

6th Grade Student eLearning Activities Log Day 1

Student Name _____ Grade _____

Teacher _____

Complete your selected activity per subject and have your parent/guardian sign it. You can use a device for the online activities or complete the hard copy activities. Students must participate in the eLearning activities to be counted as in attendance for the eLearning days. Submit form to your homeroom teacher the day after the eLearning day. Together the activities should take about 5 hours to complete.

Day 1

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Encore
Engage in Reading activities with Compass Learning accessed via Clever. www.clever.com/in/maywood89	Engage in Math activities with MATHia accessed via Clever. www.clever.com/in/maywood89	Complete Social Studies Activities on HMH Ed via Clever assigned by your teacher. www.clever.com/in/maywood89	Go to StemScopes accessed via Clever to complete assignments assigned by your teacher. www.clever.com/in/maywood89	<p>PE: Measure your heart rate before an activity (such as jogging in place or do pushups for 3 minutes). Measure your heart rate before an activity (such as jogging in place or do pushups for 3 minutes). Complete the activity and measure your heart rate again. What was the activity? What caused the change in your heart rate?</p> <p>Health: Track the nutrition of one of your snacks or meals like calories, ingredients, and nutritional labels. Record this and explain its nutritional value.</p> <p>Drama: Act out a scene of a book, poem, or play that you have read and provide an audio or video clip of your re-enactment.</p>
Read for 20 minutes using a book at home or use World Book Online accessed via Clever and complete a Reading Log and 4 Square activities				
OR				
Read for 20 minutes using a book at home and complete a Reading Log and 4 Square activities	Complete Math handouts and return them to school.	Complete the Social Studies handouts and return them to school.	Complete the Science handouts and return them to school.	<p>Art: Create a collage about your life using items from your home.</p> <p>Music: Complete a song reflection for a favorite song that is appropriate for school. Describe the reasons you like or dislike about the song and genre.</p> <p>Journalism /Global Awareness: This assignment should be completed during an eLearning day. Research a person, topic, or event you are interested in and write down 3-5 interesting findings. List research resources and create a summary of what you learned.</p> <p>STEM: Build a simple machine from small items you find in your home (sticks, straws, Marshmallows, Legos, etc.). Click here for some examples.</p>
Then complete a Z-chart graphic organizer Using the Z-chart graphic organizer, write two paragraphs summarizing what you have read.				

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Word Problems

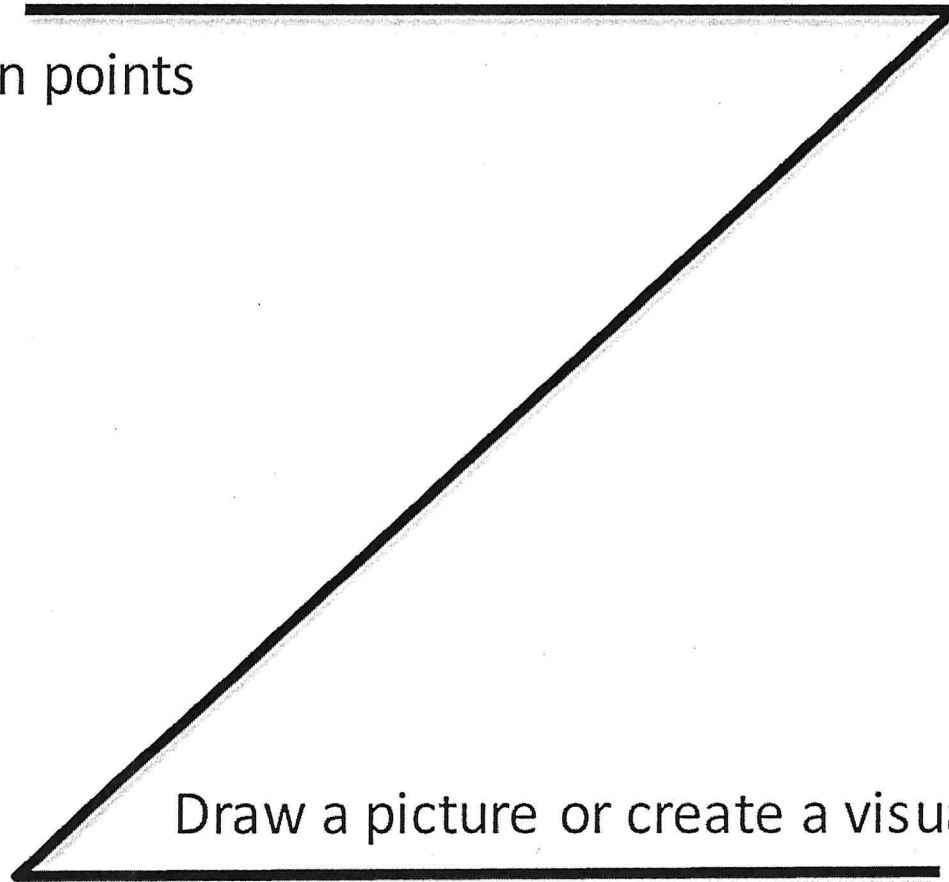
- 1) On Monday, 212 students went on a trip to the zoo. All 5 buses were filled and 7 students had to travel in cars. How many students were in each bus ? _____
- 2) Nancy had 149 dollars to spend on 7 books. After buying them she had 16 dollars. How much did each book cost ? _____
- 3) The sum of three consecutive odd numbers is 177. What is the smallest of the three numbers ? _____
- 4) The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 72. What is the smallest of the three numbers ? _____
- 5) Benny bought 9 new baseball trading cards to add to his collection. The next day his dog ate half of his collection. There are now only 43 cards left. How many cards did Benny start with ? _____
- 6) Fred sold half of his comic books and then bought 7 more. He now has 13. How many did he begin with ? _____
- 7) Tim bought a soft drink for 2 dollars and 9 candy bars. He spent a total of 20 dollars. How much did each candy bar cost ? _____
- 8) Sandy spent half of her allowance going to the movies. She washed the family car and earned 9 dollars. What is her weekly allowance if she ended with 11 dollars ? _____
- 9) Oceanside Bike Rental Shop charges a 14 dollar fixed fee plus 9 dollars an hour for renting a bike. Jason paid 68 dollars to rent a bike. How many hours did he pay to have the bike checked out ? _____
- 10) The sum of three consecutive numbers is 123. What is the smallest of the three numbers ? _____

Topic or Title: _____

Main Idea: _____

3 main points

-
-
-



Draw a picture or create a visual representation

Title of Book: _____ Date: _____

Page # Started _____ Ended _____

Thoughts/Connections

This reminded me of.....

This makes me think.....

In the text it said _____ and it made me think _____.

Feelings

The character is sad because.....

I am excited to see what happens next because.....

Questions

- I wonder....
- Why did the character do
- In the text it said _____. I wonder why _____.

Facts/Ideas/Vocabulary

A new word I learned is _____. It means _____.

The story takes place _____

How did the reading strategy you learned today help you?

Daily Reading Log

You become a better reading each day you practice! Please practice building your reading stamina EVERYDAY, then fill out your reading log.

Daily Reading Log

You become a better reading each day you practice! Please practice building your reading stamina EVERYDAY, then fill out your reading log.

[illegible]

Ancient China/La antigua China**Lesson/Lección 1****MAIN IDEAS/IDEAS PRINCIPALES**

1. China's physical geography made farming possible but travel and communication difficult./La geografía física de China hizo posible la agricultura, pero dificultó los viajes y las comunicaciones.
2. Civilization began in China along the Huang He and Chang Jiang rivers./En China, la civilización comenzó a desarrollarse a orillas de los ríos Huang He y Chang Jiang.
3. China's first dynasties helped Chinese society develop and made many other achievements./Las primeras dinastías de China contribuyeron al desarrollo de la sociedad china y obtuvieron muchos otros logros.

Key Terms and People/Personas y palabras clave

jade/jade a hard gemstone/piedra preciosa muy dura

oracle/oráculo a prediction/predicción

Lesson Summary/Resumen de la lección**CHINA'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY/GEOGRAFÍA****FÍSICA DE CHINA**

China is a large country—about the same size as the United States. It has many geographical features that affected Chinese civilization. Some features separated China from the rest of the world. An example is the Gobi, a desert that spreads over much of China's north. Some features separated groups of people within China. These include rugged mountains on the western frontier. /China es un país extenso; tiene aproximadamente el mismo tamaño que los Estados Unidos. Posee muchas características geográficas que influyeron en la civilización china. Algunas de estas características la separaron del resto del mundo. Un ejemplo es el desierto de Gobi, que ocupa gran parte del norte de China. Otras características, como las escarpadas montañas de la frontera occidental, separaron a grupos de personas dentro de la misma China.

In which part of China is the Gobi?/¿En qué parte de China se encuentra el desierto de Gobi?

Lesson/Lección 1, *continued/continuación*

Low-lying plains in the east form one of the world's largest farming regions. Weather patterns vary widely across China. Two great rivers flow from west to east, the Huang He, or Yellow River, and the Chang Jiang, or Yangzi River. These rivers helped connect people in the east with the west./ Las llanuras bajas del este conforman una de las regiones agrícolas más grandes del mundo. Los patrones climáticos varían considerablemente a lo largo y a lo ancho de China. Dos grandes ríos fluyen de oeste a este: el río Huang He, o río Amarillo, y el río Chang Jiang, o río Yangtsé. Estos ríos permitieron que los habitantes del este se vincularan con los del oeste.

Underline the names of the features that helped connect people in the eastern part of China with those in western China./ Subraya los nombres de las características geográficas que contribuyeron a que los habitantes del este de China se vincularan con los del oeste.

CIVILIZATION BEGINS/INICIOS DE LA CIVILIZACIÓN

Like other ancient peoples, people in China first settled along rivers. By 7000 BC, farmers grew rice in the Chang Jiang Valley. Along the Huang He, they grew millet and wheat. They also fished and hunted and raised pigs and sheep. Separate cultures developed along the rivers. As populations grew, villages spread. A social order developed. Graves of the rich often had objects made from **jade**./Al igual que otros pueblos antiguos, los primeros habitantes de China se establecieron a orillas de los ríos. Hacia el año 7000 a. C., los agricultores cultivaban arroz en el valle del Chang Jiang. A orillas del Huang He, en cambio, cultivaban mijo y trigo. También pescaban y cazaban, además de criar cerdos y ovejas. Diferentes culturas se desarrollaron a orillas de los ríos. A medida que la población crecía, las aldeas comenzaron a expandirse. Surgió un orden social. Las personas adineradas a menudo tenían objetos hechos de **jade** en sus tumbas.

Where did the Chinese first grow rice?/¿Dónde cultivaron arroz por primera vez los chinos?

CHINA'S FIRST DYNASTIES/PRIMERAS DINASTÍAS DE CHINA

Societies along the Huang He grew larger and more complex. Around 2200 BC, a legendary emperor called Yu the Great is said to have founded the Xia (SHAH) dynasty. It is believed that the first flood control channels were built during the Xia dynasty./Las sociedades que se encontraban a lo largo del Huang He se volvieron más extensas y complejas. Se cree que, alrededor del año 2200 a. C., un emperador legendario llamado Yu el Grande fundó la dinastía Xia. Aparentemente, durante esta dinastía se construyeron los primeros canales para contener inundaciones.

The first dynasty for which there is clear evidence is the Shang. It was established by the 1500s BC. The Shang ruler and his family were at the top of the social order. Nobles and warrior leaders also had high rank. Artisans came next. They lived in groups depending on what they did for a living. Farmers were below artisans. They worked hard but had little wealth. Slaves, the lowest rank, provided an important source of labor./La primera dinastía de la cual se tiene evidencia clara es la de los Shang, establecida en el siglo 16 a. C. El monarca shang y su familia se encontraban en la cima de la escala social. Los nobles y los líderes guerreros también pertenecían a las clases altas. Luego venían los artesanos, que vivían en grupos conformados según el trabajo que hacían. Los agricultores estaban por debajo de los artesanos. Trabajaban mucho, pero tenían pocas riquezas. Los esclavos, la clase más baja, constituían una importante fuente de mano de obra.

Under which dynasty were the first flood control channels built in China?/¿Durante qué dinastía se construyeron los primeros canales para contener inundaciones?

Lesson/Lección 1, *continued/continuación*

The Shang made many advances, including China's first writing system. The Chinese symbols that are used today are based on the pictographs and symbols of the Shang period. Priests carved questions about the future on bones or shells, which were then heated, causing them to crack. The priests believed they could "read" these cracks to predict the future. So the bones were called **oracle** bones./Los Shang tuvieron muchos logros, entre ellos el primer sistema de escritura de China. Los símbolos chinos que se usan en la actualidad se basan en los pictogramas y símbolos del período shang. Los sacerdotes tallaban preguntas sobre el futuro en huesos o en caparazones que luego calentaban hasta que les salían grietas. Los sacerdotes creían que podían "leer" esas grietas para predecir el futuro. Por ello, a esos huesos les llamaban huesos del **oráculo**.

Which dynasty created China's writing system?/
¿Qué dinastía creó el primer sistema de escritura de China?

Artisans made bronze containers for cooking and religious ceremonies. They made ornaments, knives, and axes from jade. The military developed war chariots and bronze body armor. Shang astrologers developed a calendar based on sun and moon cycles./Los artesanos fabricaban recipientes de bronce para cocinar y para usar en las ceremonias religiosas. Hacían adornos, cuchillos y hachas de jade. Los militares construyeron carros de guerra y armaduras de bronce. Los astrólogos shang crearon un calendario basado en los ciclos del Sol y la Luna.

Underline some achievements of Shang artisans./Subraya algunos logros de los artesanos shang.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY/ACTIVIDAD AVANZADA**Critical Thinking: Interpret/Pensamiento crítico:**

Interpretar Using the library or online resources, study ancient Chinese writing. Use some of these symbols to illustrate something you have learned

Lesson/Lección 1, continued/continuación

about China and its culture./Usa la biblioteca o recursos en línea para estudiar la antigua escritura china. Usa algunos de los símbolos para ilustrar algo que hayas aprendido sobre China y su cultura.

DIRECTIONS/INSTRUCCIONES Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the term in the word pair that best completes the sentence./Lee cada oración y escribe en el espacio en blanco la palabra del par de palabras que mejor la completa.

1. One of the physical barriers that separates China from the outside world is a desert called the _____. (**Gobi/Huang He**)/Una de las barreras físicas que separa a China del mundo exterior es el desierto de _____. (**Gobi/Huang He**)
2. Farmers grew millet and wheat along the _____, or Yellow River. (**Gobi/Huang He**)/Los agricultores cultivaban mijo y trigo a orillas del río _____, o río Amarillo. (**Gobi/Huang He**)
3. An indication of a social order was that the graves of many rich people had objects made of _____. (**oracle/jade**)/Un indicio de que existía un orden social era que las tumbas de muchas personas adineradas contenían objetos hechos de _____. (**oráculo/jade**)
4. A legendary emperor, Yu the Great, is believed to have founded the _____ dynasty around 2200 BC. (**Xia/Shang**)/Se cree que un emperador legendario, Yu el Grande, fundó la dinastía _____ alrededor del año 2200 a. C. (**Xia/Shang**)
5. The _____ dynasty made many advances, including China's first writing system. (**Xia/Shang**)/La dinastía _____ tuvo muchos logros, entre ellos el primer sistema de escritura de China. (**Xia/Shang**)
6. _____ bones were pieces of bone or shell that Chinese priests believed they could "read" to predict the future. (**Oracle/Jade**)/Los huesos del _____ eran pedazos de hueso o caparazones que los sacerdotes chinos creían poder "leer" para predecir el futuro. (**oráculo/jade**)

Lesson/Lección 1, *continued/continuación*

7. The Shang social order had the ruler and nobles at the top and _____ in the middle. (**warrior leaders/artisans**)/En el orden social de los Shang, el monarca y los nobles se encontraban en lo más alto y los _____ estaban en el medio. (**líderes guerreros/artesanos**)
8. China's first writing system used _____, symbols that express words or ideas. (**pictographs/jade**)/El primer sistema de escritura de China consistía en _____, o símbolos que expresan palabras o ideas. (**pictogramas/jades**)

DIRECTIONS/INSTRUCCIONES Look at each set of three vocabulary terms following each number. On the line provided, write the letter of the term that does not relate to the others./Observa el conjunto de tres términos de vocabulario que aparece después de cada número. En el espacio en blanco, escribe la letra del término que no tiene relación con los demás.


- | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 9. a. Chang Jiang/
Chang Jiang | b. jade/jade | c. Huang He/
Huang He |
| _____ 10. a. Gobi/Gobi | b. Shang/Shang | c. Xia/Xia |



Reading Science

Name: _____ Date: _____

Gravity

- 1 What happens when you throw a basketball up toward the hoop? If you are lucky, the ball sinks into the net, scoring two points before dropping back down to the ground. The basketball isn't that heavy, so why doesn't it stay up in the air when you throw it? Have you ever heard the saying, "What comes up must come down"? This saying is a simple explanation for what causes the basketball to fall back to the ground. It is being acted upon by an invisible force called gravity, which is the basic force in the universe that attracts all objects to each other.
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- 2 Gravity has existed since the beginning of the universe. It is hard to understand how or why it works, but we know it is always there because it holds everything in the universe in place. First, you need to understand that there is a gravitational attraction between you and Earth, between Earth and the Moon, and between Earth and the Sun. Even though you can't feel it, the gravitational attraction between you and Earth is what keeps your feet planted firmly on the ground. Imagine spinning around and around on a merry-go-round. As long as you are holding on, then you stay on the merry-go-round, but if you ever let go, you will fly off and land on the ground. This is a useful analogy in visualizing the gravitational attraction between Earth and you. Earth is spinning on its axis and thanks to gravity, you are held to your position on Earth rather than flying out into space.
 - 3 Focus next on the gravitational attraction between Earth and the Moon. The Moon and Earth are attracted to each other by the exact same force that attracts you and Earth together. This attraction keeps the Moon traveling in a nearly circular orbit around Earth. As an added point of interest, consider the effect of the Moon's gravitational force on Earth's oceans. The gravitational pull of the Moon causes the ocean tides to rise and fall.
 - 4 Just like the attraction between you and Earth and between the Moon and Earth, the Sun has a gravitational attraction with Earth that results in Earth orbiting the Sun. The Sun's attraction is so strong that all objects in the solar system orbit around this medium-sized star. If the Sun's gravitational attraction suddenly disappeared, all the planets including Earth, comets, and asteroids would fly off into space just like you would if you let go of a merry-go-round.



Reading Science

- 5 All objects are attracted to each other, so why are some attractions stronger than others? For example, Earth's gravity has a more powerful effect on you than the Sun's gravity. With the Sun's gravitational pull holding all of the objects in the solar system, how could this be possible? The force of gravity between two objects depends on two things: the mass of the two objects and the distance between them. The greater the mass of the objects, the greater the gravitational force between them; in other words, the bigger an object is, the more gravity it has. But, when analyzing the effects of gravity, distance also matters. The closer objects are to each other, the greater their gravitational force of attraction, and as they get farther apart, the force between them becomes weaker. Even though the Sun is much more massive than Earth, the distance between you and Earth is smaller. The gravitational pull of the Sun has little effect on you because the distance is so great.
- 6 Gravity is the invisible force that attracts all objects, no matter their size or mass. The Sun has the strongest gravitational force of any object in the solar system, attracting all astronomical objects into orbit around itself. Without this force, everything would fly off in all directions through the universe.



Reading Science

1. Which of the following summaries expresses the main points of the passage best?
 - A. Gravity is the most important aspect of our universe. Without it, we would all be floating off into the universe. There wouldn't be any orbits; instead, all planetary bodies would simply float around, running into each other when they crossed paths and just wandering forever.
 - B. There is a gravitational force between all objects in the universe. Gravitational force is what keeps all components of our solar system in orbit around the Sun, as well as moons in orbit around planets. The force of gravity affects Earth's tides and holds us on Earth's surface. The force of gravity between objects depends on their masses and the distance between them.
 - C. Gravity is hard to understand, and scientists have little to no understanding of how it works. We know that gravity is out there, but the specifics are often lost on us. Plants, animals, and humans are all able to grow tall due to the pull on Earth from the Sun. Without the Sun we would all just stretch out along Earth's surface.
 - D. None of the above

2. The force of gravity between two objects depends on which of the following items?
 - A. The amount of attraction between the two objects
 - B. How much each object weighs
 - C. How close the objects are to each other
 - D. The mass of the two objects and the distance between them



Reading Science

3. Which best describes why gravity on Earth has a stronger attraction with you than the Sun has with you?
- A. Earth has more mass than the Sun, allowing a stronger attraction to form.
 - B. The Sun has more mass than Earth.
 - C. Earth has a smaller mass than the Sun, but it is much closer to you than the Sun, allowing for a stronger attraction.
 - D. Earth has more magnetism than does the Sun.
-
4. The Sun is to a planet as—
- A. Earth is to the Moon.
 - B. the tides are to the Sun.
 - C. a moth is to a flame.
 - D. the seasons are to the Moon.
-
5. Halley's comet is a comet that passes close to Earth every 75 years. Based on the passage, which gravitational attraction has the most influence on the movement of this astronomical object?
- A. Attraction between the comet and Jupiter
 - B. Attraction between the comet and the Moon
 - C. Attraction between the comet and Earth
 - D. Attraction between the comet and the Sun