



Dear Parent/Guardian,

These are the Yellow Team snow day assignments. Please have your child complete the designated assignment for each day missed and submit on the day we return to school. These assignments will be graded and recorded. If the assignment is not turned in it will be recorded as a zero. If your child has any questions while completing the assignments, they can email us or send us a message on Livegrades

Mrs. Lambert (Math) --- anlamber@k12.wv.us

Ms. Siler (ELA) --- csiler@k12.wv.us

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Mrs. Corley (Science) --- amy.corley@k12.wv.us

Principal Mrs. Angie Wilson

Day 1

Math Complete the front and back of the day one assignment. You must show your work.

ELA Read "How Jackie Robinson Changed Baseball" and answer all questions about the text.

Geography Read "Freedom Summer" and answer all questions about the text.

about the text.

Science Read "How do snowflakes form? Get the science behind snow" Write a one paragraph summary about it.

Day 1
Front's Back

Name: _____

Shou Yax work

DAFFYNITION DECODER

1. Campaign:

11 16 18 7 2 W 11 12 1 5 4 14 13 10 12 15 6

2. Royalty:

W 2 11 14 7 14 17 16 5 5 15 9 18 12 15 3 8

TO DECODE THESE TWO DAFFYNITIONS: Do each exercise below. Find your answer in the appropriate answer column and notice the letter next to it. Each time the exercise number appears in the code, write this letter above it.

Answers 1-9:

- P 660 R2
- C 107
- M 805 R2
- D 930
- L 90 R1
- T 509 R2
- E 102 R2
- R 940 R2
- K 30 R5
- N 508 R1
- S 670 R4
- W 60 R3
- G 804 R3
- U 103 R5

Answers 10-18:

- O 706 R4
- U 50
- I 380 R7
- B 208 R1
- N 840 R3
- R 906 R4
- M 3,006
- H 209 R3
- Y 390 R6
- P 704 R1
- F 905 R7
- Q 1,500
- V 830 R2
- A 705 R2

- ① $4 \overline{)361}$
- ② $5 \overline{)303}$
- ③ $8 \overline{)245}$
- ④ $6 \overline{)642}$
- ⑤ $9 \overline{)920}$

L $\frac{90}{4 \overline{)361}}$ *W* $\frac{30}{5 \overline{)303}}$ *R3*

- ⑥ $7 \overline{)5,631}$
- ⑦ $3 \overline{)1,529}$
- ⑧ $8 \overline{)5,364}$
- ⑨ $5 \overline{)4,650}$

- ⑩ $4,225 \div 6$
- ⑪ $839 \div 4$
- ⑫ $3,427 \div 9$
- ⑬ $9,018 \div 3$
- ⑭ $4,937 \div 7$
- ⑮ $4,203 \div 5$
- ⑯ Dishes are packed 8 per box. How many boxes are needed for 400 dishes?
- ⑰ Each kite requires 2 sticks. How many sticks are needed for 750 kites?
- ⑱ The dividend is 8,158. The divisor is 9. Find the quotient.

Math Without Computing

Show Your Work

$6 \overline{) 320}$	$12 \overline{) 100}$	$14 \overline{) 39}$	$50 \overline{) 739}$
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Use the quotients in the box above to answer the following questions:

1	Scott has 100 stamps to put in an album. He puts 8 stamps on each page. A. How many pages will be completely filled? B. How many stamps will be left for an unfilled page? C. How many pages will be used altogether?
2	A group of 20 friends are going camping. They will sleep in tents that each hold 3 people. A. How many tents will be full? B. How many people will be left for a tent that is not full? C. How many tents will be needed altogether?
3	The 739 students and teachers at Merry Middle School are going on a field trip. Each bus holds 50 passengers. A. How many buses will be full? B. How many people will be left for a bus that is not full? C. How many buses will be needed altogether?
4	Hugo made 100 ounces of lemonade. How many 8-ounce glasses can he fill completely with this amount of lemonade?
5	An orchard has 739 apple trees to plant. If 50 trees are planted in each row, how many are left after the last complete row is planted?
6	The coach needs 20 tennis balls for a tournament. If tennis balls are sold in cans containing 3 balls, how many cans should the coach buy?
7	A total of 100 kids signed up to play soccer at the park. Each team has 8 players. Extra players are substitutes. How many substitutes are there?
8	Maria has \$20 to rent video movies. If it costs \$3 to rent each movie, how many movies can she rent?
9	A teacher needs 739 sheets of paper for a class project. The paper is sold in packs of 50 sheets each. How many packs should the teacher buy?

Name: _____ Class: _____

How Jackie Robinson Changed Baseball

By Jessica McBirney
2017

Jackie Robinson (1919-1972) was a professional baseball player and the first African American to play in the Major Leagues. This informational text discusses Robinson's life and accomplishments, and the impact his role in baseball had on the Civil Rights Movement. As you read, take note of the different ways that Jackie Robinson fought back against racial discrimination and segregation throughout this life.

- [1] Today you may not be surprised to see an African-American or Latino player when you turn the TV to Major League Baseball. Maybe your favorite player is a person of color. But baseball has not always been as welcoming to diversity¹ as it is now. In 1947 the famous Jackie Roosevelt Robinson became the first African American to play on a Major League Baseball team. The road he paved was an important, but difficult one.

Early Athletic Success

Robinson was born in Georgia on January 31, 1919, the youngest of five children. His father left the family just a year later, and his mother moved herself and her children to Pasadena, California. She worked odd jobs to support her family, but Robinson still grew up in relative poverty.

When Jackie enrolled in high school, his siblings encouraged him to get involved in school sports teams. He excelled in football, basketball, track, and baseball, and he broke many school records.



"Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers, 1954" by Bob Sandberg is in the public domain.

Robinson continued to play all of these sports in junior college. Ironically, he viewed baseball as his weakest sport. He transferred to UCLA to complete his degree, where he became the first athlete to letter² in all four of those sports. UCLA had some of the most racially integrated college sports teams at the time, but Robinson was still among a very small minority of non-white athletes on all his teams.

1. the inclusion of different types of people (such as people of different races or cultures) in a group or organization
2. to earn an award for excellence in school activities

Fighting Racism

- [5] Even early in his life, Robinson confronted racism head on. In 1938, while still at junior college, he was arrested after disputing the police's detention of one of his black friends. He managed to escape a long jail sentence, but this and other run-ins with the police earned him a reputation of being very combative against racial oppression.

When the U.S. entered World War II, Robinson enlisted in the army. He never saw direct combat, but his military career was marred³ by racial problems. While stationed in Texas, Robinson boarded a non-segregated bus, but he was instructed to sit in the back anyway. He refused, and military police took him into custody for his insubordination.⁴ Fortunately, one month later, an all-white jury acquitted⁵ him, but the situation foreshadowed only more of the same prejudice he'd face later in life.

A Negro Player with Guts

Robinson joined the professional Negro Leagues to play baseball in early 1945. He signed with the Kansas City Monarchs and had great success, but he was frustrated by all the disorganization that plagued⁶ the Negro Leagues. At the time, a few Major League teams were recruiting from the Negro Leagues, and Robinson struck up a relationship with the General Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Branch Rickey.

Rickey liked the potential he saw in Robinson, but he had one question. He knew Robinson would face racial discrimination and injustice if he joined the Major Leagues. Could he be "a Negro player with enough guts *not* to fight back?" Robinson promised that he could, and signed a contract with the Montreal Royals, the Dodgers' top minor league team. After just one season, he transferred to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

As he stepped onto the field as first baseman in 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first Major League baseball player to break the color barrier⁷ since 1880. He was 28 years old.

- [10] African-American fans flooded to Dodgers games, and even the general public and the press had a mostly positive view of the team's newest addition. However, Robinson faced discrimination from a few of his own team members, who threatened to sit out of games if he was allowed to play. Management took Robinson's side — "I say he plays," said the manager. "I say he can make us all rich. And if any of you cannot use the money, I will see that you are all traded."

Other teams also disliked Robinson's admittance into the League. Many threatened not to play against him. Most managers rejected these threats and forced the players to participate anyway. Instead, they took it out on Robinson directly during the games. Some players were physically violent — he once received a 7-inch gash in his leg from an opponent who spiked him with his cleats — while others hurled verbal racial insults at him and his teammates. The racism from other teams only united the Dodgers, however, and the team grew more accepting of him.

3. **Mar** (*verb*): to damage or spoil to a certain extent
4. **Insubordination** (*noun*): defiance of authority
5. to free someone from a criminal charge by verdict of not guilty
6. **Plague** (*verb*): to cause continual trouble or distress
7. an unspoken social code of racial segregation or discrimination

Major Success

Robinson won Rookie of the Year in 1947. In later seasons, more African-Americans joined other teams in the Major Leagues, as Robinson continued to excel. His success gained him fans from all over the country. He started at second base for the National League in the 1949 All-Star game, and he helped the Dodgers win the 1949 National League pennant.

Over the next several years his success grew, and by 1955 the Dodgers pulled out a win in the World Series. Robinson was 36 and starting to feel the effects of his age. In 1956 he did not dominate the league as much as he used to, partially because of side effects he suffered from diabetes. When the Dodgers traded him to the New York Giants, Robinson decided to quit baseball altogether and become an executive for a coffee company instead.

A Legendary Impact

After his retirement Robinson remained a baseball legend. In 1962, he received baseball's highest honor when he was elected into the Hall of Fame. His playing style changed many team strategies. For example, he inspired players to be more aggressive in their base-running, rather than relying only on the distance they could hit the ball.

- [15] Robinson also made important racial breakthroughs in the sports world. The first baseball player to break the color barrier in 60 years, he paved the way for many future African-American and minority athletes. His career helped the upcoming Civil Rights Movement by giving Americans a heroic African-American sports figure to rally around.

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which of the following identifies a central idea of the text? [RI.2]
 - A. Jackie Robinson's undeniable talent made it easy for coaches and team members to accept him, despite the racial tension of the era.
 - B. While Jackie Robinson faced racial discrimination early on in his life, this stopped once he became the first African-American Major League Baseball player.
 - C. As the first African-American Major League Baseball player, Jackie Robinson was significant in the increased racial diversity that followed in baseball and in other aspects of American culture.
 - D. Once Jackie Robinson left baseball, the impact he had on the sport dwindled, and the racial diversity present on teams decreased.

2. PART B: Which section from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
 - A. "African-American fans flooded to Dodgers games, and even the general public and the press had a mostly positive view of the team's newest addition." (Paragraph 10)
 - B. "The racism from other teams only united the Dodgers, however, and the team grew more accepting of him." (Paragraph 11)
 - C. "Robinson was 36 and starting to feel the effects of his age. In 1956 he did not dominate the league as much as he used to, partially because of side effects he suffered from diabetes." (Paragraph 13)
 - D. "Robinson also made important racial breakthroughs in the sports world. The first baseball player to break the color barrier in 60 years, he paved the way for many future African-American and minority athletes." (Paragraph 15)

3. PART A: What is the meaning of "combative" in paragraph 5? [RI.4]
 - A. compliant
 - B. ready to fight
 - C. ineffective
 - D. reckless

4. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
 - A. "Even early in his life, Robinson confronted racism head on." (Paragraph 5)
 - B. "When the U.S. entered World War II, Robinson enlisted in the army." (Paragraph 6)
 - C. "He never saw direct combat, but his military career was marred by racial problems." (Paragraph 6)
 - D. "Robinson boarded a non-segregated bus, but he was instructed to sit in the back anyway." (Paragraph 6)

Name: _____

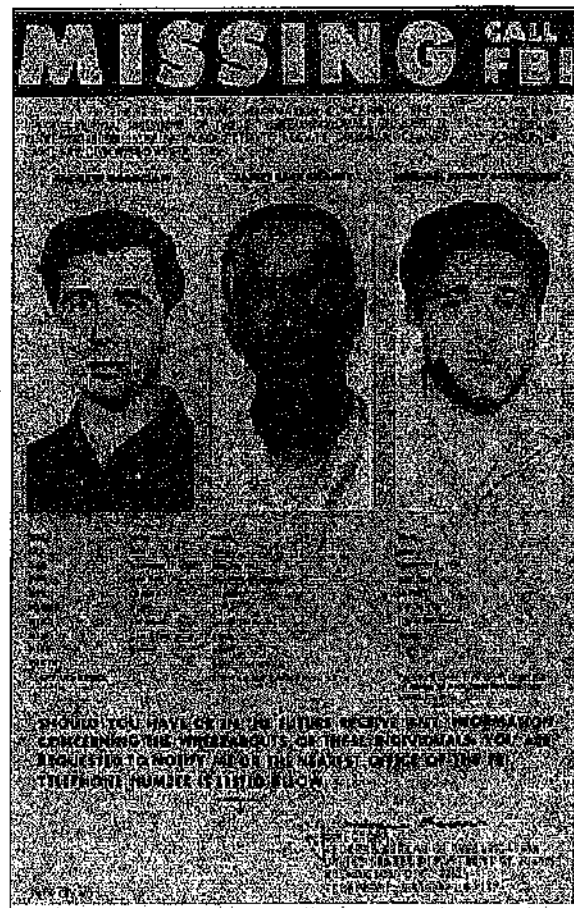
Class: _____

Freedom Summer

By J. Patrick Lewis
2013

J. Patrick Lewis is an American poet and prose writer known for his children's poetry. This poem originally appeared in his 2013 book *When Thunder Comes: Poems for Civil Rights Leaders*. *Freedom Summer* was a volunteer campaign launched in Mississippi in June 1964 to register African American voters. During their volunteer work for *Freedom Summer*, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and James Chaney went missing. In the following poem, Lewis speaks from Chaney's perspective to narrate the events that took place on that day. As you read, take notes on the poet's word choice and how it develops the tone of the poem.

- [1] That day in June we stopped in Meridian, I
reached in my pocket for the penny I called
Hope. The Negro barber nodded, Y'all come
back soon. In Longdale the KKK¹ had burned
[5] down Mount Zion Church. We had left the
inferno when Sheriff Price ordered us into
a cruiser for a shortcut to county jail. With
the odor of pee running down my pant leg,
Mickey whispered, Don't expect that one
[10] phone call, and he was right. They fed us
potatoes, peas, poke salad, and spoon bread.
Our last supper. But once the Klan ambush
was set up, the sheriff fined me \$20, and
told us, Git gone for good. Then the whole
[15] thin shimmer of our lives evaporated like
smoke in a fog. Armed with cone-hat con-
viction and long-necked persuaders, the
Klan rode in for last rites² to the first rights
of a gaunt³ trio. Flames licked the car as it
[20] sank under Bogue Chitto Swamp. After
single shots to the heart had taken Mickey
and Andrew, they'd saved three bullets for
me. Freedom Summer is Forlorn⁴ Winter at
the tag end of living. And just before they
[25] pitched our bodies into earthen graves on
Old Jolly Farm, I remember that my hand
was in my pocket. I could still feel Hope.



"FBI Poster of Missing Civil Rights Workers" by Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the public domain.

"Freedom Summer" from *When Thunder Comes* by J. Patrick Lewis. Copyright © 2013 by J. Patrick Lewis. Used with permission. All rights reserved.

1. The Ku Klux Klan is a white supremacy group that promotes the idea that white people are the superior race.
2. In Christianity, the last rites are the last prayers given to Catholics before death.
3. **Gaunt** (*adjective*): excessively thin, especially because of suffering or hunger
4. **Forlorn** (*adjective*): pitifully sad and abandoned or lonely

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which of the following best identifies the theme of the poem? [RL.2]
 - A. Hate and fear are powerful emotions that always lead to violence.
 - B. Fear of change can cause people to act in ways they normally wouldn't.
 - C. Even when change is met with violence, the ideals behind the change persist.
 - D. The law views everyone as equal, but groups may not.

2. PART B: Which detail from the poem best supports the answer to Part A? [RL.1]
 - A. "the sheriff fined me \$20, and / told us, Git gone for good." (Lines 13-14)
 - B. "Klan rode in for last rites to the first rights / of a gaunt trio." (Lines 18-19)
 - C. "Freedom Summer is Forlorn Winter at / the tag end of living." (Lines 23-24)
 - D. "I remember that my hand / was in my pocket. I could still feel Hope." (Lines 26-27)

3. How do the lines "Then the whole / thin shimmer of our lives evaporated like / smoke in a fog" contribute to the depiction of the Freedom Summer volunteers (Lines 14-16)? [RL.4]
 - A. It portrays them as inherently good.
 - B. It portrays them as vulnerable.
 - C. It emphasizes how special they are.
 - D. It shows how brave they are in the face of death.

4. What is the impact of the speaker stating, "I could still feel Hope" in line 27? [RL.5]



Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. In your opinion, why did Branch Rickey ask Jackie Robinson to not fight back against discrimination? Why was this considered having "guts"? How would this idea be treated today?
2. In the context of the article, what makes a hero? How did Jackie Robinson's accomplishments in baseball make him a hero to many? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
3. In the context of the article, how has America changed over time? How has America changed in its treatment and acceptance of people of color? In what capacity did Jackie Robinson represent the beginning of this change?
4. In the context of the article, how does a person overcome adversity? How did Jackie Robinson overcome the discrimination he experienced (in life and in baseball) despite being told not to fight back? How did Robinson continue to challenge discrimination during this time?

5. How does paragraph 8 contribute to the development of ideas in the text? [RI.5]



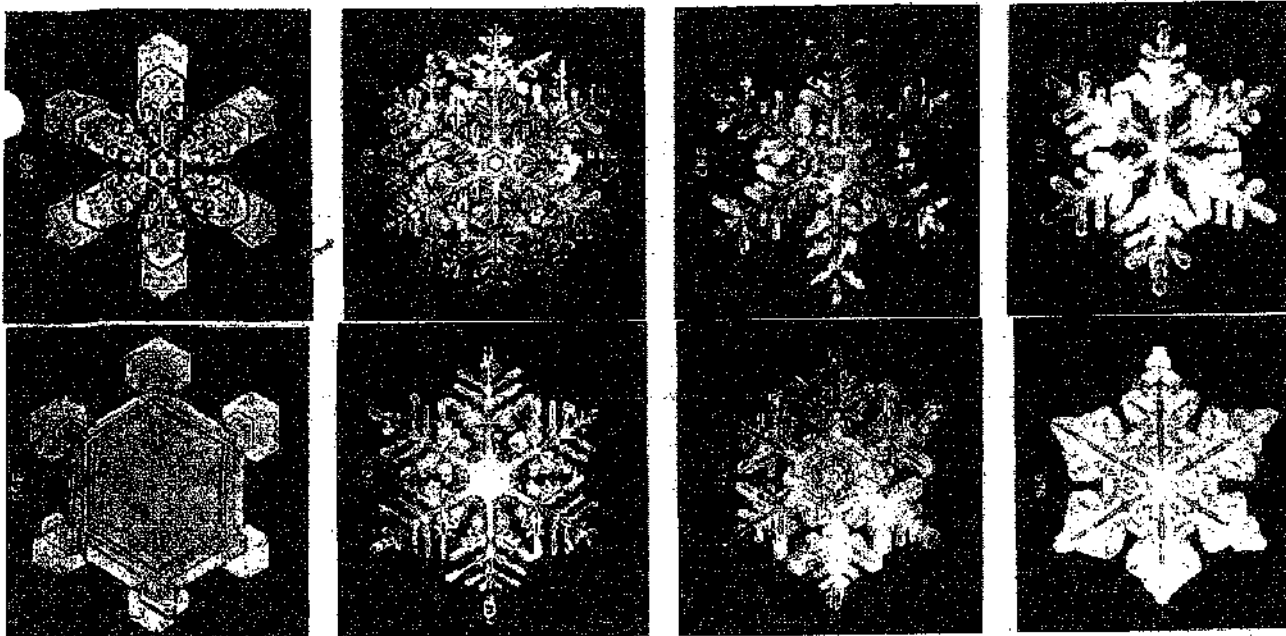
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

*Snow Day 1
Science*

How do snowflakes form? Get the science behind snow

Weather | earth science | winter

December 19, 2016 —



Q: How are snowflakes formed?

A: A snowflake begins to form when an extremely cold water droplet freezes onto a pollen or dust particle in the sky. This creates an ice crystal. As the ice crystal falls to the ground, water vapor freezes onto the primary crystal, building new crystals — the six arms of the snowflake.

That's the short answer.

The more detailed explanation is this:

The ice crystals that make up snowflakes are symmetrical (or patterned) because they reflect the internal order of the crystal's water molecules as they arrange themselves in predetermined spaces (known as "crystallization") to form a six-sided snowflake.

Ultimately, it is the temperature at which a crystal forms — and to a lesser extent the humidity of the air — that determines the basic shape of the ice crystal. Thus, we see long needle-like crystals at 23 degrees F and very flat plate-like crystals at 5 degrees F.

The intricate shape of a single arm of the snowflake is determined by the atmospheric conditions experienced by entire ice crystal as it falls. A crystal might begin to grow arms in one manner, and then minutes or even seconds later, slight changes in the surrounding temperature or humidity causes the crystal to grow in another way. Although the six-sided shape is always maintained, the ice crystal (and its six arms) may branch off in new directions. Because each arm experiences the same atmospheric conditions, the arms look identical.

Q: So, why are no two snowflakes exactly alike?

A: Well, that's because *individual snowflakes* all follow slightly different paths from the sky to the ground — and thus encounter slightly different atmospheric conditions along the way. Therefore, they all tend to look unique, resembling everything from prisms and needles to the familiar lacy pattern.

Be snowstorm-ready: Visit weather.gov and type in your zip code or your city and state to get your local winter forecast. You should also check out our story, [Get your snowstorm smarts on: 6 forecast tools to use this winter.](#)
