteaching and Practice

### 1 Write the location phrases in Spanish.

- 1. on top of encima de
- 2. inside of \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. under \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. behind \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. close to \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. far from \_\_\_\_\_

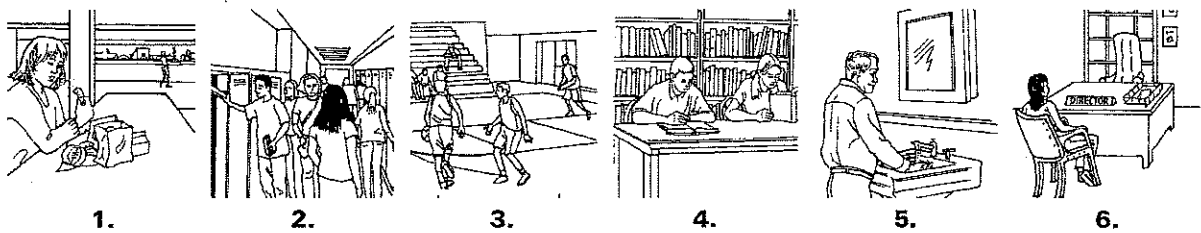
### 2 Write the correct form of *estar*.

- 1. Tú estás cansado.
- 2. Miguel \_\_\_\_\_ contento.
- 3. Usted \_\_\_\_\_ nervioso.
- 4. Mis hermanos y yo \_\_\_\_\_ tranquilos.
- 5. Yo estoy triste.
- 6. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ ellas enojadas?
- 7. Los chicos \_\_\_\_\_ contentos.
- 8. Ana y yo \_\_\_\_\_ tristes.
- 9. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ tú nervioso?
- 10. Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_ cansados.

Remember "estar"?

Yo estoy  
 Tú estás  
 Él está  
 Ella está  
 Usted está  
 nosotros estamos  
 nosotras estamos  
 ellos están  
 ellas están  
 ustedes están

### 3 Complete the sentences to describe where these people are.



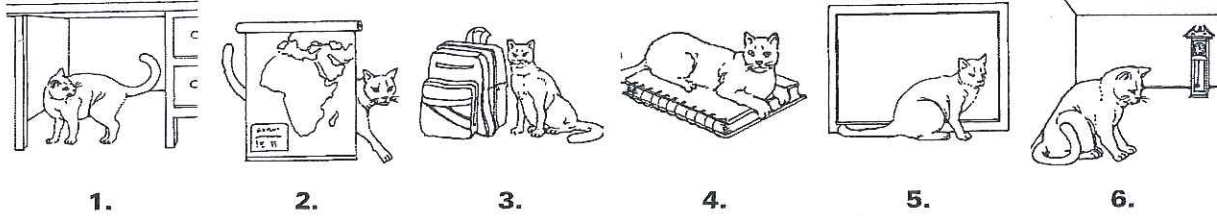
- 1. Ana está en el restaurante.
- 2. Mis amigos y yo \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Usted \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Ella \_\_\_\_\_

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Uses of "estar"

Place  
 Location  
 Action  
 Condition  
 Emotion

4 Where's the cat? Use each word from the box only once. The first one is done for you.



Objects	Positions
el escritorio	encima de
el reloj	delante de
el mapa	cerca de
el cuaderno	detrás de
la mochila	debajo de
el pizarrón	lejos de

1. *Está debajo del escritorio.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Write five sentences to describe how the following people feel.

1. Yo estoy contento. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mi mejor amigo(a) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mis amigos \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tú \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mi maestro(a) de español \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 2-1

## SECTION SUMMARY

## Atoms and Ionic Bonds

### Guide for Reading

- ◆ How are valence electrons related to the reactions of atoms?
- ◆ How does an atom become an ion?
- ◆ What are the properties of ionic compounds?

**Valence electrons** are electrons that are either farthest away from the nucleus of an atom or most loosely held by the nucleus. **The number of valence electrons is the key to how an atom reacts with other atoms because valence electrons are involved in bonding.** One way to show the number of valence electrons is with an **electron dot diagram**.

When atoms have fewer than four valence electrons, they can transfer these to other atoms that have more than four valence electrons. In this way, atoms become more stable.

An **ion** is an atom or group of atoms that has an electrical charge. **When an atom loses an electron, it loses a negative charge and becomes a positive ion. When an atom gains an electron, it gains a negative charge and becomes a negative ion.**

An **ionic bond** is the attraction between oppositely charged ions. For example, a sodium atom reacts with a chlorine atom by losing its one valence electron to chlorine. The sodium atom becomes a positive ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ ). The chlorine atom becomes a negative chloride ion ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ). The oppositely charged ions attract each other. They form the compound sodium chloride, which is table salt. Compounds are electrically neutral. When ions come together, they do so in a way that balances out the charges on the ions.

**Polyatomic ions** are ions made of more than one atom. Each polyatomic ion has an overall positive or negative charge. For example, the carbonate ion ( $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ) is made of one carbon atom and three oxygen atoms. It has an overall charge of 2-.

The name of an ionic compound consists of the name of the positive ion followed by the name of the negative ion. If the negative ion is a single element, the end of its name changes to *-ide*.

**The physical properties of ionic compounds include crystal shape, high melting points, and electrical conductivity.** These properties result from the presence of ionic bonds.

In an ionic compound, every ion is attracted to ions near it that have an opposite charge. Together, the positive and negative ions form an orderly, three-dimensional arrangement called a **crystal**.

Ionic compounds have high melting points. All ionic compounds are solids at room temperature. A solid ionic compound does not conduct electricity well. However, the ions may be separated by dissolving the compound in water, or by melting the compound. If the ions move freely, the solution or melted compound can easily conduct electricity.

**SECTION 2-1****REVIEW AND REINFORCE****Atoms and Ionic Bonds****◆ Understanding Main Ideas**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How does an atom become a positive ion? How does an atom become a negative ion?
2. How do ions form electrically neutral compounds?
3. What characteristics do solid ionic compounds share?
4. How does the electrical conductivity of ionic compounds change when they are melted or dissolved in water? Why is this so?

Use the chart to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

Ions and Their Charges		
Name	Charge	Symbol/Formula
Ammonium	1+	$\text{NH}_4^+$
Potassium	1+	$\text{K}^+$
Calcium	2+	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$
Magnesium	2+	$\text{Mg}^{2+}$
Chloride	1-	$\text{Cl}^-$
Oxide	2-	$\text{O}^{2-}$
Sulfide	2-	$\text{S}^{2-}$
Phosphate	3-	$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$

5. How many potassium ions are needed to balance the charge of one sulfide ion? Explain.
6. Predict the formulas for calcium chloride and potassium phosphate.
7. Name the following compounds:  $\text{MgS}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , and  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ .
8. Which ions in the table are polyatomic ions?

**◆ Building Vocabulary**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

9. What is an ion?
10. What is an ionic bond?
11. How are ions in a crystal arranged?



## Outdoor Adventure

May 11th

We have covered many topics over the past year in Outdoor Adventure and although the year did not end the way we had all planned we can still find value in the lessons learned. For this week I would like for you to look back at the year and reflect on the topics we talked about. It can be something we talked about during our walks or it can be something like our Hunters Education course that we completed. I would like for you to write a 250 word paper about those things. What you liked and what you didn't like. Also include why you did or did not like those things. Talk about things you learned and things you were looking forward to learning. 250 words is not a lot once you get going so if you'd like to write more feel free. I will use these papers to evaluate the class and make adjustments for the future and hopefully make the class better for future students.

The second part of this assignment is to get outside. Go fishing, go hiking, build a shelter just get outside and enjoy being in the wonderful world we live in. What we have gone through the past few months hasn't been easy but the outdoors have never closed, it's open for business 24/7 and 365. Enjoy it, learn from it and when you have the chance, protect it. I'd like each of you this week to spend at least 1 hour outside enjoying the outdoors and all our world has to offer.

Practice drawing the buildings using the two point perspective method. You may use the back of this paper to practice. Week 7

## 2 Point Perspective - step by step

