

Online Learning Lessons for 8th Grade

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 _____ **Thursday, April 23rd** _____

ELA - Toberman

Chapter 18 *Gathering Blue* Assignments. If completed choose an article from the NewsELA Coronavirus Text Set 3 posted on Classroom. (Optional Extra Credit: Daily Journal Project)

Parent Initials: _____

ELA - Grahonya

Students will be reading Chapter 4 in *A Wrinkle in Time* and completing the vocabulary, comprehension, and constructed response assignments. See **Grahonya English Google Classroom** for further information and a link to an audio copy of the book. Students may submit this assignment via google classroom or turn it in upon return to school. This assignment will be due April 23rd.

Parent Initials: _____

Math

Complete Exponent Division Expanded Method - Worksheet 2. See **Math Google Classroom** for directions. Students may submit their presentation via google classroom or turn it in via paper/pencil.

Parent Initials: _____

Science - Hebert

Online- Continue to work on Habitat Webquest Offline- Complete the Importance of Bees article and questions

Parent Initials: _____

Science - Grahonya

Students will answer 4 comprehension questions based on the article *Penguins Article*. See **Grahonya English Google Classroom** for further information. Students may submit this assignment via google classroom or turn it in upon return to school.

Parent Initials: _____

History/Social Studies - Hebert

Complete the discussion questions for the Black Lives Matter article

Parent Initials: _____

History/Social Studies - Grahonya

Students will answer 4 comprehension questions based on the article *Protesting Nuclear Weapons*. See **Grahonya English Google Classroom** for further information. Students may submit this assignment via google classroom or turn it in upon return to school.

Parent Initials: _____

Parent Signature: _____

If you have questions, please email your teacher.

Thank you!

Mrs. Russell krussell@mcusd1.net

Mrs. Hebert khebert@mcusd1.net

Mr. Toberman btoberman@mcusd1.net

Mr. Grahonya jgrahonya@mcusd1.net

<p>Teacher Hours: 9:00 am - 11:30 am 12:30 pm - 2:30 pm</p>
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Gathering Blue E-Learning Literature Circle

Use this template to complete your Chapter Annotations and Summaries for Gathering Blue. For each chapter you will complete a separate copy of this template. Submit your completed template FOR EACH CHAPTER on Google Classroom, or hold on to your templates to be submitted upon returning to school.

Name _____ Chapter _____

Chapter Annotations:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

(You may do extra annotations for extra credit)

Exponent Division Rule Expanded Method – Worksheet 2

*Simplify the following problems by expanding first.

1) $\frac{b^5}{b^4}$

7) $\frac{6y}{2y^4}$

2) $\frac{3z^5n^3}{8zn^4}$

8) $\frac{wy}{3w^6y^4}$

3) $\frac{y}{y^6}$

9) $\frac{9r^6}{2r^4}$

4) $\frac{8n^4}{4n^3b^2}$

10) $\frac{4gc^3}{3g^5c^5}$

5) $\frac{7b^2}{4b}$

11) $\frac{4^6}{4}$

6) $\frac{2n^5c^3}{6n^2c^6}$

12) $\frac{g^2}{g^5}$

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEES

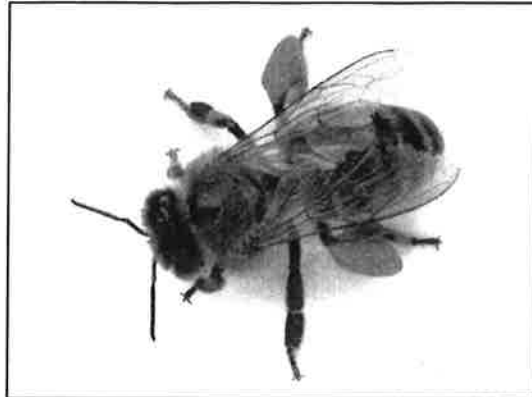
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(1) Do you like apples, strawberries, oranges, tomatoes and cucumbers? We don't often think about where our food comes from because most of us first see our food when it is in a supermarket or when it is placed in front of us at a meal. However, before it arrives at a supermarket, your food was first grown on a farm. Besides thanking the farmer for this feast, you also need to thank the beekeepers and the honeybees that make global food production possible.

(2) You might have heard that bees are pollinators, but do you know what this really means and how essential pollination is for producing food? To truly understand how pollination leads to the production of food, we first have to examine the flower, which is the reproductive structure of a plant.

(3) Most plants are like us, they contain male and female reproductive organs. In a flower, the male reproductive organ is called a stamen and it produces the yellow powdery pollen that is the sperm of the plant. The female reproductive organ is at the base of the flower and is called the pistil. The pistil contains an ovary that surrounds the eggs of the plant. The pistil has a structure at the top called a stigma and which is covered in a sticky liquid. This liquid captures any pollen that lands on top of it. When the pollen lands, the pollen proceeds to tunnel downwards through the stigma until it reaches the ovary where the pollen finds and fertilizes the eggs. When this happens, the fertilized eggs turn into the seeds of the fruit and the tissues of the ovary begin to transform, grow and develop into the flesh of the fruit. The petals of the flower shrivel and fall off and at the end of this process you have a fruit instead of a flower!

(4) The transfer of pollen to the stigma is called pollination, and without pollination, a fruit will never be created. Some plants depend on the wind to blow the pollen onto the stigma, but over 90% of plants require an animal to transfer the pollen for it. The flower provides a reward for this service in the form of sweet energy packed nectar and protein rich pollen. When insects and birds try to collect the nectar and pollen, the pollen ends up coating their bodies. This pollen is transported and



transferred to the stigmas of many flowers as the animal goes from flower to flower collecting the nectar and pollen for food. We call animals that do this pollinators.

(5) Of all the pollinators, the honeybee is the most efficient and effective at pollination. Its body has evolved over millions of years to become a pollen collecting machine. It has tiny hairs all over its body to trap the pollen. It also has specialized flaps on its hind legs which act as baskets to collect pollen and carry it back to the hive to feed the growing bee larvae. There are other bees, like the carpenter bee and bumblebee, that can provide natural pollination, but for many reasons, they aren't as easy for beekeepers to raise and manage. Honeybees, unlike wasps, are rarely aggressive and only sting if their hive is in danger. Beekeepers care for and maintain hundreds of millions of honeybees so that they can be used as pollinators for crops. Without beekeepers and honeybees, there wouldn't be enough pollinators to pollinate the amount of crops needed for global food production.

(6) An excellent example of the importance of honeybees is provided by apple orchards. In nature, most bees die in the winter but the queen bee survives and hibernates. In early spring, the queen bee emerges from hibernation and begins to make offspring to populate her hive. When summer reaches its peak, so will the bee population in each hive, around 80 000 bees, but by then it will be too late to pollinate the apple flowers. Apple flowers bloom in spring when honeybee numbers are just beginning to grow. At this



Black Lives Matter (2013)

Discussion Questions

1. How did the tragic killing of Trayvon Martin become a rallying point for the movement?
2. How were the killings in Florida and Ferguson similar? How did they bring the Black community together?
3. How is the Black Lives Matter organization structured? How does it advocate for change?
4. What are the core values of the Black Lives Matter movement?
5. Why were the opposing groups of All Lives Matter and Blue Lives Matter created? Do they have a valid point?
6. Have you heard of Black Lives Matter before? What impact do you think Black Lives Matter will have in the future?