

BEARCAT DAY 21

Monday, April 20, 2020

GRADE 6
ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS



ANDERSON COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

6TH GRADE BEARCAT DAY 21

To Submit Your Assignments:

1. Answer in Google Classroom If you cannot,
2. Email your answer to your teacher. If you cannot,
3. Drop-off your written work at the school office.

LANGUAGE ARTS	PARTS OF AN ARGUMENT Read the notes . Watch the video Part of an Argument if you are able (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=04UA2YwDpc4). Define the following terms: purpose, claim, counterclaim, evidence and reason. Answer the 2 questions . Read the article " Should He Get Paid? ". Answer the questions .
MATH	VOLUME REVIEW LESSON Read the notes about volume and complete the practice questions.
SCIENCE	ROCK CYCLE PROCESSES Read the article , then answer the questions that follow. Please send with Google Classroom forms if possible. I will also accept emails, or pictures. If you have no other means, please send a paper copy to school.
SOCIAL STUDIES	CONTINUE TO WORK ON EMPERORS PROJECT FROM DAY 18 Emperor HUNT (This will be due on Day 23): Choose 5 of the 9 emperors of Rome and Complete the chart to help understand the Roman Empire and the Emperors. You may use the included articles to help you .
PE/HEALTH	DIABETES Use the slides and the article to answer the questions .
LITERACY	LEBRON JAMES ARTICLE Reread the article about LeBron James from Day 18 and answer the questions .

BCD 21: Parts of an Argument

Parts of Argument Notes: Watch the video below and define the following terms: purpose, claim, counterclaim, evidence and reason.



What should a claim be based on? Pick more than one. *

4 points

- opinion
- knowledge
- experience
- because you said so
- research
- facts

What are some different types of evidence? Choose more than one. *

3 points

- opinions
- facts
- research
- experiences
- reasons

Argument Vocabulary

Purpose: to convince or persuade the reader

Claim: stating what you want to prove based on what you know (evidence)
(Child says, "I need the new Iphone.")

Counterclaim: other side of the argument that is provable, supportable with evidence
(Mom says, "Your phone is fine, you don't need a new one.")

Evidence: facts, research and experience
(facts about the new phone, how the phone will help you with school, ect.)

Reason: tells why you want to prove a topic, tells why the topic is important, to make someone care about the topic
(what solid reasons does the child want the new phone? It is faster? Better battery life?)

NEVER SAY "BECAUSE I SAID SO"

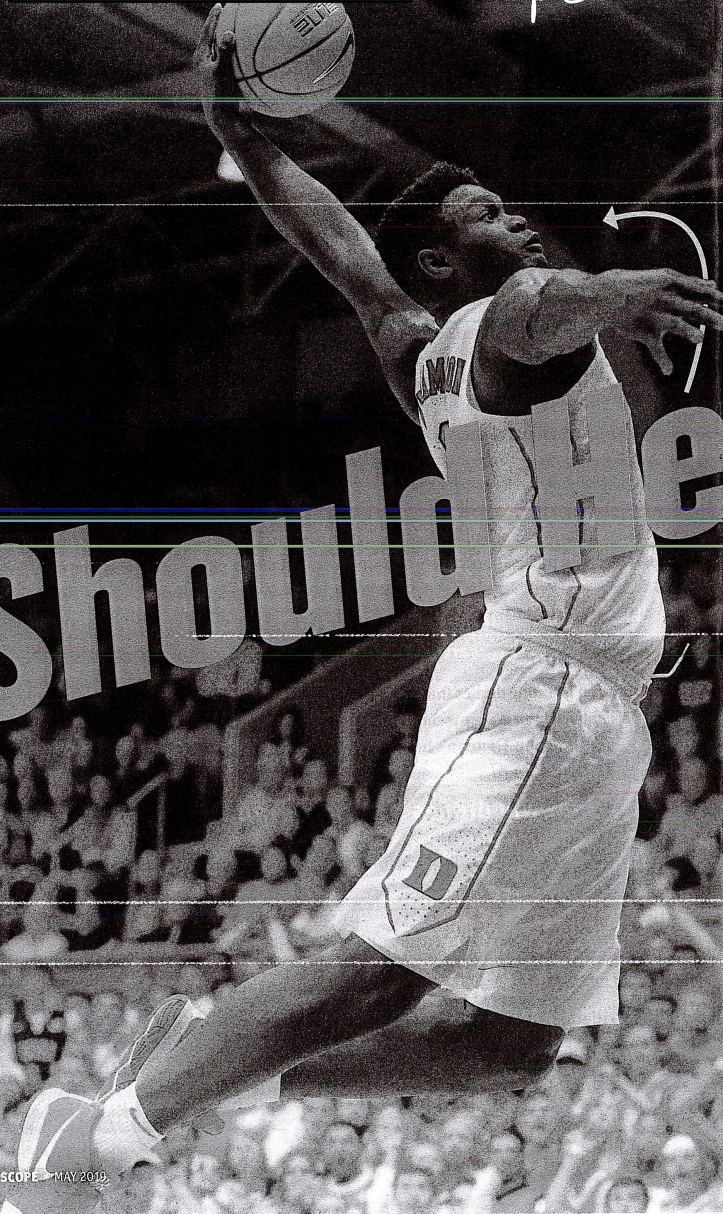
TEACHING
what you need
to write a great
essay

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 21 ELA

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Duke University
basketball star
Zion Williamson

Should He



Grade 6 Bearcat Day 21 ELA

Debate

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et Paid?

College sports bring in billions of dollars a year.
But the athletes who play them don't get a penny.
Is that fair?

By Jennifer Dignan, with reporting by Mackenzie Carro

It was February 20, 2019, and the basketball game between Duke University's Blue Devils and University of North Carolina's (UNC) Tar Heels was about to begin. The stands were packed, and the fans were pumped. Tickets for the game had almost reached Super Bowl prices. One ticket went for a whopping \$10,652.

Duke and UNC have a long-standing—and super-intense—rivalry, but that was only part of the excitement.

The other part?

Duke player Zion Williamson.

At 6 feet 7 inches and 285 pounds—bigger than most NBA players—Williamson, 18, is unlike any player college basketball has ever seen. On the court, he is as graceful as a dancer and as powerful as a freight train. His sky-high jumps and showstopping slam dunks have earned him millions of fans. He's often compared to Michael Jordan and LeBron James.

You might think that this teenage prodigy is raking in the big bucks. But in fact, he doesn't make a cent. All the money that the Blue Devils bring in goes to Duke—not to Williamson or to any other player. That's because, according to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), college athletes are not allowed to be paid.

But should they be?



A Big Business

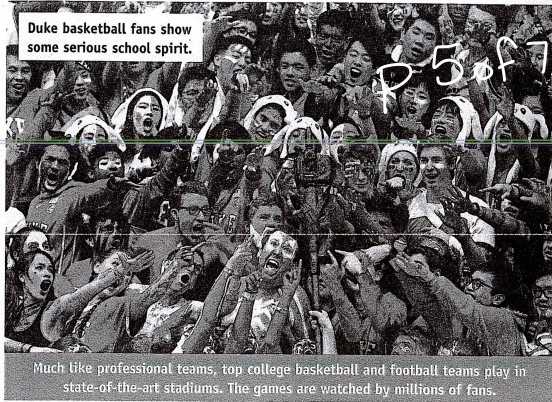
College sports—particularly basketball and football—are a very big business involving a very large amount of money. Ticket sales are just one slice of the pie. A top team can secure **lucrative** endorsement deals. For example, Nike pays Duke millions to outfit its players in Nike gear, essentially turning the players into walking advertisements. Top college teams can also help increase their school enrollments and bump up donations from **alumni**. And then there's the money from TV deals and merchandise like hats and sweatshirts.

So if these teams bring in so much money, why don't the players get any of it? After all, without the players there wouldn't be any teams.

Not Cheap

The thing is, colleges don't just *make* a huge amount of money on sports—they also *spend* a huge amount. Stadiums are not cheap. Neither are the equipment and team travel, not to mention coaches' salaries and scholarships for student athletes. According to a 2014 NCAA study, only 24 of the top 129 college football programs make a **profit**.

Some say that forcing schools to pay athletes could do more harm than good. If players were paid, many schools might not be able to afford to keep their athletic



programs running. They'd certainly have less money for sports like swimming, cross-country, gymnastics, and soccer—

sports that don't bring in the kind of money that football and basketball do. Why should the students who play these sports have to suffer for the benefit of a few? Then again, top

coaches make millions. Is it fair for them to make so much while the athletes themselves get nothing?

After all, being a college athlete can be like working a full-time job while also going to school: A 2006 NCAA study found that top-tier college athletes dedicate an average of 37 hours per week to their sport.

Paid to Play

On the other hand, it's not quite accurate to say that college athletes get nothing. Many get tuition scholarships. Top athletes can even get completely free educations, often with housing and food costs included. They may also get free access to trainers and tutors. Plus, college players get coaching, experience, and **exposure** that can set them up for success if they pursue professional careers in their sport.

What's more, if young athletes want to get paid to play, they do have options. For example, they can join a professional league overseas. Soon, elite high school basketball players will also have the chance to earn \$125,000 a season in the NBA's minor league—and potentially go straight from there to the pros. And for extraordinary athletes like Williamson, college

is often only a brief stopover before they are old enough to go pro anyway. (Currently, the NBA requires players to be at least 19 years old and a year out of high school.)

Then again, fewer than 2 percent of college athletes go on to have professional careers. As for the rest, they may look back and notice that while their school got a lot out of them, they didn't get much out of their school. Some college athletes are so busy with their sport that they don't have enough time or energy to devote to their studies. As a result, they may fall behind or even drop out.

Would paying athletes really help though? Or would it make things worse? Some say that paying college athletes would turn them into employees. And isn't the whole point of college to be a student and get an education?

Scary Moment

As for Williamson, his future in the NBA seems certain. That of course, unless something unforeseen—like a career-ending injury—should happen. That awful possibility surely crossed any mind when, 36 seconds into that big Duke-UNC game in February, his left sneaker suddenly fell apart, causing Williamson to fall and sprain his knee.

Fortunately, the injury was not so serious. Williamson took a few weeks off, then returned to the court, ready to dazzle his fans. But not to get paid. •

52%

Percentage of Americans who believe a full scholarship is enough compensation for a college athlete

\$52 MILLION

How much LeBron James made in endorsements in 2018

Sources for stats: The Washington Post, Forbes

What Do You Think?

Should college athletes get paid? Go back to the article to find arguments that support each side of this debate. Write the information on the lines below.

YES

They deserve to get paid.

1. They help schools make money, so they should get a cut.

2

3

NO

Student athletes aren't pros.

1

2

3

Examine points on both sides of the debate—as well as your own beliefs—and decide what you think. State your opinion in one sentence below. This can be your thesis statement for an essay on this topic.

Take this activity further! Write an essay using our *Scope* template.

Get this activity online.

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BCD 21: Parts of an Argument

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Read the article "Should He Get Paid"

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dHno4JnwZYYSIjKdV8b1w_RdI3F5a7W-

After reading the article, which claim do you think the author would support? *

1 point

- College athletes bring a lot of money into colleges and they should get a fraction of the money.
- College athletes, while profitable to colleges, should not be paid for playing.

What reasons does the author provide to support his claim? *

2 points

- It isn't cheap to run a college sports program.
- College athletes get paid in other ways.
- College athletes provide thousands of dollars in profits for schools.
- Nike pays colleges and athletes to wear their gear as advertisements.

Provide one piece of evidence from the article that supports the reason that college athletics are not cheap. *

1 point

Your answer

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 21 Math

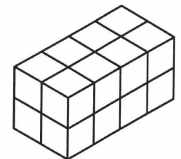
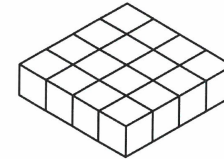
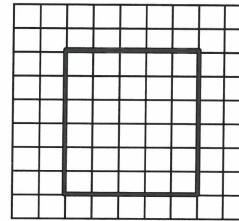
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Unit: Geometry
Student Handout 8

Name Bearcat Day 21 Notes
Date April 20, 2020 Pd _____

WHAT IS VOLUME?

Volume is the amount of space a 3D object occupies. Just like area is measured in unit squares, volume is measured in unit cubes.

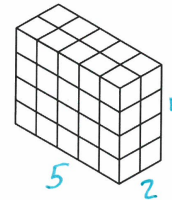


A figure is packed with unit cubes, even if not all of the cubes are visible; they still are part of the volume.

Count the volume of the rectangular prisms below.

$$V = lwh$$

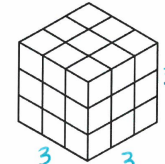
1.



$$V = lwh$$

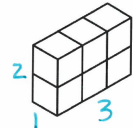
$$V = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 40 \text{ cubes}$$

2.



$$27 \text{ cubes}$$

3.



$$6 \text{ cubes}$$

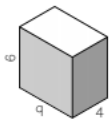
Now label the length, width, and height of each figure. Describe how those dimensions and the total volume are related.

Multiplying the 3 dimensions will result in the volume.

Question 1

6. Find the Volume.
- $V=LxWxH$
- *

1 point



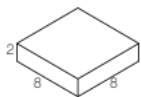
Mark only one oval.

- 216
- 54
- 36
- 24

Question 2

7. Find the Volume.
- $V=LxWxH$
- *

1 point



Mark only one oval.

- 16
- 64
- 128
- 68

Question 3

8. Find the Volume.
- $V=LxWxH$
- *

1 point



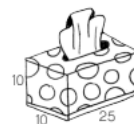
Mark only one oval.

- 66
- 54
- 396
- 1188

Question 4

9. Find the Volume.
- $V=LxWxH$
- *

1 point



Mark only one oval.

- 100
- 250
- 2500
- 125

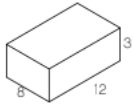
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Question 5

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 21 Math

10. Find the Volume. $V=LxWxH$ *

1 point



Mark only one oval.

- 24
- 96
- 36
- 288

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Rock Cycle Processes

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 21 science

flexbooks.ck12.org/cbook/ck-12-middle-school-earth-science-flexbook-2.0/section/4.6/primary/lesson/rocks-and-processes-of-the-rock-cycle-ms-es

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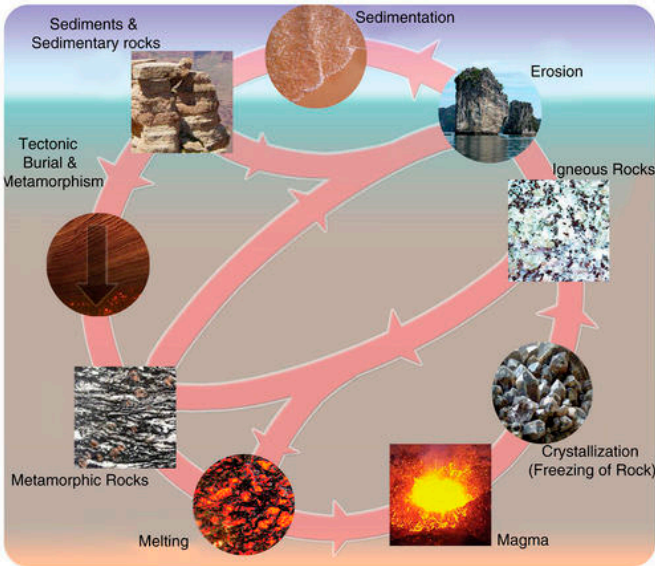
Is this what geologists mean by the rock cycle?

Okay, maybe not. The rock cycle shows how any type of rock can become any other type of rock. The three rock types are joined together by the processes that change one to another.

The Rock Cycle

You learned about the three rock types: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. You also learned that all of these rocks can change. In fact, any rock can change to become any other type of rock. These changes usually happen very slowly. Some changes happen below Earth's surface. Some changes happen above ground. These changes are all part of the rock cycle. The **rock cycle** describes each of the main types of rocks, how they form, and how they change.

The figure below shows how the three main rock types are related to each other (**Figure below**). The arrows within the circle show how one type of rock may change to rock of another type. These are the processes that change one rock type to another rock type.



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p 3 of 6

Metamorphism. This long word means “to change form.” A rock undergoes metamorphism if it is exposed to extreme heat and pressure within the crust. With **metamorphism**, the rock does not melt all the way. The rock changes due to heat and pressure. A metamorphic rock may have a new mineral composition and/or texture.

The rock cycle really has no beginning or end. It just continues. The processes involved in the rock cycle take place over hundreds, thousands, or even millions of years. Even though for us rocks are solid and unchanging, they slowly change all the time.

Summary

- The three main rock types are igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary.
- The three processes that change one rock to another are crystallization, metamorphism, and erosion and sedimentation.
- Any rock can transform into any other rock by passing through one or more of these processes. This creates the rock cycle.

The Rock Cycle.

Processes of the Rock Cycle

There are three main processes that can change rock:

Cooling and crystallization. Deep within the Earth, temperatures can get hot enough to create magma. As magma cools, crystals grow, forming an igneous rock. The crystals grow larger if the magma cools slowly, as it does if it remains deep within the Earth. If the magma cools quickly, the crystals will be very small. When crystals form from magma it is called **crystallization**.

Weathering and erosion. Water, wind, ice, and even plants and animals all act to wear down rocks. Over time they can break larger rocks into sediments. Rocks break down by the process called **weathering**. Moving water, wind, and glaciers then carry these pieces from one place to another. This is called **erosion**. The sediments are eventually dropped, or **deposited**, somewhere. This process is called **sedimentation**. The sediments may then be compacted and cemented together. This forms a sedimentary rock. This whole process can take hundreds or thousands of years.

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 21 science

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Which kind of rock most likely comes from a volcano?

5 points

- Metamorphic
- Igneous
- Sedimentary
- Sediment

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Diabetes

Diabetes is a disease in which glucose can't get in to the cells of the body and results in high blood sugar levels.

What is glucose?

Glucose is sugar that comes from the foods you eat and it is your body's main source of energy.

Glucose must get into your cells to give you energy.

When glucose can't get into your cells, then you have diabetes. This will result in very high blood sugar/glucose levels.

Insulin is a hormone made by your pancreas that helps get glucose into your cells.

Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes

Diabetes can happen for 1 of 2 reasons.

One is the body doesn't make insulin.

If your pancreas doesn't make insulin, then you have Type 1 Diabetes.

This typically starts in childhood and is often called juvenile diabetes. The biggest factor that causes it is family history.

They don't make insulin and can't get glucose into their cells.

If your body makes insulin, but the insulin doesn't work, then you have Type 2 Diabetes.

People with Type 2 still make insulin, it just doesn't work or its not enough.

Type 2 Diabetes is often referred to as adult onset diabetes.

What causes Type 2 is obesity and the behaviors that lead to obesity and family history.

Diabetes

* Required

What is sugar that comes from food and is your body's main source of energy? * 2 points

- Insulin
- Glucose
- Pancreas

What is a hormone that helps get glucose into your blood? * 2 points

- Insulin
- Glucose
- Pancreas

Which type of diabetes do you have if you don't make insulin? 2 points

- Type 1
- Type 2

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What type of diabetes do you have if you do make insulin, but it doesn't work or its not enough? * 2 points

- Type 1
- Type 2

What part of the body makes insulin? * 2 points

- The stomach
- The brain
- The colon
- The pancreas

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LeBron James' first children's book, "I PROMISE," set for publication in August

By Jeff Zillgitt, USA Today, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.02.20
Word Count 416
Level MAX

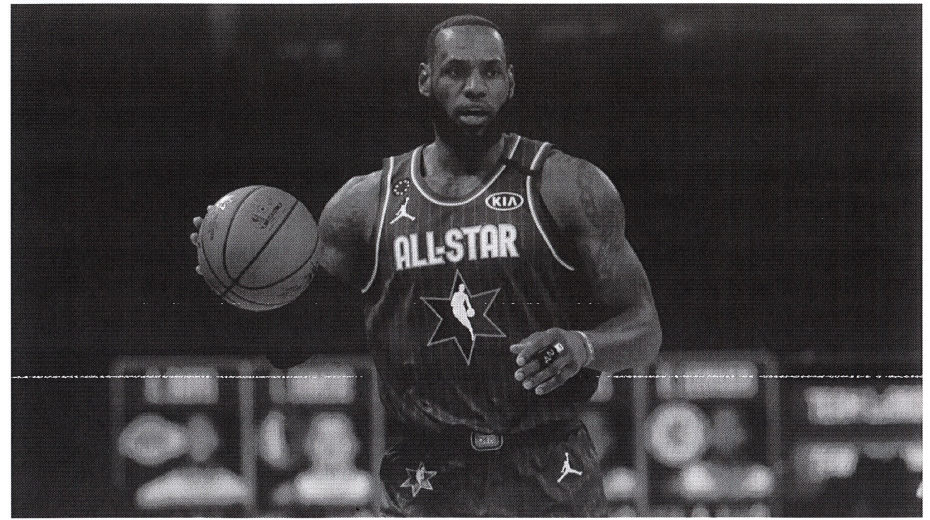


Image 1. LeBron James of the Los Angeles Lakers dribbles during the first half of the NBA All-Star basketball game February 16, 2020, in Chicago, Illinois. Photo by: Nam Huh/AP Photo

LeBron James has many titles: dad, husband, basketball player, actor, philanthropist, media executive, restaurateur, investor.

Add another: children's book author.

"I PROMISE" — James' first children's book — is scheduled for publication on August 11, and his second book, a novel for middle-grade students, will be published in the summer of 2021 as part of a two-book deal with HarperCollins Publishers.

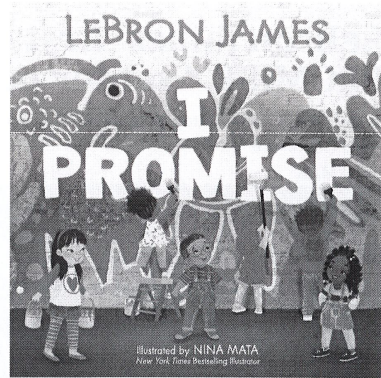
"Books have the ability to teach, inspire and bring people together," the Los Angeles Lakers star said in a news release. "That's why these books, and the opportunity to get children and parents reading together, mean so much to me.

"Most importantly, we wanted to make sure these stories are ones that every single kid can see themselves in. 'I PROMISE' is powerful in that way, and I can't wait for people to read it."

"I PROMISE" is based on the LeBron James Family Foundation I PROMISE program, which provides resources, incentives and academic and emotional support to students, and their families, to stay in school.

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Illustrated by best-selling artist Nina Mata, "I PROMISE" encourages diverse children to be the best version of themselves through action. One page reads, with a child speaking into a megaphone and hearts emerging, "I promise to use my voice and stand up for what's right. And when things get tough, to keep up the fight."



Another page reads, "I promise to dream big and love bigger. To be a team player and a winner."

James' philosophy and vision are apparent.

"The philanthropy work that LeBron James does off the court, including the education that he's providing to the students at the I PROMISE School, is remarkable," Suzanne Murphy, president and publisher of HarperCollins Children's Books, said in a news release. "With a universal message that encourages everyone to always strive for greatness, 'I PROMISE' will resonate with students and readers everywhere."

James has been a devout reader since he was a kid, and at All-Star Weekend in Chicago, Illinois, on February 15 he talked about how much he enjoyed reading.

"I used to be like one of the only kids in school who used to read newspapers," James said. "I would read Sports Illustrated all the way through. I would read all the articles. I wouldn't just look at the photos. And I would rent out books, too, at the library in downtown Akron. I would read basketball encyclopedia books, just trying to learn the history."

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 21 Literacy

Based on the article "Lebron James..."

Describe what you think the author's purpose was for writing this text and whether they were successful in this purpose. Support your response with specific details from the text.