

BEARCAT DAY

14 & 15

**GRADE 7
ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS**



ANDERSON COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

7TH GRADE BEARCAT DAY 14

<p>LANGUAGE ARTS</p>	<p>Perspective in Literature Go through the Google SlideShowhttps://drive.google.com/open?id=1mB7zeVOT9uoGX7fCb_xiSvVRMSn4e_B_JmopBhzEA2o .</p>
<p>MATH</p>	<p>VOLUME OF CYLINDERS IF YOU ARE ABLE WATCH THE VIDEO: http://youtube.com/watch?v=SEmQWMcIibk Answer the questions about finding the volume of cylinders.</p>
<p>SCIENCE</p>	<p>ORGAN SYSTEMS DAY 1 Read the article and complete questions.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>CREATE YOUR OWN CIVILIZATION (FOOD SUPPLY) You will be creating your own civilization based on your knowledge of the seven characteristics.</p>
<p>PE/HEALTH</p>	<p>FOCUSING ON FITNESS Exercise for 20-30 minutes. Write your activity on your log from Monday. Remember to Snap a picture of your log on Fridays and email it to brian.glass@anderson.kyschools.us.</p>
<p>LITERACY</p>	<p>SUPERMAN (CONT) Read the passage and answer questions. Submit your answers in Google Classroom if you can. If you cannot access Google Classroom take a picture of your work and email it to Mrs. Knight OR drop your written work off in the office.</p>

7TH GRADE BEARCAT DAY 15

BEARCAT DAY 15 will be a buffer day. Buffer days are days that are regularly scheduled throughout the school year for kids to reflect on their learning and ask questions. There will not be a separate “packet” for day 15. Please encourage your child to use this day to get caught up and seek help from his/her teacher if needed.

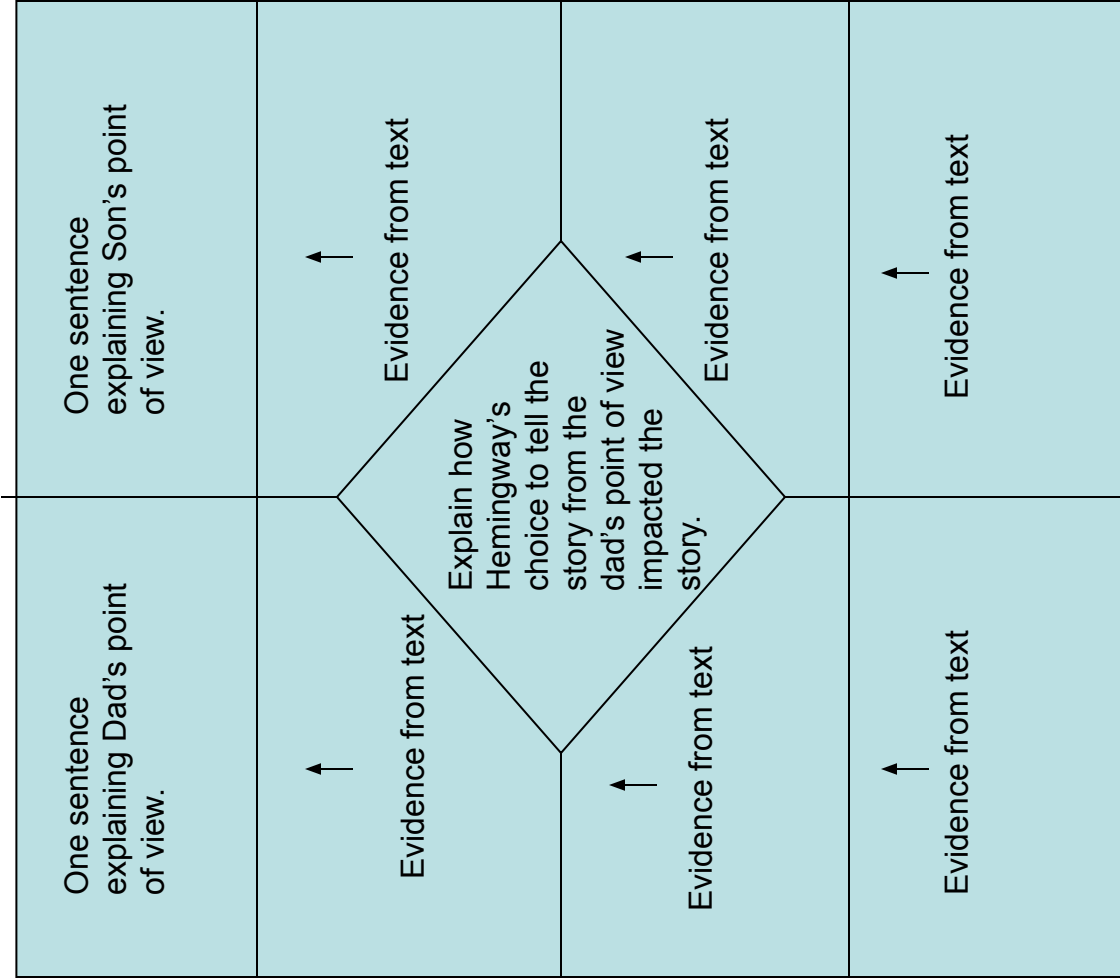
BEARCAT DAY 15 REFLECTION	
<p>What is something that you did well this week?</p>	<p>What questions do you have from this week’s work?</p>

Grade 7 Bearcat Day 14 ELA

P1 of 1

Use Hemingway's story from Day 13 for this assignment.

Read back over the story, and then create the following graphic organizer.



Volume of Cylinders

* Required

1. Email address *

2. First Name *

3. Last Name *

Refer to the following video for instruction and help finding the volume of cylinders.

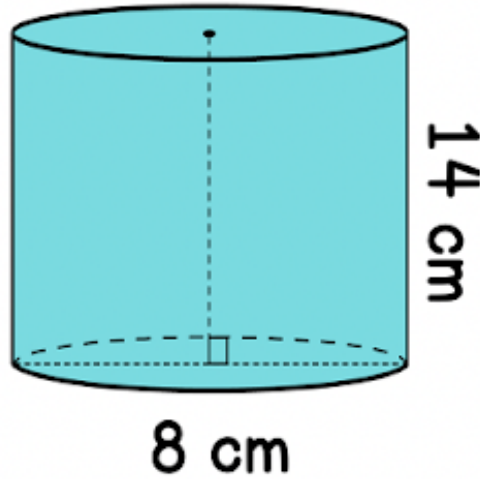


[http://youtube.com/watch?](http://youtube.com/watch?v=SEmQWMclibk)

[v=SEmQWMclibk](http://youtube.com/watch?v=SEmQWMclibk)

Question 1

4. 1. Mrs. Beasley is asking students to find the volume of the cylinder below using 3.14 for pi. Which student wrote the correct expression for the value of B, the area of the base? 1 point



GERALD
 $(3.14)(8^2)$

BRITTANY
 $(3.14)(4^2)$

Mark only one oval.

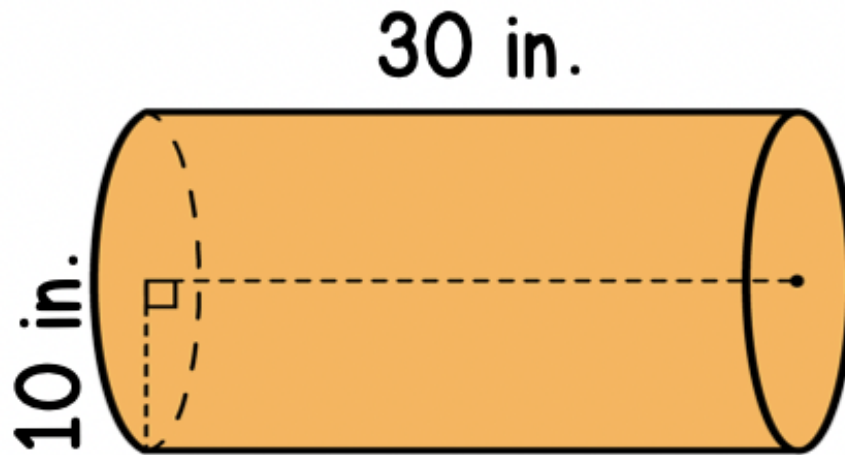
A. Gerald

B. Brittany

Question 2

5. 2. Find the volume of the cylinder to the nearest tenth.

1 point



Mark only one oval.

314.2 in^2

A.

$1,885 \text{ in}^2$

B.

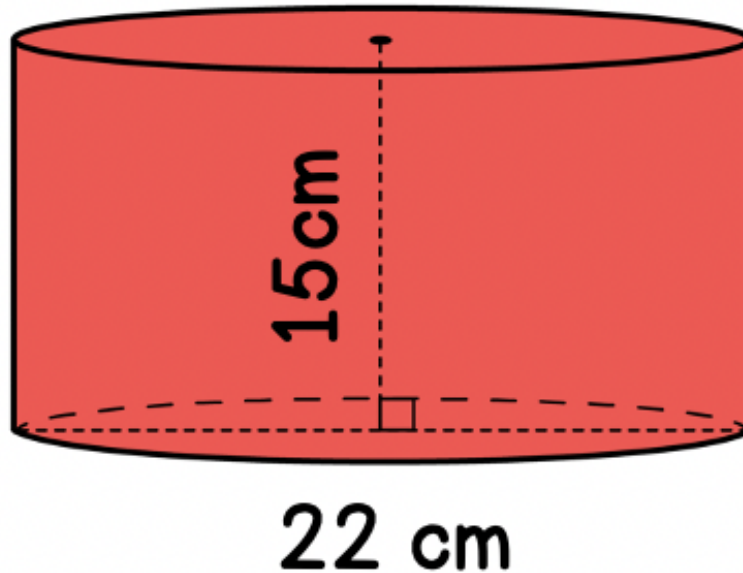
$28,274.3 \text{ in}^2$

C.

$9,424.8 \text{ in}^2$

D.

6. 3. Find the volume of the cylinder in terms of π .



Mark only one oval.

$1,815\pi \text{ cm}^3$

A.

$5,702\pi \text{ cm}^3$

B.

$330\pi \text{ cm}^3$

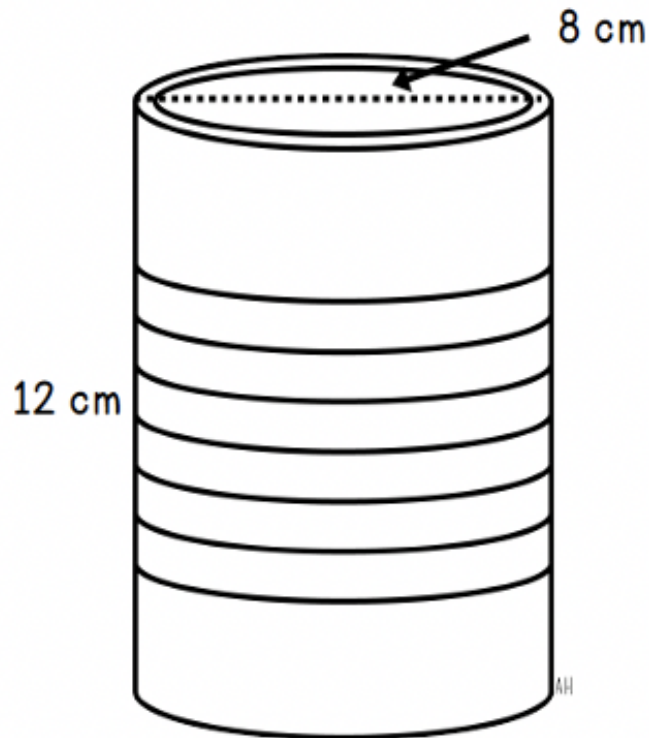
C.

$990\pi \text{ cm}^3$

D.

Question 4

7. 4. A tin can in the shape of the cylinder shown is filled with coconut oil. If coconut oil costs \$0.01 per cubic centimeter, what is the cost of filling the tin can with coconut oil? 1 point



Mark only one oval.

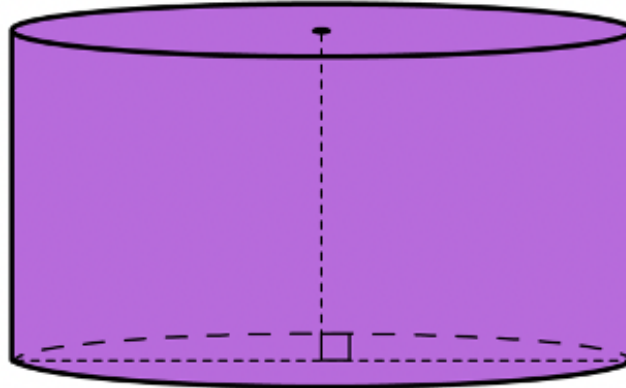
- A. \$603.10
- B. \$12.06
- C. \$6.03
- D. \$1.92

Question 5

Grade 7 Bearcat Day 14 Math

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1 point

8. 5. The cylinder below has a volume of 2,512 cubic cm and a height of 8 centimeters. What is the diameter of the cylinder? Use 3.14 for pi.



Mark only one oval.

- A. 100 cm
- B. 20 cm
- C. 10 cm
- D. 50 cm

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Google Forms

Today you will be discussing the food supply for your civilization. Before you begin, review the notes from day one on food supply.

Please complete the following::

- Write a paragraph explaining how the people of your civilization will be fed.**
 - What kind of food will your civilization be provided with?**
 - Where will they get this food?**
 - You will also need a water supply. How will you make sure you have clean water?**
 - You should look back at the map you created from Day 11, where did you put your mountains, fields, water, etc.?**

Name: _____ Date: _____

Put It Together

Use the stories from Day 13.

Directions: To *synthesize* means to combine parts from different sources. Answer the questions below to synthesize information from the articles "Superman Becomes a Star" (SBS) and "Superheroes Take Over the World" (STOW). We've indicated in which story you can find each answer.

1. Who was the world's first superhero? (SBS)	
2. What are some other examples of superheroes? (both articles)	
3. What kinds of villains do superheroes battle? (both articles)	
4. How do superheroes inspire us to be our best selves? (STOW)	
5. Where do superheroes appear? (both articles)	

Organ Systems

P 1 of 9

Grade 7 Bearcat Day 14 science

LESSON 1: THE BASICS

KEY CONCEPTS

cell

tissue

organ

organ system

organism



THINK LIKE A SCIENTIST

You sprint up the soccer field. Time is running out. And the game is tied. A teammate passes you the ball. You quickly gain control, passing the ball to another teammate just ahead of you. You dash forward toward the goal. Your teammate passes you the ball. You kick with all your might. Score!

The crowd and the team cheer the victory. Breathing hard, you walk off the field. Your heart is pounding. Sweat is pouring down your forehead. You drink water and keep walking while you cool down.

You're exhausted from the game. But you're not too tired to be curious about something. "What," you wonder, "went on in my body that let me score that winning goal?"



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Organization of the Body

For you to score the goal, and even just to stay alive, many parts of your body have to work smoothly together. Among other things, your lungs must take in oxygen. Your heart must circulate your blood. Your mouth, stomach, and intestines must digest food.

When you run, aim, and kick a ball, messages must zip from your brain to your muscles. Your muscles must contract to move the bones of your legs. Wham! Your foot hits the ball, sending it out of reach of the goalie and into the net.

Most of these activities happen without your thinking about them. Others need a little bit of thought. Let's look more closely to find out exactly what's going on inside your body.

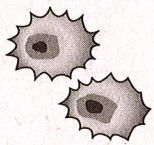
Every living thing is made of one or more cells. A **cell** is the smallest unit of a living thing. Most cells can be seen only with the aid of a microscope. The cells in your body have different sizes and shapes and do different things.

For example, red blood cells carry oxygen around your body. Every cell in your body needs oxygen in order to release energy.

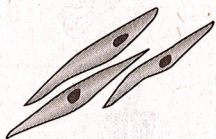
Nerve cells, called *neurons*, send messages back and forth between your brain and other parts your body. You need nerve cells to see, hear, taste, smell, and feel. You also need nerve cells to get your muscles to move.

When muscles, made of muscle cells, contract, or tighten, they pull on bones and move them.

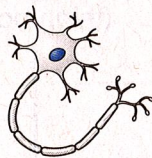
Other cells in your body do other key jobs. But no matter what a cell does, it doesn't do it alone. Cells of a particular kind work together.



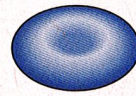
Bone cells



Muscle cells



Nerve cell



Red blood cell

Cells of the same kind join together to form **tissue**. Muscle cells form muscle tissue. You might think of muscle tissue as strands of muscle cells. Bone cells join together to form bone tissue. Nerve cells form nerve tissue. Your nerves, or "living wires," are bands of nerve tissue. Parts of your brain are also made up of nerve tissue.

KEY CONCEPTS

cell ✓

tissue ✓

organ

organ system

organism

KEY CONCEPTS

cell ✓

tissue ✓

organ ✓

organ system ✓

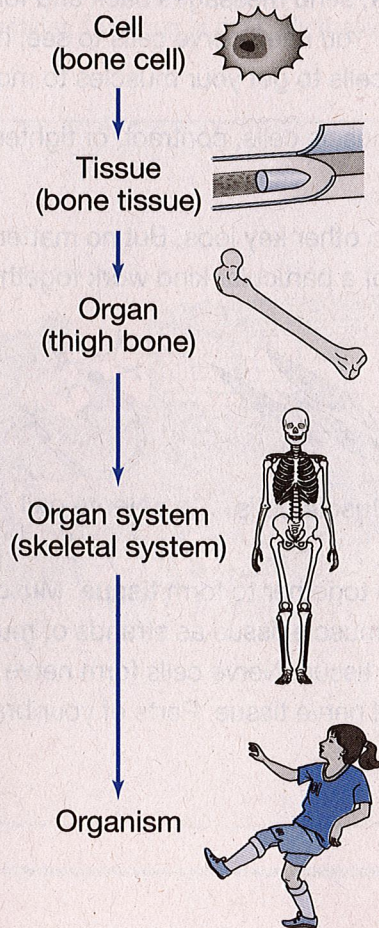
organism ✓

Different kinds of tissue join together to form an organ. An **organ** is a structure made up of different types of tissue that work together to do a specific job. For example, your thigh bones are organs. They are made up of bone tissue, nerve tissue, blood tissue, and other kinds of tissue. All of these tissues work together to form strong, healthy bones. Without the cooperation of these tissues, you wouldn't be able to stand up, much less run or kick a soccer ball.

Organs join together to form an **organ system**. Your body contains a number of organ systems. For example, your skeletal system is made up of organs such as your thigh bones, skull, ribs, and foot bones. Your muscular system is made up of different organs—that is, different muscles—that make your bones move. Your respiratory system is made up of your nose, throat, lungs, and other organs. Your circulatory system includes your heart, blood vessels, and blood.

A complex **organism**, such as yourself, is made up of organ systems that work together. When you run down a soccer field, your nervous system activates your muscular system. Your muscular system activates your skeletal system. Your respiratory system takes in oxygen that your cells need. Your circulatory system delivers that oxygen to your muscles.

Levels of Organization





EXPLORE

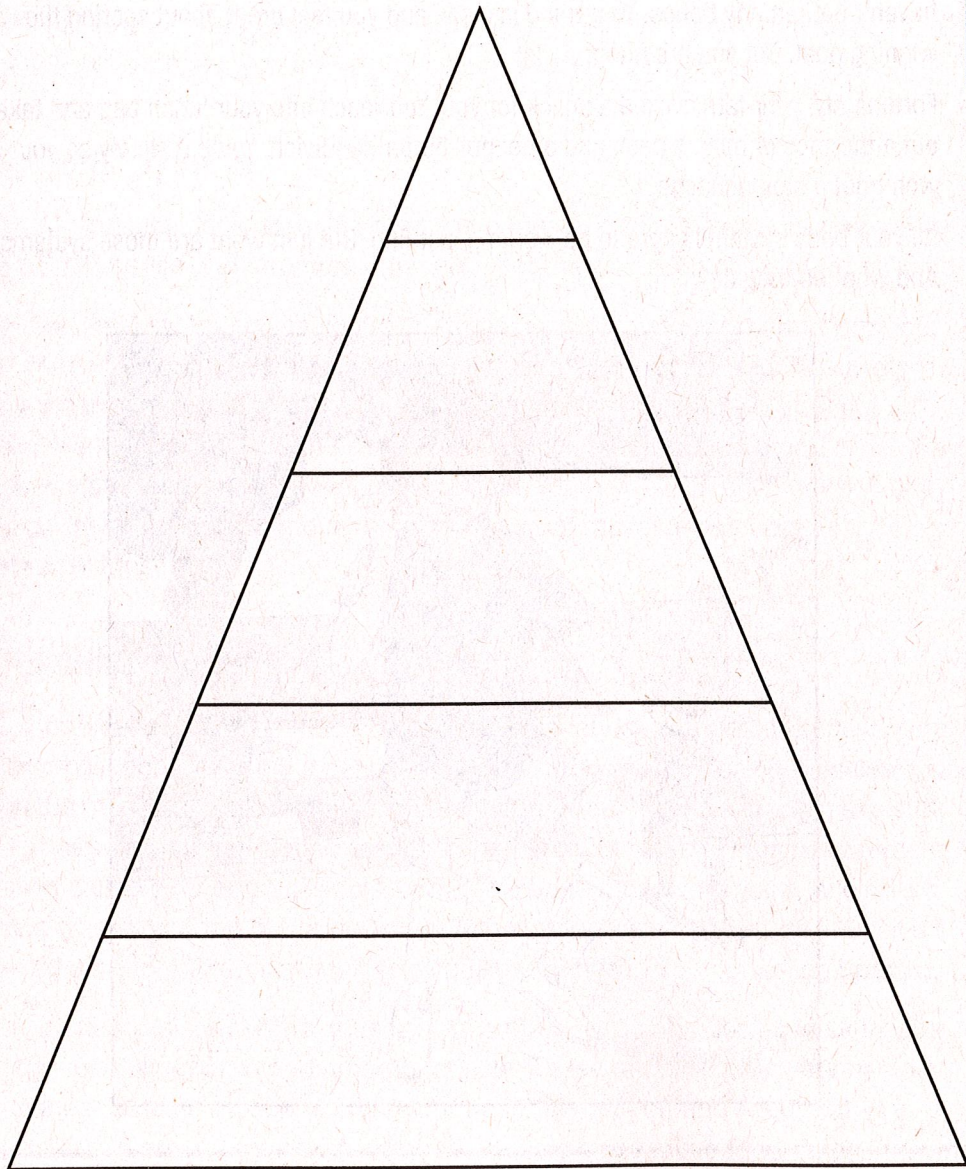
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Label the pyramid to show the levels of organization in your body. Label each level and give an example of a structure, or structures, at that level. The number of structures is smaller at each level as you go from the bottom of the pyramid to the top.

INQUIRY SKILLS

classifying ✓

sequencing ✓



Levels of Organization

Learning check 1- use notes and reading passage to complete this task

Name (first and last) *

Your answer

True or False: Cells are NOT the basic unit of structure and function in living things. * 1 point

- True
- False

When cells come together they make *

1 point

- Organisms
- Organ systems
- Organs
- Tissue



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True or False: The tissue that makes up organs MUST be identical. *

1 point

- True
- False

Organs with similar functions interact to form *

1 point

- Tissue
- Organ systems
- Organisms
- Cells

True or false: All organ systems must function properly to develop a healthy organism. *

1 point

- True
- False



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4 examples of human tissue include (Check the 4 that apply) *

4 points

- Connective
- Epithelial
- Nerve
- Micro
- Gross
- Muscle

Which type of tissue passes information from one part of the body to another? *

1 point

- Muscle tissue; like your bicep tissue
- Cardiac tissue; like heart tissue
- Nerve tissue; like brain tissue
- Epithelial; like skin tissue

Which type of tissue supports and holds the body together? *

1 point

- Epithelial tissue
- Muscle tissue
- Nerve tissue
- Connective tissue



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Which type of tissue allows movement? *

1 point

- Muscle tissue
- Nerve tissue
- Epithelial tissue
- None of these types of tissue

Which type of tissue covers and protects the body? *

1 point

- Muscle tissue
- Epithelial tissue
- Bone tissue
- Connective tissue

Which statement best describe the importance or organs and organ systems to the body? *

2 points

- The heart and circulatory system are the most important because it delivers blood, oxygen and nutrients throughout the body.
- The lungs and respiratory system are the most important because they supply the body with oxygen and removes carbon dioxide.
- The stomach and digestive system are the most important because together they break down food, release energy and supply the body with nutrients so it can grow.
- All organ systems are equally important because they all work together to do a very specialized important job for the body and if one system fails, the organism may die.



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Select the best sequence of answers to describe the levels of organization in living things *

2 points

- Cells > Organ system > Tissues > organism
- Cells > tissue > Organs > organ systems > Organism
- Tissues > cells > organs > organism > organ system
- Organisms > organs > tissue > cells > organ system

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