Week #5: May 4-May 8, 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	Using **Textbook,Chap 2** on Cells- do: Page 60, 1-18	**Mix & Match-Cells: Structures & Functions** Do the worksheet, **BOTH** pages!! Questions 1-26 using the wordlist.	**READ attached notes & do:** Directed Reading p18 (Protists) & p19 (Fungi)
6th Grade General Science	Use your **Text,** Chapter 2 (Minerals) and do questions: p52, 1-17 p53, 18-24	**Types of Gemstones wordsearch**	Refer to the powerpoint notes provided last week on **"Weather"** and textbook. *Read notes* provided on "Clouds" Do: Reinforcement p61 **READ and keep** the new notes provided

Weber - 6th grade
Choice 2
5/4-8

Types of Gemstones

R	R	B	T	U	E	T	N	K	T	E	R	O	P
X	Y	N	O	A	T	N	O	U	T	E	R	E	A
T	A	O	U	Y	I	T	R	D	R	T	N	E	Q
S	E	D	A	J	R	Q	A	O	I	I	L	R	U
Y	E	Q	N	S	U	X	R	A	L	R	E	I	A
H	T	N	A	O	Z	L	R	A	E	P	E	H	M
T	E	I	I	K	A	K	M	D	H	R	L	P	A
E	M	S	E	U	U	R	E	A	I	R	M	P	R
M	E	T	M	E	U	N	T	A	U	Z	G	A	I
A	R	O	R	O	I	A	Z	B	O	P	O	S	N
T	A	E	T	R	L	A	Y	I	O	E	I	Y	E
A	L	I	T	G	A	R	N	E	T	P	G	A	Y
L	D	I	M	Z	A	P	O	T	I	E	A	E	A
D	C	U	Q	J	A	S	P	E	R	N	M	L	U

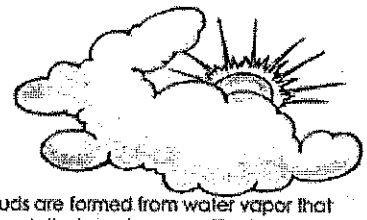
RUBY
TURQUOISE
AQUAMARINE
CITRINE
SAPPHIRE
AMETHYST
GARNET
OPAL
ONYX
PEARL
PERIDOT
TOURMALINE
EMERALD
JADE
KUNZITE
TOPAZ
AZURITE
JASPER

Notes- Weather
(for Choice 3)
D Welch
5/14-8

Name: _____

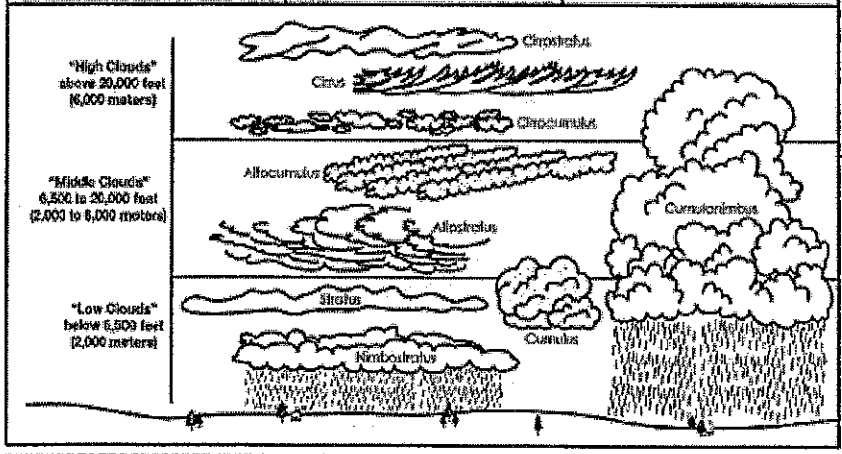
Types of Clouds

by Erin Ryan



When you look up in the sky, you realize that no two clouds look exactly alike. Clouds are formed from water vapor that condenses then clusters together in droplets. There are many different types of clouds that can be seen. The types of clouds are determined based on what they look like and how high they are in the atmosphere.

High-Level Clouds	Mid-Level Clouds	Low-Level Clouds	Vertical Clouds
High-level clouds are formed in altitudes above 20,000 feet. Because the temperatures are so cold at this elevation, these clouds are formed from ice crystals. Cirrus clouds are thin and wispy clouds that are blown by high winds. They usually mean the day will have fair or pleasant weather, and follow the direction that the air moves at the altitude they are found at. Cirrostratus clouds are like very thin sheets of clouds that cover large parts of the sky. Cirrocumulus clouds look like small round puffs in the sky. Sometimes they are called mackerel clouds because they look similar to fish scales.	Mid-level clouds are found in altitudes between 6,500 to 20,000 feet. They are formed mainly of water droplets, but can also be made up of ice crystals when the temperature is cold enough. Altocumulus clouds are composed of water droplets and are gray and puffy. These clouds are usually seen on warm and humid summer mornings and are usually a sign that thunderstorms will follow later in the day. Altostratus clouds are made up of ice crystals and water droplets. They can cover the entire sky and form before rain storms.	Low-level clouds are found below 6,500 feet and although they are mostly made up of water droplets. They can also be composed of ice particles and snow in very cold temperatures. Stratus clouds are among the low-lying clouds. They are gray clouds that cover the entire sky and can be the result of very thick fog lifting in the morning. Nimbostratus clouds are dark gray clouds that produce falling rain or snow.	Cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds are both known as vertical clouds. Cumulus clouds are also called fair weather clouds and look like floating cotton. They have very flat bases and are not very tall clouds. When cumulus clouds are first formed from droplets, they have very distinct edges, but as they move through the sky, air causes the edges to appear more ragged and broken apart. Cumulonimbus clouds can take up several miles across the sky and can reach elevations of 39,000 feet or higher because of very strong updrafts in the atmosphere. Low level cumulonimbus clouds are made up of water droplets, but at higher elevations, they consist of ice crystals. Cumulonimbus clouds are the type of clouds that bring lightning, thunder, violent tornadoes and other intense weather situations.



NAME DATE CLASS Welch - 6th grade

Chapter 15

REINFORCEMENT

Text Pages 422–431 Choice 3

5/4-8

What Is Weather?

Answer the questions and fill in the chart.

1. How does temperature affect humidity? _____

_____

2. Why can't cold air hold much water vapor? _____

_____

3. Complete the chart below about the types of clouds in Figures 1-4.

FIGURE 1

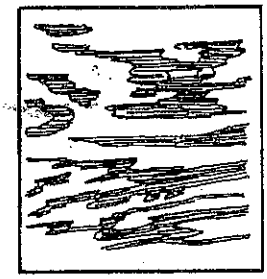


FIGURE 2

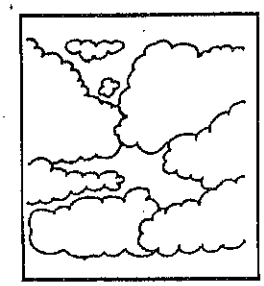


FIGURE 3

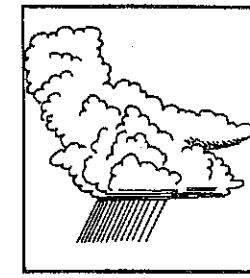


FIGURE 4

	Figure 1	Figure 2	Figure 3	Figure 4
Type				
Description				
Weather				

4. How do clouds form? _____

_____

_____

Match the terms in Column I with their descriptions in Column II. Write the letter of the correct description in the blank at the left.

Column I	Column II
_____ 5. snow	a. Water drops that fall when the temperature is above freezing
_____ 6. rain	b. Water drops that fall when the temperature is below freezing and become solid
_____ 7. sleet	c. Water drops that freeze in layers around small nuclei of ice during thunderstorms
_____ 8. hail	d. Snow that falls through a layer of warm air, melts, and refreezes near the ground