

Directions: Please complete the following work below for each subject. This work will count toward your final grade and must be complete to get credit for attendance.

Student Name _____ FOR Monday, April 20

ELA

1. E Learners-->Log Into Actively Learn. (Directions are on Google Classroom) Read the assigned passage and answer the questions.
2. Packet Students-->Read the attached passage and answer the questions
3. Work on Time Capsule Slides 7-9, Due Friday (E Learners Only)

*Pernecky-Read 10 minutes and quiz, Nitro Type 10 minutes, and choose 1 topic to write about from Choice Board

Math

Today we will continue dividing using decimals.

1. Watch the videos posted on Google Classroom. If you do not have the internet, skip this. Complete the problems along with Sal. This will help you understand better. Pause/repeat parts of the video you may not understand.
2. Look at the cheat sheet for an example of today's lesson.
3. Choose 5 problems to complete on the homework pages.
4. Please text or email your work to me if you will not be returning it to school.

*Pernecky-Imagine Math facts 10 minutes, Subtract Mixed Numbers with Unlike Denominators Worksheet(pick 3 problems and you don't need to simplify.)

Science

1. Login to ReadWorks with class code
2. Read "What's the Big Idea About Marine Biology? Creatures and Ecosystems in the Oceans"
3. Answer the comprehension question set

*Pernecky-Make sure experiment packet or Readworks is done.

History/Social Studies

1. Login to NewsELA with class code
2. Read "No Christmas cheer for George Washington's troops at Valley Forge"
3. Answer QUIZ questions

*Pernecky-Civil Rights Timeline Worksheet

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Teacher Hours:
9:00 am - 11:30 am
12:30 pm - 2:30 pm

Meteors

ck-12

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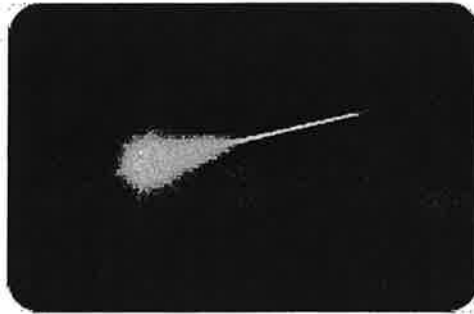
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Questions have been modified from original.

ASSIGNMENT DIRECTIONS

As you read, think about the following: What do we know about the composition and origin of meteors?



Is a shooting star really a star flying across the sky?

When a meteor shoots through the atmosphere it burns and glows. When we look up and see one, we call it a shooting star. When Earth travels through the debris left by a comet's tail, we see a meteor shower.

Meteors

A **meteor**, such as in the **Figure** below, is a streak of light across the sky.¹ People call them shooting stars but they are actually small pieces of matter burning up as they enter Earth's atmosphere from space.

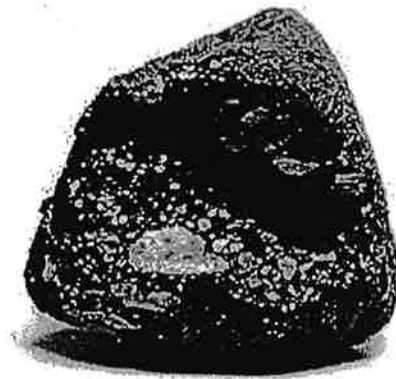


A meteor streaks across the sky.

Metors are called **meteoroids** before they reach Earth's atmosphere. Meteoroids are smaller than asteroids and range from the size of boulders down to the size of tiny sand grains. Still smaller objects are called interplanetary dust. When Earth passes through a cluster of meteoroids, there is a **meteor shower**. These clusters are often remnants left behind by comet tails.

Meteorites

Although most metors burn up in the atmosphere, larger meteoroids may strike the Earth's surface to create a **meteorite**. Meteorites are valuable to scientists because they provide clues about our solar system. Many meteorites are from asteroids that formed when the solar system formed (**Figure** below). A few meteorites are made of rocky material that is thought to have come from Mars when an asteroid impact shot material off the Martian surface and into space.



A lunar meteorite originates on the Moon and strikes Earth.

Summary

- A meteor that strikes Earth's surface is a meteorite.
- Many meteorites are remnants of the earliest material that formed in the solar system.
- Shooting stars are metors that burn up in Earth's atmosphere.

QUESTION 1 DOK 2 STANDARD RST.2

What are meteors and why are scientists interested in studying them?

What's the Big Idea about Marine Biology? Creatures and Ecosystems in the Ocean

This text is provided courtesy of OLogy, the American Museum of Natural History's website for kids.

There Are So Many Ways to Live in the Sea

Forests and prairies are examples of ecosystems on land. An ecosystem is a community of living things. Members survive by interacting with each other and with their environment. At first glance, the ocean seems like one big ecosystem.

Look below the surface and you'll see that there are lots of different kinds of ocean ecosystems - more than on land - all teeming with life. Ocean ecosystems depend on each other for survival.



Photo Credit: courtesy of NOAA, Heather Dine (top); courtesy of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (bottom)

Ocean Layer Cake

In the ocean you see a much greater variety of creatures if you move up or down than by moving from side to side.

The sunlit zone, near the top, is rich in life. Algae bloom here, providing huge quantities of food for the animals that live here, and for the billions of deep-sea animals that rise to feed here every night and then return to the deep at dawn. This vertical migration is the largest mass movement of life on Earth. And it happens every night!

As you dive deeper, to the colder, darker twilight zone, there's less life. Zooplankton and sea snow provide most of the food for the animals that live here.

Way down deep is the icy-cold dark zone, where signs of life are rare. The pressure of the water would crush a human. It's pitch-black here because no sunlight penetrates. The only light is provided by bioluminescence - glowing lights

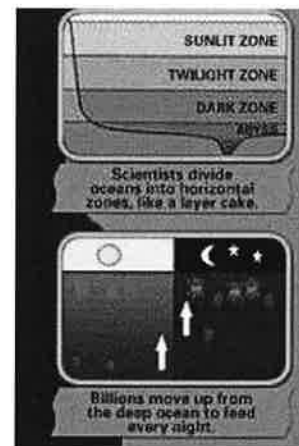


Illustration Credit: Eric Hamilton (top); courtesy of Debbie Steinberg, Virginia Institute of Marine Science (bottom)

on animals' bodies.

Life on the Edge

Ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, kelp forests, and estuaries are found along the continental shelves. Eighty percent of all sea life lives here. Why? Because shallow water and closeness to land provide the conditions needed to support large quantities of life: food, light, and shelter. Algae, like kelp and phytoplankton, contain green, brown, and red pigments that enable them to convert the sun's energy into food.



Credit: Eric Hamilton (top illustration); courtesy of Ian Skipworth (bottom photo)

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. If you dive deeper into the ocean will you find more life or less life?

2. Eighty percent of all sea life is found in ecosystems along the continental shelves. Why is this the case?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

3. What is the main idea of this text?

No Christmas cheer for George Washington's troops at Valley Forge

By Bob Drury and Tom Clavin, History.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 12.15.19

Word Count 993

Level 870L



Image 1. This painting by William Trogo depicts General George Washington leading the Continental Army to Valley Forge in 1777. Photo by: Museum of the American Revolution via Wikimedia Commons

December 23, 1777 brought a cold and damp day over the hills of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

General George Washington was preparing a desperate message to the Continental Congress.

The Continental Congress named Washington head of the American Army in 1775. They charged him with defeating the British.

Washington had led the army through some success.

Now, however, in 1777, Washington's message to the Congress detailed a dire situation. British troops were getting closer and Washington's troops were in bad shape. His 12,000 troops were setting up camp for winter. They were trying to build huts but they had few materials and hardly any tools. Many soldiers did not have coats, shoes or blankets. There was little food. Nearly 3,000 soldiers had been declared unfit for duty. That is 1 out of every 4.

Sick, Starving American Army

British General William Howe was on the move with a force of 8,000 troops. His troops had captured the Continental capital, Philadelphia, three months earlier. Now they were less than 20 miles away from Valley Forge, preparing to steal food and supplies from nearby farms. Washington worried that Howe would go to Valley Forge and attack the sick and starving American army.



Washington blamed non-military leaders for the situation. He was convinced that if the Congress and the Pennsylvania state legislators did not send food, clothes, medicine and blankets soon, his soldiers would starve, freeze or leave the army.

Starve, dissolve or disperse: Those were the only options left after Washington and his army lost so much in only 12 months.

Washington's Plan: A Christmas Eve Attack

The six months the Continental Army spent at Valley Forge were the most difficult of the American Revolution. Washington was desperate. He planned one of his boldest and riskiest military moves yet. It would be a Christmas Eve attack.

As Christmas approached that freezing winter at Valley Forge, Washington thought back to a happier holiday. It was just one year earlier. The Continental Army attacked the British in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. The victories reassured American control of New Jersey. These victories greatly improved the mood and motivation of Washington's army. Not even the defeats Americans suffered in the following months could dull the shine of that memory.

Washington thought that the most glorious celebration of the anniversary would be to repeat those victories. He began to form another surprise attack.

He wanted to begin the attack by tricking General Howe. On Christmas Eve, a small group of American troops that had been following Howe's movements would fall on the left side of the British troops. Washington figured Howe would try to quickly get most of his force back to Philadelphia. He would leave some troops back to screen his retreat and cover the Schuylkill River's northern crossing.

Then, 4,000 of Washington's men would rush south to take control of the British forts north of the city.

Once these were taken, Americans would rush south along the Schuylkill River to seize the ferry crossings. They would also destroy the bridges. Howe and his troops would be left with no choice but to surrender or be swept into the river.

Any miscalculation of Howe's actions, though, would ruin the plan.

Washington's risky plan would either end the war or destroy the revolution.

Washington Decides Not To Attack

Instead of putting together a war council, Washington consulted a small group of his most trusted officers. They were not enthusiastic about the plan. The generals saw the reality of the Continental Army's miserable condition.

In the end, Washington took their advice and decided to stand down.

The lack of records makes it difficult to know just how serious Washington was about the plan. Historians believe Washington knew an attack could result in either a glorious victory or a horrible defeat. Either way, though, it was a way to get Congress to finally recognize his army's distress.

The afternoon of December 23, 1777, heavy snow began to blanket Valley Forge. It would continue for three days. It was the worst storm of the season so far.

A Sad Christmas Dinner

On Christmas afternoon, the sickly troops of the Continental Army exited their half-built huts and tattered tents. They looked like weakened animals coming up from their burrows. They had a holiday dinner of burnt lamb and watery drinks. Many did not have shoes, and instead had their feet wrapped in rags.



That night, a soldier known only as Jethro was found dead in his tent. His skin was as cold as the dirt floor on which he lay. He died from lack of food and the cold. Jethro's was the first death recorded at Valley Forge. It was the first of many. Jethro was one of hundreds of freed black men at the winter camp who had joined the army to fight for American liberty.

The Worst Still Lay Ahead

The worst of that Valley Forge winter still lay ahead. Many, including George Washington, wondered if his bloodied army, freezing and starving, would even exist when the spring battles began.

What Washington could not realize that Christmas Day was that in the months to come the experiences of Valley Forge would strengthen his fighting men. They would become the force that would topple the British.

Bob Drury and Tom Clavin are bestselling authors. Their books include "The Heart of Everything That Is" and "Valley Forge."

1 Read the selection from the introduction [paragraphs 1-5].

Now, however, in 1777, Washington's message to the Congress detailed a dire situation. British troops were getting closer and Washington's troops were in bad shape. His 12,000 troops were setting up camp for winter. They were trying to build huts but they had few materials and hardly any tools. Many soldiers did not have coats, shoes or blankets. There was little food.

Which phrase from the selection helps the reader understand the meaning of "dire"?

- (A) message to the Congress
- (B) setting up camp
- (C) trying to build huts
- (D) soldiers did not have coats

2

Read the paragraph from the section "The Worst Still Lay Ahead."

What Washington could not realize that Christmas Day was that in the months to come the experiences of Valley Forge would strengthen his fighting men. They would become the force that would topple the British.

What is the meaning of the word "topple" as it is used in the paragraph above?

- (A) punch
- (B) pass by
- (C) defeat
- (D) dive into

3

Look at Image 2 in the section "Sick, Starving American Army" and read the selection below.

British General William Howe was on the move with a force of 8,000 troops. His troops had captured the Continental capital, Philadelphia, three months earlier. Now they were less than 20 miles away from Valley Forge, preparing to steal food and supplies from nearby farms. Washington worried that Howe would go to Valley Forge and attack the sick and starving American army.

How does the image support the information in the selection above?

- (A) It shows that Washington set up several lines of defenses to protect Valley Forge from an attack.
- (B) It shows that Washington liked being close to Valley Creek and Mount Joy at Valley Forge.
- (C) It shows how many troops General William Howe used to capture the capital at Philadelphia.
- (D) It shows the amount of food that was stored at different farms surrounding the Schuylkill River.

4

Use the 4 images and information from the article to select the TRUE statement.

- (A) Washington had a small force of personal soldiers that he sent to attack Howe.
- (B) Washington met with advisers who convinced him not to attack Howe's forces.
- (C) Washington told Congress he felt good about his soldiers staying at Valley Forge.
- (D) Washington met with British military leaders to ask them not to attack his troops.

Dividing Decimals by Decimals

ANNEXING A ZERO

EXAMPLE: $58.2 \div 1.2$

STEP 1

Rewrite your problem vertically (long division).

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{QUOTIENT} \\
 \text{DIVISOR } 1.2 \overline{)58.2} \\
 \text{DIVIDEND}
 \end{array}$$

STEP 2

Your divisor needs to be a whole number. In this problem, the divisor **IS NOT** a whole number. Multiply your divisor by a power of ten so that the product is a whole number. In this case, if you multiply 1.2 by one power of ten (10), your divisor will be 12.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.2 \overline{)58.2} \\
 \times 10 \\
 = 12
 \end{array}$$

STEP 3


After you multiply your divisor by a power of ten, you have to multiply your dividend by the **SAME** power of ten. **Both the dividend and divisor must be increased by the **SAME** power of ten.**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.2 \overline{)58.2} \\
 \times 10 \quad \times 10 \\
 = 12 \quad = 582
 \end{array}$$

STEP 5

Divide.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \times 48 \\
 12 \overline{)582} \\
 - 48 \downarrow \\
 \hline
 102 \\
 - 96 \\
 \hline
 6
 \end{array}$$

REMAINDER 

IF YOU HAVE A REMAINDER, YOU CAN LEAVE IT, OR CONTINUE DIVIDING TO GET A DECIMAL ANSWER.

Another way to look at it is to move your decimal point to the right in your divisor until it is a whole number, then move it the same number of places in your dividend.

$$1.2 \overline{)58.2} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{wavy arrow}} \quad 12 \overline{)582}$$

WHEN YOU MOVE THE DECIMAL IN 58.2 ONCE, YOU END UP WITH A WHOLE NUMBER. YOU DO NOT NEED TO PLACE YOUR DECIMAL UP IN YOUR QUOTIENT.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \times 48.5 \\
 12 \overline{)582.0} \\
 - 48 \downarrow \\
 \hline
 102 \\
 - 96 \\
 \hline
 60 \\
 60 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

FINAL ANSWER

ADD A DECIMAL POINT AND ZERO TO YOUR DIVIDEND AND PLACE YOUR DECIMAL POINT STRAIGHT UP INTO YOUR QUOTIENT.

STEP 4

Rewrite your problem with your new dividend and divisor.

$$12 \overline{)582}$$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Dividing Decimals by Decimals

HOMEWORK #1

Directions: Solve. Find the quotient by using long division.

1.) $48.9 \div 6 =$ _____

2.) $95.7 \div 22 =$ _____

3.) $1.02 \div 0.68 =$ _____

4.) $7.2 \div 4.5 =$ _____

5.) $9.2 \div 5 =$ _____

6.) $11.04 \div 3.2 =$ _____

7.) $69.2 \div 8 =$ _____

8.) $104.4 \div 15 =$ _____

