

e-Learning Day #2

Name: _____

CHECK the Completed box as you finish each assignment.

CIRCLE the name of your teacher.

Completed?	Class	Teacher	
	Social Studies	Oehrlein	Steffen
	ELA	Tupa	Lilienthal Carlson Nielson
	Phy Ed	Fossum	Kalkbrenner Neu
	Music /Fine Arts/ Orchestra / Choir/ Band	Manning Helgeson Zeller Suter	Anderson-Wilson Castiglione
	Science	Kuznik	Marotte Kuehn
	ELD ONLY complete if you have this class.	Whalen	Yague
		Featherston	Vovchenko
	Math	Holtkamp	Lee
		Bernhagen	Rudie

Attitude?!

Optimist or Pessimist

Name _____ Hour _____

*Complete on our SECOND snow day.

Hand in to your Social teacher on our next school day.

Optimism and pessimism are ways to describe how we see think about events or see different situations: the way we see other people, ourselves, and even the world.

Are you a positive thinker? Or do you usually see the bad in a situation? Do you believe you have the ability to make good things happen? Or do you just expect things to turn out badly?

1. Answer the questions, on the survey, **Worksheet 3: Optimist or Pessimist?**

- When you are done answering the questions, try scoring your survey.
- After you have subtracted your P score from your O score, circle your number on the number line.
 - Were you more of an OPTIMIST or a PESSIMIST?

2. Answer the reflection questions below.

Reflect on Worksheet 3: Optimist or Pessimist Survey

- A. After scoring, did you find that you were more of an optimist or pessimist? _____
- B. It's possible to teach yourself to be more optimistic!
Look for the good things that have happened today! Write down THREE things that have gone well and/or you are grateful for.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- C. Being pessimistic can drag us down and cause us to become very negative.
Describe something, in your life, that you tend to think *I'm not good at this*.
- D. It's possible to teach yourself to be more optimistic!
Come up with a plan! Identify THREE things you can do to make yourself more successfull (from letter C)
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

WORKSHEET • 3

Optimist or Pessimist?

Read each statement. Circle the number that reflects how well the statement describes you.

	No way!		That's me!	
1. Things usually turn out for the best for me.	1	2	3	4
2. It's easy for me to relax.	1	2	3	4
3. If something can go wrong, it will!	1	2	3	4
4. My future's so bright, I've got to wear shades.	1	2	3	4
5. I enjoy my friends a lot.	1	2	3	4
6. I always keep busy.	1	2	3	4
7. I hardly ever count on things going my way.	1	2	3	4
8. It doesn't take much to get me angry.	1	2	3	4
9. I do not get my hopes up.	1	2	3	4
10. When all is said and done, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things to happen.	1	2	3	4

HOW TO SCORE THE SURVEY

- ~~Cross~~ out questions 2, 5, 6, and 8. They are fillers.
- Add up the answers to questions 1, 4, and 10. This is your O score.
- Add up the answers to questions 3, 7, and 9. This is your P score.
- Subtract your P score from your O score. (*The answer may be a negative number.*) Then circle your answer on the number line below:

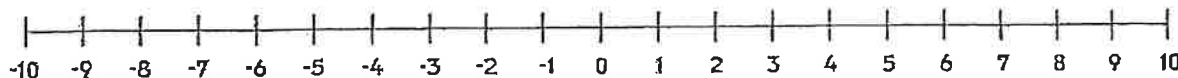
O = _____

P = _____

O - P

Pessimist

Optimist



WHAT'S YOUR ATTITUDE? _____

Optimist or Pessimist?

SNOW DAY #2
social

I Survived a Tornado

1 Tornadoes can appear suddenly without warning. They can toss trucks and cars in their path. They can also destroy buildings. They are one of the most powerful forces of nature on Earth. More than 1,000 tornadoes form in the United States every year.

2 Logan knows what it's like to face a tornado. He lives in a town named Phil Campbell in Alabama. A twister with winds of more than 200 miles per hour smashed into his house.

Twister Trouble

3 It had been just a regular day for Logan and his family. Then the power in their house went out. They didn't know a tornado was heading straight for their town. Logan's grandmother called to warn them. A news report said the tornado was minutes away.

4 Logan and his family could hear the storm coming. "We heard a loud rumbling," Logan told *Scholastic News*. "All of a sudden, the walls started shaking."

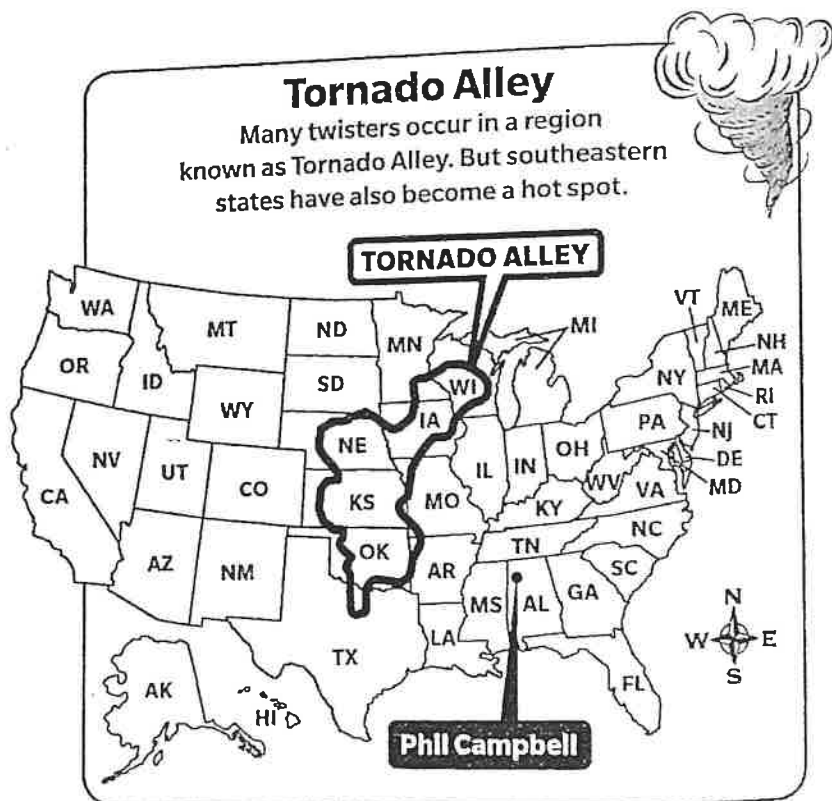
5 Logan had never experienced a tornado before. But his teacher had told his class what to do in case one was coming.

6 "She taught me to get in the bathroom or the basement," he said. "My family jumped in the basement."

After the Storm

7 After the tornado passed, Logan saw the damage it had caused. "All of the trees were down," recalled Logan. "Our whole living room, the garage, and part of our kitchen were gone."

8 Today, Logan and his family live in a new house in the same town. He says it's been hard getting used to living in a new home. But life is slowly returning to normal. "It was kind of tough for a while," he said. "But things are OK now."



I Survived a Tornado

Name: _____

Directions: Read the article "I Survived a Tornado" and study the map. Then answer the questions below.

1. Which word in the article means the same as *tornado*?

- A. Nature
- B. Twister
- C. Experienced
- D. Damage



2. Which sentence best summarizes the main idea of the section "Twister Trouble"?

- A. Logan's family could hear the storm approaching.
- B. Logan's grandmother warned his family that a tornado was coming.
- C. Logan's family found out about the tornado just in time to take shelter in the basement.
- D. Logan had never experienced a tornado before.

3. Explain how the tornado affected Logan and his family. Use one detail from the article to support your answer.

4. How does the map add to the reader's knowledge of tornadoes in the United States? Use one detail from the map that is not included in the article.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION E-Learning WORK

Day 2

FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

Hour _____ Grade _____ Circle: Red or White

Complete ONE per E-Learning Day

MY SNOW DAY WORK IS....

1. Do physical activity for 30 minutes.

*walk, jog, find a workout video, treadmill, building a snowman, sledding, shoveling, ice fishing, snow forts, snowshoeing, wii fit, skiing, etc.

What was your activity? _____

2. Write 2 SENTENCES about your activity. *Some ideas... How did you feel while doing the activity, how did you feel after you were done, what was the most difficult part, what was the easiest part, did you have an activity partner, who was it, what parts of your body did you work, etc.


Day 2

Quaver's Tempo Wheel

Think of all the different tempos in your house - like how fast you brush your teeth
or the speed of your cereal dropping into the bowl.

Fill in the tempo wheel with pictures and words which go together.

(An example using largo is given below)

<p>MY _____ AT TEMPO _____</p>	 <p>MY Mom drives AT TEMPO largo (slow)</p>
<p>MY _____ AT TEMPO _____</p>	<p>MY _____ AT TEMPO _____</p>

presto = fast

largo = slow

moderato = medium tempo

molto presto = very fast

molto largo = very slow



name: _____

Science
Snow day assignment #2



How to use mathematical thinking and measurement

By Newsela staff on 10.22.20

Word Count 490

Level 810L

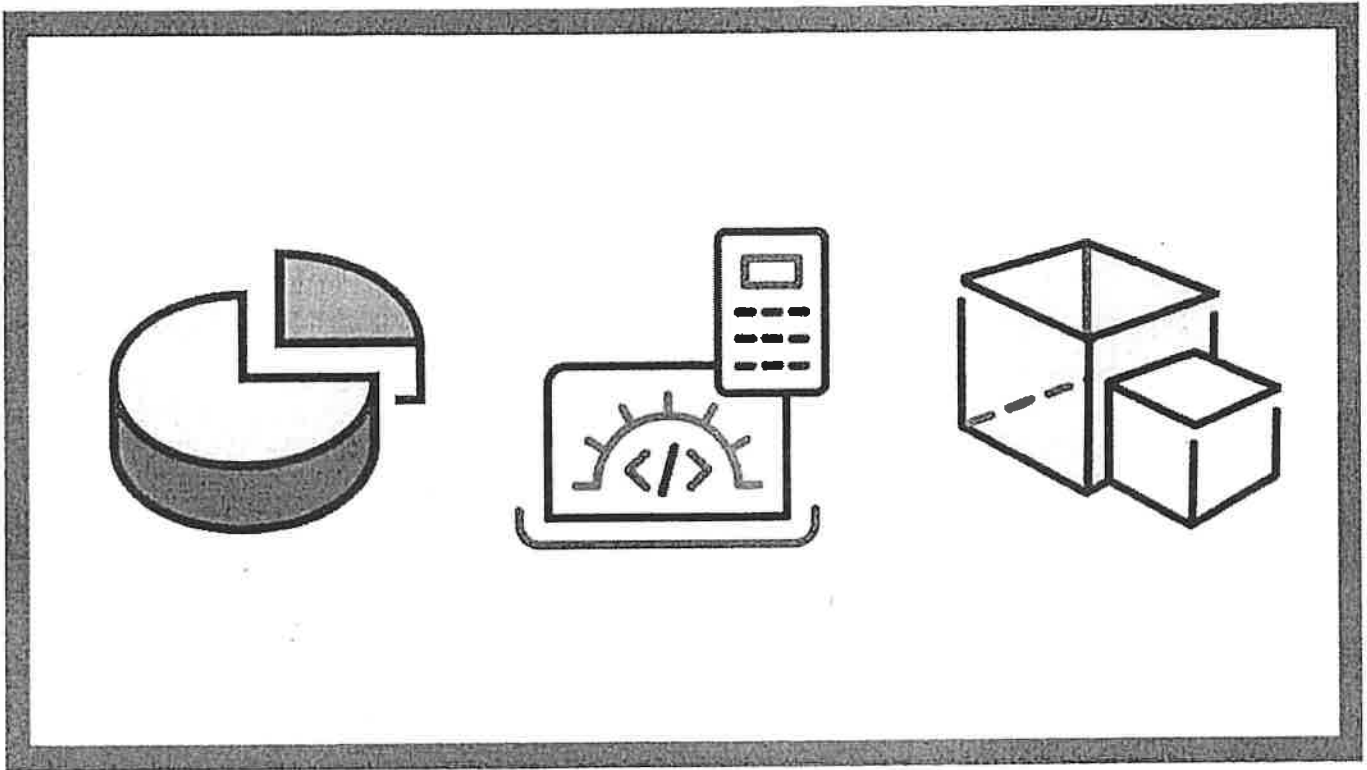


Image 1. Mathematical thinking and measurement are ways that scientists can gather data, or information, to answer scientific questions. Graphic arranged by Newsela staff. Left and right icons by Sergei Cherednichenko/Getty Images. Middle icon by Enis Aksoy/Getty Images.

Science is a process of discovery. It helps us understand the world around us. Science relies on data, or information, and evidence to prove or disprove an educated guess, known as a hypothesis.

But no scientific experiment would exist without mathematics. That's because math — specifically mathematical thinking and measurement — provides scientists with precise data. They can use this data to answer their scientific questions.


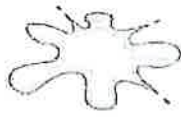
So how do you use these concepts in science? Let's take a look.

Decide Which Type Of Data You Want To Measure

Developing an experiment is a process. Part of that process involves determining which type of data you want to measure. There are two types of data: quantitative and qualitative.

Quantitative data is information that you can measure with tools. It expresses a certain quantity, amount or range. Examples of quantitative data include measurements such as length, weight or temperature. You collect these measurements with certain tools. These tools might include a ruler, scale or thermometer.

Qualitative data is information that describes qualities or characteristics. It is information that you collect using your senses. Examples of qualitative data include things that you can observe but not measure. This includes how something looks, such as its color, texture, the material it is made of or how shiny it is. It can also be how something smells, tastes or sounds. It can also be things like people responding to a survey or interview.

Quantitative data	Qualitative data
Describes quantity, amount or range. Always expressed as a number.	Describes how something looks, smells, tastes, or sounds.
Measured with tools such as a ruler, scale, or thermometer.	Can't be easily measured.
Examples: Length, weight, and temperature.	Examples: Color, texture, shine, scent.
	

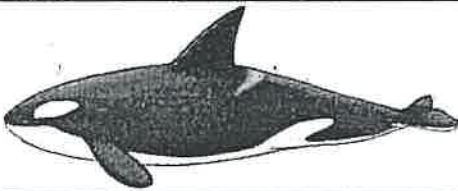
Measure Your Data With Precision

Once you decide which type of data you want to use, you can set out to collect it.

Depending on the experiment, a scientist may choose to focus on either quantitative or qualitative data. Often, both types of data are valuable. They both help scientists analyze patterns and draw conclusions about the information they gather.

It is important to collect all data with precision. That means gathering and recording information in an organized, thorough way that you can do over and over again. It also means using the right tools.

If you wanted to measure rainfall, for example, you could use a tool known as a rain gauge. This is a type of circular funnel that collects rain in a cylinder. You would want to keep the rain gauge in the same place for many days. You would also want to record your data at the same time each day for the most precise results.

	
Quantitative data	Qualitative data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 feet long • 5,000 lbs • Swims 100 km daily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black and white body • White eye patch above eye • Sprays water out of spout

Once you collect quantitative or qualitative data, you need to organize it. Then, you can analyze and interpret it. To learn more about how to do this, check out this article about how to analyze and interpret data.

Qualitative and Quantitative Data Reading and Questions

Essential Question: What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative?

1. Read the article.
2. Once you have read the entire article go back and do the following:
 - a. Underline the definition of quantitative.
 - b. Circle the definition of qualitative.
3. Explain in your own words: what is the difference between quantitative and qualitative data? (us a complete sentence)

ELD L1 Day 2

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the colours.

green, white, yellow, black

1 A lemon is



2 An egg is



3 A tree is

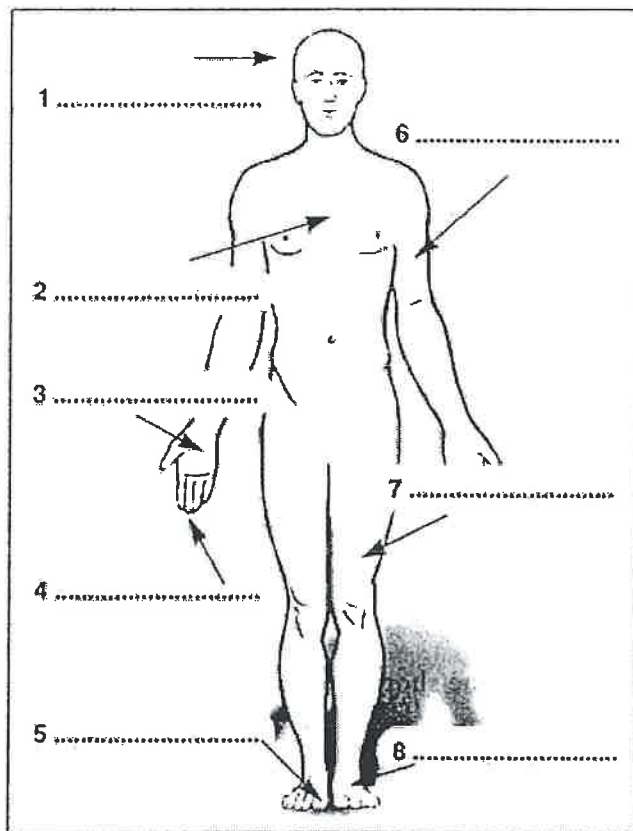


4 A penguin is
and white.

2 a) Label the parts of the body with words from the list.

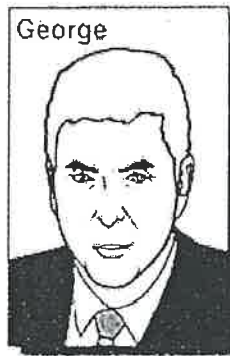
chest, head, hand, arm, leg, foot, finger, toe

b) Now close your books, point to the parts of your body and name them.



3 a) Read the following and colour the people's eyes and hair.

- 1 Ann has got blue eyes and short grey curly hair.
- 2 Jean has got green eyes and long red hair.
- 3 George has got brown eyes and short black hair.
- 4 Eric has got dark brown eyes and light brown straight hair.



b) Look at the pictures above. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

SA: What colour eyes has Eric got?

SB: He's got dark brown eyes.

SA: What sort of hair has he got?

SB: He's got light brown straight hair.

Holidays

1 ★ Fill in the table with words from the list.

- awful weather • cruise • cabin
- missed flight • dog sledding • safari
- crowded beach • skiing • sightseeing
- adventure • polluted sea • cottage
- windsurfing • boat trip • guesthouse
- B&B • apartment • long queue

Types of holiday	
Accommodation	
Activities	
Problems	

2 ★★ Fill in with words from the list.

- departed • rented • went • spent
- contacted • booked

- 1 They a cottage by the sea.
- 2 He the embassy when he lost his passport.
- 3 We tickets for the ferry online.
- 4 She skiing in the Alps last winter.
- 5 I my holiday relaxing on the beach.
- 6 The train from platform 9 at 8 o'clock.

Means of transport

3 ★ Put the words into the correct box.

- bicycle • coach • car • tram
- motorbike • van • taxi • helicopter
- scooter • plane

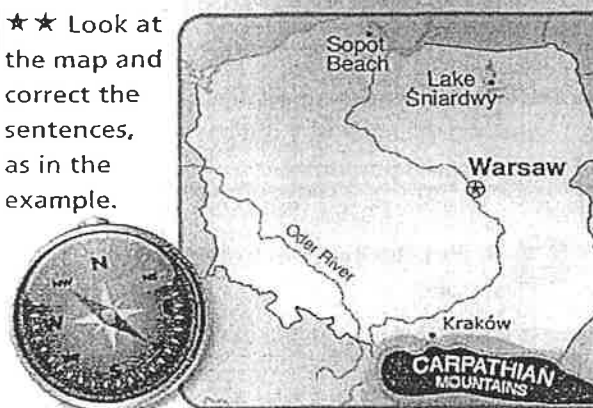
Drive	
Fly	
Ride	

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the right word.

- 1 delayed/cancelled
 - a The bus was because of a traffic jam.
 - b It was snowing heavily so they all flights.
- 2 rent/hire
 - a They decided to an apartment near the beach.
 - b It doesn't cost a lot to a car for a day.
- 3 trip/journey
 - a We went on a day to the seaside.
 - b The from London to Glasgow took eight hours by car.
- 4 miss/lose
 - a Mike put his ticket in his pocket so that he wouldn't it.
 - b I'm getting up at 6:00 tomorrow so that I don't my flight.

Geographical features

5 ★★ Look at the map and correct the sentences, as in the example.



- 1 Sopot Beach is in the south of Poland.
Sopot Beach is in the north of Poland.
- 2 The Oder River is in the south-east of Poland.
- 3 Kraków is in the west of Poland.
- 4 The Carpathian Mountains are in the north.
- 5 Warsaw is in the south.
- 6 Lake Śniardwy is in the north-west.

L3. Day 2

- 8 Put the adverbs in the correct place in the sentences.
- Steve wears a suit to work. (always)
 - Darren plays golf on Sunday afternoons. (usually)
 - Craig is late for work. (never)
 - Have you met John Stokes? (ever)
 - I have time to go out in the evenings. (rarely)

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZETEXT

GUIDELINES

In exercise 9 you are given a text with 8 gaps. You have to fill in the gaps by choosing the correct item from a list of choices.

Steps

- Read through the whole text carefully and try to understand what it is about.
- Read the text again, sentence by sentence, and choose the item that best fits each gap.
- Read the text again to see if your choices make sense.

9 Choose the correct item.

It is easy to believe that rich and famous people are (1), but if you do, think again. Both money and fame can (2) serious problems.

To start with, when you are successful you never (3) who your real friends are, which (4) it difficult to trust people. Another problem is the lack of privacy. (5) you are famous, the public wants to know everything about your personal life. Journalists are always after you, photographers always try to take photos of you, even during the most (6) moments, and your life becomes a nightmare. Famous people do have lots of money, and people recognise them and (7) their admiration, but how much of it can they take?

So the next time you start dreaming (8) being a star, perhaps you should stop and be thankful that you're an ordinary person after all.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 A glad | B happy | C delighted |
| 2 A cause | B make | C take |
| 3 A see | B think | C know |
| 4 A makes | B puts | C does |
| 5 A As | B When | C Whether |
| 6 A atomic | B close | C private |
| 7 A say | B express | C tell |
| 8 A on | B of | C in |

A topic sentence is a sentence which summarises what a paragraph is about.

- 10 Read the following text and put each sentence into the correct place.

- A Perhaps the most remarkable thing about Redford is his generosity.
B Redford always has something to keep him busy.
C At 60, Redford is still very handsome.

Robert Redford is a very successful Hollywood actor and director. He has starred in many films, such as *A River Runs Through It*, and he also directed the film *Quiz Show*.

1) His blond hair, blue eyes and beautiful smile have certainly helped him to get where he is today.

2)

He has put a lot of effort into trying to help young directors who haven't got enough money to get into the film business. He also has very strong values and dislikes greedy people who will do anything to make money.

3) When he is not acting or directing he likes to spend his time on his ranch in Utah. He also loves travelling in Europe, probably because he spent his student years there.

Redford is an excellent actor and director. In addition to this, he is also a kind and sincere person who will continue to be admired by those who work with him.



- 11 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions from the box.

on - to - in

- Susan looks fantastic her new dress.
- Do you believe true friendship?
- Mary and Tom are spending the weekend the countryside.
- The children were so close their cat that they felt depressed when it ran away.
- No matter what you tell her she won't change her mind. She has strong views life.

1.

Which number is closest to zero on the number line?



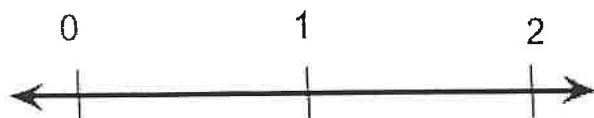
A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. 0.3 C. 0.50

(1 point)

2.

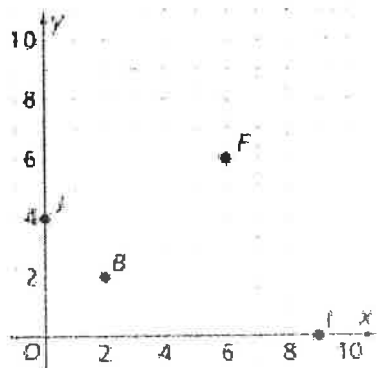
Place each fraction on the number line.

$$\frac{6}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, 1\frac{7}{8}$$



(4 points)

3.



Write the **ordered pair** for each point.

B = _____ F = _____ I = _____ J = _____

Plot Each Point On The Coordinate Plane

A (8,3)

E (1, 1.5)

(6 points)

4.

SHOW WORK

A. Lenny's fence is 6.9 meters long. He adds a new section that is 2.19 meters long. What is the total length of the fence?

B. The doctor has 23.4 ounces of medicine that must be divided equally into 18 syringes. How much medicine will be in each syringe? (SHOW WORK)

(2 points)

5.

A. Which has the same value as $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{5}$?

A. $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{5}{3}$

C. $\frac{10}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}$

B. $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{5}{3}$

D. $\frac{10}{7} \times \frac{5}{3}$

B. Kendra has 16 pints of blueberries. If she wants to divide them into half pints, how many will she have?

A. 4 half pints

C. 32 half pints

B. 8 half pints

D. 42 half pints

(2 points)

6. Multiply or Divide (Decimal numbers) SHOW WORK

a. $5.6 \times 2.8 =$

Estimate: _____

Actual: _____

b. $185.6 \div 64 =$

Estimate: _____

Actual: _____

(4 points)

7. Put the numbers in order from least to greatest.

A. $0.7, \frac{3}{4}, 1.25, \frac{2}{5}$

_____, _____, _____, _____

B. Which inequality is true?

a. $\frac{3}{4} \geq 0.25$ b. $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{4}$ c. $1.5 = \frac{1}{2}$

(2 points)

8. Write the opposite for the following integers.

A. $-7 =$ _____

B. $8 =$ _____

C. $45 =$ _____

D. $-78 =$ _____

(4 points)