Online Learning Lessons for 6th Grade

Directions: Please complete the following work below for each subject. Your teachers will collect this packet when we return to school. This work will count toward your final grade and must be complete to get credit for attendance.

*Student Name*_____ *FOR* ***4/2/2020***

ELA

Both: Read Cinder pages 198-205 in the digital copy and write two paragraphs. The first paragraph will be a summary of the chapter's events, while the second will be your reaction and what you think will happen from this point on.

Parent Initials: _____

Math

All Classes: Today you will begin a two day project on Statistics. This does not need to be completed in one day. Instructions are attached in paper copy on Google Classroom. Please email me if you have any questions.

Parent Initials: _____

Science

Google Classroom: Conduction
Packet: Conduction coloring page and crossword

Parent Initials: _____

History/Social Studies

Google Classroom: Conquistadors
Packet: Trade Routes and Conquests

Parent Initials: _____

Parent Signature: _____

If you have questions, please email your teacher.

Thank you!

Ms. Cook jcook@mcusd1.net

Ms. Couch scouch@mcusd1.net

Mr. Drenth rdrenth@mcusd1.net

Ms. McDermott smcdermott@mcusd1.net

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

Statistics Unit Project

At home, time yourself how long it takes to do 15 jumping jacks in seconds. Do this 10 times and keep a log like the one below. You will then analyze the data and find the mean median mode

Trial	Time in Seconds
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Google Slides:

- Slide 1 - Title Slide and Name
- Slide 2 - Show your chart
- Slide 3 - Mean of your data
- Slide 4 - Median of your data
- Slide 5 - Mode of your data
- Slide 6 - Range of your data
- Slide 7 - Final thoughts - can you draw any conclusions?

*If you do not have computer access, just make 7 pieces of paper just that look like a slide. *

CINDER: CHAPTER 29 (END OF BOOK 3)

Today, you will finish chapter 28 of Cinder (the last two pages we did not finish in class) and read chapter 29. Then, you will write two paragraphs in your 'Reading Log' (a new Google Document or sheet of paper if you are offline). Paragraph 1 will be a summary of the events in the chapter, while Paragraph 2 will be your reaction and what you think will happen going on from this point.

In the digital copy (available on Google Classroom), you will be reading pages 198-205. I advise all of you to download this copy to your computer/drive going forward.

As always, if you are having trouble navigating the digital copy make sure that you have clicked 'Open in New Tab' in the drop down menu.

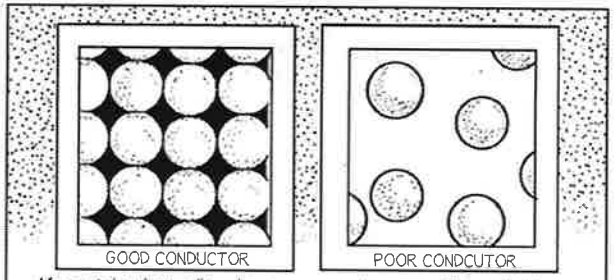
-Miss McDermott

Conduction is the transfer of heat through matter by movement of kinetic energy from particle to particle.

CONDUCTION

Conduction makes the kinetic energy in molecules heat up their neighboring molecules, like in the handle of this skillet. Yikes! It's hot!

WATCH OUT!



Materials that allow heat energy to move through them efficiently are called conductors. The molecules in good conductors are typically close together, like in metals. Materials whose molecules are far apart are poor conductors.

Because metals are great conductors, people use metals to make all kinds of objects that use heat to do things like cooking and ironing.

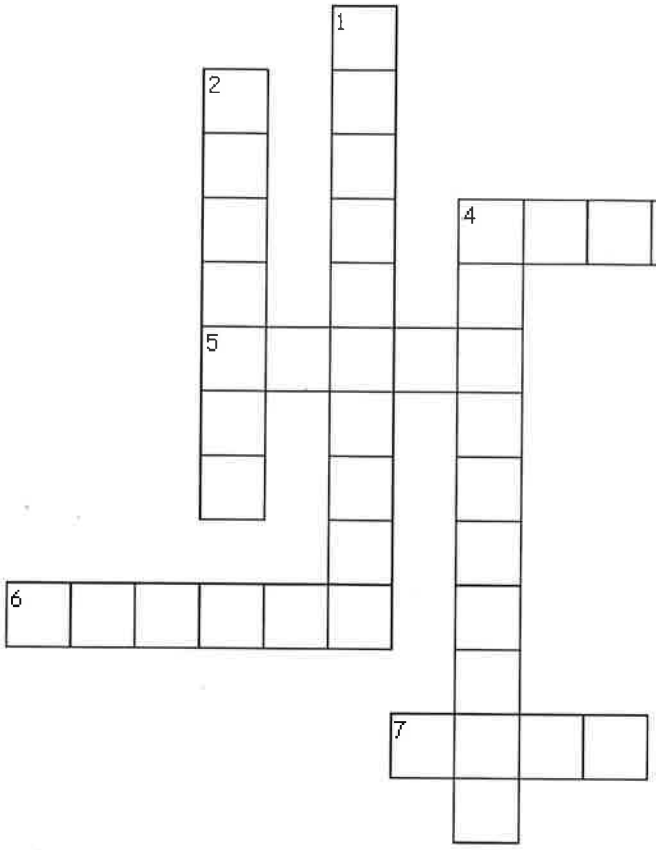
In conduction, kinetic energy moves from molecule to molecule in a material the same way a conductor moves from one car to the next in a train asking the passengers for their tickets. In conduction, one molecule heats up and becomes very active. It bumps into the next molecule in line and makes that molecule speed up. Little by little, the heat energy moves on through a material in this way.

Materials that don't allow heat energy to pass through them well are called insulators. People use insulators to keep heat in or to keep heat out.

I keep things cool!

I keep things hot!

Name: _____



Conduction Coloring Page Crossword

Across

4. Materials that allow kinetic energy to move easily through them
5. In conduction, heat energy moves through a material in the same way a conductor moves through a ___
6. These materials are excellent conductors and are used to make pots and pans
7. Materials whose molecules are close together typically make ___ conductors

Down

1. Materials that do not allow kinetic energy to move easily through them
2. This type of energy is the energy of motion
3. Materials whose molecules are far apart typically make ___ conductors
4. The movement of heat through matter by movement from particle to particle

Name _____ Date _____ Lesson 1 Summary

Use with pages 430–437.

Lesson 1: The Renaissance

Vocabulary

commerce the buying and selling of a large amount of goods
indulgence a pardon from punishment for sins
excommunicate to expel, or throw out

The Awakening

In 1350 Italy was made up of many separate city-states. The three main city-states were Florence, Milan, and Venice. They were important places for trade and **commerce.** The Renaissance began in Florence in the 1400s. During the Renaissance people had a renewed interest in the art, society, and scientific and political ideas of ancient Greece and Rome. Petrarch was a poet and scholar during the early Renaissance. He encouraged people to study philosophy and literature from the past. He wanted people to speak and write thoughtfully. The Renaissance spread to other European countries by the 1600s.

Art in the Renaissance

The work of Renaissance painters and sculptors was more realistic than the art of medieval Europe. For example, people in paintings now looked more like how people really look. Some famous artists of the Renaissance were Raphael, Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci.

Revolution in Science

Renaissance thinkers believed that people should use reason and the scientific method to understand how the world works. Copernicus and Galileo were important Renaissance scientists. They were astronomers. They both believed that Earth moved around the sun. Copernicus was the first to write about this. Galileo spoke out in favor of Copernicus's ideas. The Catholic Church criticized Galileo. The telescope was invented in 1609. In 1610 Galileo became the first person to use the telescope to study the sky. Galileo's studies challenged the authority of the Catholic Church. Galileo was put on trial and lived under house arrest for the rest of his life. Yet he was able to make many important discoveries.

Renaissance Inventions

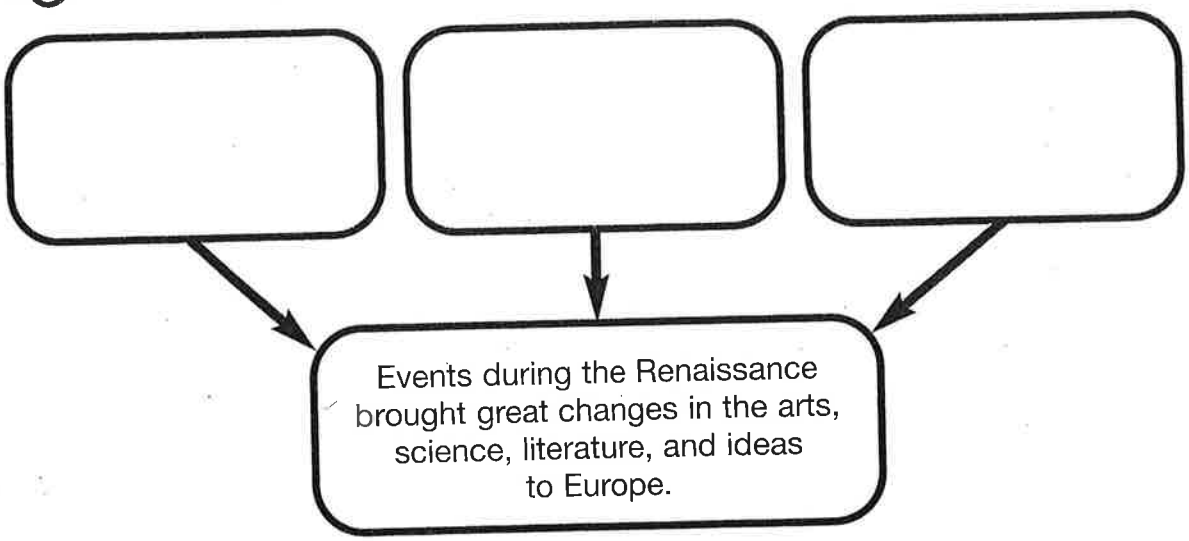
In the mid-1400s, Johannes Gutenberg made an important advance in technology. He invented a printing press that used movable type. It used small reusable metal pieces to print each letter and number. Before this, books were copied by hand. The press could make books faster and more cheaply. More people learned how to read. The book trade grew and the economy got stronger. Other inventions of this period include the watch, the single lens microscope, and the thermometer.

The Need for Church Reform

The Roman Catholic Church was wealthy. With that wealth came corruption. Scholars were angry that the church gave **indulgences** for money. This meant that the church would forgive sins if people paid the church. Martin Luther spoke out against the church. Luther believed that Christians should not be judged by their deeds. They should be judged by their belief in God. In 1517 he wrote a challenge to the church. He attacked the sale of indulgences. Luther also wrote that people should be free to interpret the Bible on their own. The church felt that only church leaders could interpret the Bible. The church **excommunicated,** or threw out, Luther. Many people agreed with Luther. His followers became known as Lutherans. Soon other groups of people left the Roman Catholic Church. These events were called the Reformation because these people wanted to reform, or change, the church. They were called Protestants. Christians then became Catholics or Protestants.

Lesson 1: Review

1. **Summarize** Write three short sentences that lead to the summary.



2. How did Petrarch influence the Renaissance?

3. What practices of the Roman Catholic Church led to the Reformation?

4. How does the Renaissance affect us today?

5. **Critical Thinking:** ***Make Inferences*** How did the Renaissance change people's thinking? Use the word **commerce** in your answer.