

Week #4: April 27-May 1, 2020

Junior High Science

Debra Welch

Hello students! I hope all of you are staying healthy. I just want everyone to know that I am thinking of you and miss having school as normal. Remember to keep your immune systems strong! Basic directions are: You need to complete one lesson a week for only the class you were currently enrolled in and choose from the 3 choices. Choices 1 & 2 are for review of material we have already covered this year. I will start at the beginning and go through the year's material. Choice #3 will always be new work using your textbook or other handouts I include. I will make every effort to keep your work simple to do, considering that we are not learning together in the classroom. Your work should be turned in as a hard (paper) copy to the office or through email in a word or google document. My email is: debra.welch@oakland5.org. Please be sure all work has your name! If you have not turned in the assignment by the following Monday, I will need to email your parents and/or place a phone call home. Please be diligent to turn work in on time. I suggest you set up a schedule just as if you were at school and allow for the normal time period. Most assignments I send you will take less time than our normal 40 minutes. Comments will be made on paper copies and returned to you. If you send in homework answers as an email I will reply to your email and give my comments/reflections of your work. I will be supplying you with the necessary notes or you will need to use your book to find the answers. If you have any questions feel free to email me and I will get back to you by email during my office hours. If you can't email feel free to call the office and leave me a message. Good Luck and stay healthy!

See Assignments on following page:

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3 (Enrichment)
8th Grade Life Science	Metric Questions 1-3; review notes in text over metric system on pg 12 & p842-843.	Do Metric Questions 1-6	Viruses: Use your notes from last week & Chap 2-3 in text to fill out worksheet. Do R-35 Part A&B And SG on "Viruses"
6th Grade General Science	Fill out Metric Chart: Row 1 use Gram Row 2 use Liter Row 3 use Meter	Fields of Science worksheet: do 1-25 using wordlist on page 2.	Refer to the powerpoint notes provided last week on "Weather" and textbook. READ and keep the new notes provided and do: Directed Reading p21.

Choice 1 - Notes
 4/27-5/11 Welch
 6th Grade

Metric System Chart

μ	m	c	d	Base	dk	h	k	M
micro	milli	centi	deci	Unit	deka	hecto	kilo	Mega
1/1,000,000	1/1000	1/100	1/10	↓	x 10	x 100	x 1000	x 1,000,000
.000001	.001	.01	.1	Meter				X
$\frac{g}{L}$				Liter				
				Gram*				

Smaller -----> Larger

*The gram is no longer the base unit for mass. It is the kilogram (kg). But gram works

Here in the chart for calculating divisions or multiples.

Examples:

mm- millimeter

hg- hectogram

μm - micrometer (micron)

μL - microliter

dkm- dekameter

Fill in the Blank - Fields of Science

Name: _____

Class: 6th Gr

Welch Choice 2
Date: 4/27-5/1

Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the word that fits.

1. _____ is the study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.
2. _____ is the study of heredity and inherited traits.
3. _____ is the study of the animal and plant tissues.
4. _____ is the study of life and living organisms.
5. _____ is the study of outer space.
6. _____ is the study of the properties and compositions of substances, especially at the molecular and atomic levels.
7. _____ is the study of the earth and its features.
8. _____ is the study of insects.
9. _____ is the study of the functions of living organisms.
10. _____ is the study of past human lives by examining remaining material evidence.
11. _____ is the study of fish.
12. _____ is the study of weather and atmospheric conditions.
13. _____ is the study of bacteria.
14. _____ is the study of earthquakes.
15. _____ is the study of the ocean.
16. _____ is the science that studies the interaction between matter and energy.
17. _____ is the science of soil management and crop production.
18. _____ is the cultivation, maintenance, and development of forests.
19. _____ is the study of microorganisms.
20. _____ is the science of light and vision.

21. _____ is the study of animals.
22. _____ is the study of organisms and their environments.
23. _____ is the study of poisons and the treatments for poisoning.
24. _____ is the study of plants.
25. _____ is the study of organisms and their structures.

Categr. Choice 2
Welch 4/27-5/11

Select your answers from the following words:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ecology | Seismology | Histology | Toxicology |
| Archaeology | Genetics | Ichthyology | Chemistry |
| Biology | Botany | Geology | Agronomy |
| Geography | Entomology | Bacteriology | Anatomy |
| Optics | Zoology | Physics | Oceanography |
| Astronomy | Microbiology | Meteorology | Forestry |
| Physiology | | | |



**Directed Reading for
Content Mastery**

Section 2 ■ Weather Patterns
Section 3 ■ Weather Forecasts

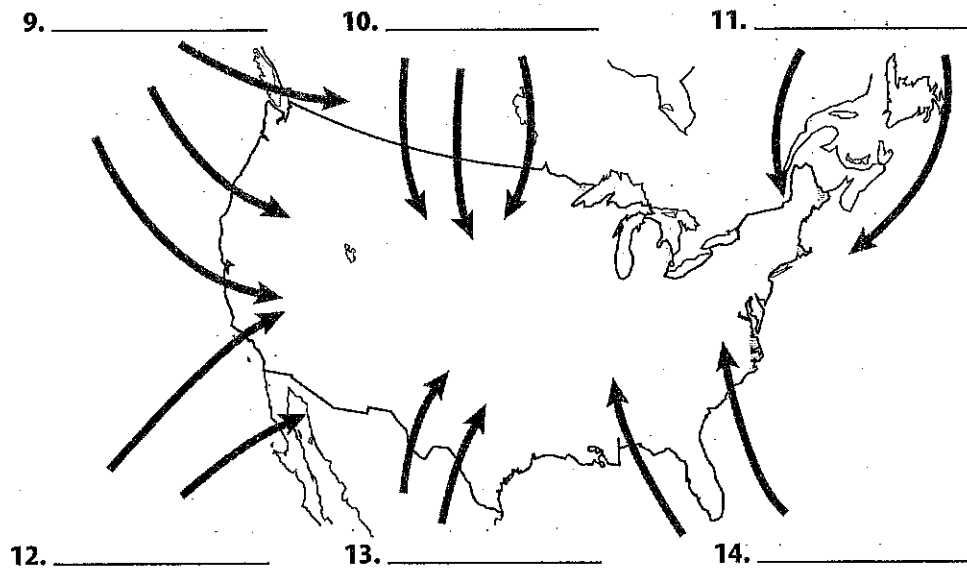
Choice 3

Directions: *Unscramble the terms in italics to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.*

- _____ 1. A boundary between two different air masses is called a *norft*.
- _____ 2. Atmospheric *serpuser* is determined by the temperature and density of the air and the amount of water vapor in it.
- _____ 3. Storms and *ipitrpitconea* occur at fronts.
- _____ 4. Fronts usually bring a change in *etertermaup*.
- _____ 5. Fronts always bring a change in wind *iridotnec*.
- _____ 6. A(n) *ria sams* is a large body of air with the same properties as Earth's surface under it.
- _____ 7. A line connecting points of equal temperature is a(n) *timsrohe*.
- _____ 8. A(n) *tiostan emdol* shows the weather conditions at one specific location.

Directions: *Write the descriptive terms for air masses in their proper places on the map. Note that cool/moist and warm/moist appear twice.*

hot/dry cool/moist warm/moist cold/dry
cool/moist warm/moist



THE JOB OF A TV METEOROLOGIST Fronts

Air masses are large dome-shaped bodies of air that have nearly constant temperatures and humidities throughout. They take on the physical properties of the surface over which they form. Cool, dry air masses form over the ice-covered lands of the Arctic, while warm, moist air may form over the tropical waters of the Caribbean Sea. Air masses in the United States travel from west to east.

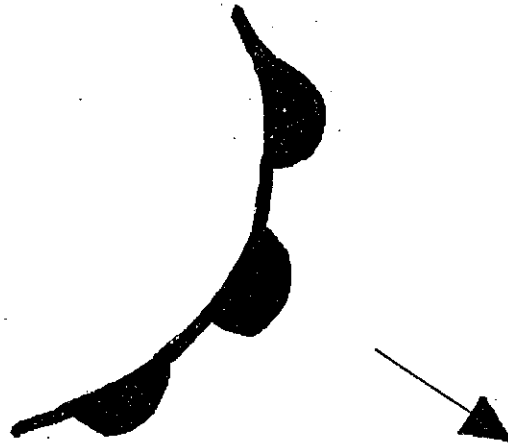
When air masses meet, the boundary is called a front. A front is always an area of changing weather. One type of front is called a **cold front**. It is where cool air displaces warm air. Cold air wedges or goes beneath warm air. As cold fronts advance warm air rises rapidly. If enough moisture is present, the rising air condenses into huge columns of clouds called cumulonimbus. These are thunderclouds that form just behind the cold front producing heavy rains.

On a weather map this symbol is used to indicate a cold front. The arrows point in the direction in which the front is moving.



Warm air can also advance along a frontal boundary. Unlike cold fronts, **warm fronts** move slowly and lift air more gently over a wider boundary. A warm front has a very gentle slope. Warm fronts produce bands of high clouds called cirrus. Cirrus clouds can appear hundreds of miles in advance of the front itself. After the cirrus clouds come, cirrostratus clouds, then altostratus clouds, and finally nimbostratus clouds follow. These last clouds produce light steady rains.

This symbol is used on weather maps to show a warm front and its direction.



Name, Notes - Choice 3
6th gr - Welch
4/27-5/1

SEVERE WEATHER Watch and Warning

The National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Missouri is responsible for issuing watches and warnings throughout the country. The Center collects information from hundreds of locations around the country. Satellite photographs, temperature, moisture, radar readings, wind speed, and even observations from pilots help the Center to determine current atmospheric conditions around the country. If threatening conditions develop, the Center will issue either a watch or warning to the affected area.

WATCH

A watch is issued to areas where severe thunderstorms and/or tornadoes are *most likely to occur*. A watch means that large hail and high winds are possible.

A tornado watch means that conditions are ripe for tornadoes and severe thunderstorms. During a watch, people should look for threatening weather and listen to local weather sources.

WARNINGS

A warning is issued by local National Service Offices when radar or trained spotters report severe thunderstorms or tornadoes. A warning means that severe thunderstorms or tornadoes are occurring. If the warning is close to your area, take protective cover.

Remember that severe weather can cause tremendous amounts of damage. Lightning kills more people than tornadoes and hurricanes each year. Heavy rains may cause flooding.