

Week #6: May 11-May 15, 2020

Junior High Science - 6thgr

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!

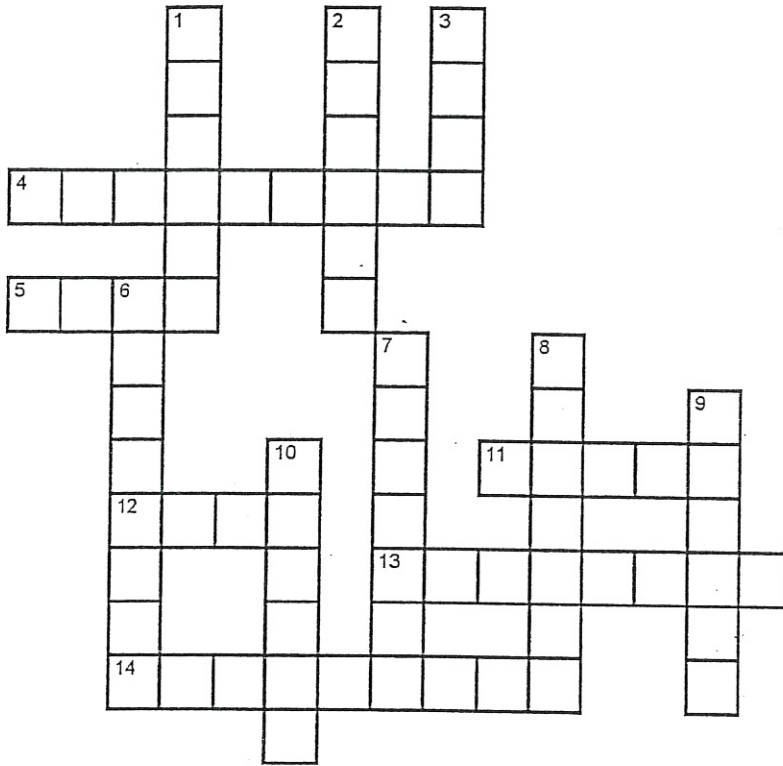
See Assignments on following page:

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3 (Enrichment)
8th Grade Life Science	<p>Practice w/Monohybrid Punnett Squares</p> <p><u>Do the worksheet</u> answer questions 1-14 & do 1& 2 below on page 2 & fill out the punnett squares.</p> <p><i>Refer to Textbook, Chap5 on Heredity & your notes.</i></p>	<p>Heredity- C5</p> <p>Do the worksheet “Genetics Problems-Monohybrid/ Dihybrid</p> <p>Do #1-6; Answer the Phenotypes questions at bottom of the page.</p>	<p>Refer to Ch9 & Ch12 to do the worksheets:</p> <p>Overview” Plants” DR p15 & DR p17-18</p> <p>Do Overview “Introduction to Animals” DR p17</p>
6th Grade General Science	<p>Use your Text, Chapter 3 (Rocks) and do the puzzles on Rocks- <i>3pgs</i></p> <p>Igneous, Sedimentary & Metamorphic.</p>	<p>Mineral Map-</p> <p>Look at the map of the US “Where we find minerals” and answer questions 1-9.</p>	<p>Refer to the powerpoint notes provided last week on “Weather” and textbook. <u>Read notes</u> provided on “Clouds”</p> <p>Do: Weather Map Symbols p87</p> <p><i>Using wordlist below fill in the blanks</i></p>

IGNEOUS ROCKS

www.science-teachers.com/earth.htm

Name: _____

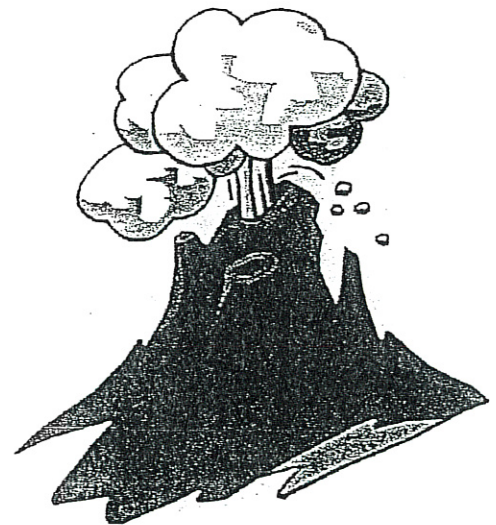


Across

- 4 Igneous rocks that form under the surface. (9)
- 5 The Latin word 'ignis' in English. (4)
- 11 Molten rock under the surface. (5)
- 12 Molten rock at the surface. (4)
- 13 A glassy fine-grained extrusive rock. (8)
- 14 Igneous rocks that form at the surface. (9)

Down

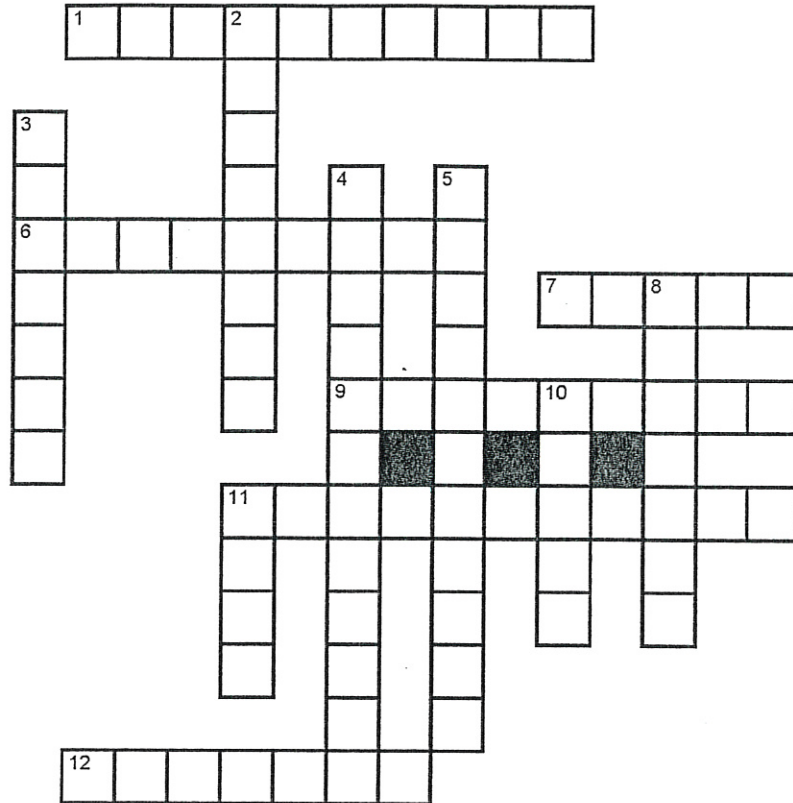
- 1 Type of crystal grain that forms when molten rock cools slowly. (6)
- 2 A light frothy extrusive rock formed when lava cools so fast that it traps pockets of air inside. (6)
- 3 Type of crystal grain that form when molten rock cools quickly. (4)
- 6 An extrusive rock with a composition similar to granite but with smaller crystals. (8)
- 7 Type of rock formed when lava or magma cools. (7)
- 8 A coarse-grained intrusive rock often used for buildings and monuments. (7)
- 9 A hard black extrusive igneous rock that makes shield volcanoes. (6)
- 10 Dark, coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock similar to basalt in mineral make up. (6)



SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

www.science-teachers.com/earth.htm

Wk 6
 Welch (6th gr)
 Choice 1, P 2
 Name: _____

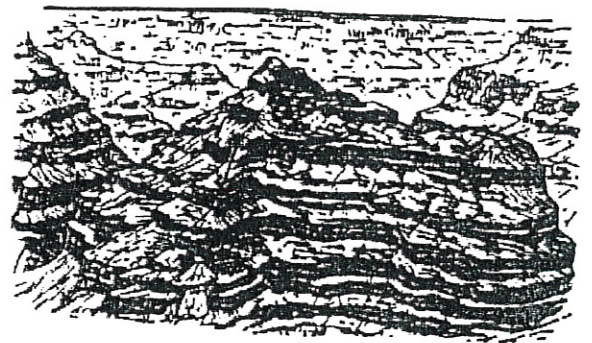


Across

- 1 The process where sediments are forced together by pressure. (10)
- 6 Sedimentary rock composed of small grains of sand (quartz and feldspar). (9)
- 7 Very hard sedimentary rock that often forms inside limestone. (5)
- 9 Sedimentary rock composed of the mineral calcite, which comes from evaporated seabed and animal shells. (9)
- 11 The process where sediments are glued together by minerals. (11)
- 12 Stratified. (7)

Down

- 2 This builds up as layer after layer of sediments pile on top of each other. It is necessary for the process of compaction. (8)
- 3 Something paleontologists often find in sedimentary rocks. (7)
- 4 Sedimentary rock made from large sediments like rocks and pebbles. (12)
- 5 Rocks formed from sediment deposits. (11)
- 8 The process of breaking apart rocks by wind, rain, and temperature. (7)
- 10 Sedimentary rock composed of compacted clay. (5)
- 11 A fossil fuel created from plant deposits millions of years ago. (4)

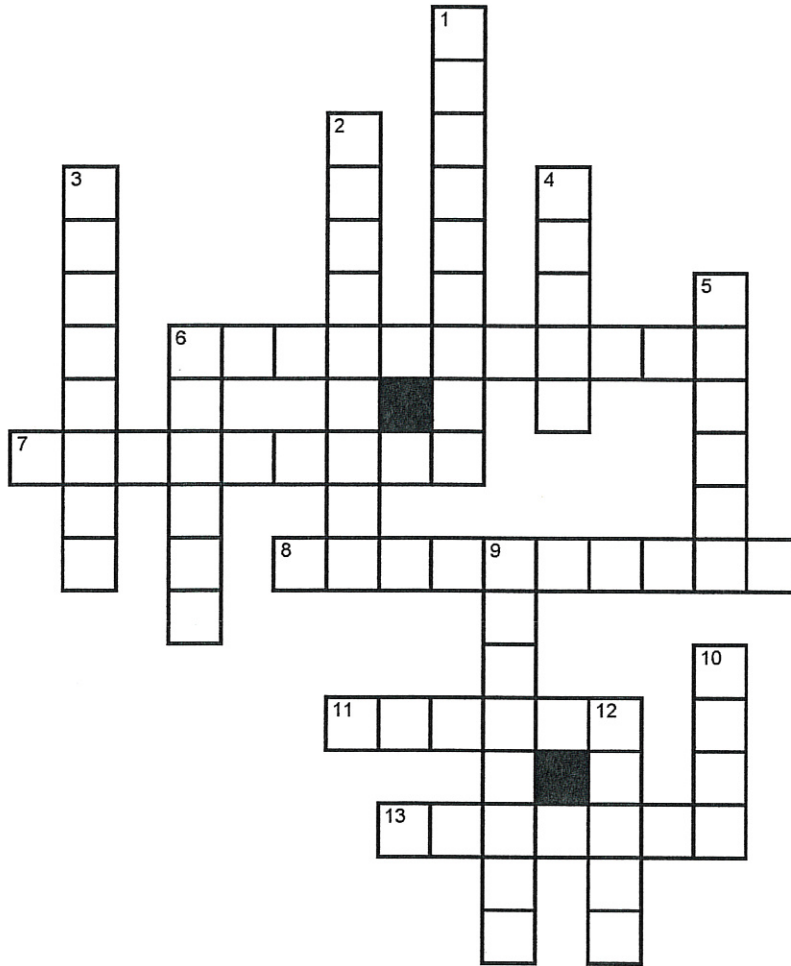


METAMORPHIC ROCKS

www.science-teachers.com/earth.htm

Welch (letagr)
Wk 6, choice 1p3

Name: _____



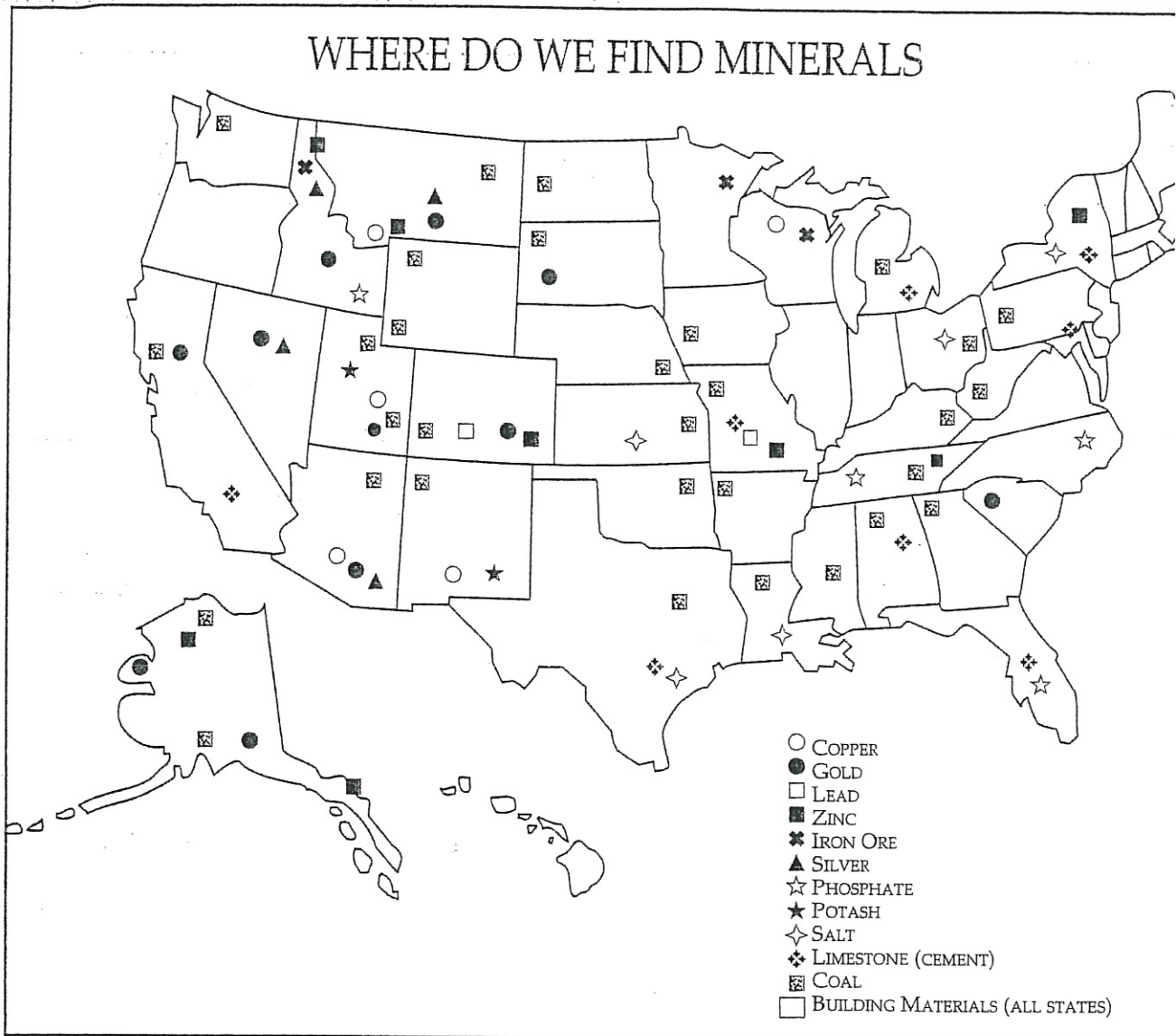
Across

- 6 Type of rocks made when other rocks are subjected to heat and pressure. (11)
- 7 A metamorphic rock formed from sandstone. (9)
- 8 Very hard rock that burns with a high heat and little smoke. A metamorphic rock formed from coal. (10)
- 11 A metamorphic rock formed from granite. (6)
- 13 The kind of metamorphism that occurs when rocks come into contact with a heat source such as magma and the rocks surrounding the heat source get cooked. (7)

Down

- 1 A soft metamorphic rock composed of the mineral talc. (9)
- 2 Parallel alignment of minerals that have been subjected to stress. (9)
- 3 A kind of force that gets exerted as tectonic plates push against each other. (8)
- 4 Another word for change. (5)
- 5 A metamorphic rock formed from basalt. (6)
- 6 A metamorphic rock formed from limestone. (6)
- 9 The kind of metamorphism associated with mountain building where rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure. (8)
- 10 Something needed for contact metamorphism to occur. (4)
- 12 A metamorphic rock formed from shale. (5)





Questions:

1. Where would you want to live if your career were in gold mining?
2. What state did your table salt probably come from?
3. If you were a jeweler, where would your closest source of silver be?
4. If you were chief engineer of a new skyscraper in your capital city, what state would
 - a. the sand, gravel, stone, and clay come from?
 - b. the cement for the foundation?
 - c. the iron ore for the pipes?
 - d. the copper for the electrical wiring?
5. The electric utility in your area needs coal to run its plant and produce electricity. What state is the closest source?
6. What state seems to be richest in mineral resources?
7. Which state has the most metallic mineral reserves?
8. Which state has the most non-metallic mineral resource reserves?
9. What mineral resources are found in your state?

Welder (6th gr)
Wk 6 - choice 2
notes

MINERAL MAP

POINT OF INQUIRY

What mineral resources are produced in our state?

CONCEPT

Mineral resource deposits are limited and distributed unevenly around the earth.

LEARNING OUTCOME
Students will become familiar with locations of major mineral resources in the United States.

CURRICULUM FOCUS:
Science, Social Studies

SKILLS/PROCESSES:
locate, identify, discuss, write

KEY VOCABULARY:
metallic, nonmetallic, reserves

MATERIALS:
copies of the "Where Do We Find Minerals" map and question sheet



Background Information

America is blessed with abundant supplies of many types of minerals that are essential to our way of life and national security.

Building materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clay are found in most parts of the country. Large coal reserves are found in several regions.

Many other types of mineral resources are mined from individual deposits. These include metals such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver. This is also true for various types of nonmetallic minerals such as salt, limestone (used to make cement), and phosphate and potash (used to make fertilizers).

Some mineral resources and their common uses:

Copper—electrical wiring, plumbing fixtures

Gold—jewelry, dental work

Lead—batteries, x-ray shields, ammunition

Zinc—brass fixtures, nails, rain gutters

Iron Ore—steel, screws, rain gutters

Silver—jewelry, photography

Phosphate—fertilizer

Potash—fertilizer

Salt—table salt, deicer

Limestone (cement)—foundations

Coal—heating

Sand, gravel, clay—bricks, roads, building materials

Preparation

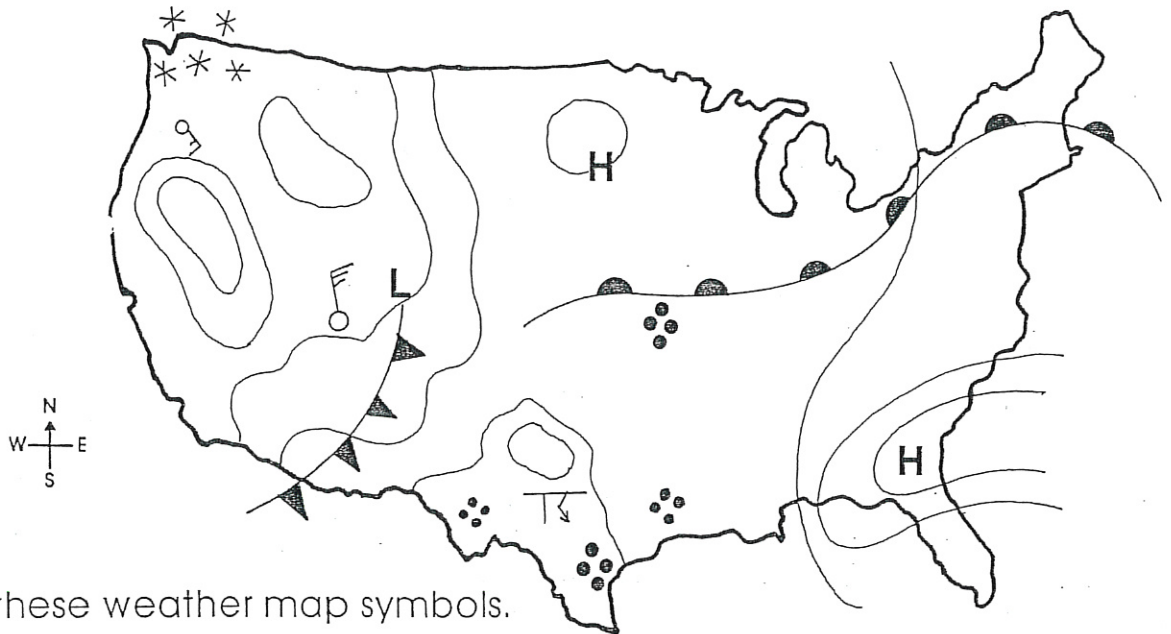
Copy the "Where Do We Find Minerals" map and questions and make an overhead projection of it.

Weather Map Symbols

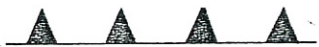
Name _____

Wk 6 choice 3

Weather maps, like the one on this page, provide data from which meteorologists prepare weather forecasts. To accurately read a weather map you must be able to understand the weather map symbols.



Label each of these weather map symbols.















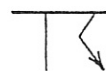




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WORD BANK

rain

clear skies

thunderstorm

cloudy

snow

partly cloudy

cold front

occluded front

high pressure

warm front

stationary front

low pressure

wind speed and direction