

W3: MAY 4TH THRU MAY 8TH DISTANCE LEARNING ASSIGNMENTS

IMPORTANT: PICK UP MATERIALS FOR WEEKS 4 & 5 & TURN IN WEEKS 1 & 2 ON FRIDAY 5/8

Daily Work Expectation: 2 –3 hours per day of school work

Daily Office Hours: 9:30am to 11am --- Contact email: ejsalazar@tusd.net

SUBMISSION OF WORK FOR GRADES

- Digital work can be **submitted online** immediately
- Paper copies can be **scanned** or photographed then **emailed**
- Paper copies can be **dropped off at Poet** on designated days

CONTENT AREA & MATERIALS NEEDED

TASKS AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES ✓ when done!

- Paper option ✎ use workbooks, binder paper or **PDF or packet picked up on 4/24**
- Digital version 📄
- Combined version 📄 ✎

VIRTUAL MEETINGS

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Time	11:20	11:20	11:20	11:20
Group	A	B	C	D

MATH

✎ Food and Fun Fanfare activity using included Mean, Median, Mode, and Range notes in **W3 PDF or packet**

DIGITS

📄 **workbook**

📄 Topic 10 - 1 Ratios – online lesson with workbook got its and close and check

📄 Topic 10 - 4 Ratios as Fractions – online lesson with workbook got its and close and check

📄 Topic 10 - 5 Ratios as Decimals – online lesson with workbook got its and close and check

✎ Same as above – using **W3 PDFs or W3 packet**

Note: if you do not have your **workbook**, you will need to email me for the pages to print.

ELA

WRITING

📄 Friends are very important to most people. What makes a good friend? Write an **informational** essay about what it takes to be a good friend. **3 paragraphs** (4-6 sentences each): **Intro, body, conclusion**. Include facts and details to support your ideas.

✎ Complete the assignment above on binder paper and submit when finished.

STUDY SYNC

📄 **workbook**

Spread SS assignments over the whole week.

✎ Read I Never Had it Made pg 31-35, do First Read/Vocab questions, Annotate using the rubric from **W1**, Read the Figurative Language lesson and fill in the Fig. Language chart, then answer Think questions – **found in W3 PDFs or W3 packet**

📄 ✎ **Read I Never Had it Made** online or in your book, do the **vocabulary** tab online, **annotate** in your workbook using the rubric from **W1** and use the assignments handout from **W3 PDFs or packet** to record your responses and answers.

📄 Read I Never Had it Made, then complete the **Vocabulary** tab, then **Annotate** the story online using the rubric from **W1**, then answer the **Quiz** questions, then the **Think** questions using complete sentences and evidence from the text, then submit.

Note: I will not assign a number of annotations needed, you need to **follow the rubric** to earn your points.

Note: if you do not have your **workbook**, you can download the **W3 PDF** and get the assignments there

SCIENCE BODY SYSTEMS

📄 ✎ Circulatory System Comprehension Passage – **W3 PDF or packet** – students should # the P, read the passage once all the way through, then read the questions and highlight or underline **key words**, then re-read the passage highlighting or underlining the same **key words** to answer the questions, note the P# when answering the questions.

Note: You will be creating a **One Pager** project for Body Systems during **W4: May 11th thru 15th**

D.E.A.R.

Read 30 minutes (or more!) per day – use the LOG to record your books. Read different types of books, read informational texts, read magazines, read biographies, read poetry... **READ A VARIETY** of texts!

Week of:

, 2020

Name/#:

Monday	TITLE: _____ Author: _____	PARENT INITIAL
	Amount of time read today: _____ minutes	
	Pages read: from _____ to _____	
Tuesday	TITLE: _____ Author: _____	
	Amount of time read today: _____ minutes	
	Pages read: from _____ to _____	
Wednesday	TITLE: _____ Author: _____	
	Amount of time read today: _____ minutes	
	Pages read: from _____ to _____	
Thursday	TITLE: _____ Author: _____	
	Amount of time read today: _____ minutes	
	Pages read: from _____ to _____	
Friday	TITLE: _____ Author: _____	
	Amount of time read today: _____ minutes	
	Pages read: from _____ to _____	

Step 1:
Arrange the data
from least to
greatest

1, 4, 7, 9, 9

Step 2:
Find the middle
number. That is
your MEDIAN.

7

***Step 3:**
If your data set
has an even
number of data,
find the mean of
the two middle
values.

The MEDIAN of a data set is the
middle value when the numbers are
written from least to greatest.

Median

Middle

Step 1:
Find the sum of
your data set.

$1 + 4 + 9 + 7 + 9$
=
30

Step 2:
Count the total
amount of
numbers in your
data set.

5

Step 3:
Divide the sum by
the total amount of
numbers in your
data set.
That is your MEAN.

$30 \div 5 = 6$

The MEAN of a data set is the
sum of the numbers divided by
the total amount of numbers.

Mean

Average

Range

Difference

The RANGE of a data set is the difference between the greatest number and the least number.

Step 1:
Arrange the data from least to greatest
1, 4, 7, 9, 9

Step 2:
Subtract the smallest number from the largest number. That is your RANGE.
 $9 - 1 = 8$

mode


Most

The MODE of a data set is the number that occurs most often. *There may be more than one!*

Step 1:
Arrange the data from least to greatest
1, 4, 7, 9, 9

Step 2:
Find the number that occurs most often. That is your MODE.
9

Food and Fun Fan Fare



Question Sheet



What is the MEDIAN price of the concession items?

What is the MEDIAN price of the tickets and merchandise items?

What is the MEDIAN price of both categories?

What is the RANGE of the ticket and merchandise prices?

What is the RANGE of Concession Stand Prices?

What is the RANGE of all of the prices?

What is the MEAN price of the concession items?

What is the MEAN price of the tickets and merchandise items?

What is the MEAN price of both categories?

Food and Fun Fan Fare



Concession Stand










Tickets & Merchandise














Introduction to Ratios

- Ratio: a comparison of 2 quantities
- Ratios can be part -to- part
part -to- whole or whole -to-
part comparisons.
- There are three ways to write ratios:
fraction "to" and
colon :
- The ratio of a to b can be written as: $\frac{a}{b}$, a to b , $a:b$
- In class, there are 12 girls and 11 boys. Write each ratio 3 ways.
 - Girls to boys $12/11$, 12 to 11 , $12:11$
 - Boys to girls $11/12$, 11 to 12 , $11:12$
- Suppose you are at camp. There are 5 counselors and 13 campers in every cabin. Write each ratio 3 ways.
 - Counselors to campers $5/13$, 5 to 13 , $5:13$
 - Campers to total people in the cabin $13/18$, 13 to 18 , $13:18$
- There are three times as many cashews as almonds in the mixture of nuts. Write each ratio 3 ways.
 - Cashews to almonds $3:1$
 - Almonds to cashews $1:3$
- Write a ratio in three ways for each statement:
 - There are 125 students for every 5 teachers
 $125:5$
 - Combine 1 part ginger ale to 4 parts fruit punch
 $1:4$

Equivalent Ratios

- Equivalent ratios:
Ratios that describe the same relationship.
- You can find equivalent ratios by \times multiplying or \div dividing each quantity in a ratio by the same number.
- Write 2 equivalent ratios for each ratio below:

3 to 20 6 to 40 $\times 2$ 9 to 60 $\times 3$	5:6 10 : 12 $\times 2$ 25 : 30 $\times 5$
5:15 1 : 3 $\div 5$ 15 : 45 $\times 3$	9:24 3 : 8 $\div 3$ 90 : 240 $\times 10$
$\frac{10}{20}$ 10 : 20 $\div 5$ 2 : 4 $\times 1,000$ $10,000$: $20,000$	$\frac{18}{32}$ 18 : 32 $\div 2$ 9 : 16 $\times 2$ 36 : 64

- You can solve real-life problems using equivalent ratios.
- Carol is mixing pink paint. The ratio of red to white paint is 2:1. If Carol uses 6 parts red paint. How much white paint does she need?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{R:W} \\ \hline 2:1 \\ \times 3 \quad 6:3 \quad \times 3 \end{array}$$

Carol needs 3 parts white paint.

Read

From the Preface: Today

Jackie Robinson

I guess if I could choose one of the most important moments in my life, I would go back to 1947, in the Yankee Stadium in New York City. It was the opening day of the world series and I was for the first time playing in the series as a member of the Brooklyn Dodgers team. It was a history-making day. It would be the first time that a black man would be allowed to participate in a world series. I had become the first black player in the major leagues.

I was proud of that and yet I was uneasy. I was proud to be in the hurricane eye of a significant breakthrough and to be used to prove that a sport can't be called national if blacks are **barred** from it. Branch Rickey, the president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, had rudely awakened America. He was a man with high ideals, and he was also a **shrewd** businessman. Mr. Rickey had shocked some of his fellow baseball tycoons and angered others by deciding to smash the unwritten law that kept blacks out of the big leagues. He had chosen me as the person to lead the way.

It hadn't been easy. Some of my own teammates refused to accept me because I was black. I had been forced to live with snubs and rebuffs and rejections. Within the club, Mr. Rickey had put down **rebellion** by letting my teammates know that anyone who didn't want to accept me could leave. But the problems within the Dodgers club had been minor compared to the

opposition outside. It hadn't been that easy to fight the resentment expressed by players on other teams, by the team owners, or by **bigoted** fans screaming "n-----." The hate mail piled up. There were threats against me and my family and even out-and-out attempts at physical harm to me.

Some things counterbalanced this ugliness. Black people supported me with total loyalty. They supported me morally: they came to sit in a hostile audience in unprecedented numbers to make the turnstiles hum as they never had before at ballparks all over the nation. Money is America's God, and business people can dig black power if it coincides with green power, so these fans were important to the success of Mr. Rickey's "Noble Experiment."

Some of the Dodgers who swore they would never play with a black man had a change of mind, when they realized I was a good ballplayer who could be helpful in their earning a few thousand more dollars in world series money. After the initial resistance to me had been crushed, my teammates started to give me tips in how to improve my game. They hadn't changed because they liked me any better; they had changed because I could help fill their wallets.

My fellow Dodgers were not decent out of self-interest alone. There were heartwarming experiences with some teammates; there was Southern-born Pee Wee Reese, who turned into a staunch friend. And there were others.

Mr. Rickey stands out as the man who inspired me the most. He will always have my admiration and respect. Critics had said, "Don't you know that your precious Mr. Rickey didn't bring you up out of the black leagues because he loved you? Are you stupid enough not to understand that the Brooklyn club profited hugely because of what your Mr. Rickey did?"

Yes, I know that. But I also know what a big gamble he took. A bond developed between us that lasted long after I had left the game. In a way I feel I was the son he had lost and he was the father I had lost.

There was more than just making money at stake in Mr. Rickey's decision. I learned that his family was afraid that his health was being undermined by the resulting pressures and that they pleaded with him to abandon the plan. His peers and fellow baseball moguls exerted all kinds of influence to get him to change his mind. Some of the press condemned him as a fool and a demagogue. But he didn't give in.

In a very real sense, black people helped make the experiment succeed. Many who came to the ball park had not been baseball fans before I began to play in the big leagues. Suppressed and repressed for so many years, they needed a victorious black man as a symbol. It would help them believe in themselves. But black support of the first black man in the majors was a complicated matter. The breakthrough created as much danger as it did hope. It was one thing for me out there on the playing field to be able to keep my cool in the face of insults. But it was another for all those black people sitting in the stands to keep from overreacting when they sensed a racial slur or an unjust decision. ...I learned from Rachel, who had spent hours in the stands, that clergymen and laymen had held meetings in the black community to spread the word. We all knew about the help of the black press. Mr. Rickey and I owed them a great deal.

Children from all races came to the stands. The very young seemed to have no hangup at all about my being black. They just wanted me to be good, to deliver, to win. The **inspiration** of their innocence is amazing. I don't think I'll ever forget the small, shrill voice of a tiny white kid who, in the midst of a racially tense atmosphere during an early game in a Dixie town, cried out, "Attaboy, Jackie." It broke the tension and it made me feel I had to succeed.

The black and the young were my cheering squads. But also there were people—neither black nor young—people of all races and faiths and in all parts of the country, people who couldn't care less about my race.

Rachel was even more important to my success. I know that every successful man is supposed to say that without his wife he could never have accomplished success. It is gospel in my case. Rachel shared those difficult years that led to this moment and helped me through all the days thereafter. She has been strong, loving, gentle, and brave, never afraid to either criticize or comfort me.

Excerpted from *I Never Had It Made* by Jackie Robinson, published by HarperCollins Publishers

Annotations

First Read and Vocabulary

Complete the Chart

Sentence Starter	Your Response
A hero is someone who	
Three qualities of a hero are	
Heroes affect others because	
One sacrifice a hero might make is	

Sentence Pronoun

Sentence: Replace subject with Pronoun	Circle the correct pronoun
The boy worked hard on his project.	he, she
Mary hoped to become a scientist.	he, she
Jackie Robinson was black.	I, me
The class scored high on the test.	they, them

Complete the Sentences

1. If someone is barred, they are _____
2. A person who is shrew is also known as being _____
3. The workers rose in rebellion against the company they were _____
4. If someone is acting like a bigot they are being _____

5. Someone who is an inspiration is a force that _____

Figurative Language Lesson

Define:

Figurative	
onomatopoeia	
personification	
Types of figures of speech	
figure of speech	a kind of figurative language

Close Read

Question 2

Use details from the text to write two or three sentences describing the different ways people treated Jackie Robinson.

Question 3

Write two or three sentences exploring who Jackie Robinson credits with contributing to his success and why. Support your answer with textual evidence.

Model

Identification/Application:

- Think about the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative meanings.
- Figurative language includes figures of speech.
- Some examples of figures of speech are:
 - Comparisons, such as similes and metaphors
 - Idioms, or expressions that have a meaning different from that of the individual words in the expression
 - Personification, or giving human characteristics to an animal or object
 - Hyperbole, or extreme exaggeration not meant to be taken literally
- When you come across a figure of speech, think about how it contributes to the meaning of the text.
- To interpret a figure of speech within the text, think about its purpose: what is the author using the word or phrase to say? What is he or she describing or comparing? Is the author helping the reader to use his or her senses to better imagine the scene? What point is he or she trying to get across?
- Finally, simply enjoy figures of speech. They make texts more interesting to read and often help readers think about the text in an entirely new way.

Model:

I Never Had It Made is an autobiography written by baseball great Jackie Robinson. In this excerpt, he uses **figures of speech**, or expressions in which words and phrases have meanings different from their literal ones, to communicate ideas to readers. Consider paragraph 4:

Some things counterbalanced this ugliness. Black people supported me with total loyalty. They supported me morally: they came to sit in a hostile audience in unprecedented numbers to make **the turnstiles hum** as they never had before at ballparks all over the nation. **Money is America's God**, and business people can dig **black power** if it coincides with **green power**, so these fans were important to the success of Mr. Rickey's "Noble Experiment."

What does Robinson mean by saying, "Money is America's God"? Does he *really* believe that people worship money as a god in America? No. He's using a figure of speech called a **metaphor**. A metaphor makes a point by comparing two very different things, without using the words *like* or *as*. By making this comparison between money and God, Robinson is saying that, in his opinion, some Americans value money above all else. This image helps the reader understand Robinson's ideas.

The expressions "black power" and "green power" are **idioms**—expressions that have a meaning different from the meanings of the individual words. The phrase "black power" became a slogan, or saying, during the Civil Rights movement, when people of color sought social equality with whites. This makes sense, since the "Noble Experiment" is about racially integrating the sport of baseball.

Robinson says that some business people can support "black power" under

one condition: if “green power” is involved. By using the idiom “green power,” Robinson is referring to the power that comes from money. By making this connection, Robinson is pointing out that his success as a ballplayer caused more black fans to attend games. The increase in attendance resulted in increased profits for the Dodgers team. Robinson uses this metaphor to explain that the extra money he helped generate was an important factor in his acceptance by non-supporters.

As you read, keep in mind that a word or phrase may not mean exactly what it would if you checked a dictionary. Figures of speech add color and interest to descriptions in a text, and help the reader understand an author’s ideas.

CA-CCSS:  [CA.L.6.5a](#), [CA.RL.6.4](#)

Reading Quiz

1

...

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Question 10

Instructions for Student

Drag the names of people in the excerpt to the correct descriptions of them:

Person Options (4 of 4)

⋮ Rachel

⋮ Pee Wee Reese

⋮ Branch Rickey

⋮ Jackie Robinson

Description	Person
“His peers and fellow baseball moguls exerted all kinds of influence to get him to change his mind.”	
“... never afraid to either criticize or comfort me.”	
“There were threats against me and my family and even out-and-out attempts at physical harm to me.”	
“... turned into a staunch friend.”	

It Circulates

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science



The **circulatory** system is the transport system of the human body. Your body is like a map filled with passageways of different sizes that are filled with blood. **Arteries** and **veins** are the body's largest blood vessels. Arteries carry oxygen-rich blood from the lungs and through the heart so it can be delivered to all the cells of the body. Veins carry carbon dioxide waste back to the heart and into the lungs so the carbon dioxide can be exhaled. **Capillaries** are the tiniest blood vessels. They are especially helpful in the lungs, where the gas exchanges take place in air sacs called alveoli. Under a microscope, alveoli look like grape clusters.

At the very center of the circulatory system is the **heart**. Your heart is about the same size as your fist, but it is made of muscle. Its job is to pump your blood through all those blood vessels. It never stops working, even when you are sleeping. It is the strongest muscle in your body. Your heart has four chambers, or spaces, inside it. They are the left and right **ventricles**, and the left and right atriums. Each chamber is separated by a valve that allows blood flow in only one direction. The opening and closing of the valves is what you can hear through a stethoscope when you visit the doctor. The blood being pushed through the valves is what you feel as your pulse.

Blood looks like a simple red liquid when you have a cut or a scrape. That's only because your eyes cannot see what is going on inside the blood at the microscopic level. The reason blood looks red to us is because it contains an iron-rich substance called hemoglobin. Hemoglobin allows blood to hold on to oxygen and carry it around the body. Hemoglobin is found in disc-shaped cells called red blood cells. There are also white blood cells in our blood. They are larger than red blood cells and are important because they help us fight disease. Platelets, another kind of cell found in our blood, help us form scabs when we are injured so we don't lose too much blood. All of these cells float in a liquid called plasma. Plasma also carries sugar to cells and waste products away from cells.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What is the function of the white blood cells?

2) How are arteries and veins alike?

3) Based on other information in the passage, what gases are being exchanged in the alveoli?

4) What is the main idea of this passage?

5) What does hemoglobin do?
