

6th Grade Packet

2nd Round

All of the 6th grade teachers miss each and every one of you and we hope that you are staying safe.

See you soon!!!

Reading Packet

This time I am asking my 6th graders to keep a journal of the time they are spending at home. They will be answering specific questions related to what they are experiencing at home. I labeled most pages of the required amount of writing they are to complete.

*Reminder: A 6th grade student should write at least 4-5 sentences in a paragraph.

*Also, you will choose 1 of the one paragraph writings and complete it in cursive. I have included a copy of the cursive writing chart. If you want you may complete the entire packet in cursive. (Just make sure it is neat!)

If you have any questions about your reading assignment you can email me at michelle.dillow@db.k12.oh.us

Cursive Alphabet

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee

Ff Gg Hh Ii

Jj Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp Qq

Rr Ss Tt Uu

Vv Ww Xx

Yy Zz



NOW IS HISTORY

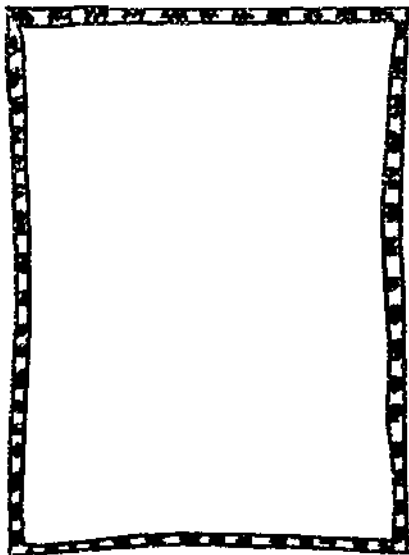
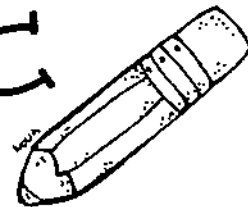
○ This Journal Belongs to:

COVID-19

This thing that we are all a part of, it's living history. Your family are all part of this, and it will be talked about for generations to come. Schools are closed; sports are cancelled; people are quarantined...on a GLOBAL level. Your task is to create a journal over the next few weeks. It is a place where you can record your thoughts, feelings and ideas. When this is all over, store it in a safe place. You will be able to share this with your children and grandchildren one day. You are recording history!



ABOUT ME



A PICTURE OF ME.

NAME: _____

AGE: _____

SCHOOL:

YEAR LEVEL:

FAMILY MEMBERS:

FRIENDS: _____

DATE THAT I STARTED ISOLATING AT HOME: _____

DATE THAT THE CORONAVIRUS WAS DECLARED OVER: _____



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I See Spots (cont'd.)

9. How many dots are in the large square but not in the large triangle or large circle?

10. How many dots are common to the large shapes?

11. How many dots are in the small circle but not in the large square?

12. How many dots are common to the large circle and either of the triangles?

13. How many dots are found in only one shape? For example, dots in the square but not in any other shape?

14. How many dots are in common with the large square and either of the circles?

15. How many dots are in the large square but not in the large triangle?

16. How many dots are in the small triangle but not in the small square?

17. How many dots are common to three shapes at the same time?

Bonus: Create your own dot puzzle and write a list of questions for your puzzle.

It's for the Birds



Name _____

Dr. Dodo can't figure out which patient to see next. Figure out the order of the patients based on the clues below.



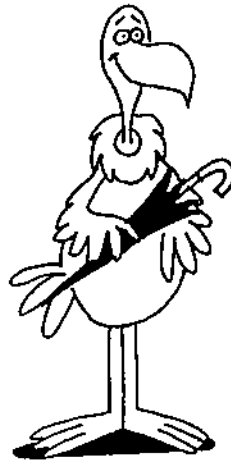
Ms. Finch



Mr. Sparrow



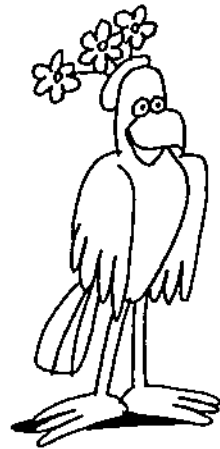
Mrs. Eagle



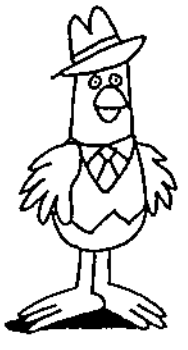
Mr. Buzzard



Miss Robin



Ms. Parrot



Mr. Dove

Ms. Finch has red hair.

Mr. Buzzard and Miss Robin have gray hair.

Miss Robin has the last appointment.

Ms. Parrot will not go after anyone with red or gray hair.

Mr. Dove's appointment is between Mrs. Eagle's and Ms. Parrot's.

Mr. Sparrow has the first appointment.

Mr. Buzzard's appointment is the third one after Mrs. Eagle's.

10:30 _____

10:45 _____

11:00 _____

11:15 _____

11:30 _____

11:45 _____

12:00 _____

12:15 LUNCH!

Date: _____

Day: _____ in Isolation

Interview a family member.

Name of family member: _____

How has the Coronavirus affected your work?

What changes have you had to make due to the Coronavirus?

When do you think the Coronavirus pandemic will be over?
Why? _____

What positives have come out of this?

Knowing I will be looking back at this in many years time, what advice do you give me for my future?

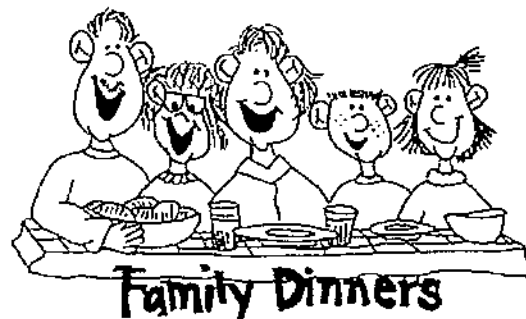
*★ Write in complete
Sentences*

Date: _____

Day: _____ in Isolation

List 10 positive things that the virus has caused: *E.g. More family time.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.



Date: _____

Day: _____ in Isolation

Write a letter to yourself to be read in 2040. What are your dreams you hope to have achieved? Where do you see yourself living? What occupation will you have? Be honest and open in your letter.

** Please write at least 2 full paragraphs with 4-5 sentences in each one. You may write more if you want.*

Dear Me

6th Grade MATH

Mrs. Easterling

Ratios

Name _____ block _____

Write each ratio as a fraction in simplest form.

- Example:** 1) 3 cars to 6 trucks $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 hamsters to 9 mice _____
- 2) 14 girls to 8 boys _____ 12 minutes to 6 seconds _____
- 3) 11 clarinets to 15 flutes _____ 3 cheese pizzas to 9 plain pizzas _____
- 4) 10 cats to 6 dogs _____ 6 Mt. Dew's to 11 Cokes _____
- 5) 35 crayons to 15 colored pencils _____ 2 teachers to 44 students _____
- 6) 12 kittens out of 15 animals _____ 18 M&Ms out of 20 pieces of candy _____

Read each problem. Write each ratio in simplest form.

- 7) Becky sold 4 boxes of candy bars. Her friend sold 7 boxes of candy bars. Write the ratio for candy bars Becky sold to the candy bars her friend sold. _____

The fruit basket had 4 bananas, 3 oranges, 2 pears, 3 yellow apples, and 3 red apples.

- 8) Write the ratio of yellow apples to all the fruit. _____
- 9) Write the ratio of pears to bananas. _____
- 10) Write the ratio of apples to the rest of the fruit. _____
- 11) Write the ratio of oranges to apples. _____

<u>Types of Food Sold</u>	<u>Number</u>
Hot dogs	10
Tacos	15
Salads	9
Pizza	6
Cheese Fries	11

- 12) What is the ratio of pizza sold to salads sold? _____
- 13) What is the ratio of tacos sold to everything sold? _____
- 14) What is the ratio of cheese fries sold to hot dog sold? _____
- 15) What is the ratio of pizza sold to salads and cheese fries sold? _____

Write 2 equivalent ratios for each.

- 16) 5 : 6 _____ 17) 4 to 1 _____ 18) $\frac{3}{10}$ _____
- _____ _____ _____

CCSS: 6.NS.3

Directions: For questions 13 through 22, subtract.

13. $3.3 - 2.09 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6.77 \\ - 3.49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15. $\$10.00 - \$5.79 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

16.
$$\begin{array}{r} 11.088 \\ - 5.505 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

17. $4.009 - 3.1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

18. $18.21 - 9.6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

19.
$$\begin{array}{r} 48.056 \\ - 29.048 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

20. $25 - 11.41 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

21.
$$\begin{array}{r} 89.45 \\ - 77.54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

22. $0.03 - 0.004 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

23. A laptop computer weighs 6.4 pounds. A notebook computer weighs 3.75 pounds. How much heavier is the laptop than the notebook?

 **Practice**

Directions: For questions 1 through 12, add.

1. $\$3.12 + \$2.85 =$ _____

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 18.08 \\ + 4.55 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. $55.8 + 8.311 =$ _____

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9.48 \\ + 5.27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5. $4.238 + 2.91 =$ _____

6. $23.4 + 18.09 =$ _____

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 88.27 \\ + 55.74 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8. $0.8 + 10.339 =$ _____

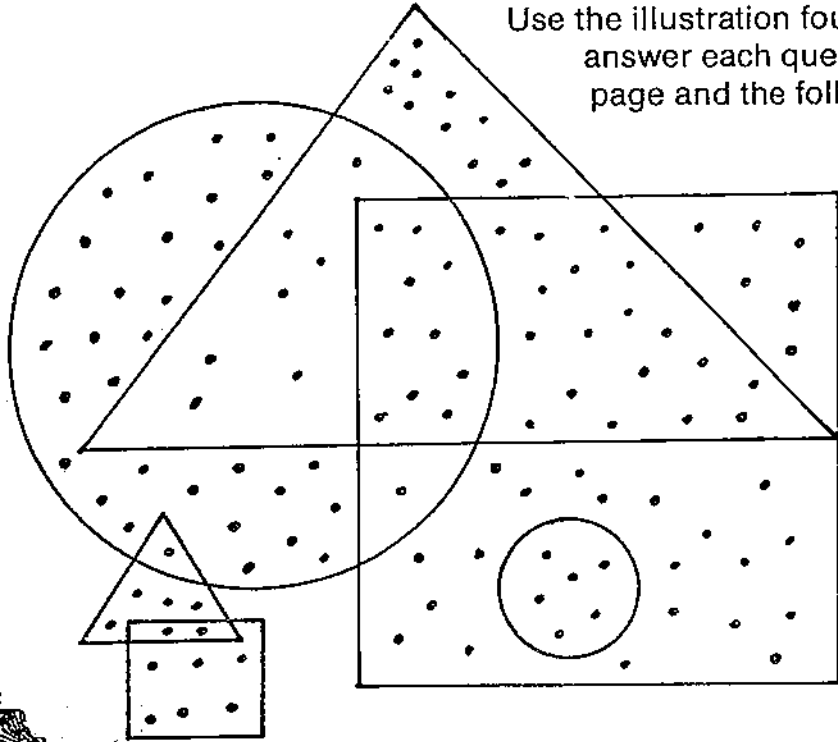
9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3.707 \\ + 2.484 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10. $6.65 + 4.4 =$ _____

11. Corrine earned \$57.50 waiting tables, plus another \$45.45 in tips. How much did she earn altogether?
- _____

12. Marco ran 2.67 miles to a county park. He then ran 1.5 miles in a loop around the park. How many miles did he run in total?
- _____

I See Spots



Use the illustration found below to answer each question on this page and the following page.

1. How many dots in the large triangle?

2. How many dots in the small triangle?

3. How many dots in the small circle?

4. How many dots in the large square?

5. How many dots are common in both circles?

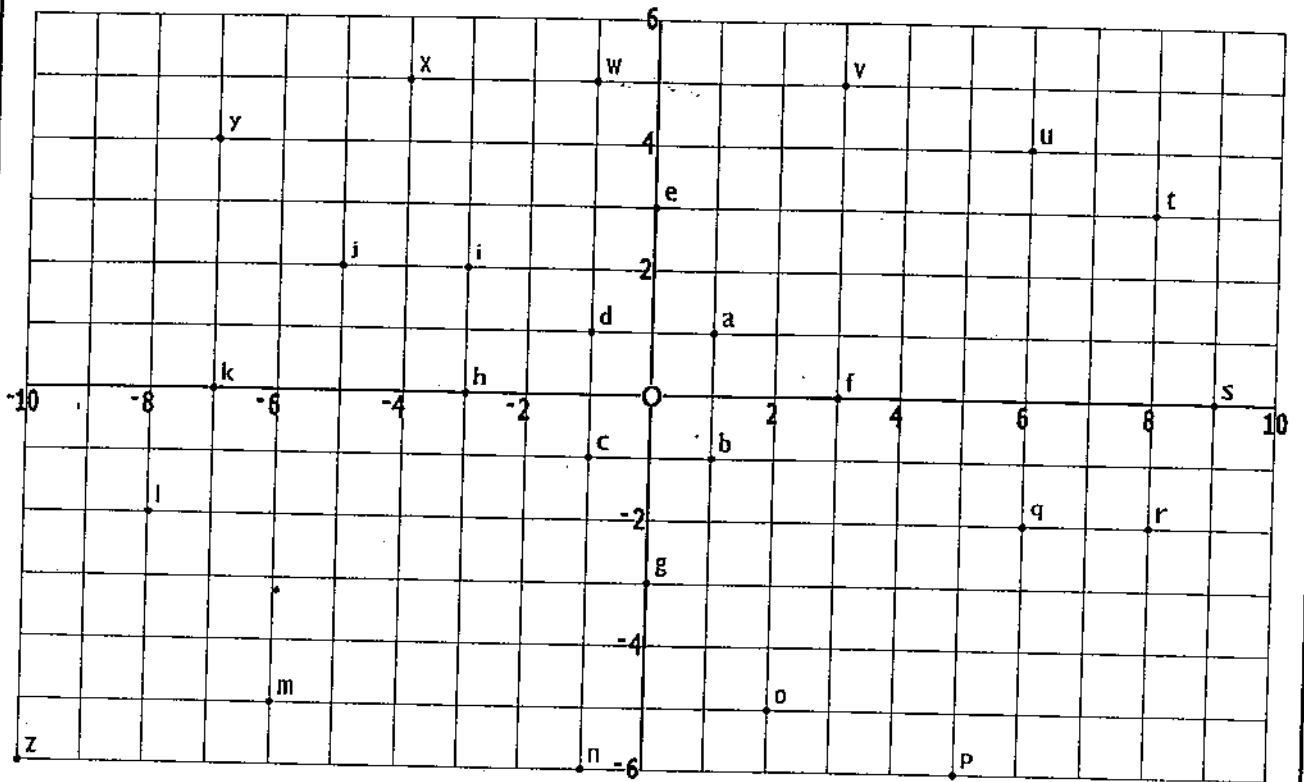
6. How many dots are common in both triangles?

7. How many dots are common in both squares?

8. How many dots are common in the three large shapes?

Name _____

Coordinates (3)



Fill in the gaps



a (1, 1)

b (1, -1)

c	
d	
e	
f	
g	
h	
i	
j	

k	
l	
m	
n	
o	
p	
q	
r	

s	
t	
u	
v	
w	
x	
y	
z	

Write Multiplication Facts, 2s-12s

Example:

$2 \times 1 =$

$2 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 3 =$

$2 \times 4 =$

$2 \times 5 =$

$2 \times 6 =$

$2 \times 7 =$

$2 \times 8 =$

$2 \times 9 =$

$2 \times 10 =$

$2 \times 11 =$

$2 \times 12 =$

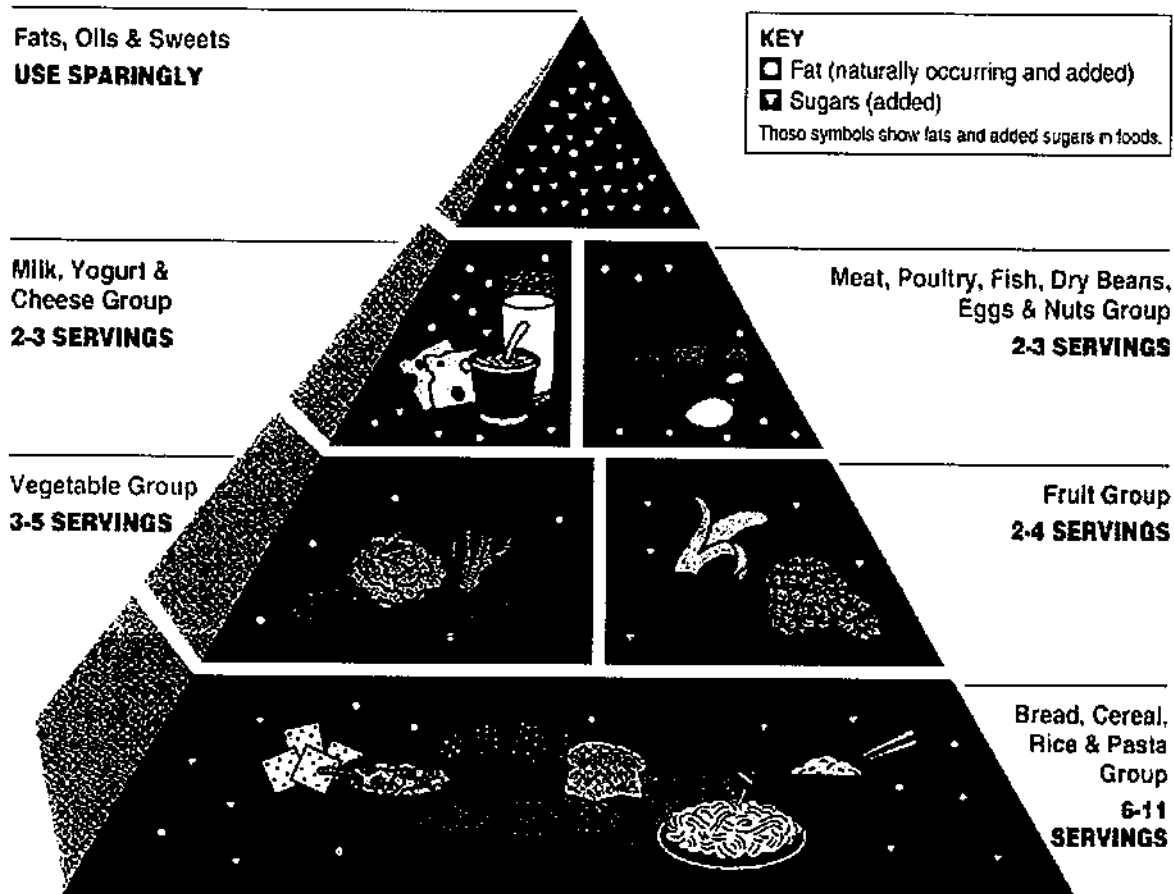
D.B.M.S. Health and Physical Educational 15 Day Personal Log

Student: _____

Indicate Teacher: J. Jones N. Miller J. Sanders

Objective: Students will develop a daily nutritional log of their food intake. Students will recall the amount of physical activity completed over the 15-day period.

Task: Each student will receive a copy of the food pyramid and a fitness activity pyramid. Student will refer the food pyramid to develop their daily nutritional log. The fitness pyramid will identify possible physical activities to participate.



Fitness Activity Pyramid:

Inactivity:

T.V. Watching
Video and Computer
Sitting More Than 30 Minutes

Leisure and Playtime:

Tumbling
Fishing
Frisbee

Strength and Flexibility:

Dancing
Martial Arts
Weightlifting

Aerobic Exercises:

Walking
Biking
Skateboarding

Recreational Activities:

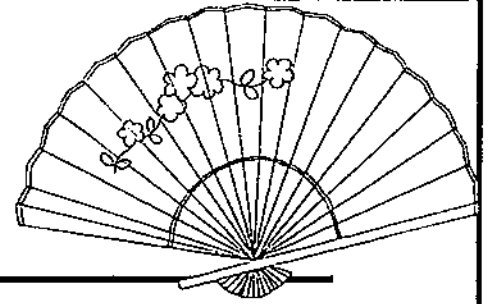
Volleyball
Basketball
Exergaming

Everyday:

Play Outside
Help Around the House
Do Yard Work

Day:	Nutritional Intake:	Physical Activity: (include activity and minutes per activities:
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		

ANCIENT CHINA CIVILIZATION: DYNASTIES & HISTORY



Along the banks of a large river, the civilization of Ancient China flourished and developed. This large river is in the Huang River Valley. "Huang" means yellow in Chinese. The banks of the Huang River has a yellow color from the soil of the Gobi Desert. The Chinese civilization still exists today after thousands of years, unlike the civilizations of Ancient Egypt and Ancient Mesopotamia. Time in Ancient China passed in a series of dynasties. Dynasties are a series of rulers that belong to the same family. Often these periods of time would overlap, as rulers would often overthrow each other. There was not always a smooth transition of one dynasty to the next.

The first established dynasty in Ancient China history was the Xia Dynasty. It began in 2200 BC and lasted until 1700 BC. Little information was recorded or discovered from this time period, so little is known about this dynasty. The Shang Dynasty developed in 1800 BC, providing the first recorded history of Ancient China. The Shang Dynasty was known as The Bronze Age. Impressive buildings and city structures were discovered by Archaeologists. Jewelry, sculptures, and weapons were designed during this period as well. Similar to Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, royal tombs were discovered. Archaeologists also discovered oracle bones, pieces of turtle shell or bone used by rulers to communicate with the gods and with spirits.

After the Bronze Age in Shang Dynasty, Ancient China experienced their Golden Age. This was during the Zhou Dynasty, a period of where philosophers and great thinkers lived and shared their wisdom. The Zhou Dynasty was the longest lasting dynasty in China's history, spanning from 1046 BC to 256 BC. This was a period of over 800 years! Great thinkers such as Laozi, Confucius, and Mencius lived during this dynasty.

When the Zhou Dynasty ended, Ancient China entered a political period of history. During the Qin Dynasty, Chinese politics changed dramatically. Legalism was adopted as the official ideology. Legalism was a philosophy of administration in Ancient China. In Legalism, humans were believed to be evil by nature. Those who opposed Legalism were punished or even executed. Citizens were expected to follow strict laws and harsh punishments. The Great Wall of China was also built during the Qin Dynasty. It was a fortified wall built in northern China, first built as a protection against nomad invaders.

WHILE YOU'RE READING...

MARK WITH SYMBOLS

!

when you find something interesting.

?

when you are unsure or confused by something.

*

when you find something important.

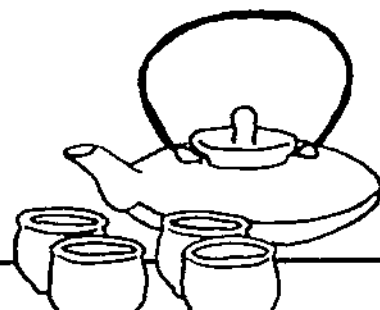
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yellow

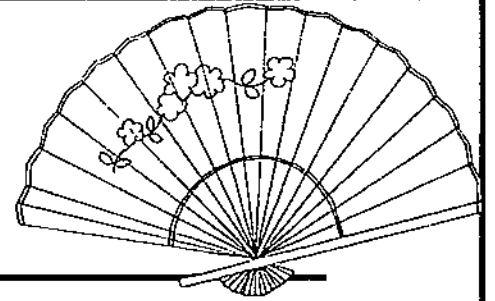
power words or key terms

green

key phrases and definitions



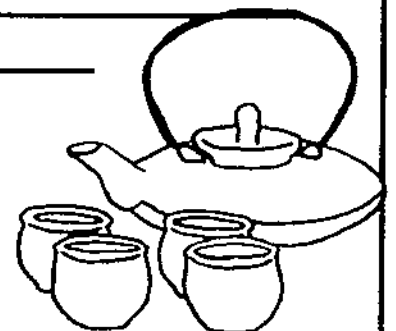
ANCIENT CHINA CIVILIZATION: DYNASTIES & HISTORY



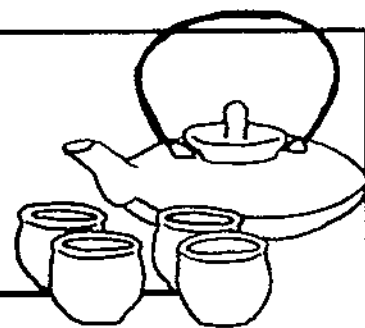
Question 1: How is time measured in Ancient China?

Question 2: Why was the Shang Dynasty known as "The Bronze Age"?

Question 3: How did Ancient China's politics change during the Qin Dynasty?



THE BRONZE AGE OF ANCIENT CHINA



The Bronze Age in China began about 1700 BC. As you can guess, bronze was an important material during this time period. Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin. It was used to make important things like weapons, chariots or religious tools as well as art in the form of dragons, birds or geometric shapes.

These tools and decorations were made through a process called bronze casting. Bronze casting has many steps. A mold was made of clay and then divided into different sections or pieces. Once the sections had been properly prepared, they were reassembled to make the form of the desired shape or piece. The molten bronze was poured into the mold and allowed to cool. Once the bronze piece had hardened, each section of the mold was removed and what remained was the bronze tool, decoration or artwork.

Another form of art during the bronze age were taotie masks. These masks often looked like animals with large eyes, eyebrows, horns, ears, possibly legs and fangs but no lower jaw. These masks may have been thought to be protective, represent natural forces, and used in religious ceremonies.

While bronze was the primary material in use during this time, iron and jade were also popular materials. Jade is a beautiful green gem. It cannot be cut and must be worn down through friction. This process requires a lot of time. Because jade is not native to China, it had to be imported. It is easy to see why this beautiful green gem was considered very valuable.

Today we have fortunetellers or psychics, however, during the Bronze Age diviners, or fortunetellers, used oracle bones. Oracle bones were made from ox bones or even turtle shells. If there were important questions to be answered, it was believed that the gods would answer the questions through the oracle bones. The Chinese believed that the use of oracle bones could predict what would happen in the future. Questions would be carved into an ox bone or a turtle shell. The bones or shells would be heated until they cracked. Once they cracked, the diviners would interpret what the bones or shells meant and then tell the people what the gods said would happen in the future.

WHILE YOU'RE READING...

MARK WITH SYMBOLS

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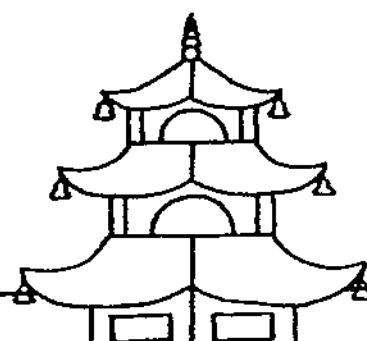
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* when you find something important.

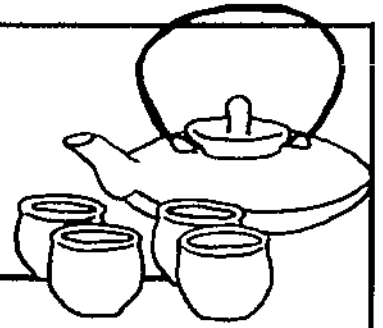
HIGHLIGHT WITH COLORS

yellow power words or key terms

green key phrases and definitions



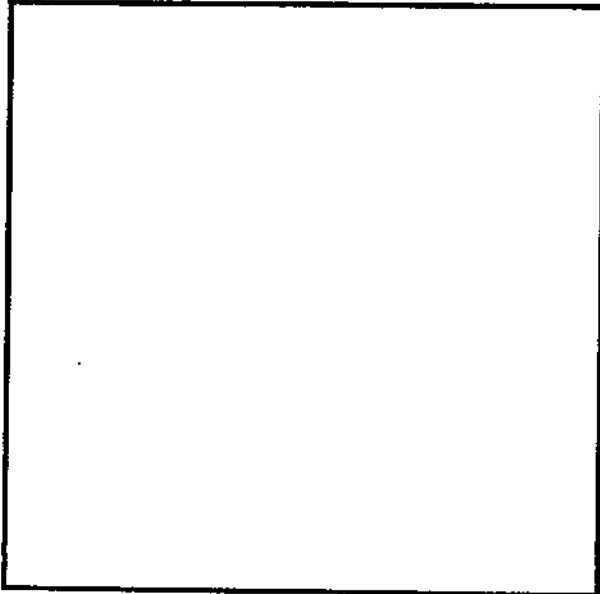
THE BRONZE AGE OF ANCIENT CHINA

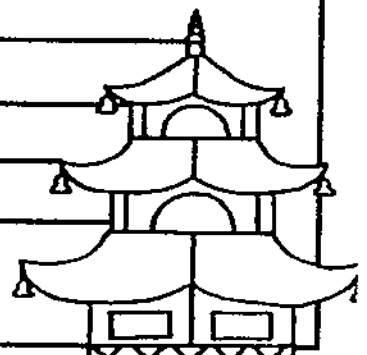


Question 1: What is bronze made of and how were tools or masks made from bronze?

Question 2: Compare and contrast how oracle bones are the same or different from how society today attempts to see the future.

Question 3: Draw a taotie mask and explain what it would be used for.





HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM: A COMPARISON



Religion played an important role in the lives of people who lived in Ancient India. During this time period, two major religions emerged – Hinduism and Buddhism. These two major religions attracted many people based on their teachings, and are still practiced today all across the world.

Hinduism is the major religious system of India, originating from the Aryans. Those who practice Hinduism believe that a person's behavior today affects his or her future life, not present life, and that such behaviors have a direct impact on reincarnation. Reincarnation is the belief that a person's soul is reborn in a different form after death. One of the major key components of the Hindu religion is the worship of gods and goddesses. Brahma, the creator god with four faces, was the most important god to those practicing Hinduism in Ancient India. Ganesha is also a well-known worshiped god, revered as the god of wisdom and learning, who appears in 32 different forms with a human body and an elephant head to represent the spiritual body.

Hinduism also uses the two ideals of karma and dharma. Karma states that a person's actions will determine what their next life will be when they are reborn, while dharma is a divine law requiring people to do their duty, where more is expected of higher caste members. Hinduism supported the social caste system of Ancient India as those who practiced the religion worked to achieve oneness with gods and salvation.

In comparison, Buddhism flourished around sixth century BC. This religious practice, based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, appeared in northern India as a rival to Hinduism. Buddhism is based on the idea that humans can achieve nirvana, or perfect enlightenment to reunite with the Great Soul World, in the present life. The religion appeals to all people, including the poor and downtrodden, and believes that no one person is better than another. Unlike Hinduism, those who practice Buddhism are forbidden to worship godlike images as they seek wisdom and reject wealth. Buddhism focuses on spiritual development and achieving truth and insight on the true meaning of life.

Despite their major differences, Hinduism and Buddhism are linked by some key similarities. Both religions believe in seeking a higher state of mind and searching for the true meaning of life. Hinduism and Buddhism both support the idea that human suffering is caused by excessive attachment to physical objects and people. They share the same belief in reincarnation, though the present life path taken to being reborn differs. Both Hinduism and Buddhism were and still are major world religions with millions practicing today.

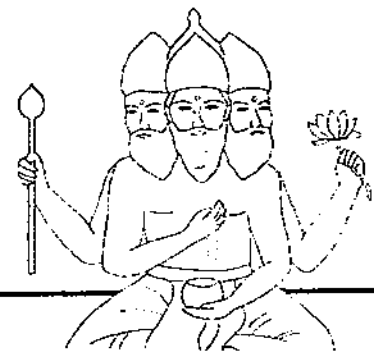
WHILE YOU'RE READING...

MARK WITH SYMBOLS

- ! when you find something interesting.
- ? when you are unsure or confused by something.
- * when you find something important.

HIGHLIGHT WITH COLORS

- yellow power words or key terms
- green key phrases and definitions



HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM: A COMPARISON



Question 1: What is the difference between karma and dharma in Hinduism?

Question 2: What does Buddhism forbid that Hinduism allows?

Question 3: What are three similarities that Buddhism and Hinduism share?



THE CASTE SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA



Aryan society in Ancient India flourished and inspired a social hierarchy. The caste system in Ancient India included four major varnas, or social groups into which a person was born. The jati, another name for the caste system, was determined by birth and consisted of different levels of workers with various duties to society.

The Brahmin were the top caste of the system. Brahmin consisted of scholars, teachers, priests, judges, and people who owned land. Many of them lived in temples or removed from society due to their duties. They were considered the highest ranked and the most powerful. A rank below them were the Kshatriyas, a group of warriors, leaders, and rulers of town and cities. Though powerful, the Kshatriyas could be overruled by the Brahmin, a higher caste. Third in line were the Vaisyas, a group of skilled farmers and merchants. The Vaisyas could hold office in their local government and did not lack for housing, clothing, or food. Though they were not at top, they were still respected. The fourth varna was the Shudras. Shudras were unskilled workers, typically finding work on farms performing jobs that did not require much skill, like cleaning. The Shudras were the bottom caste, but they still had a place in the hierarchy.

Outside of the four major varnas were a group of people without a caste known as the Untouchables. The Untouchables were the lowest in Ancient Indian society, considered too low to be part of the jati. These people did not have any rights and typically held degrading jobs if they were not beggars. Being an Untouchable was permanent. Being born an Untouchable or having parents who were not part of a caste meant no hope for changing social status. There was no opportunity to move up or to marry out of the social rank.

Within each caste, or varna, the members were required to follow all customs and rules of their respected group. Such a system was created to delegate responsibility and establish order to avoid conflicts. The caste system was set in motion in hopes that peace, good conduct, and prosperity would grow and that all four varnas would live together in harmony, leading a conscious and moral life.

WHILE YOU'RE READING...

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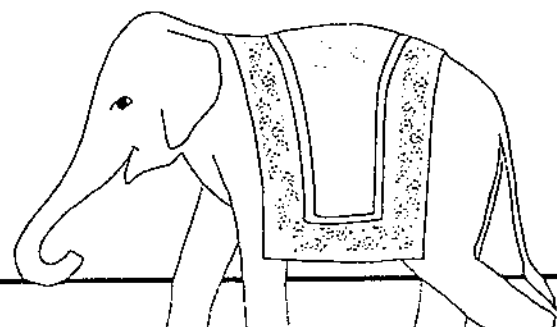
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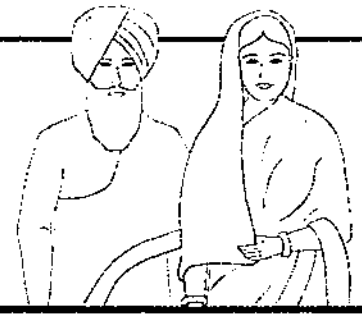
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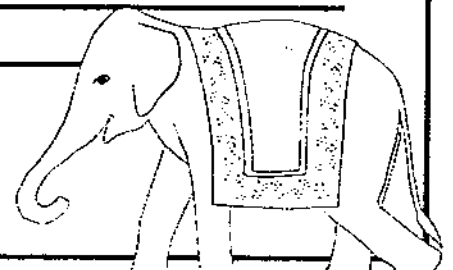
THE CASTE SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA



Question 1: What are the names of the four major varnas in the caste system? If you had to choose, which varna would you prefer to be a part of? Why?

Question 2: Who were the Untouchables? What was their life like?

Question 3: Where did the Shudras fall in the caste system? What were their jobs?



THE BUDDHA: SIDDHARTHA GUATAMA



Siddhartha Gautama was born around 560 BC, a prince to the king of a powerful warrior clan known as the Shakya. As a prince, Siddhartha was raised surrounded by luxury, given the perfect life that he did not choose for himself. Any mention of suffering or death was kept from Siddhartha during his upbringing. He married and had a son all while living in a state of constant comfort, contentment, and health.

At the age of 29, Siddhartha witnessed pain and illness outside the walls of his home that he had never seen before. When he learned of such pain and of death, he realized that he, too, was vulnerable to human suffering just like those living outside of his luxurious world. The awareness of this suffering directly contrasted his privileged upbringing. Because of such a personal crisis, Siddhartha left his wife and child, abandoning his home. He shaved his head and began to live in a state of extreme self-discipline in order to seek the truth about life. After many years though, Siddhartha was not fulfilled by his disciplined lifestyle. Conflicted, he chose to sit underneath a Bodhi tree, a large and sacred fig tree. There, while meditating, Siddhartha discovered nirvana, or perfect enlightenment and wisdom, and become Buddha, "The Enlightened One."

As Buddha, he soon began to deliver sermons based on his teachings about finding a middle ground, known as, "the middle way." The idea of the middle way was to live between extreme discipline and extreme luxury. Buddha taught four noble truths—the truth of suffering, the causes of suffering, the end of suffering, and freedom from suffering. These four noble truths are a cornerstone of the Buddhist religion. Buddha's first sermons gathered many disciples, those who were interested in his teachings and wanted to learn more and spread his message.

The teachings that Buddha imparted on his disciples and other listeners were universal. They appealed to all people, supporting the idea that no one person is better than the other. The poor were able to access his teachings the same as those living in luxury as Buddha once did. For those who practice the religion, the image of Buddha meditating underneath the Bodhi tree is their most important symbol, as it represents the moment of enlightenment and finding nirvana. Siddhartha Gautama spread his message for multiple decades before he died around the age of 80. His teachings live on today through the millions who continue to practice Buddhism.

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MARK WITH SYMBOLS

! when you find something interesting.

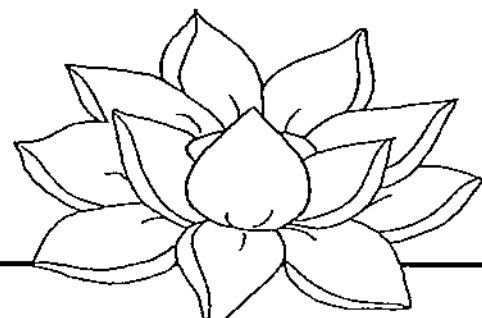
? when you are unsure or confused by something.

* when you find something important.

HIGHLIGHT WITH COLORS

yellow power words or key terms

green key phrases and definitions



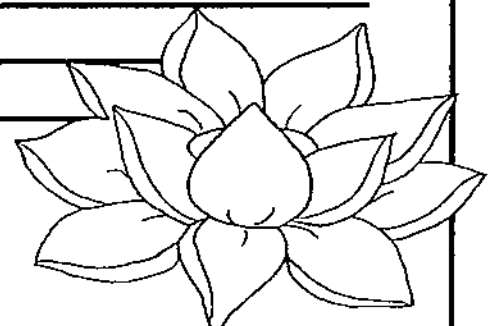
THE BUDDHA: SIDDHARTHA GUATAMA



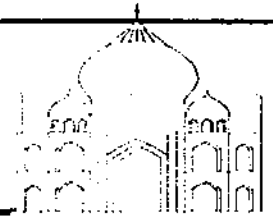
Question 1: What was Siddhartha Gautama's life like as a prince?

Question 2: What is nirvana? Where and how did Siddhartha Gautama achieve it?

Question 3: What are the four noble truths that Buddha taught?



THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION OF ANCIENT INDIA



The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan civilization, first emerged in approximately 3000 BC, located around modern day Afghanistan and northwest India. The Indus Valley was a fertile flood plain that encouraged a thriving agricultural society. Over hundreds of years, the Indus Valley Civilization made many advanced technological contributions that changed the way people lived, including drainage systems, farming machinery, and measurement tools.

The Indus Valley Civilization depended on monsoons to aid their farming culture. These monsoons were seasonal winds that impacted the region, blowing warm and moist air from the southwest in the summer and cold air from the northeast in the winter. The people did not use irrigation systems and instead used these monsoons to water their crops. However, if the rains came too early, too heavy, or too late, the crops were destroyed.

The monsoons were a catalyst for a surge in development and technology for the people of the Indus Valley Civilization. One of their largest contributions to society was their elaborate underground drainage system. They used mud bricks to create the drainage system for waste. The waste would travel from a central well through clay brick pipes into a shared drain, and would then be disposed into a pit or used as fertilizer. Their civilization showed signs of being well-planned, complete with housing and even bathrooms.

Religion played a major role in the economy and daily life of the Indus Valley Civilization. As a result, religious buildings for worship, such as shrines and temples were designed. Many of them were built around the river valleys that provided resources for farming. Much like Mesopotamia's fertile crescent, the Indus Valley Civilization resided around a river valley. They built massive canals and participated in sea trade, building boats and using trade as a means to thrive as a society. Like the Mesopotamians, the Indus Valley Civilization depended on the fertile soil to grow their crops and support their farming lifestyle.

A decline soon began around 1500 BC. The monsoons continued to shift east, the water supply began to dry up, and residents began to migrate. Moreover, a new group of nomads from central Asia came into contact with the Indus Valley Civilization called the Aryans. The Aryans settled into the area and over several centuries, their language and religious practices slowly overtook the Indus Valley Civilization's language and religion.

The Aryans continued to advance the society by introducing iron, and therefore the iron plow, a mechanism used for ideal farming. Most importantly, the Aryans introduced the written language of Sanskrit around 1000 BC. Before, the written language of the Indus Valley Civilization was and still remains a mystery. The Aryans were able to write down their legends and religious chants, among other important information.

There is no agreement as to why the Indus Valley Civilization came to an end. Among the possible theories are climate change, migration, severe drought, decline in trade, and the arrival of the Aryans. However, the Indus Valley Civilization's contributions are still making an impact today.

WHILE YOU'RE READING...

MARK WITH SYMBOLS

! when you find something interesting.

? when you are unsure or confused by something.

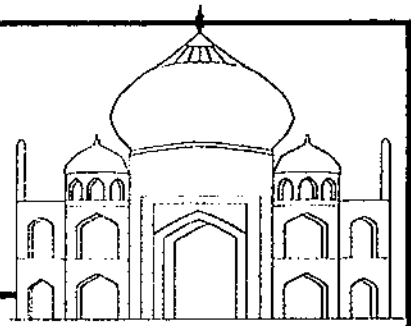
***** when you find something important.

HIGHLIGHT WITH COLORS

yellow power words or key terms

green key phrases and definitions

THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION OF ANCIENT INDIA



Question 1: What is a monsoon? How did they affect the lifestyle of the Indus Valley Civilization?

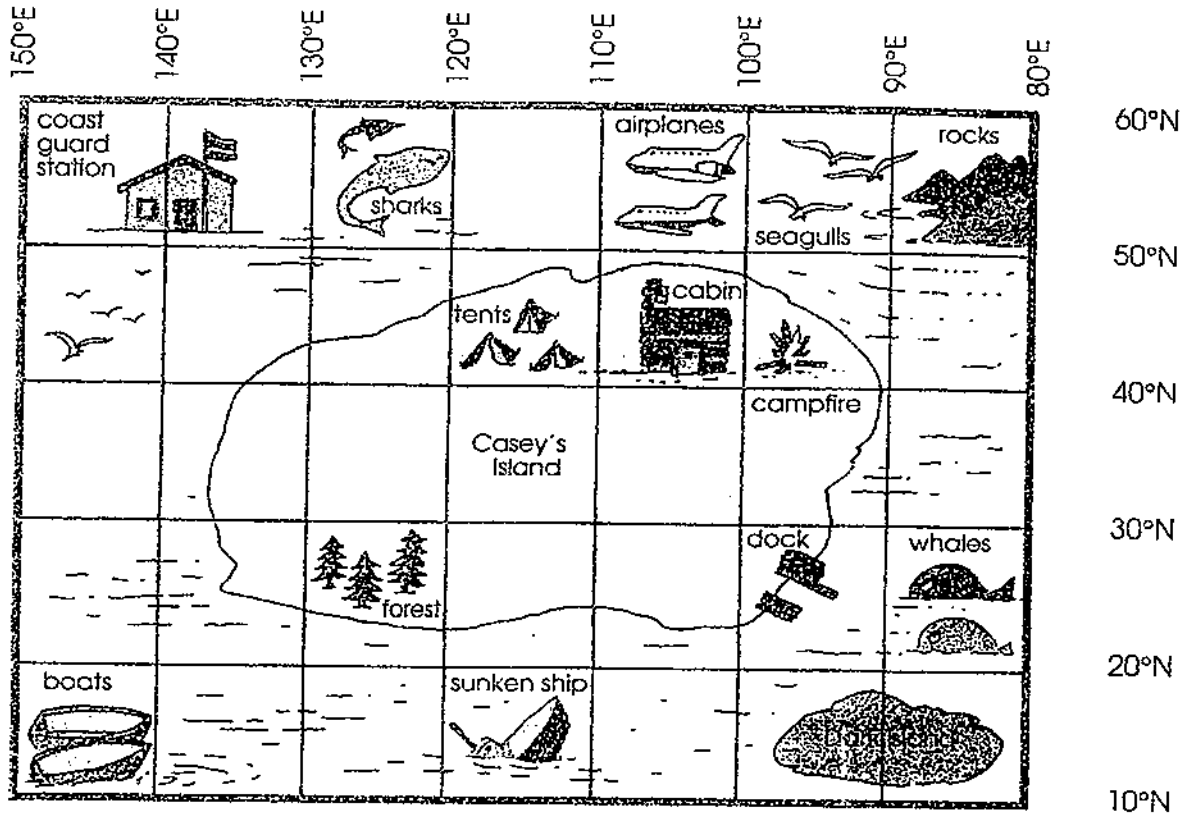
Question 2: Who were the Aryans? When did they arrive and what were the contributions to the civilization they joined?

Question 3: How was the Indus Valley Civilization similar to Mesopotamia?



Latitude and Longitude

Casey's Island



Directions: Use the map above to answer the questions below.

1. The whales are between which two latitude lines? _____
2. The coast guard station is located between which longitude lines? _____
3. If the whales go north to 55°N latitude, what will they hit? _____
4. The boats must cross what longitude lines to get to the sunken ship? _____

5. If you draw a latitude line at 35°N, what will you cross? _____
6. If the whales cross 90°E longitude, what will they reach? _____
7. Name the items crossed by the 55°N latitude line. _____

8. Which longitude lines cross Casey's Island? _____

50 State Word Search

B W N T S I Q S P E N N S Y L V A N I A W Z Z
 W E O E A R K O W G J S I O C I X E M W E N X
 D S R N X J V U U L G U W D N E R A W A L E D
 N T T N E F M T B N N C J A I N I G R I V P D
 A V H E T A A H N R G S O U T H D A K O T A I
 L I D S A T Q C O N N E C T I C U T A O H P W
 Y R A S K O L A R N A G I H C I M R K I P I B
 R G K E S S H R T N N N S I O N I L L I O A O
 A I O E A E N O H Z M E K Z D Z A R S D S M K
 M N T A R N E L C M A W D E O H P S C S P A F
 H I A I B N W I A I S J F N O S I U Z H J B G
 C A N N E I Y N R S S E A M S S U G T U N A A
 Z N E R N M O A O S A R A A S K E W Q A W L K
 Y A W O D A R O L O C S F I N O G E R O H A S
 V T H F E I K Q I U H E M O R A A Q Y I E D A
 D N A I L P E E N R U Y E G X I I T K D O N L
 G O M L F O N K A I S W I S C O N S I N W W A
 N M P A S I R G I T E A J G N R T E I W P G A
 I R S C A O I I C H T P T N V B J O V U Z U R
 M E H M S R A B D E T E E B H U F H I A O J Y
 O V I H N W O A S A S N A K R A P A R O D L Z
 Y T R W A S H I N G T O N H A I N D I A N A I
 W T E H K E N T U C K Y R H O D E I S L A N D

Alabama
 Alaska
 Arizona
 Arkansas
 California
 Colorado
 Connecticut
 Delaware
 Florida
 Georgia
 Hawaii
 Idaho
 Illinois

Indiana
 Iowa
 Kansas
 Kentucky
 Louisiana
 Maine
 Maryland
 Massachusetts
 Michigan
 Minnesota
 Mississippi
 Missouri
 Montana

Nebraska
 Nevada
 New Hampshire
 New Jersey
 New Mexico
 New York
 North Carolina
 North Dakota
 Ohio
 Oklahoma
 Oregon
 Pennsylvania
 Rhode Island

South Carolina
 South Dakota
 Tennessee
 Texas
 Utah
 Vermont
 Virginia
 Washington
 West Virginia
 Wisconsin
 Wyoming

Name: _____

Latitude and Longitude



Write the name of the city and state found at the given latitude and longitude coordinates.

1. 33°N latitude, 112°W longitude _____
2. 35°N latitude, 78°W longitude _____
3. 46°N latitude, 96°W longitude _____
4. 45°N latitude, 122°W longitude _____
5. 29°N latitude, 95°W longitude _____
6. 43°N latitude, 79°W longitude _____
7. 25°N latitude, 80°W longitude _____

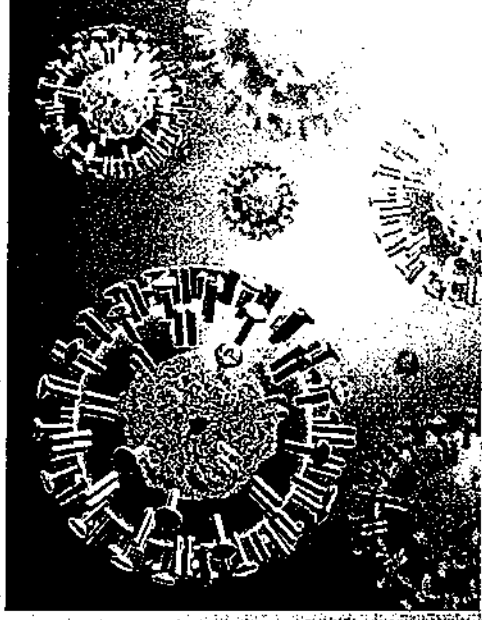
Name:

Coronaviruses

Period:

K What You Already Know	W What You Want Know	L What You Learned

What is a Coronavirus?



By STEM Printables

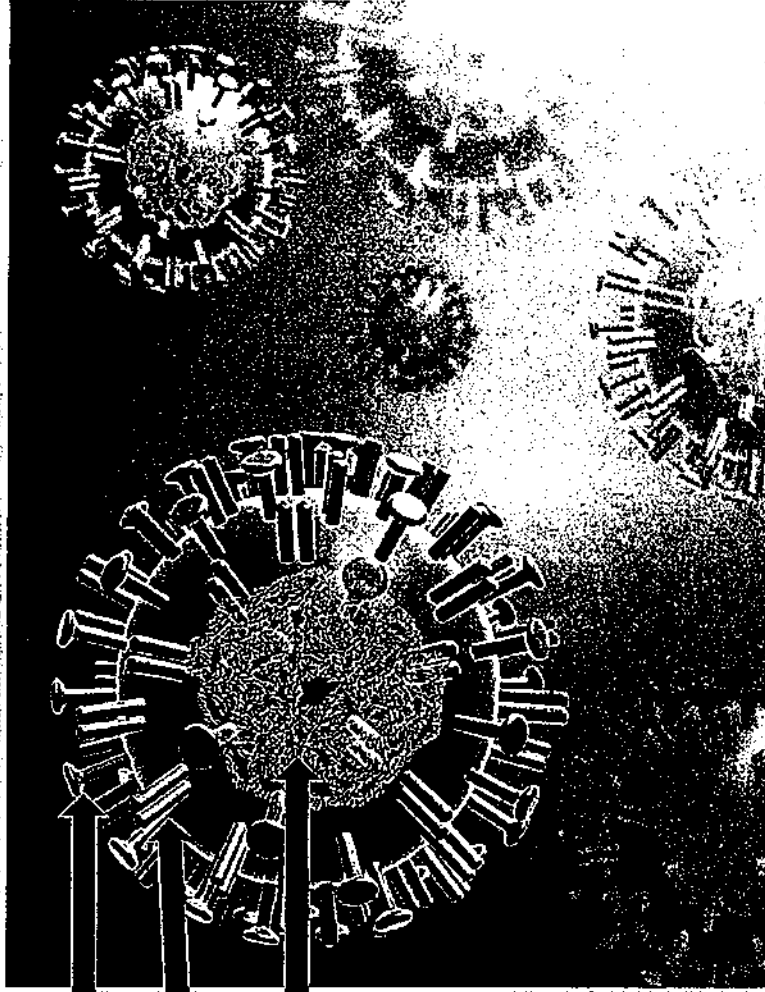


What is a Coronavirus?

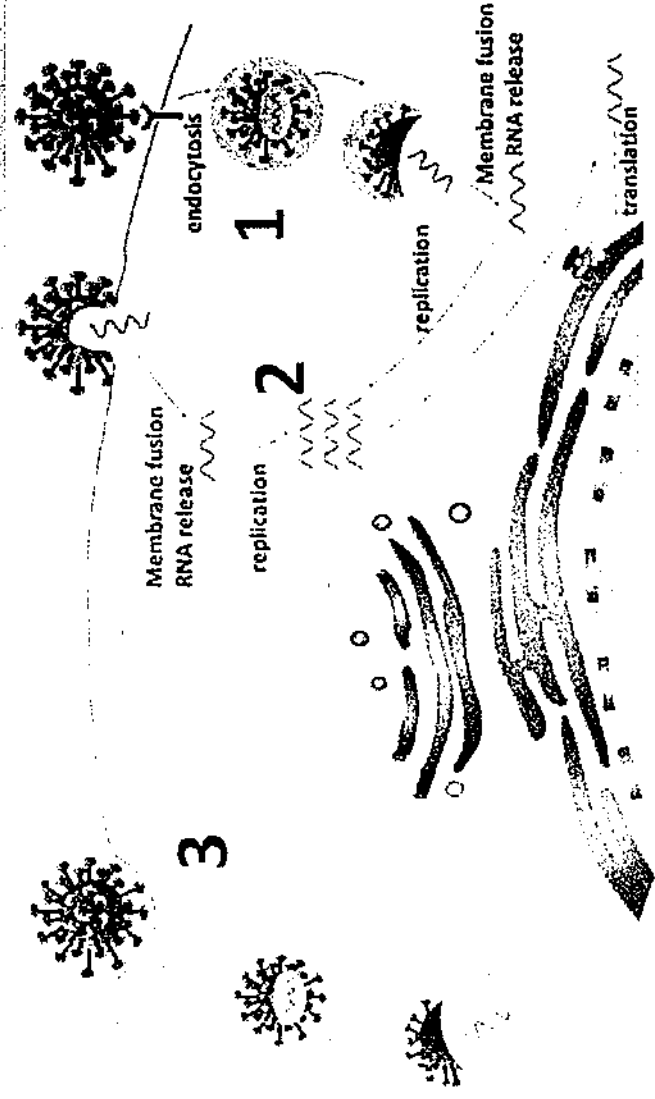
Coronaviruses (CoV) are a type of virus that cause illnesses that range from the common cold to more severe illnesses such as bronchitis and pneumonia. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) are examples of Coronaviruses that can be lethal. A novel coronavirus (nCoV) is a new strain that has not been detected in humans previously.

Structure of a Coronavirus

- S Protein
- He Protein
- RNA
- Coronaviruses bind to cell membranes with S and He proteins. Virus RNA is then introduced to cell cytoplasm.



Life Cycle of a Coronavirus



1. The Coronavirus binds to the cell membrane which then allows the insertion of the viral RNA into the host cell's cytoplasm.
2. The viral RNA then takes over the cellular machinery (ribosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi body) to manufacture new viruses.
3. Golgi vesicles then transport newly manufactured viruses to cell membrane for export.

Common Symptoms of a Coronavirus Infection

Common symptoms of a Coronavirus infection include:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- In more severe cases: pneumonia, kidney failure, death

How is a Coronavirus Infection Spread?

Common ways a Coronavirus infection is spread include:

- By breathing in the virus that has become airborne by an infected person that is coughing or sneezing.
- Touching a surface that has the virus and then touching your skin, eyes, nose, or mouth.

How Do I Protect Myself from a Coronavirus Infection?

Prevention recommendations include:

- Frequent hand washing with soap for at least 20 seconds or use a hand sanitizer.
- Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing
- Avoid close contact with anyone coughing/sneezing

Recommended Treatment for a Coronavirus Infection

Currently there is no vaccine so the recommended treatment is the same for a cold:

- Drink fluids
- Get plenty of rest and stay home
- Take over the counter medicine for fever and sore throat

Name:

Period:

What is a Coronavirus? – Powerpoint Notes

What is a Coronavirus?

Coronaviruses (CoV) are a type of virus that cause illnesses that range from the _____ to more severe illnesses such as _____, _____ (SARS-CoV) and _____ (MERS-CoV) are examples of Coronaviruses that can be _____. A _____ (nCoV) is a new strain that has _____.

Structure of a Coronavirus?

A Coronavirus is made of what 3 things? _____

Life Cycle of a Coronavirus

Step 1: The Coronavirus _____ which then allows the insertion of the _____ into the host cell's _____.

Step 2: The _____ then takes over the cellular machinery (ribosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi body) to _____.

Step 3: _____ then transport newly manufactured viruses to _____.

Common Symptoms of a Coronavirus Infection

What are the 3 common symptoms of a Coronavirus infection?

What is a Coronavirus? – Powerpoint Notes

In more severe cases what can happen?

How is a Coronavirus Spread?

Two common ways the Coronavirus is spread are: By breathing in the virus that has become _____ by an infected person _____ and by _____ that has the virus and then touching your _____.

How Do I Protect Myself From a Coronavirus Infection?

Prevention recommendations include:

- 1) Frequent _____ for at least _____ or use a _____.
- 2) _____ when coughing or sneezing
- 3) _____ with anyone coughing/sneezing

What is the Recommended Treatment for a Coronavirus Infection?

Currently there is no vaccine for a Coronavirus infection so the treatment is the same as a common cold:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

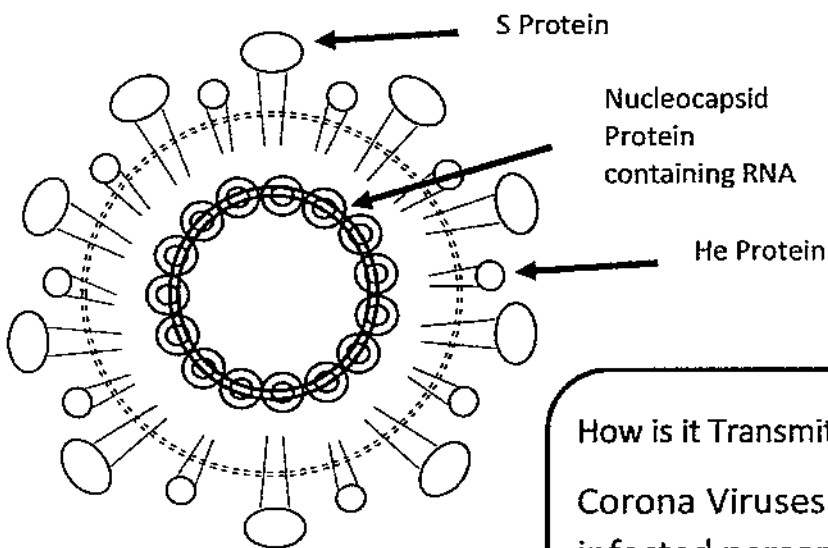
Name: _____

Coronaviruses

Period: _____

What is the Corona Virus?

Common Human Corona Viruses typically cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory illnesses like the _____ or _____ or _____ in more severe cases. Most people will catch a corona virus at some point in their lives and these sicknesses typically last _____. More severe types of the virus include _____ and _____ can lead to death. Symptoms include: _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.



Coloring Key

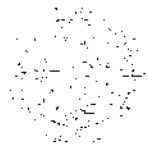
- S Protein
- He Protein
- Nucleocapsid Protein containing RNA

How is it Transmitted?

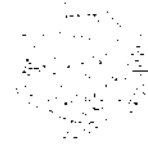
Corona Viruses are transmitted when an infected person _____ or _____ and the virus becomes _____, close contact such as _____ or _____ touching a surface that has the virus and touching your _____, _____, or _____.

Prevention & Treatment

Currently there are no _____ for corona viruses. You may be able to reduce your risk of infection by: washing hands often with _____ for at least _____, avoid touching your _____, _____, and _____ with unwashed hands, and avoid _____ with infected people. Treatment includes taking _____, use a _____, _____, and _____ and get _____.



Coronavirus Reading Passage



What is a Coronavirus?

Common Human Corona Viruses typically cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory illnesses like the common cold or pneumonia or bronchitis in more severe cases. Most people will catch a corona virus at some point in their lives and these sicknesses typically last several days. More severe types of the virus include SARS and MERS can lead to death. Symptoms include: runny nose, headache, fever, cough, and shortness of breath.

How is it Transmitted?

Corona Viruses are transmitted when an infected person coughs or sneezes and the virus becomes airborne, close contact such as touching or shaking hands, touching a surface that has the virus and touching your eyes, mouth, or nose.

Prevention & Treatment

Currently there are no vaccines for corona viruses. You may be able to reduce your risk of infection by: washing hands often with soap & water for at least 20 seconds, avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands, and avoid close contact with infected people. Treatment includes taking fever medication, use a humidifier, drink fluids, and stay home and get plenty of rest.



Name:

Coronavirus CLOZE Reading Activity

Period:

What is a Coronavirus?

Common Human Corona Viruses typically cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory illnesses like the _____ or _____ or _____ in more severe cases. Most people will catch a corona virus at some point in their lives and these sicknesses typically last _____. More severe types of the virus include _____ and _____ can lead to death. Symptoms include: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

How is it Transmitted?

Corona Viruses are transmitted when an infected person _____ or _____ and the virus becomes _____, close contact such as _____ or _____, touching a surface that has the virus and touching your _____, _____, or _____.

Prevention & Treatment

Currently there are no _____ for corona viruses. You may be able to reduce your risk of infection by: washing hands often with _____ for _____, avoid touching your _____, _____, and _____ with unwashed hands, and avoid _____ with infected people. Treatment includes taking _____, use a _____, _____, and _____ and get _____.



Predicting the Future

by ReadWorks



Houston, Texas

Garry Golden sits in a small cafe in Brooklyn, New York. In front of him, sheets of paper with diagrams litter the table. He rapidly sketches trains, cars and highways as he explains his ideas. Garry Golden has one passion: transportation. The science of how to move people from place to place fascinates him. He spends his days studying the relationships between cars, subways, and trains. But he's most excited about imagining the way these relationships will change in the next 20 years.

Golden is a futurist. Futurists are scientists who analyze the way the world is today and use that information to make predictions about what the world will be like in the future. In this way, they are the opposite of historians, who try to better understand the present through studying the past. Futurists hope that by making scientific predictions about the future, we can make better decisions today.

Some futurists study the environment. Some study human society. Golden focuses on the study of transportation. He earned his graduate degree in Future Studies from the University of Houston. Living in Houston for those two years changed the way he viewed transportation in the United States.

Many public transportation advocates dislike Houston. They argue the city is too sprawling (it can take more than three hours to drive from one side of the city to the other during rush hour) and that there aren't enough buses and subways. However, Houston was a source of inspiration for Golden.

"Houston is a really interesting place, and their transportation is a fascinating story-it's worth watching. When you think about it, what is the U.S. like? It's more like Houston. So you need to understand how Houston approaches things to understand the country as a whole. New York City is the exception," said Golden in an interview with *The New York Times*.

Golden points out that people in New York City own fewer cars and walk much more than anywhere else in the United States. "It's a unique environment," says Golden. "Very different from the rest of the country."

However, Golden believes American cities will become more similar to New York City in several ways over the next 20 years. He sees a trend toward fewer cars in the future. He explains, "Cities have a cost of car ownership that is a challenge. All these vehicles cost the city: in services, in having to repair roads and all of the other things." Cars also take up a lot of space. Houston, for example, has 30 parking spaces for every resident. That's 64.8 million parking spaces in only one city.

Golden points out that having so many parking spaces is inefficient. Much of the time the parking spaces sit empty. At high-use times—for example, Saturday afternoon when everyone is running errands—every parking space at a shopping center is full. But at 3 a.m. on a Monday, no one is at the shopping center. What is the solution? "I think cities are going to start to legislate cars in very new ways," says Golden. He explains that cities will make new laws to limit the number of cars people can have within city limits. Instead, people will use taxis, subways and buses. New technology, like smartphones, can make these forms of public transportation even better.

Buses have the same problem of inefficiency as parking spaces, explains Golden. Sometimes they are full, and sometimes they are empty. But imagine if everyone had a smartphone and used them to signal when they wanted to ride the bus. Buses could change their route, depending on who wanted to ride.

How soon would these changes come? Golden admits that it will take several years. Cities can be slow to change. Also, new systems of transportation can be expensive. "But it's coming," he says. "The trend of the empowered city will be here soon."

The other trend that excites Golden is electric cars. "We need to reduce the amount of fuel we consume," says Golden. "Everyone agrees on this. The question is how to do it." Golden especially believes in the future of electric cars that have sensors to understand the world around them. "If we have cars that can communicate with one another, they can adjust speeds to eliminate traffic jams," he says. Rush hour in Houston would suddenly be much less painful.

One challenge related to the production of electric cars is that it is hard to cheaply produce batteries that are strong enough for these cars. This is partially because cars are so heavy. But Golden argues you could also make cars out of strong plastic composites. The cars would then be much lighter and much cheaper to make. "This could revolutionize the highways," he says. When could electric smart cars become the norm? Golden argues as soon as 2030.

As a futurist, Golden shares his predictions with other scholars at conferences across the country. He also provides advice to companies that want to know what the future will be like so that they can make better strategies. Golden remains optimistic about the future. "There are so many exciting developments," he says. "In thirty years we will live a very different world."

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is Gary Golden's one passion?

- A. Houston, Texas
- B. the environment
- C. human society
- D. transportation

2. One problem with electric cars is that they require very strong batteries. Part of the reason the batteries have to be so strong is that cars are so heavy. What solution does Golden propose for this problem?

- A. build cars out of strong plastic composites so that they are lighter
- B. find an easier and faster way to produce strong batteries for cars
- C. build cars out of lighter weight metals so they don't need as many batteries
- D. create a way for cars to communicate with each other and adjust their speeds

3. Cars require a lot of space in cities. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?

- A. Cities have to build parking spaces and repair roads for cars.
- B. Cities may limit the number of cars people can have within the city.
- C. In Houston, there are 30 parking spaces for every resident.
- D. Parking lots at shopping centers are not full all of the time.

4. Based on Garry Golden's predictions, how can transportation systems of the future best be described?

- A. expensive and complicated
- B. high-tech and efficient
- C. high-tech yet impractical
- D. inexpensive yet outdated

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. how one futurist thinks transportation will change in the coming years
- B. reasons why cars cost the city money and are an inefficient use of resources
- C. how to improve electric cars so that they are more widely used and available
- D. a comparison of public transportation systems across the United States

6. Read the following sentences: "Houston, for example, has 30 parking spaces for every resident. That's 64.8 million parking spaces in only one city. Golden points out that having so many parking spaces is **inefficient**. Much of the time the parking spaces sit empty. At high-use times—for example, Saturday afternoon when everyone is running errands—every parking space at a shopping center is full. But at 3 a.m. on a Monday, no one is at the shopping center."

As used in this sentence, what does the word "**inefficient**" most nearly mean?

- A. productive without wasting time and materials
- B. successful and effective
- C. imaginative and creative
- D. wasteful of space and materials

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Historians study the past in order to better understand the present. _____, futurists analyze the present in order to make scientific predictions about the future.

- A. In particular
- B. Such as
- C. In contrast
- D. Ultimately

8. What does Garry Golden spend most of his days studying?

9. Buses are currently inefficient. According to Golden, how could this type of transportation be improved?

10. Explain how communications technology (such as smartphones and sensors) could help improve transportation in the future. Support your answer using information from the passage.
