6th Grade June 1 - June 5



The Inner Limits

by Chris Jozefowicz

Are computers approaching the furthest extent of their power?

"If you were living in the year 3,000 B.C.E., how much change would you see in your lifetime?" asks Doug Burger, a computer scientist at the Microsoft Corporation. "You probably wouldn't see any." Change happened very slowly in ancient times.

"In the 1700s or 1800s, change was measured in decades," Burger continues. "In the 20th century, it was measured in somewhere between decades and years. Now we're seeing things change in years to months." Faster, smaller computers, smart phones, and other electronic gadgets drive a continuing revolution in how people work and play.

Will that spectacular rate of change keep going into the future? Not in the same way, says Burger. As computer scientists continue to make the guts of electronic devices smaller and quicker, they've begun to push against some limits of what may be possible.

Tiny Switches

The part of a computer's guts that does all the computing is run by many tiny*transistors.* "Transistors are effectively like little light switches," Burger says. When a transistor is on, electricity flows through it. When it's off, the current stops.

A modern computer has hundreds of millions to billions of transistors packed together to form *integrated circuits,* or *computer chips.* Lightning-quick changes in the complex pattern of switches in the "on" and "off" positions enable a computer to do computations and store information in its memory. "For 40 years we've been making transistors smaller, smaller, and smaller," Burger says. They've become faster, too, while needing less energy. The results have been amazing. The latest smart phone is faster than a refrigerator-sized, 5-ton supercomputer from the 1970s. "It's been magical for us," Burger says.

Lagging Efficiency

Rapid change is still the norm for computer technology, but some rates of change are slowing. Scientists can pack more and more transistors onto chips, but computer chipefficiency is lagging. Efficiency is a measure of how something performs compared with how it might perform if its energy use were ideal.

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Every tiny transistor wastes a little energy when it's on. That waste takes the form of heat created by the electric current flowing through the transistor. If you've touched a hot cellular phone or felt the warm air blowing out of a computer's vent, you've sensed the wasted energy.



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Smart phones and tablets use computer chips that still have room to get faster. Such devices run on limited programs, so their chips aren't as complex as the ones found in PCs.

The rate of change in chip efficiency is slowing because designers are making less progress reducing how much energy transistors consume-and waste. If the newest chips were to consume all the energy they need to power every one of their transistors, they would get too hot. The chips' parts would melt and fuse. The computers would spit out incorrect results.

To prevent that from happening, some parts of the newest computer chips must remain off while other parts are on. Researchers call the unpowered parts *dark silicon*. (Silicon is the material that most transistors are made of.) When silicon is dark, a chip isn't working as hard as it could, however.

Burger and some colleagues in computer science have studied the problem of dark silicon. Their conclusion: The pace of computer innovation will slow in the coming decades. If computers were to continue evolving at the breakneck speed of the past 40 years, we might expect their performance to improve by at least 30 times by 2024. Burger's calculations suggest that we should expect a fraction of that improvement. "I think we're likely to see something between 3.7 times and 7.9 times," he says.

Twilight of the PC?

Burger's prediction hardly fazes David Patterson, a computer scientist at the University of California, Berkeley. "My position is that we need to innovate," he says.

One innovation is *multi-core processing.* Many of today's computers already have it. Their computer chips are effectively several chips linked together. Future designs might link even more chips to keep speeding things up. Each chip would be specialized to perform a certain function when needed.

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A computer chip. Left: A close-up of the intricate, microscopic circuitry on a computer chip

Patterson compares multi-core processing to having a car with many engines, each one designed for driving at a different speed or on a different road condition. Some parts remain off while the only parts needed are on. "It doesn't matter if silicon is dark or light," Patterson says. "What matters is if it can continue to deliver performance into the future."

Burger's predictions about dark silicon apply mostly to personal computers (PCs), adds Patterson. But consumers are increasingly turning away from PCs to smart phones and tablets for many of their computing needs. Those devices don't use the same kinds of chips PCs do. "Smart phones and tablets have room to get faster," Patterson says.

Patterson imagines a future in which people carry or even wear many small computers. Such devices might be slower than top-of-the-line PCs, but each one would have its own task. And the devices would communicate and work with one another in a network, almost like a multi-core processor. Researchers call that type of sharing *cloud computing.*

"This is such a fast-moving field," Patterson notes with optimism. "When you start talking about what's going to happen past 10 years, it's hard to worry."

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Name:

Date:

1. What has happened as computer scientists have made the guts of electronic devices smaller and smaller?

A. Computer scientists have begun to expand the limits of what may be possible.

- B. Computer scientists have made electronic devices smaller and slower.
- C. Computer scientists have begun to push against some limits of what may be possible.
- D. Computer scientists have made electronic devices larger and quicker.

2. The author divides the text in sections with subheadings. What does the author describe in the section with the subheading "Lagging Efficiency?"

- A. why the rate of change in computer chip efficiency is slowing down
- B. why the rate of change in computer chip efficiency is speeding up
- C. why the rate of change in multi-core processing is slowing down
- D. why the rate of change in multi-core processing is speeding up

3. Dark silicon is a problem because computer chips waste energy when silicon is dark.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

A. Silicon is the material that most transistors are made of.

B. When silicon is dark, a chip isn't working as hard as it could.

C. If chips were to consume all the energy they need to power all of their transistors, they would get too hot.

D. Burger and some colleagues in computer science have studied the problem of dark silicon.

4. Why is dark silicon currently necessary?

A. because if transistors are to continue getting smaller, they will need more parts of the computer chip to be unpowered

B. because if chips used all the energy they need to power their transistors, they would melt and fuse

C. because consumers are turning away from PCs to smart phones and tablets, which use chips with more dark silicon

D. because electric current only flows through a computer chip's transistors when silicon is dark

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5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. The pace of computer innovation may not continue to speed up as the rate of change in computer chip efficiency slows down.

B. Faster small computers, smart phones, and other electronic gadgets have revolutionized how people work and play.

C. A modern computer has hundreds of millions of transistors packed together to form computer chips.

D. Cloud computing involves many small computer devices that communicate and work with one another in a network.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

"Are computers approaching the furthest extent of their power?"

Why might the author have begun the passage with this question?

- A. to argue that computers are approaching the furthest extent of their power
- B. to argue that computers are not approaching the furthest extent of their power
- C. to introduce a question that will be debated in the text
- D. to introduce a question that will be answered in the text
- 7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Rapid change is still the norm for computer technology. _____, some rates of change are slowing. Scientists can pack more and more transistors onto chips, but computer chip efficiency is lagging.

- A. Instead
- B. However
- C. Namely
- D. Before

8. Read this sentence from the text.

"Burger and some colleagues in computer science have studied the problem of dark silicon."

What did they conclude about the pace of computer innovation in the coming decades?

9. Patterson believes that computer innovation will continue, despite the problem of dark silicon. Explain how computer innovation could continue at a fast pace.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

10. The pace of computer innovation will slow down in the coming decades.

Argue for or against this statement using evidence from the text.

Surprise Encounter



Grady slung his backpack over his shoulder and slammed the door of the car shut.

"This is going to be a really long week," he said to no one in particular. He looked around at the campground. Blue-green fir trees, some as tall as church spires, covered the mountainside. It was nearly 8:30. The sun would be setting soon. Then, Grady thought, maybe the heat wouldn't feel like a coat. Even up here in the mountains, the hot stickiness of July clung to him.

Grady hated camping, but it was something his family insisted on every summer. His father liked cooking over an open fire, telling stories about how to survive things like bear attacks and swarms of bees. His mother and Jared liked to hike and take pictures of animals. Jared was his seven-year-old brother. He had a collection of bug pictures that he'd taped to the walls in his half of their room. Bugs on leaves, bugs on tree trunks, bugs crawling in dirt. Grady thought they were just plain creepy and considered them proof that Jared was weird.

They set up camp-two tents, one for his parents and one for himself and Jared. While everyone else got busy setting out cooking tools, Grady set off to check out the nearby stream. It was supposed to be deep enough to swim in a few places.

As he neared the stream, something caught his eye. There was an adorable black bear cub-a small creature, no more than two feet tall. It seemed to be playing at the edge of the water. Grady moved closer to get a better look. Then Grady heard a rustling behind him. He remembered that the cub could not be alone. He looked up and saw its mother . . .

Name:	Date:

- 1. What does Grady's brother collect?
 - A. stuffed animals
 - B. bearskin rugs
 - C. bug pictures
 - D. baseball cards

2. Grady goes to a nearby stream and encounters a black bear cub and its mother. What caused Grady to go to the stream?

- A. He hoped that he would spot some frogs and insects.
- B. He was checking to see whether he could go for a swim.
- C. He wanted to see whether anyone was catching fish there.
- D. He was trying to find his mother and younger brother.
- 3. What can you conclude about Grady at the end of the story?
 - A. He is safe near the cub.
 - B. He is in serious danger.
 - C. He will have a nice swim.
 - D. He will go closer to the cub.
- 4. Read this sentence from the passage:

"Blue-green fir trees, some as tall as church spires, covered the mountainside."

In this sentence, the word spires means

- A. building floors
- B. hard surfaces
- C. pointed roofs
- D. amazing sights

5. The main purpose of this passage is to describe

- A. how camping is a fun activity for families to do together
- B. what happens when Grady goes camping
- C. what Grady likes to do in his spare time
- D. why Grady's father likes cooking over an open fire
- 6. How old is Grady's brother Jared?

7. What is the author trying to convey to the reader by stating, "The sun would be setting soon. Then, Grady thought, maybe the heat wouldn't feel like a coat"?

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

_____his family was busy at the campsite, Grady went to check out a nearby stream.

A. During

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- B. While
- C. Therefore
- D. First

Killing Fields

Ivory Trade Puts African Elephants in Harm's Way



photos.com Poachers slaughter between 6,000 and 12,000 elephants each year.

Desire Dontego was a brutal killer. For years, the 39-year-old prowled the jungles of Africa in search of elephants to hunt.

It was Dontego's job to kill two of the animals on each trip to the forest. After slaying the beasts, Dontego and other poachers took the animals' meat and precious ivory, leaving only the skin.

"I was known as the killing machine," he told a reporter.

That all changed 10 years ago when Dontego heard an American conservationist talk about why poaching was not only illegal but also wrong. Although Dontego killed the elephants to feed his family, he felt guilty about being a poacher. Now Dontego works for an environmental group that wants to protect the elephants and end the ivory trade.

Hub of Ivory Trade

According to Care for the Wild International, elephants need all the protection they can get. The wildlife conservation group recently released a report stating that poachers slaughter between 6,000 and 12,000 elephants each year. Officials estimate that there are 400,000 to 500,000 elephants in Africa.

The group says that Sudan has become the hub of Africa's ivory trade. Researchers found that ivory gifts, such as jewelry, are openly sold on the streets of Khartoum, the capital of Sudan.

Esmond Martin, who conducted the study, said that most of the poachers are members of Sudan's military.

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Merchants may only sell ivory carved before 1990, the year an international treaty made the sale and importation of ivory illegal.

Trading in ivory is permitted in Sudan as long as the shopkeeper has a government license. The merchants may sell only old ivory, carved before 1990. That's when an international treaty made the sale and importation of ivory illegal.

However, most of the ivory sold in the bazaars is new ivory, carved after 1990. Martin said he counted more than 11,000 ivory items in 50 shops in Khartoum, where ivory is inexpensive. A ring can cost \$2 and a pair of chopsticks, \$13.

Chinese citizens are the driving force behind the ivory trade, the report said. About 5,000 Chinese people live and work in Sudan. They purchase about three-quarters of all ivory items in Sudan. Although the Chinese government has tried to intercept illegal ivory imports, China is the largest importer of illegal ivory.

However, Sudan is not the only African nation involved in the ivory trade. Merchants and poachers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, and Kenya also do a robust business.

Massive Crackdown

Poaching had become so widespread in the Congo River Basin, an area consisting of six African countries, that governments and wildlife organizations had to institute a massive crackdown.

Police in Cameroon recently began raiding hotels, houses, and airports, hoping to stop the illegal ivory trade in that country. Some nations in the basin have also established protected areas for elephants and other endangered animals.

In addition, wildlife groups have hired former poachers, such as Dontego, to patrol the vast area. The crackdown seems to be working.

"There has clearly been a change," said a coworker of Dontego. "Poaching in the region has gone down."

Name:

Date:

1. According to the passage, the countries involved in the ivory trade include all the following EXCEPT

A. Sudan

- B. Democratic Republic of the Congo
- C. Kenya
- D. Japan

2. Read these two sentences from the passage:

"The wildlife conservation group recently released a report stating that poachers slaughter between 6,000 and 12,000 elephants each year."

"Poaching had become so widespread in the Congo River Basin, an area consisting of six African countries, that governments and wildlife organizations had to institute a massive crackdown."

Which of the following describes the relationship between these two sentences?

- A. The first sentence describes the effect of the second sentence.
- B. The first sentence describes a problem and the second sentence describes a solution.
- C. The first and second sentences provide both sides of an argument.
- D. The sentences present a set of steps to show how the ivory trade works.

3. Read the following sentences from the passage:

"There has clearly been a change," said a coworker of Dontego. "Poaching in the region has gone down."

Which of the following conclusions is supported by the sentences?

- A. Efforts in Africa are succeeding in protecting elephants.
- B. Sudan has become the hub of Africa's ivory trade.
- C. China is importing illegal goods.
- D. Dontego needed to feed his family.

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4. Read the following sentence:

"That's when an international treaty made the sale and importation of ivory illegal."

In this sentence the word treaty means

- A. a written agreement
- B. an environmental group
- C. a poaching commission
- D. a police commission
- 5. Which statement best expresses the author's view of poaching?
 - A. China is the largest importer of illegal ivory.
 - B. Ivory trade puts African elephants in harm's way.

C. Trading in ivory is permitted in Sudan as long as the shopkeeper has a government license.

D. Chinese citizens are the driving force behind the ivory trade.

- 6. When is trading ivory in Sudan considered legal?
- 7. Why is protecting elephants in Africa important?

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

______ the police crackdown, poachers were killing 12,000 elephants a year for their ivory tusks.

- A. Before
- B. Earlier
- C. Yet
- D. After

Join the NoRedInk Daily Quick Write Challenge!

Keep your writing skills sharp with daily practice. Take the challenge to write for at least 15 minutes every day!

How the challenge works



- 1. Find a good spot to be your "writing spot." Try to pick a place without distractions, where you'll be able to keep your focus.
- 2. Choose your method for writing (e.g., computer, pencil and paper).
- 3. Set a timer for 15 minutes, or look at a clock to figure out your ending time.
- 4. Find the prompt of the day. Feel free to write about a different topic if you already have something in mind that you feel strongly about!
- 5. Start writing! Challenge yourself to keep writing until the timer goes off.

Feeling stuck? Try these strategies!

- Read the prompt again to see if it sparks any new ideas.
- Read through what you've written to see if it prompts any ideas. Look for thoughts to expand on or ideas you haven't discussed yet.
- As you read what you've written, try asking yourself:
 - Why?
 - How?
 - So what?
 - Now what?
 - What does this look like, sound like, or feel like?

Use your answers to keep writing!

Tips for keeping your streak



- **Track your writing streak** to see your progress! (You can find a <u>tracking sheet</u> at the end of the list of prompts.)
- **Build a team**. Complete the challenge with a friend or family member. Encourage each other to stick with writing every day!
- **Stay consistent**. Try doing your challenge at the same time each day. This will help you build a habit of writing.
- **Share your writing**. Knowing that a real audience will see your work can be motivating! Your audience could be a friend, classmates, family members, or a teacher.



Week 1 Prompts

Day 1: Soundtrack of Your Life

If you could create a soundtrack for your life, what songs would you include and why? Discuss at least two songs and explain why you picked them.

Day 2: Flight or Invisibility?

Would you rather be able to fly or turn invisible? Why? What would you do with your power? What problems would having this power cause?

Day 3: If... Then...

Write a story made up entirely of if-then sentences. Start your story with "If it rains today, then I'll wear my yellow jacket," and end with "If that song repeats one more time, then I'll start doing cartwheels." How do these two if-then scenarios tie together?

Day 4: Agree or Disagree?

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Imagination is more important than knowledge. Explain your position.

Day 5: An Explanation for Aliens

Imagine you're exploring space and you come across aliens who have never been to Earth. How would you describe money to them?

Week 2 Prompts

Day 6: What Would You Make Free?

If you could make one thing (an item or a service) in the world free of charge to everyone, what would you choose and why? How would this change the world?

Day 7: Jingle Challenge

Write a jingle to advertise your favorite dessert to the tune of "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star." What is so special about this dessert? How can you describe it in a memorable, catchy way?

Day 8: Changing Places

Pick a celebrity or famous figure you admire and imagine swapping places with this person for the day. What would you do? Write a story about your day.

Day 9: Missing Character

Describe a new character you would add to your favorite book, television show, or movie. What does your character look like? What would the character's role be? How would your character get along with the existing characters?

Day 10: Diary of a Shoe

Write a diary entry from the perspective of a well-worn shoe. Imagine it's been the most exciting day of your life. Describe what happened, what you noticed, and how you are feeling.



Week 3 Prompts

Day 11: What's Behind the Door?

Write a suspenseful scene that starts like this: "The floorboards creaked as I crept down the hallway. My heart thumping, I reached for the door knob."

Day 12: Nine Lines

Write a nine-line poem with nine words in the first line, eight words in the second line, and so forth, until the last line has only one word. Feel free to write about anything you'd like, but challenge yourself to stick to the structure! If you're not sure where to start, try thinking of that last word first.

Day 13: Thank You Letter

Think of someone who has made an impact on your life but might not know it. Write a thank you letter explaining how this person has helped you.

Day 14: The Fairy Tale Times

Write a short news article based on a scene from a fairy tale. First, present a headline, like "Party Guests Shocked as Carriage Turns Into Pumpkin" (from Cinderella). Then, report what happened, including quotes from eyewitnesses.

Day 15: A Trip to the Future

Imagine you're going to time travel 100 years into the future. Describe what you expect to see and do on your trip. How do you predict life will be different?

Week 4 Prompts

Day 16: A Snapshot from My Life

Find a photo that means something to you (on your phone, in a photo album, or online). Describe the scene in the photo, then tell the story behind it. Explain where and when the photo is from and why it's important to you.

Day 17: A Superhero's Day Off

Imagine you're a superhero on your day off. You just want to have a relaxing day, but you get called to the rescue for a silly request. What happens next? Describe the scene.

Day 18: Counting "Likes": Positive or Negative?

Should Instagram and other social media sites display exactly how many "likes" a post receives? Write a paragraph arguing whether counting "likes" has a more positive or negative impact on users.

Day 19: Cartoon Clothes

Cartoon characters often wear the same outfit at all times (think SpongeBob SquarePants or Scrooge McDuck!), and their clothes give the audience clues about their personalities. If you were a cartoon character, what would you wear? Describe your outfit and explain what it would say about you.

Day 20: Play-by-Play

Visualize yourself doing an everyday activity like washing dishes or brushing your teeth. Now, describe the scene the way a sports commentator would, making every action sound as dramatic as possible.



Week 5 Prompts

Day 21: Bad Plans

Write the beginning of a fictional story that starts with this line: "This was the last time I would agree to one of Greg's plans." (Feel free to swap out "Greg" for a different name!)

Day 22: Time Capsule

Imagine you've just dug up a time capsule that you buried five years ago. What would be inside? Describe at least three items from the time capsule and explain what each one meant to you five years ago. Would the items still be important to you now?

Day 23: Robot Assistant

If you had a robot as a personal assistant, what tasks or activities would you want it to help you with? What tasks would you prefer to do without your robot's help? Explain your thinking.

Day 24: Song Review

Write a review of a song you've heard recently. Explain what you like or dislike about the song, including details about both the music and the lyrics. Who would you recommend this song to?

Day 25: Mind Your Phone Manners

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "If you're with your friends, you should avoid checking your phone." Write a paragraph to persuade others of your opinion.

Week 6 Prompts

Day 26: I've Got a Deal for You

Choose an object in the room you're in. Now, imagine you're a salesperson trying to convince someone to buy it. Describe the object, making it sound as interesting, beautiful, or useful as possible.

Day 27: Talker or Listener?

Would you rather be known for always saying the right thing, or for being a good listener? Explain why.

Day 28: Is It or Isn't It?

Is a hotdog a sandwich, or not? Explain your position.

Day 29: Rewind

Imagine you had the ability to rewind life for ten minutes at a time. How would you use this power? Would this ability be more dangerous or helpful for yourself and others? Explain your answer.

Day 30: Doggy Mail

Pretend you're a dog, and write an email to another dog about everything you saw, smelled, heard, touched, and tasted during a recent trip to the park.



Week 7 Prompts

Day 31: A Brand New Holiday

If you could invent a holiday to celebrate anything—such as a favorite food, one of your role models, or a historic event—what would you celebrate? How and why should others observe your invented holiday?

Day 32: Act of Kindness

Write a paragraph about an act of kindness you participated in or experienced during the past month. Describe what happened, and explain how you felt after.

Day 33: Based on a Book

Write a letter to convince a production company like Netflix or Disney to turn one of your favorite books or video games into a TV show. Why would this book or game make an enjoyable series? Who should play the main characters? Which part of the book or game would you be most excited to watch?

Day 34: A Day in a Fictional World

Imagine being suddenly transported to a fictional world from a book, movie, or television show for one day. Tell the story of what happens to you over the course of the day. Include details about the places you visit and the people you meet.

Day 35: How Embarrassing!

What's something that you used to like or do that you now find slightly embarrassing? Why do you think your feelings have changed?

Week 8 Prompts

Day 36: Character Dance-Off

Imagine a dance-off between two of your favorite TV or cartoon characters. Write a paragraph describing the scene. Include details about the music, the dance moves, and who wins.

Day 37: Fictional Review

Think about a fictional business (like the Leaky Cauldron inn from the world of Harry Potter or Willy Wonka's chocolate factory). Pretend you're a customer and write a Yelp review of the business. Describe what was good or bad about the employees, the location, and your experience.

Day 38: What's Your Advice?

If you could give one piece of advice to a character from your favorite book or movie, what would you say and why?

Day 39: Experiences or Possessions?

Would you rather receive an object (like an item of clothing or an electronic device) or an experience (like tickets to a concert or sports game) as a gift? Why?

Day 40: Your Opposite

Invent a character who is the exact opposite of you. Imagine that you meet this character one day while reaching for the same item in the grocery store. Describe what happens in a way that reveals the differences between the two of you.



Week 9 Prompts

Day 41: Hero or Villain?

If you were playing a lead role in a movie, would you rather play a hero or a villain? Write a paragraph explaining what you would do in this role and why you would be good at it.

Day 42: How to Improve Your Mood

What's your favorite activity to do when you want to cheer yourself up? Briefly describe the activity and explain how it improves your mood.

Day 43: Animal Description

Pick an animal and list the first three words that come to your mind when you think of it. Then, write a description that makes it clear which animal you picked without using its name or any of those three words.

Day 44: Ten Years Older

Imagine waking up tomorrow morning and suddenly being ten years older. How would you feel about it? What two things would you do first?

Day 45: My Rules

Imagine you could create two new rules that everyone in your home has to follow. These rules can be as serious or silly as you want. What changes would you make, and why?

Week 10 Prompts

Day 46: A Pocket Story

Write a short story that starts with this line: "In my pocket, I had a candy wrapper, a ticket stub, and my uncle's credit card."

Day 47: Amazing Nature

What is the most amazing thing you have seen in nature or outdoors? Describe the experience and use details to paint a picture of what you saw for your reader.

Day 48: Star Player or Winning Team

Would you rather be the best player on a struggling sports team or the least skilled player on a great team? Explain your choice.

Day 49: Wish Mishap

Imagine a genie granted you a magic wish, but events didn't turn out the way you expected them to. Tell the story of what you wished for and what went wrong.

Day 50: Everyone Should Read This

Imagine you want to convince your English teacher to assign your favorite book for the whole class to read. Write a paragraph presenting your argument for why your classmates would like this book and what they could learn from it.



Week 11 Prompts

Day 51: All or None?

Would you rather have to listen to music all the time, or never be able to listen to music at all? Why?

Day 52: Video Calls for Beginners

Write a rhyme to teach an adult who's intimidated by technology how to make a video call. If you're not sure where to start, try having your lines rhyme with "call."

Day 53: New Teacher

Imagine this: you walk into your classroom on the first day of school to discover that your favorite fictional character is your new teacher! Describe what happens during the day.

Day 54: Making a Museum

If you created your own museum about one of your interests, what would you put in it? Write a paragraph describing the exhibits or items in your museum. Explain what you would want visitors to learn from their visit.

Day 55: Pleasant Surprise

Write a paragraph that starts like this: "I've never been more pleasantly surprised than when...." Feel free to make your paragraph as light-hearted or serious as you'd like.

Track your writing streak!

Check off each day that you complete the writing challenge.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 21	Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 26	Day 27	Day 28	Day 29	Day 30
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 31	Day 32	Day 33	Day 34	Day 35
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 36	Day 37	Day 38	Day 39	Day 40
\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim	\sim
Day 41	Day 42	Day 43	Day 44	Day 45
		\sim		\sim
Day 46	Day 47	Day 48	Day 49	Day 50
		\sim		
Day 51	Day 52	Day 53	Day 54	Day 55

BONUS: Pick one of your favorite responses to share with a friend or family member!

Number Correct: _____

Greatest Common Factor—Round 1

Directions: Determine the greatest common factor of each pair of numbers.

1.	GCF of 10 and 50		16.	GCF of 45 and 72	
2.	GCF of 5 and 35		17.	GCF of 28 and 48	
3.	GCF of 3 and 12		18.	GCF of 44 and 77	
4.	GCF of 8 and 20		19.	GCF of 39 and 66	
5.	GCF of 15 and 35		20.	GCF of 64 and 88	
6.	GCF of 10 and 75		21.	GCF of 42 and 56	
7.	GCF of 9 and 30		22.	GCF of 28 and 42	
8.	GCF of 15 and 33		23.	GCF of 13 and 91	
9.	GCF of 12 and 28		24.	GCF of 16 and 84	
10.	GCF of 16 and 40		25.	GCF of 36 and 99	
11.	GCF of 24 and 32		26.	GCF of 39 and 65	
12.	GCF of 35 and 49		27.	GCF of 27 and 87	
13.	GCF of 45 and 60		28.	GCF of 28 and 70	
14.	GCF of 48 and 72		29.	GCF of 26 and 91	
15.	GCF of 50 and 42		30.	GCF of 34 and 51	





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Number Correct: _____

Improvement: _____

Greatest Common Factor—Round 2

Directions: Determine the greatest common factor of each pair of numbers.

1.	GCF of 20 and 80		16.	GCF of 33 and 99	
2.	GCF of 10 and 70		17.	GCF of 38 and 76	
3.	GCF of 9 and 36		18.	GCF of 26 and 65	
4.	GCF of 12 and 24		19.	GCF of 39 and 48	
5.	GCF of 15 and 45		20.	GCF of 72 and 88	
6.	GCF of 10 and 95		21.	GCF of 21 and 56	
7.	GCF of 9 and 45		22.	GCF of 28 and 52	
8.	GCF of 18 and 33		23.	GCF of 51 and 68	
9.	GCF of 12 and 32		24.	GCF of 48 and 84	
10.	GCF of 16 and 56		25.	GCF of 21 and 63	
11.	GCF of 40 and 72		26.	GCF of 64 and 80	
12.	GCF of 35 and 63		27.	GCF of 36 and 90	
13.	GCF of 30 and 75		28.	GCF of 28 and 98	
14.	GCF of 42 and 72		29.	GCF of 39 and 91	
15.	GCF of 30 and 28		30.	GCF of 38 and 95	





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Number Correct: _____

Rational Numbers: Inequality Statements—Round 1

Directions: Work in numerical order to answer Problems 1–33. Arrange each set of numbers in order according to the inequality symbols.





Fluency Support for Grades 6–8 Date: 4/2/15



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Lesson 5: Exponents

Classwork

Opening Exercise

As you evaluate these expressions, pay attention to how you arrived at your answers.

4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4

9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9

10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10

Examples 1–10

Write each expression in exponential form.

1. $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 =$

2. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 =$

Write each expression in expanded form.

3. $8^3 =$

4. $10^6 =$



5. $g^3 =$

Go back to Examples 1–4, and use a calculator to evaluate the expressions. What is the difference between 3g and g^3 ?

- 6. Write the expression in expanded form, and then evaluate. $(3.8)^4 =$
- 7. Write the expression in exponential form, and then evaluate. $2.1 \times 2.1 =$
- 8. Write the expression in exponential form, and then evaluate. $0.75 \times 0.75 \times 0.75 =$

The base number can also be a fraction. Convert the decimals to fractions in Examples 7 and 8 and evaluate. Leave your answer as a fraction. Remember how to multiply fractions!





Visit an Invertebrate Zoo

This week we are talking all about animals. What are animals? You might think of cats or dogs. But the term "animal" describes much more than mammals! An animal is any multi-cellular organism that moves and whose cells do not have cell walls. Animals are grouped into two categories: invertebrates (without a backbone) and vertebrates (with a backbone). You can probably name lots of vertebrate animals, but it might surprise you that invertebrates make up about 95 percent of all animals. Today we'll visit a special zoo featuring these many animals we rarely hear about—the invertebrates.

Our first stop at the Invertebrate Zoo is the Sponges, Cnidarians, Worms and Mollusks House. Are you surprised that sponges are animals? Well, sponges move so little that, for many years, we thought they were plants. Now we know that sponges are invertebrate animals—the oldest on Earth. Sponges live underwater and can reproduce sexually or asexually. Next, we approach a display of coral, sea anemones and jellyfish—all examples of cnidarians. "Cnidaria" comes from a Greek word meaning "sting." These animals live in water, and yes, they do sting! Moving along, we get to the Wonderful Worm Hut. Yes, worms are also animals, and they can live in water, on land or as parasites inside host animals. The next exhibit is full of snails, slugs, clams, oysters, scallops, octopuses and squid. This is the mollusk exhibit. Mollusks are soft-bodied animals that usually have some sort of shell. Snails and slugs can live on land or in water, but most other mollusks are underwater animals.

Our next stop at the Invertebrate Zoo is the Echinoderm and Arthropod Arena. We see a tank full of starfishes, sea stars, sea cucumbers, sea urchins and sand dollars. These are the echinoderms, a name that means "spiny skin." Echinoderms have a five-part body, an internal skeleton and tube feet. They need to live in water to survive. Next, we see a display with two parts—one underwater and one on land. That's because arthropods can live on land or in water. Arthropods have jointed legs, which is where their name comes from. Some also have antennae, claws and wings. But they also have an exoskeleton, or rigid outer covering. These animals must molt, or shed their exoskeleton, in order to grow. Arthropods reproduce sexually, with two parents. The arthropods in the water tank are a special type called crustaceans: lobsters, crabs and shrimp. On land, we find centipedes and millipedes and spiders and ticks. As you can see, our Invertebrate Zoo has lots of creatures that we might not think of as animals. They aren't warm and fuzzy. They don't even have backbones! But they make up 95 percent of all animal life on our planet. Next, we'll learn more about familiar animals—fish, amphibians, birds, reptiles and mammals.





TEM One Smart Puppy

Do you ever spend some quiet time, just sitting and talking with your dog? Ever look into a dog's eyes and sense their intelligence or fathom their wishes? Some dog trainers and experts say that certain dog breeds are actually more intelligent than others.

They chalk it up to a dog's ability to learn and retain commands quickly, or to work with humans on important jobs. If you've ever seen service animals at work, you know that they can be lifesavers. Service dogs help their owners by watching for dangerous situations, and some help by finding people after disasters. Still others help people simply being pets and loving us unconditionally. A recent behavioral study at Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, however, puts at least one pup at the head of the class. Psychologists at the college have put a border collie named Chaser to work. So far, she has learned to find and retrieve over 1,000 different objects. These objects are mostly her toys that have names, but Chaser's teachers also report that she can categorize them. Nonetheless, some scientists think it all sounds too smart to be true. They believe that Chaser was trained to locate her toys by name when asked, and they pointed out that she had extremely specialized training. Either way, you have to admit it—Chaser is one smart pup!



Mammals first appeared on Earth about 200 million years ago. They evolved from a group of reptiles, which are now extinct. Today there are about 6,500 different types of mammals on Earth. They include humans, lions, whales, dogs, bats and kangaroos. What do humans have in common with whales? Well, you know that scientists group organisms by shared characteristics. So mammals share some common characteristics: they have backbones, they are warm-blooded, they have hair or fur and they nurse their young with milk. In

addition, all mammals use their lungs to breathe air—even those that live in the ocean. Of all the animals, mammals have the most highly developed nervous system and brain and the most developed senses.

> The main way that mammals differ is in how they reproduce. Egg

laying mammals, or monotremes, are the most primitive. There are only two known species of monotremes—the duck-billed platypus and the spiny anteater. Pouched mammals, or marsupials, give birth to a newborn that is not well developed. The young must live in a pouch-like structure on their mother for some time before emerging. Kangaroos, koalas and opossums are examples of marsupials. The largest group, placental mammals, consists of mammals that carry their young until they are more fully developed. Since there are so many placental mammals, scientists classify them by their eating habits, how they move around or where they live.

Placental mammals that eat animal flesh are called carnivores. You can tell a flesh-eating mammal by its special teeth, called canines. These are pointy teeth made for tearing meat. Humans have four canine teeth. Can you find yours? Most non-human carnivores have longer, sharper canines than humans, plus strong back legs for running and capturing prey. They also have sharp claws for holding prey. You can probably easily name land carnivores like tigers and wolves. But carnivores can also live in water. Some examples are walruses and seals, which eat fishes, birds and mollusks.

Some placental mammals eat insects. Some examples are hedgehogs, moles and shrews. Another type of placental mammal can fly. Can you guess what it is? That's right—it's a bat! Almost all bats eat insects, but some tropical or desert bats eat fruit. Some placental mammals, like the armadillo and the sloth, are toothless! They don't eat meat—just insects, leaves and fruit.

Many placental mammals are herbivores, which means they eat only plant matter. The largest examples have hooves, like cows, horses, pigs, zebras and giraffes. Gnawing mammals, or rodents, make up the largest number of mammals on Earth! Some examples are squirrels, mice, beavers, rats, chipmunks and porcupines. A rodent has special teeth called incisors that continue to grow throughout its life.



Cold-Blooded Animals

You have already learned that 95 percent of animals are invertebrates. But what about the other 5 percent? Well, those are the animals with a backbone. That's important, because the backbone protects the spinal chord, which contains the nerves that travel from the animal's body to its brain. Vertebrates have more highly developed brains and nervous systems than invertebrates. Vertebrates can be either cold-blooded or warmblooded. Cold-blooded animals do not produce their own body heat. Instead, they must rely on their surroundings to get heat

blooded. Amphibians are special because when they are young, they are like fish, living in water and breathing through gills. But as adults, they live on land, breathe air with lungs and have moist skin. That is why you see amphibians like frogs, toads and salamanders living near ponds and rivers—they need to keep their skin damp to regulate their temperature. Some amphibians lay soft-sided eggs in watery areas. When the eggs hatch, the young have tails and gills for underwater breathing. As they mature, the amphibians move to land. Some, like frogs, lose their tails. Others, like salamanders, keep their tails as adults. Reptiles are the third category of cold-blooded animals. Snakes, turtles, crocodiles, lizards and iguanas are all reptiles. Reptiles are vertebrates that live their entire lives out of water. Their tough, scaly skin keeps moisture inside them. Their eggs have a protective shell, so they don't have to be laid in watery areas. And their lungs are more developed so they can breath air throughout their lives. aAlthough reptiles can live on land, some prefer to spend most of their time in the water, like alligators, crocodiles and sea turtles.

or to cool off.

Fish are other amazing examples of cold-blooded animals. Fish are equipped with gills, fins and scales that allow them to survive underwater. Gills draw oxygen from water, replacing the need for lungs. Fins allow easy movement, and scales offer protection from predators. Fishreproduce sexually, usually by laying eggs in a safe place. However, in some species of fish the eggs develop inside the mother's body. Some fish are equipped with rigid bone skeletons while others rely on more flexible cartilage skeletons.

Amphibians are also cold-

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The rodent must gnaw or nibble on hard woods to keep these teeth worn down. If it doesn't, the teeth will grow too long and the animal would not be able to open its mouth to eat! Some mammals, like rabbits and hares, are similar to rodents, except that they do not have these incisors, so they do not have to gnaw on their food.

Placental mammals that live in the water are whales, manatees, porpoises and dolphins. They must come to the water's surface periodically to breathe air through a blow-hole. Although they breathe air, they cannot survive on land. These animals nurse their young, and yes, even whales and dolphins have hair at some time in their lives!

The last category of placental mammal is the primate. All primates have eyes that face forward, five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot, and large brains. Chimpanzees, gibbons, orangutans, gorillas, baboons, monkeys and humans are all primates. Primates are considered the most intelligent mammals. Apart from humans, many primates are able to make and use tools, including chimpanzees, bonobos and orangutans.



Insects

Insects are arthropods, and they are by far the most plentiful animals on our planet. In fact, scientists estimate that there are 300 million insects for every human on Earth! Insects have a body divided into three parts—the head, the chest and the abdomen. You know that all insects are arthropods, so you know that their legs bend. Every insect has 6 legs (3 sets), which are attached to the chest. Most insects have wings and can fly. Many have compound eyes, which contain many lenses and can detect movement from all around the insect.

Because they are arthropods, all insects must shed their exoskeleton when they grow. Some insects' appearance changes dramatically as they grow. This process is known as a metamorphosis. Some insects, like butterflies, beetles and bees, undergo complete metamorphosis, passing through four stages of growth. The first stage is the egg, which hatches into the second stage, a larva. The larva of a butterfly is a caterpillar. The larva of a housefly is a maggot. A larva spends almost all its time eating, so it can gain strength and grow into the third stage, the pupa. During the pupa stage, the insect wraps itself in a cocoon, or chrysalis. Soon, an adult insect emerges. The adult looks and behaves very differently than it did as a larva and pupa.

Insects reproduce sexually, with two parents. Most insects live alone, but social insects, like ants and bees, cannot survive without their colonies or hives. They have a rigid social structure, with different jobs and functions assigned to each member of the group. This structure ensures that the colony or hive will survive and produce new insects.

Insects are vital to the survival of plants and animals. They pollinate plants as they fly from flower to flower, searching for nectar or pollen. They also supply food

for larger animals like reptiles, birds, fish and amphibians. There are even some mammals—like anteaters and sloths—that think insects make a tasty meal!

Birds

Birds' colorful appearance, sing-song chirping and ability to fly make them one of the most beloved animals. Some people even keep birds as pets! Besides mammals, birds are the only

other warm-blooded animals. Birds are egg-laying, feathered vertebrates. The most important feature of birds is their feathers. Feathers keep the bird warm, provide lift during flight and act as camouflage or as attentiongetters for mating. Birds' bones are hollow, so they can be light enough for flight. And birds' brains are highly developed. Their sense of sight and smell is far better than ours! Birds can eat fruit, seeds or insects. Some birds, like hawks and eagles, hunt fish and small mammals for food. Others, like vultures, eat remains of already-dead animals. Whatever



they eat, they need a lot of it. Birds must eat a lot of food to keep themselves warm. It also takes lots of energy to flu

Birds lay eggs with shells that are similar to reptile eggs. They care for the eggs both before and after they hatch Many birds migrate to warmer climates in winter, and we have all seen examples of birds' nesting behavior! Some live in trees, while others, like ducks, have webbed feet and live on or near rivers and lakes. Over many years, some birds, like the penguin and ostrich, have lost their ability to fly. Scientists believe all birds evolved from a now-extinct dinosaur that lived about 140 million years ago called the archaeopteryx. Although it had sharp teeth and claws, this dinosaur definitely had wings and feathers too. It just might be the ancestor of today's birds.



Observe an Isopod

You have probably seen lots of pill bugs, or roly-poly bugs, in your life. They are small, gray or light brown, and they roll up into a ball if they are touched. You can usually find them under bricks or rocks, in dark, damp areas. These bugs are called isopods, and in this activity, you will observe their appearance and behavior.

Materials:

- 10 isopods (collect in plast^{:-} :--)
- white, unlined paper
- pencil
- timer
- \cdot shoebox with lid
- aluminum foil
- 2 paper towels
- masking tape
- water
- hand lens

Directions:

- 1. Be sure your plastic collection jar is clean and dry, then gather your isopods in the jar.
- 2. Line the inside of the shoebox with aluminum foil.
- **3.** Fold one dry paper towel in half and place it on one side of the shoebox.
- **4.** Dampen the other paper towel with water and fold it into the other side of the shoebox.
- 5. Place a strip of masking tape between the paper towels.
- 6. Gently place the isopods onto the masking tape; then place the cover on the shoebox.
- 7. Wait five minutes. Predict which side of the shoebox the isopods will prefer.
- 8. After five minutes, remove the shoebox lid and check on your isopods. Count how many are on the dry towel, the wet towel and the masking tape. Record the numbers.
- **9.** Place the isopods back on the masking tape, wait another five minutes, and then check the isopods again. Record how many are on the dry towel, the wet towel and the masking tape.

- 10. Repeat the process one more time.
- **11.** Place one isopod on a plain white paper. Use the hand lens to carefully observe the isopod. Count the segments, the leqs and the antennae. Try to find its eyes.

Mini-Lah

12. Carefully release your isopods back into a dark, outdoor area so they can live a happy isopod life.

* Be sure to handle living things with care and respect and return them to their natural habitat as soon as you finish the activity. You should wash your hands before and after handling the isopods.

Questions

- 1. Where did you observe the most isopods—on the wet or dry paper towel? Was your prediction correct?
- 2. What sort of conditions do the isopods prefer—dry or damp? _____
- 3. How many segments did you observe on the isopod?
- 4. How many legs does your isopod have? _____
- 5. Is an isopod an insect? Why or why not? _____





If you'd like to make any editorial comments about our paper, please write to us at support@studiesweekly.com.



Scientists estimate that there may be 300 million insects for every human on Earth. And each female frog lays up to 20,000 eggs at one time. Yet the world does not appear to be overrun with insects and frogs. There is more than one reason why. Make some inferences and come up with some possible explanations for this phenomenon. Then act as a biology expert and present your explanations to your classmates.

Name:	Date:
Science 6th-8th Grade Studies Weekly	Week 6. Life Science

Math Connection

Students may be curious about the speeds that animals can move. Well, a peregrine falcon can fly at 200 miles per hour. No land animal can top that. But here are some land animals' speeds, courtesy of www.factmonster.com. Of course, these animals cannot keep up these speeds for very long. None could continue at this pace for an entire hour.

Animal	Speed (mph)			
Cheetah	70			
Antelope	61			
Lion	50			
Ostrich	40			
Greyhound (fastest dog)	39.35			
Wart hog	30			
Human	27.89			
Elephant	25			
Chicken	9			
Giant tortoise	0.17			
Garden snail	0.03			

1. Which animal can run about 3 times faster than a chicken?

2. If a human, a wart hog and an elephant had a footrace, and each ran at their fastest, which would come in first, second and third?

3. Cheetahs and lions are predators. Why do they need to be able to run at such a fast pace?

4. Antelopes are herbivores. Why do they need to be able to run at such a fast pace?

5. How far can a garden snail travel in an hour? (A mile is 5,280 feet.)



The Many Faces of Asian Americans

What does it mean to be Asian American? As we have already discovered in three previous issues of Global Studies Weekly, Asia is a large region. To be referred to as Asian American can therefore mean many different things. In this week's issue, we will learn a bit about another group of countries in the South-Eastern region of Asia, but let's start by looking more closely at Americans who immigrated to the United States from that part of the world.

In 1960, the Asian American population was about 0.5 percent of the total U.S. population. The 2010 census saw that number grow to almost 5 percent. The Census Bureau projects that this figure will grow to 13 percent by the year 2050. Think about your neighborhood, town or city. You might note that many Americans, including some Asian Americans themselves, make a distinction between Southern and Western Asians, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asians. They would not, for example, include Indian Asians or Pakistani Asians as Asian American. However, they would include Chinese, Cambodian, Laotian or Korean. The Census Bureau does not make these distinctions and in fact includes Pacific Islanders in its statistics.

Most early immigrants to the United States continued to identify strongly with their nation of birth, long after their arrival. Those who assimilated quickly and easily typically spoke English already and were of European or Caucasian descent. It makes sense that they would have adjusted to American life more smoothly. But at first, even those newcomers tended to settle in strictly German, Italian or Irish areas or neighborhoods. Immigrants from Asia were no different. Historically, however, it has taken groups of non-Caucasian cultures longer to move among other communities within the United States. There is mounting evidence, especially in the political field, that Americans of Asian descent no longer take more time to assimilate.

Many Asian Americans reside in the state of California. This is where second and third generation citizens have moved away from more traditional, national loyalties to embrace a broader group identity. The large number of self-identified Asian Americans living there makes this shift easier. For example, a Chinese American in San Francisco who runs for office may receive votes and campaign support from Japanese Americans, Laotian Americans or Korean Americans living in the same area. Before the November 2010 elections, more than 2,000 Asian Americans had been elected or appointed to government offices across the country.







March 8th—International Women's Day



There are plenty of special dates to keep track of and remember each year. We have holidays, birthdays and anniversaries. But there's a very special day in March that countries around the world remember and celebrate. During the earliest days of industrialization in the 1900s, countries made transitions from agricultural societies to factories and

machines, or industrial societies. Women often led the way in securing human rights during these times—for themselves and others. When

working conditions became unbearable, women who suffered from these poor conditions hit the streets. They marched in protests year after year, often on March 8. In 1908 alone, more than 15,000 women marched through New York City. They marched for better working conditions, a living wage and the right to vote. In 1911, four countries declared the first International Women's Day. In the years since, the day has grown in importance and popularity all over the world. It is now an official holiday in many more countries. We highlight two in this week's issue of Global Studies Weekly—Laos and Vietnam. In some countries, such as Russia, the day is no longer as much politically significant as it is one of respect and affection. There are still many countries throughout the world where there is work to be done to secure the rights and freedoms of women.

If you are interested in celebrating International Women's Day on March 8, you can find more information about events at the official website (http://www.internationalwomensday.com).

Mainland, Arcs and Asia-60 South-Eastern Archipela



Agong). However, the prime minister actually runs the government. The capital city, Kuala Lumpur, and the city of Putrajaya share administrative offices. Malaysia and gas. However, it is working tomy so that it does not rely head of state is the king (called the Yang di-Pertuan those three products. exports electronics, oil hard to expand its econ solely on the export of

a new civilian government was The Burma government often refers to its country as Myanmar. It is on the southern end of the Asian of Bengal and the Andaman its south. The government was is something like a military mainland, bordered by China, Laos, Thailand and dictatorship, from 1962-2011. In 2010, a general election was held and a new civilian government Union of Burma a military junta, which Bangladesh. The Bay Sea border Burma to



voted into power. Over the years, the government has arrested and imprisoned its citizens and has committed many more human rights abuses.

Republic of the Philippines

The Philippines are archipelagoes between the South China Sea and the Philippine Sea. The people of this nation live in the 80 provinces among the English, and most of its people are Catholic. The country is a republic and holds presidential elections every six years. The Philippines exports electronic between the islands. The official languages are Filipino and goods and clothing.

Republic of Singapore

a prosperous free-market economy. The islands of Singapore lie between Malaysia and Indonesia and Washington, D.C. It is a strong trading center with primarily Chinese in ethnicity, and Mandarin and English are the two most widely spoken languages In 1819, the British originally created Singapore as a trading company. The tiny country is approximately three and a half times the size of are subject to monsoon seasons. The citizens are n 1819, the British originally

Kingdom of Thailand

Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. The king is the ruler, but the prime minister runs the country. Thailand is southeast of Burma and borders the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. About 95 percent of the population is Buddhist. The capital and largest city is Bangkok.

Democratic Republic of **Timor-Leste**

a democratic rule. Northern

Vietnam for

Timor-Leste is located just north of Australia. This republic includes the eastern half of the island of Timor, the Ambeno region on the northwest portion of Timor and the islands of Pulau Atauro and Pulau Timor-Leste became an independent state. After more years of struggle, Timor-Leste finally declared its This is probably because it was a Portuguese territory until declaring its independence in 1975. Its Jaco. Unlike most of the countries in the region whose citizens are Buddhist or Muslim, 98 percent of residents in Timor-Leste are Roman Catholic. independence was short-lived, however. Indonesia invaded and occupied the islands only 9 days after independence again in 2002.

Socialist Republic

Vietnam borders Laos and Cambodia and has struggled over the decades with occupying forces and war. Post World War II communist control led to internal conflict between North and South Vietnam. Voluth fought alongside French and U.S. troops of Vietnam

have begun to repair and build war in Vietnam cost the United troops. Now the overran South two countries Vietnam. The States 58,159 Vietnamese eventually torces



diplomatic

relations.

Borobudur-World's Largest Temple

Buddha statues surround a main dome. For those visitors

This is a world of amazing history and diversity. Nowhere is this more evident than in the ancient cities, monuments and temples of Asia. What do you picture when you hear about the world's largest temple? A stone church? A wooden, colorfully decorated structure like many seen in other Asian countries? A building that again. Borobudur, the world's largest temple, covers 8,202 square feet and is located in Magellan, Central is perhaps a square block, long and wide? Well, think Java, Indonesia! It is Indonesia's most popular and most visited attraction-for

Buddhists on pilgrimage, historians, artists and Experts think workers tourists alike.

> e σ

constructed the temple over a period of at least 75 the 9th century. Laborers and completed it in constructed the temple years



of volcanic stone. Borobudur is designed with square terracing platforms that rise up six stories high from the base. Three circular platforms top the first six square entirely by hand out of approximately 1.6 million blocks platforms. At the center of the topmost platform, 72



where they can view 1,500 carved relief sculptures. Stamford Raffles, literally After Javanese residents converted from Buddhism Thomas century, they abandoned temple, after the British ruler of Java, Sir Thoma later rediscovered the the temple. Residents to Islam in the 14th

temple's construction and following rediscovery, workers have restored In the centuries since the uncovered it in 1814.

maintenance comes from the joint care of Indonesia and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The temple is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it numerous times. The ongoing

which will hopefully help to preserve the massive

monument for future generations.

Week 18 of 28 • Page 3

previously studied regions were landlocked, but many The two main areas are defined geographically as the Asian mainland and the islands formed by volcanoes that we call arcs and archipelagoes. As we discuss each country, take a moment to locate it on the map South-Eastern Asia (also called Southeast Asia) of the countries in South-Eastern Asia are islands is a subregion of the continent that covers a lot of territory – including water! Most countries in provided.

Brunei Darussalam

is a tiny country that borders the South China Sea and Malaysia. The capital of Brunei is Bandar Seri Begawan. Thanks to major exports in crude oil and natural gas, it has one of the highest per capita GDPs the government, which pays for all medical expenses and education for its citizens through college. (Gross Domestic Product) in Asia. The sultan heads Brunei Darussalam, often referred to as Brunei,

Kingdom of Cambodia

Gulf of Thailand and sits between Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. The capital city, Phnom Penh, is located in the south central part of the country. This the is where the Mekong, Tonle Sap and Bassac rivers intersect. In 1975, the Communist Khmer Rouge forces captured the capital. Some estimate that the ed on the mainland, Cambodia borders



capital, but the two forces continued in civil war until 1991. They called a cease fire and stopped fighting. Cambodia now holds relatively peaceful national communists executed or starved to death at least 1.5 million Cambodians during the takeover. In 1978, the Vietnamese drove the Khmer Rouge out of the elections in this once-Communist country.

Republic of Indonesia

population in the region, and nine million people live in the capital of Jakarta. The world's largest Muslim Indonesia is a chain of islands, or archipelagoes, that stretch between the Indian and Pacific oceans. out over three time zones. Indonesia has the largest Indonesia is the largest archipelago country. It is almost three times the size of Texas and spreads population calls Indonesia home.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

in recent years. It has allowed some private enterprise, and changed some of its investment laws in order to do business with foreign customers. Most of the country is heavily forested. One of Laos' environmental Lao took control of the monarchy in 1975. The socialist economy has gradually loosened its control Vietnam, Laos is a landlocked country. It has been a Communist state since an organization called Pathet challenges is removing unexploded mines left over from the Vietnam conflict in the 1970s. cated northeast of Thailand and west of

Malavsia

the Philippines. Malaysia has monsoons from April to February – southwest monsoons from April to October and northwest monsoons from October to February. Malaysia is a constitutional monarchy. The Malaysia is a nation that is split amid the South China Sea. The two areas are referred to as the Malay Peninsula and Malaysian Borneo. They border Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei and

Topography of a Subregion

Geograph

shaped the topography of the region over thousands of years. But what on Earth does this mean? What kinds of plates are they talking Asian mainland and partially on island arcs and archipelagoes out in the ocean. The two plates, of Asia, do a search for the topography of the region or for a topographical map. You will learn that the region lies on the intersection of geological plates. It is partially on the the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate, have As you study the South-Eastern subregion about?

constantly moving slowly, shifting at a rate of 1 to 10 centimeters per year. When they do Geological plates are the rocky structures of the Earth right below the crust. They are

Earth's surface that form mountains. Orogeny is the Greek word for mountain building through South-Eastern Asia is one of the most active a volcanic reaction that literally shakes the region to its core. The Indonesian archipelago waves of energy, are earthquakes, or vibration of the Earth's surface. In other instances, the Volcanoes, or vents from the molten center to the Earth's surface, can rumble into action. A collision of hard continental plates will set of the shift and collision of geological plates. Th Himalaya Mountains were formed this way an collide, they create volcanic and seismic activ volcanic areas in the world. Seismic activities plate collisions cause Orogenic uplifts of the are still being shaped by uplifts. .⊆

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South-Eastern Asia Locations

Mapping & Charting

This week we'll continue to locate and label Asian countries. Use classroom maps and do other research to make sure your map is correct. Be sure to label capitals and bodies of water, as well as the names of countries. Design a color scheme that makes your map easy to read. Be careful to include boundaries in countries such as Timor-Leste, which share the island areas in the same region.

Using your paper to check or confirm your information, answer the following questions as completely as possible. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. How were the Himalayas formed?
- 2. What is a military junta?
- 3. Has the military junta in Burma been a successful way to run a government? Explain your answer.
- **4.** How have Asian Americans assimilated in the United States?
- **5.** What is the climate like in Malaysia?



It takes a special kind of place to be designated a UNESCO



World Heritage Site. The Grand Canyon, the Statue of Liberty and Everglades National Park are among World Heritage sites in the U.S. What site in your state should be given this honor? Write a paragraph about why this site deserves recognition. Don't forget to proofread your paragraph for proper spelling, punctuation and grammar.



By George, we did it.



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Global Studies Weekly

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Name:

Global Studies Weekly (6th Grade)

Read each question and the answer choices. Fill in the circle(s) that goes with the correct answer.

- 1 How much did the Asian American population grow in the 50 years after 1960?
 - A 5 percent
 - B 13 percent
 - © 0.5 percent
 - \bigcirc 4.5 percent
- 2 What has caused California's Asian American community to shift to a broader Asian group identity?

^(E) Many second and third generation Asian Americans live there.

[©] More Asian Americans live in the United States.

(1) When Asian Americans immigrate here, they lose their national identities.

D People don't include Pakistani Asians or Indian Asians as Asian Americans.

- 3 People from which religion built Borobudur, the world's largest temple?
 - (A) Judaism
 - [®] Buddhism
 - © Christianity
 - \bigcirc Hinduism

4. Read the following pieces of evidence from the text, then choose the statement that the evidence supports:

The Indonesian archipelago is one of the most active volcanic areas in the world.

Volcanoes, or vents from the molten center of the Earth's surface are caused by this collision.

Seismic activities, or waves of energy, are earthquakes or vibrations of the Earth's surface.

^(E) They are constantly moving slowly, shifting at a rate of one to ten centimeters per year. [©] It is partially on the Asian mainland and partially on island arcs and archipelagoes out in the ocean.

[®] Geological plates, rocky structures of the Earth below the crust, collide in Southeastern Asia and create volcanic and seismic activity. ^① The plate collisions cause orogenic uplifts of the Earth's surface that form mountains.

5 How is Brunei Darussalam's government different from the U.S. government?

It has a very poor economy and we have a very good one.

[®] It has more exports than the U.S.

[©] It pays for all citizens' medical care and college, and ours does not.

① It is a much larger and spread out country than the U.S.A.

Date:

3rd Quarter, Week 18-Southeastern Asia

Global Studies Weekly Teacher Supplement

Use the map below and what you know to answer #6.



- 6 Which country is a chain of islands between the Indian and Pacific oceans?
 - Brunei
 - © Indonesia
 - Cambodia
 Cambodia
 - J Laos

7 How can the chains of islands that make up much of Southeastern Asia be described?

- (A) landlocked
- B mainland
- © archipelagos
- D peninsulas

8 What is one of the biggest environmental challenges in Laos?

- © cleaning up polluted shores
- [©] making diseased trees healthy again
- getting citizens to believe in recycling
- ③ getting rid of leftover mines from the Vietnam conflict

Global Studies Weekly Teacher Supplement

- For the following questions use this week's Studies Weekly magazine because you must cite the source of your answer.
- 9. Write a mini-history of Cambodia between the 1970s and 1990s. Be sure to include text-based details in your response.

10. Explain the struggle for independence of the Republic of Timor-Leste. Cite evidence from the text in your answer.

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Outline maps are available on many websites. http://www.eduplace.com/ss/maps/pdf/cn_asia_pol_nl.pdf and http://geography.about.com/

library/blank/blxasia.htm are two examples.

Outline Map of Asia

Wayne-Westland Community Schools Elementary Art Distance Learning Lessons

Week of 6/1/20

COLOR WHEEL SCAVENGER HUNT





DIRECTIONS:

Create a color wheel, with the primary and secondary colors, using items you collect around your home. This could be a tabletop color wheel, using items like: crayons, Legos, action figures, etc., or the color wheel could be created on the floor, using larger items, such as: books, clothing, pillows, etc.

Make sure you put the colors in the correct order (see examples.) It is O.K. to use items that are 'mostly' the color you're searching for, although solid colors are best. Different values (light & dark) of the colors are also fine, such as: light blue, medium blue & dark blue.

This project could be worked on by a single student, but 2 or more students in the same household, even if they are in different grades, may work together to create the project.



COLOR RESOURCES:

YouTube Videos:

This short video provides a basic review of primary colors (Kindergarten), secondary colors(1st grade), tints and shades (2nd grade), and tertiary colors (5th grade): <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1IYgcwmc4XU</u>

Warm and Cool Colors (3rd grade): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LhtJ6Eeqm90

Complementary Colors (4th grade): <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qv70Y9X-wZM</u>(Primary Colors, Secondary Colors, Tertiary Colors, Warm/Cool, Complementary Colors)

How to Mix 3 Colors to Make a Rainbow - Science Experiments for Kids - Primary Colors Fun science experiment about color!

<u>Peep and the Big Wide World: A Peep of a Different Color</u> Short movie about color and coloring mixing.

Sesame Street: OK Go - Three Primary Colors "OK go" Primary Color song.

<u>The Colors Song | Art Songs | Scratch Garden</u> "The Color Song" about Primary, Secondary, and warm and cool colors.

Comparing Warm and Cool Colors | ArtQuest | NPT Warm and Cool Colors

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fph81KVY6f8&disable_polymer=true "The Advanced Color Song" about Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Complementary colors and more!

(Songs about Value, Shades & Tints)

The Value Song | Art Songs | Scratch Garden

Tints and Shades

Books:

<u>Mix It Up</u>

https://www.storyjumper.com/book/read/59596375/THE-COLOR-WHEEL#page/2

https://www.storyjumper.com/book/read/15300622/Color-My-World#page/26

Games:

Color — Method of Action

Free Art Game for Kids- Interactive Colorwheel

Free Art Game for Kids-- Paint Drip Catch

Paint - Digital Painting Skills • ABCya!

Free Draw: Online Art and Creativity Game for Kids

We would love to see your creations! You can post photos of them to your Dojo story or email them directly to your art teacher!

Ms. Huhn huhnb@wwcsd.net

Ms. Kurtz <u>kurtzd@wwcsd.net</u>

Mrs. Windley Windley A@wwcsd.net

Ms. Peck peckme@wwcsd.net

Mrs. Smith smitha@wwcsd.net

Mr. Wilburn wilburnp@wwcsd.net

Wayne-Westland Physical Education Elementary Distance Learning Lessons

Week of June 1st

Move It Monday

We're gonna start this week out by playing follow the leader. Get your family together and take turns being the 'leader'. Everyone follows along behind the leader doing what they are doing. Some examples could be skipping, galloping, jogging, hopping, jumping, skipping, crawling or moving like different animals. Take turns being the leader and be creative!

Turn It Up Tuesday

Time to get moving! Click on the link below and get a great workout! Invite your family to join in on the fun too!

Kids Circuit Workout

Walk Around Wednesday

Get outside and walk around your backyard, around your block or around your neighborhood. Walk at a fast pace for at least 30 minutes to get your heart pumping! Being outside and in the sun helps your body produce vitamin D which gives you energy and makes you feel better!

Team Spirit Thursday

Put on your favorite school t-shirt and do some curl ups (also called sit-ups). <u>Curl Up Demonstration</u> <u>Curl Up Cadence</u>

Fun Time Friday

Today we are going to have a nature scavenger hunt. You can take this nature walk in your backyard, around your neighborhood or at a nearby park. First you are going to make the list of things that you are going to find. Some ideas could be pinecones, different types of leaves, different shaped twigs or rocks, something that is red or any color you pick, something that looks like a specific shape, something that is round or flat, maybe you have to spot a certain flower or a certain bird or animal. Whatever you choose, make the list with the person you are going to take this walk with. Then when you get back, you can talk about all the different things you found or saw! Have fun!

5th - 6th Grade Media Choice Board

Please choose <u>ONE</u> activity to do <u>per WEEK</u> along with 10 minutes of <u>TypingClub</u> Typing Club - Log in with your school email - if you forgot it please ask a parent and make a new account or use the free option, it just won't save your progress.

These can be completed in any order - Just try to complete one box a week! We Miss you!

- Play Digital Compass
- This game will teach you about being a good digital citizen.

Digital Compass

- Code for 20 minutes
- Pick an activity from the Hour of Code
- You do not need to sign in but you can if you want to use your school email.

Hour of Code

- Type an E-mail using your school email to your teacher telling them how you are doing.
- Open a new Google Doc
- Type your first and last name 10 times
- Each time use a different color, FONT, and SIZE.
- You DO NOT need to upload this to google classroom
- Create your own Comic
- Read/Show your comic to someone in your household
- <u>Pixton</u>
 - Click For Students
 - Click On MY Own
 - Click "Try for Free" or "Sign Up" using your school email
- Log into your <u>MEDIA</u> Google Classroom
- Complete My Quarantine Time Capsule

<u>3D Learning: Tinker for 20 min / Complete the 7 Starters at your own pace</u>

- If this is your first time using <u>Tinkercad.com</u>, scroll down to watch the "See How It Works" video.
- Click the blue box "Start Tinkering"
- Sign in (or create a free personal account, if this is your first time)
- Click "Learn" at the top
- Go to the "**Starters**" There are 7 direct starters that explain and help you learn important 3D functions. Try to complete all 7 Starters at your own pace.
- Once you complete the starters, you are ready to begin the Lessons
- Have fun tinkering!

Tinkercad.com

Other activities you may choose to do can include the following:

- Use Google Drawing to edit or create your own picture
- Use Google Sheets to create pixel artwork
- Use Google Sheets to create a graph