

BEARCAT DAY 12

**GRADE 7
ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS**



ANDERSON COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

7TH GRADE BEARCAT DAY 12

LANGUAGE ARTS	Perspective in Literature Go through the Google SlideShow https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fFOqB5oIEWMqwQBbeTOkeliAYQ8YpjwAxJrOADKS7vY . Submit your answers on Google Forms.
MATH	VOLUME OF TRIANGULAR PRISMS REVIEW IF YOU ARE ABLE WATCH THE VIDEO: http://youtube.com/watch?v=C75Fyn-OS-g. Answer the questions about finding the volume of triangular prisms.
SCIENCE	LEVELS OF ORGANIZATION Please read the article and answer the questions. You may take a picture of your work and email it to your teacher, or drop it to the school. kristy.bowman@anderson.kyschools.us kim.chrisman@anderson.kyschools.us
SOCIAL STUDIES	CREATE YOUR OWN CIVILIZATION (THE BASICS) You will be creating your own civilization based on your knowledge of the seven characteristics.
PE/HEALTH	FOCUSING ON FITNESS Exercise for 20-30 minutes. Write your activity on your log from Monday. Remember to Snap a picture of your log on Fridays and email it to brian.glass@anderson.kyschools.us.
LITERACY	SHERLOCK HOLMES (CONT) Use the passage from yesterday to answer the questions about the genre: mysteries.

Unit 6 -- Point of View

Brainstorm objects at ACMS/home

Choose an object (non-living thing). Don't tell anyone what object you have chosen.

1. "Become" your object to write from its point of view. What does it like? What does it not like? What does it wish? Is it jealous of anything? How does it feel throughout the day?

*Write from first person point of view (I, my) but don't actually write what the object is. For example, if you are writing from a table's point of view, don't use the word "table". Your answer should be at least three sentences.

- Read "The Blind Men and the ????"

Each man has a different perspective...
On what though?

The Blind Men and the ????????????

John Godfrey Saxe (1816-1887)

It was six men of Indostan
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the ????????????
(Though all of them were blind),
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.

The *First* approached the ??????????,
And happening to fall
Against his broad and sturdy side,
At once began to bawl:
"God bless me! but the ??????????
Is very like a WALL!"

The *Second*, feeling of the tusk,
Cried, "Ho, what have we here,
So very round and smooth and sharp?
To me 'tis mighty clear
This wonder of an ??????????
Is very like a SPEAR!"

The *Third* approached the animal,
And happening to take
The squirming trunk within his hands,
Thus boldly up and spake:
"I see," quoth he, "the ??????????
Is very like a SNAKE!"

The *Fourth* reached out an eager hand,
And felt about the knee
"What most this wondrous beast is like
Is mighty plain," quoth he:
"'Tis clear enough the ??????????
Is very like a TREE!"

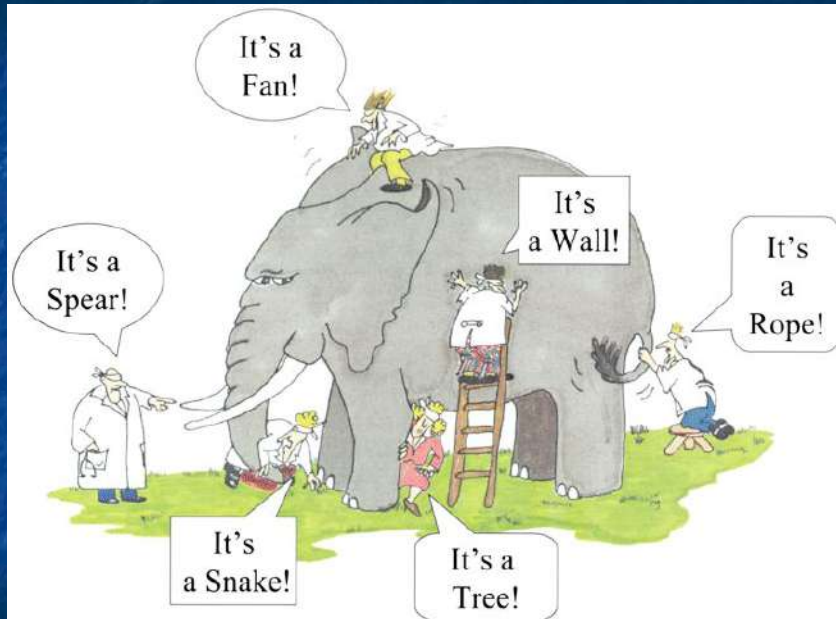
The *Fifth*, who chanced to touch the ear,
Said: "E'en the blindest man
Can tell what this resembles most;
Deny the fact who can,
This marvel of an ??????????
Is very like a FAN!"

The *Sixth* no sooner had begun
About the beast to grope,
Than seizing on the swinging tail
That fell within his scope,
"I see," quoth he, "the ??????????
Is very like a ROPE!"

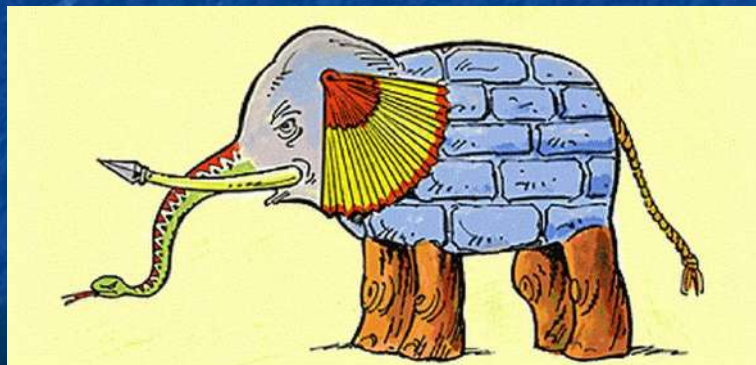
And so these men of Indostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the right,
And all were in the wrong!

MORAL,

So, oft in theologic wars
The disputants, I ween,
Rail on in utter ignorance
Of what each other mean;
And prate about an Elephant
Not one of them has seen!



2. Explain ONE of the men's answers. How would they get the idea that an elephant is a wall/spear/snake/tree/fan/rope?



3. How does the men's blindness help develop the central idea of the poem?

- A. It shows the irony of them having different point of VIEWS.
- B. They cannot see the whole subject, so they only focus on one part.
- C. The elephant has so many different aspects to it, just like people do.

Volume of Triangular Prisms

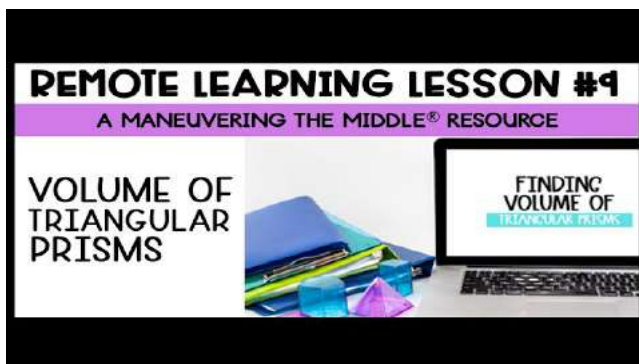
* Required

1. Email address *

2. First Name *

3. Last Name *

Refer to the following video for instruction and help finding the volume of triangular prisms.

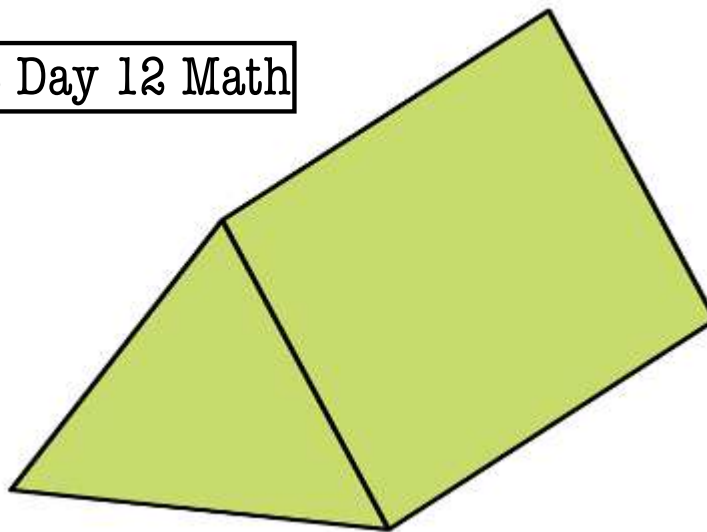


<http://youtube.com/watch?v=C75Fyn-Os-g>

Question 1

6. 3. The figure below has a height of 18 inches and a volume of 864 cubic inches. 1 point
What is the area of the base of the figure?

Grade 7 Bearcat Day 12 Math



Mark only one oval.

$7,776 \text{ in}^2$

☐ A.

48 in^2

☐ B.

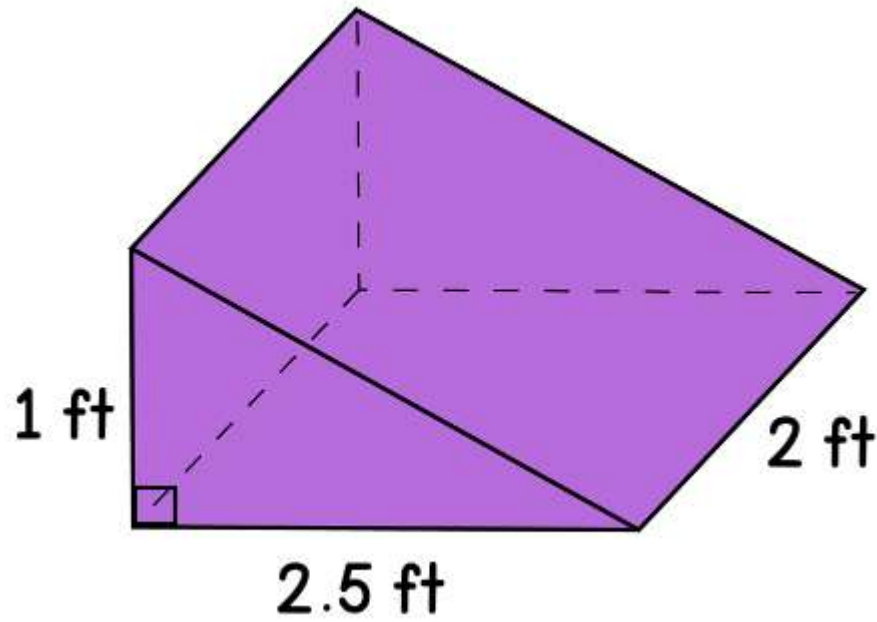
24 in^2

☐ C.

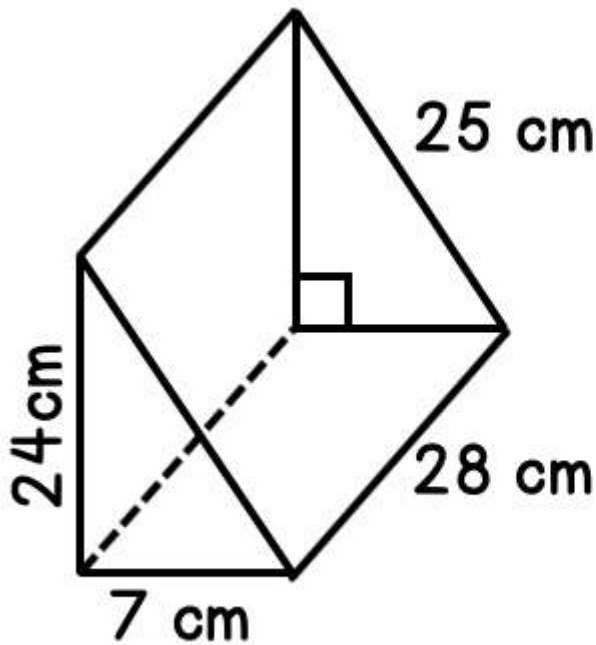
162 in^2

☐ D.

7. 4. A ramp is being constructed with wood and then filled with concrete. How many cubic feet of concrete will be needed to complete the ramp? 1 point



8. 5. Mr. Hart asked students to find the volume of the triangular prism below. Which student wrote the correct expression for the value of B, the area of the base?



OMAR
 $\frac{1}{2} (7 \cdot 24)$

KARI
 $\frac{1}{2} (7 \cdot 28)$

Mark only one oval.

☐ A. Omar

☐ B. Kari

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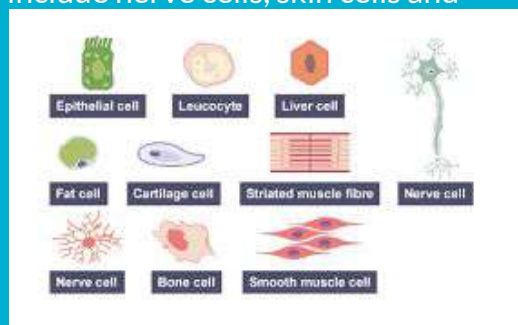
Google Forms

Cells make up other stuff!

Levels of organization mini notes

Read this little passage below:

All living things and once living (biotic) things are made of cells. **Cells are the basic units of function and structure in living things.** Cells can come in many different forms: plants, animals, prokaryotic, eukaryotic and specialized cells. There are MANY types of specialized cells, some types include nerve cells, skin cells and muscle cells just to name a few.

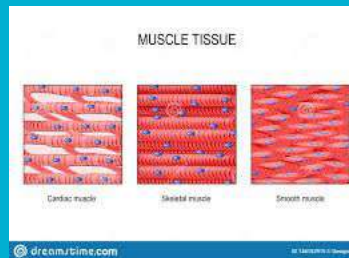


Cells make tissues

When identical cells come together they make tissues, the type of cells coming together determine the type of tissue that is developed.

For example- Bone cells come together to make bone tissue

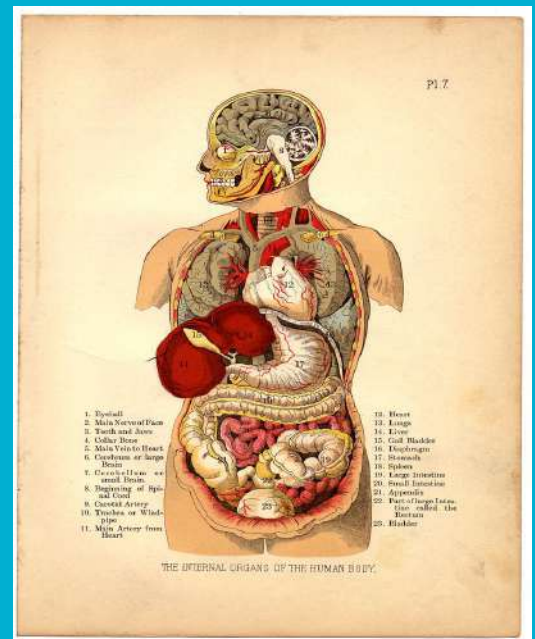
Muscle cells all come together to make muscle tissue



Tissues make organs

When similar types of tissue come together it develops an organ. So for example, cardiac muscle tissue forms the heart.

An organ is a structure made up of similar (not identical) tissues that work together to do a certain job. For example- your bones give your body structure and support; your kidney filters out toxins from your body, your small intestine absorbs nutrients from your food and deposits those nutrients into your blood cells.

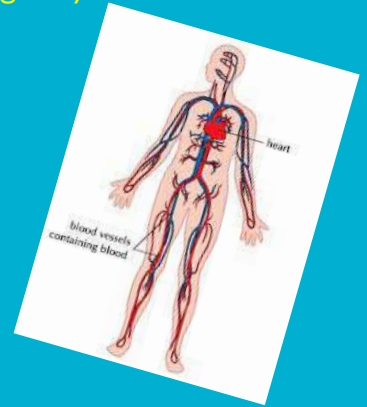


Organs interact to make organ systems

When organs with similar functions work together an organ system is formed.

Organ systems work to do a set of jobs or functions.

For example: Your circulatory system is made from (blood), your heart and all the veins and blood vessels throughout your body. All of these organs work transfer blood (and therefore oxygen and nutrients within the blood) throughout all of your body.



Organ systems interact to develop organisms

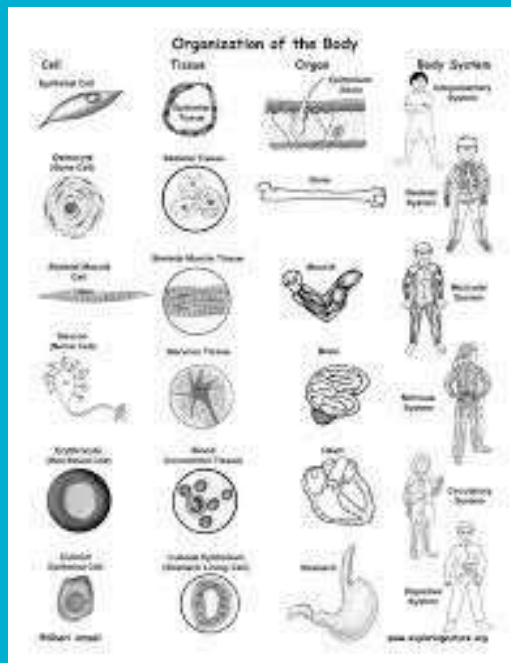
Organisms with organ systems are multicellular eukaryotic organisms. These organisms like plants, animals, people, even insects and fungus are very complex and rely on ALL of the ORGAN SYSTEMS to function properly in order to survive. The survival of an organism depends on all of the systems working together.

For example: Blood cells and the circulatory system send oxygen and nutrients all throughout the body. However if the respiratory system didn't work properly by taking in oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide, other organs would not get the oxygen they need so they would die. If the digestive system didn't work properly to break down food into energy and nutrient cells can use to live and reproduce, an organism would die. EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON ALL THE ORGAN SYSTEMS WORKING TOGETHER. THEY ARE ALL EQUALLY IMPORTANT!

The levels of organization



How it looks



LESSON 2: BUILDING ON THE BASICS

Grade 7 Bearcat Day 12 Science

p5 of 13

KEY CONCEPTS

cell ✓

cell membrane ✓

cytoplasm ✓

organelle ✓

nucleus ✓

mitochondria ✓

tissue

organ

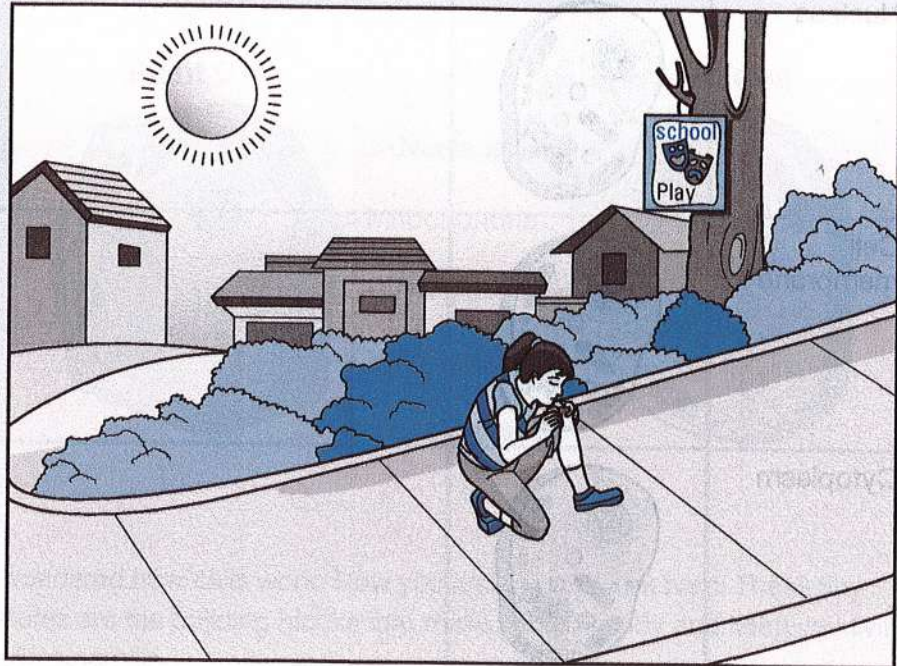
organ system



THINK LIKE A
SCIENTIST

You are breathing hard but still enjoying the hike to the top of the hill. You notice a poster for a play at your school. Your attention is on the poster rather than where you're going. Then . . . OUCH! You trip and land on the ground. The scratches on your knee remind you to watch where you step next time!

You check your knee to see how bad the scratches are. Some of the scratches are bleeding a little. But before you know it, the bleeding stops. You find yourself wondering how your body knows what to do in order to take care of itself.



Tissue

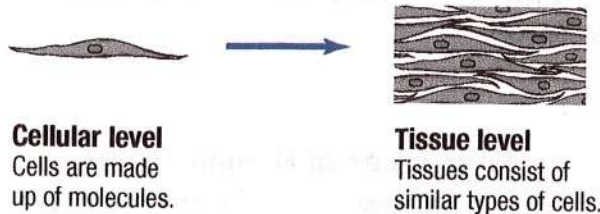
Your body is made up of trillions of cells. If these cells were not organized, you would just be a puddle of cells on the ground!

Think about what needs to happen for the drama club to produce a school play. To carry out this task, many groups of people with a common purpose have to work together. In the same way, your cells must be organized in groups. These groups have a common purpose—to carry out the tasks that your body needs to live.

Remember, a cell is the basic unit of life. Cells can be split up into even smaller pieces, such as molecules and organelles. But a cell is the smallest piece that can live on its own. So cells are the first and simplest level at which living things are organized.

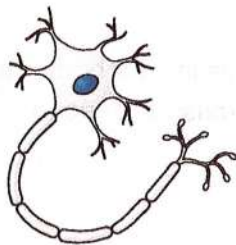
Your body is made up of many cells. These cells form groups called tissues, which are the next level at which living things are organized. A **tissue** is a group of similar cells that work together. The cells in a tissue all have the same job. Both plants and animals have tissues.

Levels of Organization

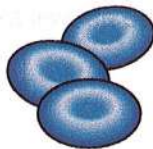


The cells that make up a tissue tend to have a similar structure and function. In other words, they look and act the same. Their structure depends on the function of the tissue.

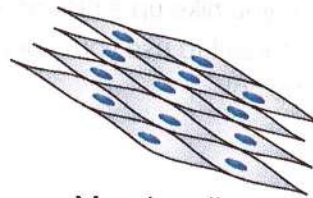
For example, brain cells have long stems that touch other brain cells. The cells use those stems to send information to each other. Blood cells are round, like little saucers. Their main job is to carry oxygen to other cells. Muscle cells are often long and thin, like threads. They move by stretching and shrinking together.



Brain cells



Red blood cells



Muscle cells

KEY CONCEPTS

cell ✓

cell membrane ✓

cytoplasm ✓

organelle ✓

nucleus ✓

mitochondria ✓

tissue ✓

organ

organ system

KEY CONCEPTS

cell ✓

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tissue ✓

organ

organ system

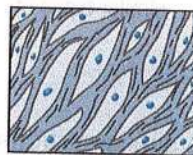
Humans have four main types of tissue. The job of *epithelial tissue* is to cover and protect body surfaces. The cells of epithelial tissue are closely packed. Epithelial tissues make up the outer layer of the skin. Epithelial tissues also form the lining of the mouth, stomach, intestines, and blood vessels.

Connective tissues support and hold together parts of the body. Bone, blood, and fat are some of the many kinds of connective tissue.

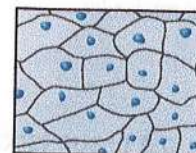
A third type of human tissue is *muscle tissue*. It squeezes tight and relaxes to allow you to move. Your arm and leg muscles are also made of muscle tissue. Your heart is made up of a different kind of muscle tissue.

Nerve tissue is made up of complex cells. The job of this tissue is to pass information from one part of your body to another. Your brain and spinal cord are made up of nerve tissue.

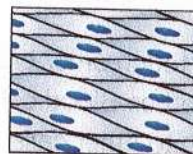
Four Types of Human Tissue



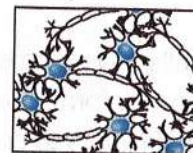
Connective tissue



Epithelial tissue



Muscle tissue



Nerve tissue

How might the structure of each type of tissue help it to do its job?

Next time you hike up a hill, think about the kinds of tissue in your body. Then remind yourself to use your nerve tissue as well as your muscle tissue to avoid tripping!



EXPLORE

Complete the table below. Read about what each type of tissue does, then name each tissue. Then, give examples of each type of tissue.

TYPES OF HUMAN TISSUE		
Tissue Type	What It Does	Examples
	Passes information from one part of the body to another	
	Supports and holds together parts of the body	
	Allows movement	
	Covers and protects body surfaces	

INQUIRY SKILLS

interpreting tables ✓

inferring ✓

applying ✓

Organ Systems Notes

Complete the notes task using the Amoeba sisters organ systems video and the reading passage

Your email address (**chrystal.rowland@anderson.kyschools.us**) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not you? [Switch account](#)

* Required

Name (First and last) *

Your answer

Which system is this: Transports blood and nutrients, helps get rid of Carbon dioxide and consists of the heart, arteries and blood. *

1 point

- ☐ The respiratory system
- ☐ The digestive system
- ☐ The circulatory system
- ☐ The endocrine system



Grade 7 Bearcat Day 12 Science

p 10 of 13

This system removes waste from the body, it includes the kidney organs and involves the process of urination. * 1 point

- ☐ The excretory system
- ☐ The integumentary system
- ☐ The digestive system
- ☐ The respiratory system

This system controls your growth through the use of hormones. It also can release adrenaline, which can help you get away or fight in the body's flight or fight response. * 1 point

- ☐ The excretory system
- ☐ The nervous system
- ☐ The lymphatic system
- ☐ The endocrine system

This system actually starts with your mouth when enzymes dissolve food. It continue through your stomach and intestines as it breaks down and absorbs nutrients. It even includes bowel movements. * 1 point

- ☐ The lymphatic system
- ☐ The digestive system
- ☐ The integumentary system
- ☐ The skeletal system



Grade 7 Bearcat Day 12 Science

p 11 of 13

This system is responsible for your voluntary and involuntary movement. Messages from your brain travel through neurons and the spinal cord to communicate to the rest of your body. *

1 point

- ☐ The skeletal system
- ☐ The muscular system
- ☐ The nervous system
- ☐ The reproductive system

This system has 206 little organs that make it up. Its role is to support and protect your organs, give you structure and inside of the organs of this system marrow is made which makes white blood cells. *

1 point

- ☐ The skeletal system
- ☐ The circulatory system
- ☐ The muscular system
- ☐ The lymphatic system

This system takes in oxygen and releases carbon dioxide. The oxygen is transferred to blood cells. The lungs are a key organ in this system. *

1 point

- ☐ the respiratory system
- ☐ the nervous system
- ☐ the circulatory system
- ☐ the endocrine system



Grade 7 Bearcat Day 12 Science

This system is responsible for moving your bones. Its cells are flexible to contract and extend during movement, and they come in various types. *

1 point

- ☐ The skeletal system
- ☐ The nervous system
- ☐ The muscular system
- ☐ The integumentary system

This system allows organisms to make more of themselves. *

1 point

- ☐ The respiratory system
- ☐ The reproductive system
- ☐ The endocrine system
- ☐ The lymphatic system

This system is involved in protecting you from infections and diseases because it helps make white blood cells to fight infection and can clean up cellular debris. It involves the lymph nodes, which doctors always check if you are feeling sick. *

1 point

- ☐ The integumentary system
- ☐ The endocrine system
- ☐ The excretory system
- ☐ The lymphatic system



This is your largest organ system and acts as a protective covering for your body, it also helps control your temperature and helps you stay hydrated. ^{1 point} *

- ☐ The integumentary system
- ☐ The skeletal system
- ☐ The muscular system
- ☐ The excretory system

True or false: Bones are considered organs. *

1 point

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Put the pyramid from the reading(pg. 117) in order from smallest (on the bottom) to largest (on the top) using organ system, organism, tissues, cell, organ. Enter you answer in this format: (Example) dirt, flower, mouse, bird, cat. ^{3 points}

Your answer

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Google Forms



Grade 7 Social Studies

Day 12 - Create Your Own Civilization: The Basics

P 1 of 1

You will be creating your own civilization based on your knowledge of the seven characteristics. For today, you will be designing the basics of your civilization.

Please complete the following:

- ☐ **Come up with a name for your civilization/city.**
- ☐ **Draw a map of your civilization. Please include:**
 - ☐ **A main city with houses, markets, and farm land**
 - ☐ **Rivers or lakes**
 - ☐ **Mountains**
 - ☐ **Roads**
- ☐ **Design a flag for your civilization. You should ...**
 - ☐ **Color your flag**
 - ☐ **Create a design on your flag**
 - ☐ **Write a paragraph explaining why you chose those colors and designs**

Please view the video on Google Classroom that explains how to use [drawings.google.com](https://www.drawing.google.com) to submit your map and flag online!

If you are completing your work with school packets, just draw it on a sheet of paper and turn it in at the end of the week!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Use Sherlock passage from Day 11

Understanding Mystery Stories

A *genre* is a type of writing. The genre of "Sherlock Holmes and the Midnight Killer" is mystery—a type of fiction. In mystery stories, a detective often uses clues to solve a mystery.

Directions: Answer the questions below with details to show that "Sherlock Holmes and the Midnight Killer" has the parts of a mystery.

1. Every mystery story has an unsolved problem or an unexplained event. In this play, what is the problem or event?

2. Every mystery has a detective (of some sort) whose job it is to figure out the truth about the problem or event. Who is the detective in this play?

3. Mysteries have clues. These are hints that the detective uses to find out the truth. The clues might be seen, heard, smelled, tasted, or felt. Write down some things that people see and hear in this play that help with solving the mystery.

Clues that are seen: _____

Clues that are heard: _____

4. Mystery stories have a solution, or a point where the truth is discovered. In this play, what is the truth?
