

# BEARCAT DAY 26

Monday, April 27, 2020

GRADE 6  
ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS



ANDERSON COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

## 6TH GRADE BEARCAT DAY 26

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	<b>INTRO TO CONTEXT CLUES</b> Read the <a href="#">notes</a> about context clues and answer the <a href="#">questions</a> .
MATH	<b>GEOMETRY STUDY GUIDE</b> This week we will be reviewing geometry concepts to prepare for our assessment next week. Answer the questions on the first page of the <a href="#">study guide</a> .
SCIENCE	<b>SCIENCE AND WEATHER</b> Read the <a href="#">passage</a> . Answer the questions that are included. If you are able to go online, there are some games and simulations that will add to your learning. Please send through Google Classroom if at all possible. If you cannot, please email or send a picture to your teacher. If that is not possible, please return work to the school.
SOCIAL STUDIES	<b>FROM ROMAN REPUBLIC TO ROMAN EMPIRE</b> (This will be the assignment for Bearcat Days 24-27. Keep the Atlas until you have answered all the questions in this set.) Using the nystrom <a href="#">Atlas pages 34-39</a> , answer the <a href="#">questions</a> about the Roman Empire.
PE/HEALTH	<b>DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS</b> View the <a href="#">information sheet</a> and answer the <a href="#">questions</a> .
LITERACY	<b>NARRATIVE ON-DEMAND</b> Start writing your <a href="#">Narrative On Demand</a> - I Survived Coronavirus 2020. Today you will turn in <b>one paragraph</b> . <b>Engage the reader and add sensory details</b> . This can be imagined, it doesn't have to be completely true. Make it fun to read! We will add to this throughout the week, so keep up with each day. Attached is the On Demand Situation and Task - One paragraph is due each day this week.

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Context clues are the other words and sentences around the word in question (that we don't know)

Types of Context Clues:

### Definition

"While planning the party, Susan was **prudent** with the guest list, **acting with great caution and care** not to invite anyone with whom she wouldn't want to jump around in a bounce house."

*Therefore, prudent means acting with great caution and care because the writer provides you with the definition in the sentence.*

### Examples

"Devin **procrastinated** to avoid his homework all day, **watching TV, playing video games and even writing thank you cards to his grandparents.**"

*Therefore procrastinated means to delay or put off because the writer gives you examples of how Devin is putting off doing his homework.*

### Synonyms (mean the same)

"Mark wanted to impress his date with a dinner he prepared, but the massive ice sculpture centerpiece he made with a chainsaw between courses was **superfluous, extra and unnecessary.**"

*Therefore, superfluous means extra and unnecessary because the writer provides two words that mean the same (synonyms) for the word superfluous.*

### Antonym (mean the opposite)

"Priscilla is so **humble and modest**, that she could never be called **haughty.**"

*Therefore, haughty means the opposite of humble and modest (antonyms for haughty) so haughty means arrogant.*

Substitution: which means swapping out a word you do know for a word you don't know until the sentence makes sense.

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BCD26: Introduction to Context



Questions

Responses

Total

Section 1 of 3

### BCD26: Introduction to Context Clues

Form description

This form is automatically collecting email addresses for Anderson County Schools users. [Change settings](#)

Last Name \*

Short answer text

First Name \*

Short answer text

Class Period \*

2

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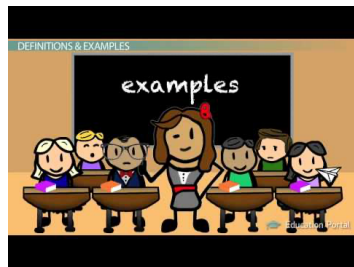
After section 1 Continue to next section

Section 2 of 3

# Introduction to Context Clues

Watch the video below. While watching define context clues and list the 4 types of context clues.

How to Use Context Clues to Determine the Meaning of Words



Write the definition of context clue below. \*

Long answer text

Which of the following are NOT types of context clues? (Pick more than one) \*

- examples
- synonyms
- illustrations
- antonyms
- facts
- definition
- dictionary

One strategy to use is substitution. Use substitution to figure out the meaning of the word melodramatic. "When Kiki got a tiny cut on her pinky finger, she got all melodramatic and began sobbing and demanding a doctor." \*

- calm
- theatrical
- quiet

After section 2 Continue to next section

Section 3 of 3

# Practice

Use the context clues in the following sentences to figure out what the identified words mean.

Use the context clues to figure out the definition of the word homely. "Mr. Pumblehead was a homely man, but what he lacked in looks was compensated by his winning personality." \*

- unattractive
- comfortable
- handsome

Use the context clues to figure out the definition of the word horrid. "'These test scores are horrid! You students should be ashamed of yourselves.' is what our teacher might have said if we hadn't done so well on the test." \*

- fabulous
- hazardous
- horrible

Use the context clues to figure out the definition of the word clamor. "The principal came into the study hall and began yelling, 'You students better quiet all of that clamor and shut your mouths. Don't you know that people are trying to sleep in here?'" \*

- noise
- whispering
- studying

What clues in the sentence above did you use to determine the meaning of clamor? (Pick more than one.) \*


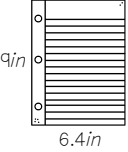
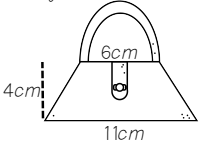
- came in to the study hall
- better be quiet
- shut your mouths
- people are trying to sleep

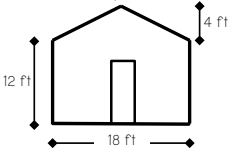
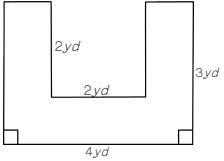
Unit: Geometry  
Review—CCSS

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_\_\_\_

### GEOMETRY UNIT STUDY GUIDE

Solve each of the problems below. These represent the types of questions on your test. Be sure to ask questions if you need more help with a topic.

I CAN FIND THE AREA OF 2D FIGURES. <span style="float: right;">6.G.1</span>	
1. Find the area of the parallelogram. 	2. A piece of notebook paper has an irregular size to it. What is the area of the notebook paper? 
3. A magazine picture of a purse is shown below. How much area does the purse (not including the handle) take up in the magazine layout? 	4. A triangular flag has a height of 18 inches and a base of 12 inches. How many square feet of material is the flag?

I CAN FIND THE AREA OF 2D SHAPES IN THE REAL WORLD. <span style="float: right;">6.G.1</span>	
5. The front of a home is being painted, not including the door. The door measures 9 ft by 2 ft. How many square feet will need to be painted? 	6. A garden is being built in the shape below. How many square yards of space will the garden occupy? 

### Collecting weather data - Actively Learn

[read.activelylearn.com](http://read.activelylearn.com)



**What does a meteorologist need before he or she can forecast the weather?** Data! A meteorologist needs data about the current conditions. There are many types of instruments available for collecting that data. According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), a 5-day weather forecast today is as reliable as a 2-day forecast was 20 years ago.

#### Predicting the Weather

Weather is very difficult to predict. That's because it's very complex, and many factors are involved. Slight changes in even one factor can cause a big change in the weather. Still, certain "rules of thumb" generally apply. These "rules" help meteorologists forecast the weather. For example, low pressure is likely to bring stormy weather. So if a center of low pressure is moving your way, you can expect a storm. People often complain when the weather forecast is wrong. Weather forecasts today, however, are much more accurate than

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they were just 20 years ago. Scientists who study and forecast the weather are called meteorologists. How do they predict the weather? The first thing they need is data. Their data comes from various instruments.

### Weather Instruments

Weather instruments measure weather conditions. One of the most important conditions is air pressure, which is measured with a **barometer** (figure [below](#)). There are also a number of other commonly used weather instruments (figure [below](#)):

- A **thermometer** measures temperature.
- An **anemometer** measures wind speed.
- A **rain gauge** measures the amount of rain.
- A **hygrometer** measures humidity.
- A **wind vane** shows wind direction.
- A **snow gauge** measures the amount of snow.

question 1 DOK 1 Standard MS-ESS2-5 RST.4

#1)

A meteorologist wants to measure the wind speed and humidity levels in the area. Which tools will be necessary to accomplish the job accurately?

- an anemometer and a hygrometer
- a wind vane and a thermometer
- a wind vane and an anemometer
- an anemometer and a barometer

The greater the air pressure outside the tube, the higher the mercury rises inside the tube. Mercury can rise in the tube, because there's no air pressing down on it. Submit  
question 2 DOK 2 Standard RST.2 MS-ESS2-5

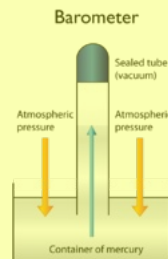
What does air pressure tell us about upcoming weather?

Low air pressure usually means a storm is approaching.

#2) High air pressure means the temperature will be really high.

None of these answers are correct.

Low air pressure indicates there will be dry weather ahead.



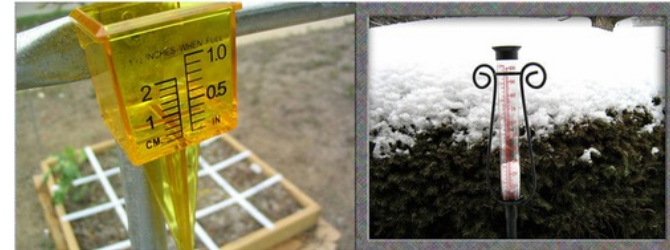
Submit

2/5

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### Weather Instruments



Rain gauge  
(amount of rain)

Snow gauge  
(amount of snow)



Thermometer & Hygrometer  
(temperature) (humidity)

Anemometer  
(wind speed)

Wind vane  
(wind direction)

Some of the most commonly used weather instruments.

### Collecting Data

Weather instruments collect data from all over the world at thousands of weather stations (figure [below](#)). Many are on land, but some float in the oceans on buoys. There's probably at least one weather station near you. Other weather devices are needed to collect weather data in the atmosphere. They include weather balloons, satellites, and **radar** (figure [below](#)).

3/5

## How Weather Data Are Collected



Weather Station

(The weather station contains many instruments for measuring weather factors.)



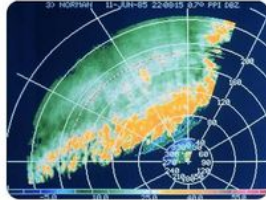
Weather Balloon

(This weather balloon will rise into the atmosphere until it bursts. As it rises, it will gather weather data and send them to the surface.)



Weather Satellite

(Many weather satellites orbit Earth. They constantly collect and transmit weather data from high above the surface.)



Weather Radar

(A radar device sends out radio waves in all directions. The waves bounce off water in the atmosphere and return to the sender. They show where precipitation is falling. It's raining in the orange-shaded area shown here.)

Weather stations collect data on land and sea. Weather balloons, satellites, and radar collect data in the atmosphere.

**Weather stations** contain many instruments for measuring weather conditions. The **weather balloon** (figure above) will rise into the atmosphere until it bursts. As it rises, it will gather weather data and send it to the surface. Many **weather satellites** orbit Earth. They constantly collect and transmit weather data from high above the surface. A radar device sends out radio waves in all directions. The waves bounce off water in the atmosphere and then return to the sender. The radar data shows where precipitation is falling. It's raining in the orange-shaded area shown above.

## Using Computers

What do meteorologists do with all that weather data? They use it in weather models. The models analyze the data and predict the weather. The models require computers. That's because so many measurements and calculations are involved.

## Summary

- Various instruments measure weather conditions: thermometers measure air temperature, and barometers measure air pressure.
- Satellites monitor weather from above.
- Radar is used to monitor precipitation.

question 3 DOK 2 Standard RST.2 MS-ESS2-5

#3)

Meteorologists are able to predict the weather with considerable accuracy. However, doing so is still extremely challenging. Why is it so difficult? Explain your answer and cite two pieces of equipment meteorologists use and what they measure as evidence.

### Drugs and Medication

Drugs are any substance other than food that changes how the mind or body functions.

Medications are drugs that are used to prevent or cure a disease or relieve its symptoms.

### Guidelines for the safe use of medicine.

1. Always follow directions.
2. Read and be aware of the possible side effects.
3. Always keep out of the reach of pets and children.
4. Never take expired medicine.
5. Never take someone else's prescription medicine.
6. Call a doctor before mixing medications.
7. Never take medicine with alcohol.

### Prescription vs Over the Counter (OTC)

Prescription medication - These are medicines that can only be purchased with a doctor's written order.

Reasons why a medicine would be prescription only:

- It may be addictive.
- It may have severe side effects.
- Many people may be allergic to it.
- It may be easier to overdose on.
- Many of the long term effects may not be known.

OTC Medication - Medicines that can be purchased without a prescription.

A myth is something that isn't true. Here are several myths about OTC medications.

- It is impossible to overdose on OTC medication.
- OTC medication does not have any side effects. (Side effects are the unwanted reaction to a drug.)
- It always safe to use OTC medication.

### Drug Misuse vs Drug Abuse

Drug Misuse is when you take a drug for a medical reason, but you don't follow directions. Drug misuse only happens with medication.

This could lead to an overdose.

It could lead to suffering severe side effects.

Drug Abuse is when you take a drug but don't follow directions. Drug abuse can be done with a medication or other drug.

Drug abuse could lead to addiction, criminal activity, poor performance at work or school, and damaged internal organs.



## Drugs and Medications

\* Required

What are substances other than food that changes how the mind or body functions? \* 2 points

- Drugs
- Medications
- OTC Medication
- Prescription Medication

What are drugs that can be used to treat or cure a disease or relieve its symptoms? \* 2 points

- Drugs
- Medications
- OTC Medication
- Prescription Medication

What are medicines that can only be purchased with a doctors written order? 2 points

- Drugs
- Medications
- OTC Medication
- Prescription Medication

What are medications that can be purchased without a doctors written order? \* 2 points

- Drugs
- Medications
- OTC Medication
- Prescription Medication

Which one of these is a myth about OTC medication? 2 points

- OTC medication is impossible to overdose on.
- OTC medication is always safe to use.
- OTC medication does not have any side effects.
- All of these.

## Grade 6 Bearcat Day 26 Literacy

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Narrative On Demand - I Survived Coronavirus 2020

Situation -

Overnight, all our lives have changed, and we are now living in a world in which we never imagined. We are a part of history, and it is important we document firsthand experiences in the life of teenagers during this pandemic. Years from now your children and grandchildren will look back at this critical time in history and ask you what life was like when the coronavirus attacked. By creating this narrative, you will be taking on the role of a teen historian. You will document your journey and use your story as an outlet to creatively express yourself. You can choose to write a fiction or nonfiction narrative. Each day you will write one paragraph, with at least 4 sentences in each paragraph. You will have 4 paragraphs total by Thursday. I invite you to write as much as you want and to be honest and creative about your experience.

Writing Task -

Write a narrative story about your experience during the Coronavirus Pandemic. Engage the reader and include sensory details. Somewhere in your 4 paragraphs, you must use dialogue. Be creative and give a lesson learned at the end. Again, this can be a real or imagined narrative. You are allowed to stretch the truth to make your story more engaging.