

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 Monday, April 27th

ELA - Toberman

Chapter 20 Gathering Blue Assignments. If completed choose an article from the NewsELA Coronavirus Text Set 4 posted on Classroom. (Optional Extra Credit: Daily Journal Project)

Parent Initials: _____

ELA - Grahonya

Students will be reading Chapter 5 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 May 1st.

Parent Initials: _____

Math

Complete Exponent Division Shortcut 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- Complete the Habitat webquest (due tomorrow) Offline- Read the Climate Change article and complete the questions

Parent Initials: _____

Science - Grahonya

After reading the article "Otters Article," students will highlight 5 of the most important facts in the article. The students will highlight each fact a different color. See **Grahonya Science 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 Standing Rock article

Parent Initials: _____

History/Social Studies - Grahonya

After reading the article "Warm Hearth," students will highlight 5 of the most important facts in the article. The students will highlight each fact a different color. See **Grahonya History 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 Shortcut Method – Worksheet 2

*Simplify the following problems using the shortcut method. (Keep the SAME base and SUBTRACT the exponents)

$$11) \frac{2n^2}{n}$$

$$12) \frac{8x^3}{10x^5}$$

$$13) \frac{12x^3}{9y^8}$$

$$14) \frac{14x^4y^7}{6x^5y^4}$$

$$15) \frac{11u^4}{17u^7v^9}$$

$$16) \frac{4y^4}{14yx^8}$$

$$17) \frac{12yx^4}{10yx^8}$$

$$18) \frac{18x^8y^8}{10x^3}$$

$$19) \frac{5n^8}{20n^8}$$

$$20) \frac{16yx^4}{9x^8y^2}$$

CLIMATE CHANGE AND PIZZLY BEARS

38

(1) As climate change causes the Arctic to warm and the polar ice caps to melt, the habitat of the polar bear and other Arctic animals is changing rapidly. Unlike glaciers, icebergs, ice sheets and ice shelves, which all originate on land, sea ice is simple ocean water that freezes on the surface of the ocean. Sea ice forms every winter and recedes in the warmer months. With climate change, less sea ice forms each winter and more of it melts each summer. Polar bears depend on sea ice for hunting, mating and migration. With less and less sea ice available, it is becoming difficult for polar bears to survive. Though polar bears are superb swimmers, able to swim up to 100 miles (160 km) at a stretch, they depend on reaching sea ice to have a break from their physical exertion. With less and less sea ice, more polar bears are dying from drowning because there isn't enough sea ice to provide rest stops. Atop the sea ice is also where they find their prey as polar bears don't hunt in the water.

(2) As the sea ice continues to melt, polar bears either face extinction, or they might find a way to adapt and survive. The second scenario will be very difficult as they are adapted for the Arctic. They have a thick layer of fat that insulates them and helps keep them buoyant in the water, semi-webbed forepaws for swimming and white fur that provides them with camouflage. It has taken them hundreds of thousands of years to develop their special Arctic adaptations, while they only have a few years or decades to adapt to the new warmer conditions. Another scenario is one that might seem like it is out of a science fiction or fantasy novel. If polar bears go extinct, their genes might still survive in the form of pizzly bears.

(3) What are pizzly bears? Maybe you know them as grolar bears? These are bears who are the offspring of a polar bear and a grizzly bear. Though these two bears are considered different species, they are physically capable of mating and genetically capable of producing offspring. If this is the case, why aren't there more pizzlies right now?

(4) In nature, grizzly bears and polar bears have very different habitats and behaviors that have kept them separated for thousands of years.



Pizzly (shot and killed by Jim Martell), stuffed and mounted.

The majority of grizzly bears live in central and western Canada and range as far north as the Arctic tundra. As the Arctic warms, grizzly bear territory is expanding further north and this is where they are beginning to come into contact with polar bears. In Alaska, there have been documented encounters between the two types of bears when both have scavenged over the same whale carcasses. Encounters like these have resulted in aggressive behavior instead of mating behavior between the two species. However, at some point in the past, pizzly bear hybrids have been born in the wild, proof that not all polar bear and grizzly bear encounters result in aggression.

(5) In captivity, pizzly hybrids have been created, but none was confirmed in the wild until 2006. In April of that year, Jim Martell, a big game sports hunter, purchased a \$45 000 licence to hunt for polar bears in the Northwest Territories of Canada. After his local guide and tracker found what they thought was a polar bear, Martell took the kill shot. However, after inspection, the tracker noticed that the bear looked odd. Though it had the creamy white fur of a polar bear, it also had long claws, a humped back, a less pointed snout, and brown fur around the eyes, nose, foot and parts of its back. All of these were more typical of a grizzly bear. The tracker insisted on getting the bear's DNA tested. The results of the genetic testing was stunning. The bear was a hybrid of a polar bear mother and grizzly bear father – the first ever recorded in nature. It is unknown whether the pizzly itself was fertile and we will never know as the animal was killed.



The Standing Rock Protests (2016)

Discussion Questions

1. What were the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's issues with the planned Dakota Access Pipeline? In your opinion, are these valid concerns?
2. Why was the Dakota Access Pipeline rerouted once already by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers?
3. How did the protests begin and what groups or organizations took part in the protests?
4. Why did the authorities begin using such aggressive methods for putting down the protests?
5. What effects did the Standing Rock protests have on the pipeline's construction? What are the long-term effects of these protests?
6. How are the Standing Rock protests connected to the treaties of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe?