

BEARCAT DAY 23

Wednesday, April 22, 2020

**GRADE 6
ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS**



ANDERSON COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

6TH GRADE BEARCAT DAY 23

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	ARGUMENT REVIEW Read the passage " Text Much " and answer the questions.
MATH	DATA DISTRIBUTION Complete the lesson for data distribution.
SCIENCE	INTRODUCTION TO WEATHER Read the passage and answer the questions . If you are able to turn in using Google classroom, please do that. If not, please send a picture or an email. If you cannot do any of those options, please turn in your work to the 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	HEART DISEASE Read the article and answer the questions on heart disease.
LITERACY	LETTERS OF GRATITUDE Write a letter to someone who is continuing to work during this time (Sanitation workers, police, mail carriers, healthcare workers, supermarket workers.) Choose one that you feel would need encouragement during this time. Write a paragraph thanking them and encouraging them. You can send me a picture of your card, type it in google docs, or type it to me in whatever way you choose. Just be sure to add "Bearcat Day 23" wherever you turn it in! Ask an adult in your home how you can deliver the letter to them. I am attaching a template with some writing ideas for the letter. You do not have to use this, but it is an option!

Text

YOU TEXT. HE TEXTS. SHE TEXTS. WE ALL TEXT. HOW CAN WE TEXT SAFELY AND THOUGHTFULLY IN A TEXTING WORLD?

Much?



Is texting your favorite way to communicate?

If so, you're not alone.

According to the International Association for the Wireless Telecommunications Industry (CTIA), Americans sent a whopping 75 billion text messages in June 2008—that's up from 7.2 billion in June 2005!

Texting is more popular with you and your peers than any other age group. Teens 13 to 17 send and receive about 1,750 texts a month! That's 1,750 per teen!

No doubt about it, texting is a great way to stay in touch with friends and family. It's also a great way to get help in an emergency.

Texting also has a downside. Some people are admittedly "addicted" to texting and doing so

at inappropriate times. Even more worrisome: Some people are endangering lives by texting while driving.

What's a texter to do?

ADDICTED TO TEXTING?

"My friend is completely addicted to texting," says Beatrice Constable, 17, from New York, New York. "Sometimes at school I will see her hand in her skirt pocket and I realize she is texting without even looking at the phone. She literally cannot stop. Sometimes I wake up at 6:45 in the morning, and I will already have received one or two text messages from her."

Haley Coppes, 16, of Warsaw, Indiana, says she sends about 80 texts every day. Vincent LoPriore, 13, of Boston, Massachusetts, sends about 100 a day.

Megan Pease, 15, of Alden, New York, calls herself a "text-aholic." Still, she says, "real conversations are better than a text message and help your social skills. You can't sit back and text your whole life. You need to actually be able to interact with people."

Many people can't stop themselves from texting, even at the

WATCH OUT FOR THAT TAXI! Texting distracts you from your surroundings.

LEFT TO RIGHT: HOLA IMAGES/GETTY IMAGES; HIROKO MASUIKE/THE NEW YORK TIMES/REDFUX; LEFT TO RIGHT: ROD MORATA/STONE-/GETTY IMAGES; YELLOW DOG PRODUCTIONS/THE IMAGE BANK/GETTY IMAGES

LEFT TO RIGHT: ROD MORATA/STONE/GETTY IMAGES; YELLOW DOG PRODUCTIONS/THE IMAGE BANK/GETTY IMAGES

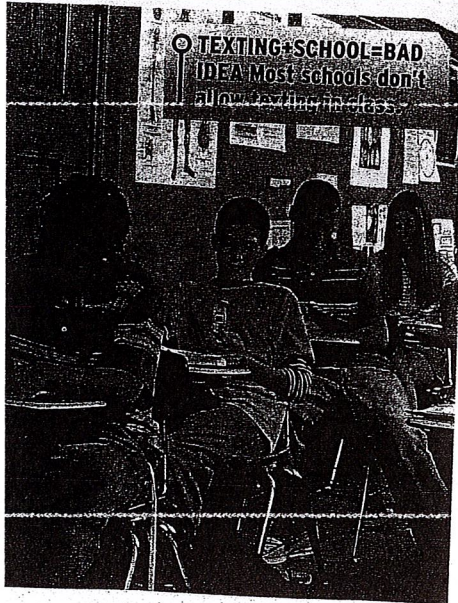
most inappropriate moments. Not only are some people texting during family dinners, they are also texting in church, in bathrooms, on planes during flights (against government regulations), and even during funerals and weddings.

Sometimes texters *have* to stop. Most schools don't allow cell phones in class, claiming it distracts from learning.

When they're not in school, plenty of students are letting their fingers fly. Four out of 10 teens told CTIA they could type out a text if they were blindfolded. But just because you can multitask does not mean you should. Why? One word: Safety.

dangerous TEXTING

Texting and driving is a lethal combination. In July 2007, a 17-year-old crashed her SUV into



a truck while driving in New York. She and four friends were killed. She had sent a text from her cell phone moments before she crashed.

Every day, many drivers put themselves and others at risk. Nationwide Insurance reports that

40 percent of drivers ages 16 to 30 say they text while they drive.

Some teens don't realize that driving isn't the only activity that should be text-free.

"I never use my phone while I am behind the wheel of my car, but I have texted one-handed on a bicycle while I was on a busy road," Haley says.

Haley and others need to listen up: Doctors from the American College of Emergency Physicians say injuries and deaths from texting while biking, walking, and inline skating are on the rise!

LIMITS AND LAWS

Lawmakers and tech companies are getting involved in the issue of texting and safety. Minnesota,



KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE ROAD! Texting and driving is deadly.

California, Alaska, New Jersey, Washington, and other states have passed laws making it illegal to text while driving.

The California Public Utilities Commission banned the use of all mobile devices by train operators. The measure was enacted after a California train engineer and 25 others were killed last year. He was texting while operating the train when he crashed into an oncoming freight locomotive.

Restrictions are popping up in other ways too. Cell-phone providers offer plans that block

texts during certain hours. Other companies are developing technologies that let parents read their teens' messages and block incoming texts from certain numbers.

Be a smart texter and check out the tips from teens below.

—ERIN MEANLEY

Teen to Teen: Texting Tips

"DO NOT text and drive."

—Megan Pease, 15, Aiden, New York

"DO NOT text somebody repeatedly. If they were available and wanted to talk to you, they would have responded!"

—Amber Gibson, 17, Naperville, Illinois

"DO NOT text in class."

DO text your parent if you're going to be late.

—Ren Pasco, 14, Tulsa, Oklahoma

"DO NOT resort to text-fighting. It's very impersonal, and things get easily misinterpreted!"

—Haley Goppas, 16, Warsaw, Indiana

"DO be careful when texting friends. I accidentally texted my best friend a secret she told me. She found out that I was planning to tell other people. Needless to say, we didn't speak for weeks."

—Beatrice Gonzalez, 17, New York, New York

Write Now!

Imagine your life if cell phones and computers didn't exist. Would it be completely different? Write an essay describing what might be better and what might be worse about it.

BCD 23 "Text Much"

* Required

1. Email address *

2. Last Name *

3. First Name

4. Class Period *

Mark only one oval.

2

3

4

6

7

Practice:

Read the paragraph below and answer the questions that follow.

Homemade oatmeal cookies are not only a better snack option than a candy bar or pack of crackers, they are actually good for you. While processed foods strip the nutrients out during processing, homemade treats keep the nutrients in. One one-ounce, homemade oatmeal cookie will give you up to 27 mg of folate—6% of your daily recommended allowance (RDA)—a B vitamin that your body uses to make energy. It will also give you small amounts of vitamin A and vitamin K. Oatmeal cookies are also a good source of iron. A one-ounce, homemade oatmeal cookie contains .70 mg of iron—9% of the RDA for men and 4% of the RDA for women. It also contains small amounts of potassium and zinc. Finally, oatmeal cookies are a great source of fiber. A one-ounce, homemade oatmeal cookie will give you a whole gram of soluble fiber, which reduces “bad” cholesterol and lowers your risk of heart disease. Soluble fiber also helps regulate your blood sugar. So the next time you have a sweet tooth, don’t try to talk yourself out of it. Simply make the smart choice, and have an oatmeal cookie!

5. What is the author's purpose?

Mark only one oval.

- To provide nutritional information about oatmeal cookies.
- To convince people to eat oatmeal cookies.
- To prove processed food isn't healthy.
- To discourage people from between-meal snacking.

6. Does the author support the assertion that homemade cookies retain their nutrients? *

Mark only one oval.

- yes
- no

7. Write one example of evidence the author uses to support his claim. *

"Text Much"

Read the article below and then answer the questions.

"Text Much"

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hL_lrolrj7qUU3XNB5E000aaaW-waA71

"Text Much" questions

8. Which of the following statements states the author's claim about texting? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Despite it's availability, teens still don't text as much as adults.
- Over the past few years, other social media platforms have become more popular than texting.
- Recently, texting has become an issue for teens, from addiction to texting and driving.
- With the increase of texting teen, there has been an increase in texting accidents.

9. What type of evidence does the author use to support his claim? (Choose more than one) * 3 points

Check all that apply.

- facts
- examples
- statistics (numbers)
- expert testimony
- opinions of others

10. Which of the following are the reasons the author provides for teens texting too much? (choose more than one) * 2 points

Check all that apply.

p 4 of 4

- Increase in accidents
- Texting addictions
- Decrease in teen social skills
- Increase in cell phone restrictions in schools

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms

Statistics: Data Distribution

Lesson 2

In this lesson you will understand that set of numerical data collected to answer a statistical question has a DISTRIBUTION which can be described by its CENTER, SPREAD, and OVERALL SHAPE. (KY.6.SP.2)

* Required

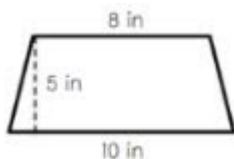
1. LAST NAME *

2. FIRST NAME *

BELL RINGER

Let's review some geometry concepts!

3. Find the area of the shape below. *

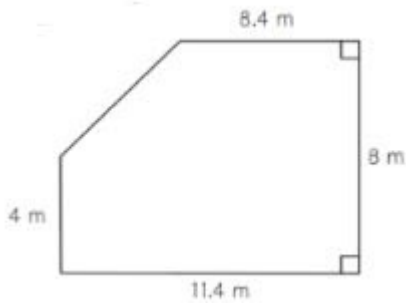


4. Marie is redecorating her bedroom and decides to paint 3 of the walls. Each of the walls measures 12 feet by 10 feet. How many square feet will she need to paint? Hint: When you are finding "square" feet you are looking for the area. *

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 23 Math

p 2 of 6

5. Find the area of the shape below. Break the larger shape into smaller pieces if needed. *



NOTES

DISPLAYING DATA

Data can be DISPLAYED in various graphs, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. Dot plots are useful for showing CENTER and VARIANCE.

SPREAD

The variability or spread in the data points describes how far apart the data is from one another. This can also be represented by the RANGE.

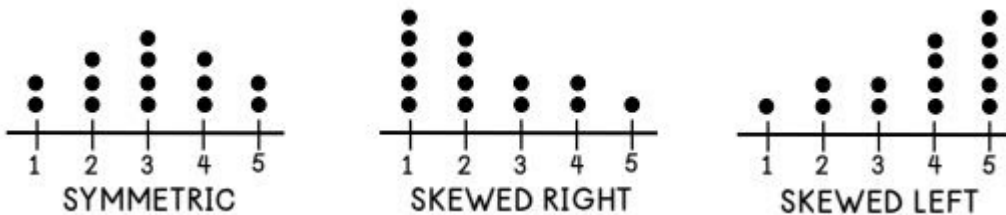
CENTER

The median and the mean both represent the center of the data.

When the data is skewed, then the MEDIAN is the best representation of the data.

When the data is symmetric, then the MEAN is the best representation of the data.

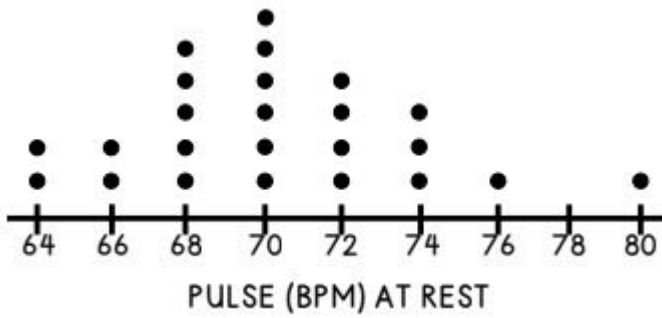
SHAPE: Data can take on three different shapes.



PRACTICE

Use the dot plot to answer the questions below.

At a doctor's office, the pulse of each patient was taken and recorded. The data is displayed in the dot plot below.



6. What is the lowest pulse? *

1 point

7. What is the highest pulse? *

1 point

8. What was the most common heart rate? *

1 point

9. How many people had a pulse over 76? *

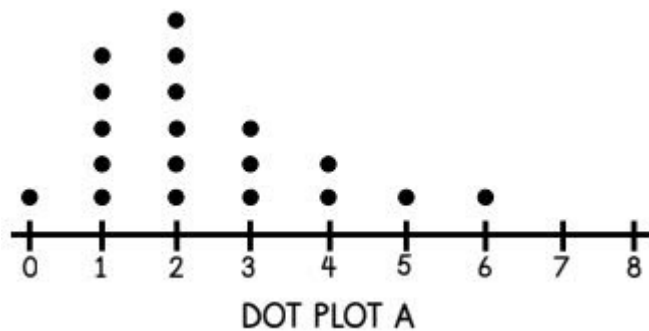
1 point

10. How would you describe the general spread of the data? *

2 points

Analyze the data distribution in the dot plots below.

PLOT A



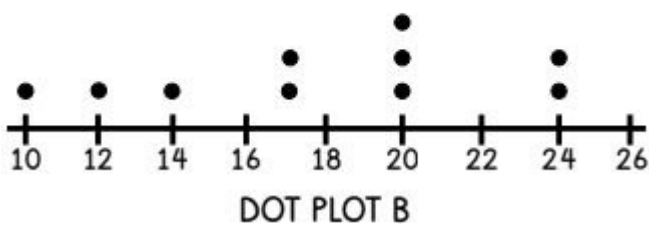
11. Where is most of the data located? * 0 points

12. How spread out is the data? * 0 points

13. Is the data grouped around the left, middle, or right? * 0 points

14. What could this data represent? * 0 points

PLOT B



15. Where is most of the data located? *

0 points

16. How spread out is the data? *

0 points

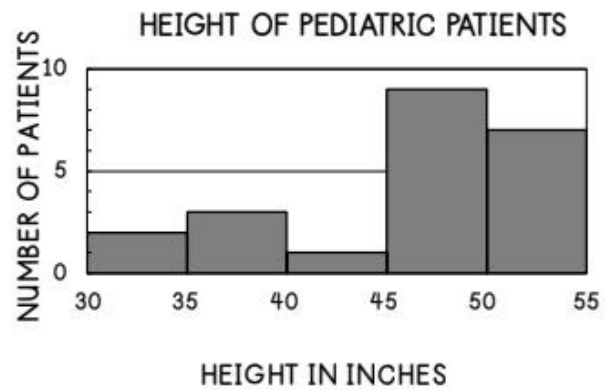
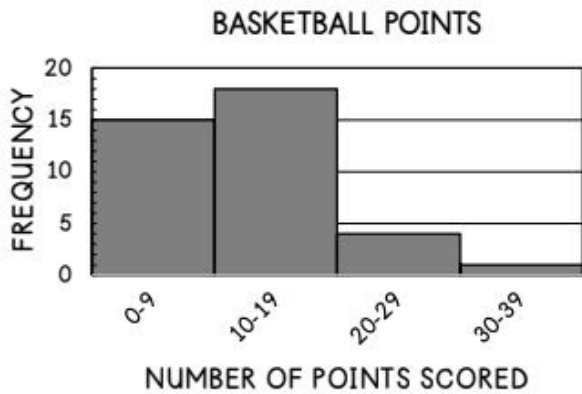
17. Is the data grouped around the left, middle, or right? *

0 points

18. What could this data represent? *

EXIT SLIP

Analyze the shape of the data distribution in the histograms below. Then, answer the questions.



Grade 6 Bearcat Day 23 Math

p 6 of 6


19. The histogram showing the number of points scored in a game has what type of distribution? 0 points
Where can most of the data be found? *

20. The histogram showing the number of points scored in a game has what type of distribution? 0 points
Where can most of the data be found? *

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms

Introduction to Weather

 flexbooks.ck12.org/cbook/ck-12-middle-school-earth-science-flexbook-2.0/section/11.1/primary/lesson/introduction-to-weather-ms-es



What's the weather like?

The United States is a big country. With two coasts and a large land mass in between, there's a chance for every kind of weather. In the next few sections we'll visit places that have the type of weather we're interested in studying.

What Is Weather?

All **weather** takes place in the atmosphere. Nearly all of it in the lower atmosphere. **Weather** refers to the conditions of the atmosphere at a given time and place. **Climate** is the average of weather over a long time.

Imagine your grandmother who lives in a distant place calls you up. She asks what your weather is like today. What would you say? Is it warm or cold? Sunny or cloudy? Calm or windy? Clear or rainy? What features of weather are important to mention?

A location's weather depends on:

- air temperature.

- air pressure.
- fog.
- humidity.
- cloud cover.
- precipitation.
- wind speed and direction.

All of these characteristics are directly related to the amount of energy that is in the system, and where that energy is. The ultimate source of this energy is the Sun.

Weather is what we experience from day to day, or minute to minute. Weather can change rapidly.

What Causes Weather?

Weather occurs because of unequal heating of the atmosphere. The source of heat is the Sun. The general principles behind weather can be stated simply:

- The Sun heats Earth's surface more in some places than in others.
- Where it is warm, heat from the Sun warms the air close to the surface. If there is water at the surface, it may cause some of the water to evaporate.
- Warm air is less dense, so it rises. When this happens, more dense air flows in to take its place. The flowing surface air is wind.
- The rising air cools as it goes higher in the atmosphere. If it is moist, the water vapor may condense. Clouds may form, and precipitation may fall.

Summary

- A region's weather depends on its air temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and other factors.
- Climate is the long-term average of weather.
- Weather can change in minutes, but climate changes very slowly.



Day 23 Weather

After reading the passage or watching the video, answer the following questions.

* Required

Email address *

Your email

A region's weather depends on its _____. Select all that are true. 10 points

- air temperature
- air pressure
- humidity
- precipitation
- wind speed
- direction of wind
- unequal heating of the atmosphere
- climate

Submit

This form was created inside of Anderson County Schools. [Report Abuse](#)

Google Forms

 Request edit access





The most-visited site
devoted to children's
health and development

page 1 of 4

Heart Disease

You know how important your heart is, so it's no wonder people worry when they hear someone has heart problems.

Heart disease, also called cardiovascular (say: kar-dee-oh-VAS-kyoo-lur) disease, mainly affects older people and means that there are problems with the heart and blood vessels.

You might know someone who has cardiovascular disease because more than 60 million Americans have some form of it. This disease includes a variety of problems, including high blood pressure, hardening of the arteries, chest pain, heart attacks, and strokes.

What Is Heart Disease?

The heart is the center of the cardiovascular system. Through the body's blood vessels, the heart pumps blood to all of the body's cells. The blood carries oxygen, which the cells need. Cardiovascular disease is a group of problems that occur when the heart and blood vessels aren't working the way they should.

Here are some of the problems that go along with cardiovascular disease:

- **Arteriosclerosis** (say: ar-teer-ee-oh-skluh-ROW-sus): also called hardening of the arteries, arteriosclerosis means the arteries become thickened and are no longer as flexible.
- **Atherosclerosis** (say: ah-thuh-row-skluh-ROW-sus): a buildup of cholesterol and fat that makes the arteries narrower so less blood can flow through. Those buildups are called plaque.
- **Angina** (say: an-JY-nuh): people with angina feel a pain in the chest that means the heart isn't getting enough blood.
- **Heart attack**: when a blood clot or other blockage cuts blood flow to a part of the heart.
- **Stroke**: when part of the brain doesn't get enough blood due to a clot or a burst blood vessel.

How Do You Get Heart Disease?

Heart disease isn't contagious — you can't catch it like you can the flu or a cold. Instead, certain things increase a person's chances of getting cardiovascular disease. Doctors call these things risk factors.

Some of these risk factors a person can't do anything about, like being older and having other people in the family who have had the same problems. But people do have control over some risk factors — smoking, having high blood pressure, being overweight, and not exercising can increase the risk of getting cardiovascular disease.

What Are the Signs of Heart Disease?

Many people do not realize they have cardiovascular disease until they have chest pain, a heart attack, or stroke. These kinds of problems often need immediate attention and the person may need to go to the emergency department of a hospital.

If it's not an emergency and a doctor suspects the person could have cardiovascular disease, the doctor can do some tests to find out more about how the heart and blood vessels are working. These tests include:

- **Electrocardiogram** (say: eh-lek-tro-KAR-dee-uh-gram). This test records the heart's electrical activity. A doctor puts the patient on a monitor and watches the machine to see the heart beat and determine if it's normal.
- **Echocardiogram** (say: eh-ko-KAR-dee-uh-gram). This test uses sound waves to diagnose heart problems. These waves are bounced off the parts of the heart, creating a picture of the heart that is displayed on a monitor.
- **Stress test**. For this test, the person exercises while the doctor checks the electrocardiogram machine to see how the heart muscle reacts.

- **Catheterization** (say: kah-thuh-tuh-ruh-ZAY-shun). In this test a long, thin tube is inserted into the patient's body to inject a special dye, which can show narrowed areas in arteries due to plaque buildup and find other problems.
- **Carotid** (say: kuh-RAH-tid) **artery scan**. This test uses sound waves to check for blockages in the carotid artery, a large blood vessel in the neck that supplies blood to the brain.

Surgeries

If a patient has cardiovascular disease, the doctor will talk about how stopping smoking, losing weight, eating a healthy diet, and getting exercise can help. The person also may need to take medicine, have surgery, or both.

There are different surgeries for the heart and blood vessels. These include:

- **Angioplasty** (say: AN-jee-uh-plas-tee). This opens a blocked vessel by using a balloon-like device at an artery's narrowest point. The doctor may also insert a stent, which is a tiny, stainless steel tube that props the vessel open and makes sure it stays clear.
- **Atherectomy** (say: ath-uh-REK-tuh-mee). This involves cutting the plaque out of an artery, so blood can flow freely.
- **Bypass surgery**. This involves taking part of an artery or vein from another part of the body (like the arm or leg) and using it to channel blood around a blocked area in an artery.
- **Pacemakers**. A pacemaker is a small electronic device that's put inside the body to regulate the heartbeat.
- **Valve replacement**. If a heart valve is damaged or isn't working, a surgeon can replace it.
- **Carotid endarterectomy** (say: en-dar-tuh-REK-tuh-me). During this procedure, a surgeon removes plaque deposits from the carotid artery to prevent a stroke.

If someone you know is getting one of these operations, you might feel worried. The good news is that these surgeries can help prevent heart attacks, strokes, and other problems. The amount of time the person will need to spend in the hospital will vary, depending on the operation and the person's health. The person may be tired and worn out after the surgery, but you can help by making a "Get Well" card and paying a visit.

Can Kids Get Heart Disease?

Kids usually don't have any symptoms of heart and blood vessel problems. But by starting heart-healthy habits right now, kids can reduce the chance they will ever need to worry about cardiovascular disease.

So what should you do? Don't smoke, for one. And be sure to eat healthy, exercise, and maintain a healthy weight. Your heart and blood vessels will thank you later!

Reviewed by: KidsHealth Medical Experts

Note: All information on KidsHealth® is for educational purposes only. For specific medical advice, diagnoses, and treatment, consult your doctor.

© 1995-2020 The Nemours Foundation. All rights reserved.

Images provided by The Nemours Foundation, iStock, Getty Images, Veer, Shutterstock, and Clipart.com.

Grade 6 Bearcat Day 23 Health

P 2 of 4

Heart Disease

* Required

Heart disease and cardiovascular disease are the same thing. *

2 points

- True
- False

What occurs when a blood clot or a blockage cuts off the flow of blood to part of the heart? *

2 points

- Stroke
- Heart Attack
- Arteriosclerosis

What occurs when the brain doesn't get enough blood? *

2 points

- Stroke
- Heart Attack
- Arteriosclerosis

p 3 of 4



Is heart disease contagious? *

2 points

- Yes
- No
- Both

Which of the following is a risk factor for heart disease? *

2 points

- Being older.
- Smoking
- Having family members that had heart disease.
- Being overweight.
- All of these.

Submit

This form was created inside of Anderson County Schools. [Report Abuse](#)

Google Forms

p 4 of 4



Thank You



Some writing ideas:

1. Who would you like to thank? (e.g. doctors, nurses, cleaners and supermarket workers)
2. Why do you want to thank this group of people?
3. Is there any news about them that makes you feel touched or impressed?
4. What do you want to tell them?
5. How are you going to support them?

Dear _____



Thank You



Some writing ideas:

1. Who would you like to thank? (e.g. doctors, nurses, cleaners and supermarket workers)
2. Why do you want to thank this group of people?
3. Is there any news about them that makes you feel touched or impressed?
4. What do you want to tell them?
5. How are you going to support them?

Dear _____
