

Cohen Middle School  
100 Robinwood Avenue  
Elmira Heights, NY 14903  
734-5078

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: October 21, 2019 \_\_\_\_\_

**Math:**

dividing Fractions by fractions

notes homework Quiz X's, = fractions Thursday

**Social Studies:**

- Video on Sumerians

**HW: City States of Sumer**

**ELA:**

Daily Warm Up

Person Table Cards

HW: Test Corrections Due 10-25-19

Article of the Week Due 10-25-19

**Science**

Page 15 analyze class data  
for # of winds / distance (cm) flown.

NO HW

**Computer Apps/ Technology**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Sumerians Create City-States

The Sumerians stand out in history as one of the first groups of people to form a civilization. As you learned in Chapter 1, five key characteristics set Sumer apart from earlier human societies: (1) advanced cities, (2) specialized workers, (3) complex institutions, (4) record keeping, and (5) improved technology. All the later peoples who lived in this region of the world built upon the innovations of Sumerian civilization.

By 3000 B.C., the Sumerians had built a number of cities, each surrounded by fields of barley and wheat. Although these cities shared the same culture, they developed their own governments, each with its own rulers. Each city and the surrounding land it controlled formed a city-state. A city-state functioned much as an independent country does today. Sumerian city-states included Uruk, Kish, Lagash, Umma, and Ur. As in Ur, the center of all Sumerian cities was the walled temple with a ziggurat in the middle. There the priests and rulers appealed to the gods for the well-being of the city-state.

What is a city state?

Based on the information in this section, what type of government did the Sumerians have? (ends in cracy)

**Priests and Rulers Share Control** Sumer's earliest governments were controlled by the temple priests. The farmers believed that the success of their crops depended upon the blessings of the gods, and the priests acted as go-betweens with the gods. In addition to being a place of worship, the ziggurat was like a city hall. From the ziggurat the priests managed the irrigation system. Priests demanded a portion of every farmer's crop as taxes.

In time of war, however, the priests did not lead the city. Instead, the men of the city chose a tough fighter who could command the city's soldiers. At first, a commander's power ended as soon as the war was over. After 3000 B.C., wars between cities became more and more frequent. Gradually, Sumerian priests and people gave commanders permanent control of standing armies.

In time, some military leaders became full-time rulers. These rulers usually passed their power on to their sons, who eventually passed it on to their own heirs. Such a series of rulers from a single family is called a dynasty. After 2500 B.C., many Sumerian city-states came under the rule of dynasties.

Why might early governments have been controlled by priests?

What functions did the ziggurats serve?

Why do you think dynasties might have evolved from military leaders?

**The Spread of Cities** Sumer's city-states grew prosperous from the surplus food produced on their farms. These surpluses allowed Sumerians to increase long-distance trade, exchanging the extra food and other goods for items they needed.

By 2500 B.C., new cities were arising all over the Fertile Crescent, in what is now Syria, northern Iraq, and Turkey. Sumerians exchanged products and ideas, such as living in cities, with neighboring cultures. This process in which a new idea or a product spreads from one culture to another is called cultural diffusion.

What makes trade possible?

What are the benefits of trade?



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class Period \_\_\_\_\_

**ELA 6 WARM UP**

**Week of 10/21/19**

**Know this: you can start over each morning.**

**Monday Mistakes**

Correct the sentence and rewrite it below: **Oliver was upset this morning because his little brother fed is homework to squeezy, there pet Boa Constrictor. (3 capitalization errors, 1 wrong word)**

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**Tuesday Terms**

Read the word and definition. Write a sentence that uses the word correctly and draw a quick sketch that will help you remember the word.

Word: <b>paraphrase</b>	Definition: <b>to restate a text in your own words</b>
Sentence: _____ _____ _____	Sketch:   

**Wednesday Word Ladder**

Flip the paper over and complete the word ladder

**Thursday Thoughts**

**“The only way to have a friend is to be one.” – Ralph Waldo Emerson**

What do you think this quote means? Explain in 2 to 3 sentences.

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**Friday Figurative Language**

Use this week’s idiom in a sentence. **“butterflies in the stomach” (nervous)**

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Read the clues, then write the words.  
Start at the bottom and climb to the top.



# Interwear



\_\_\_ be nimble, \_\_\_ be quick.  
**Change one letter.**



To write quickly.  
**Change one letter.**

What musicians read to play music.  
**Rearrange the letters.**

2,000 pounds.  
**Change one letter.**

To make sweet.  
**Add two letters.**

Perspiration.  
**Take away two letters.**

Worn for warmth.  
**Add two letters.**

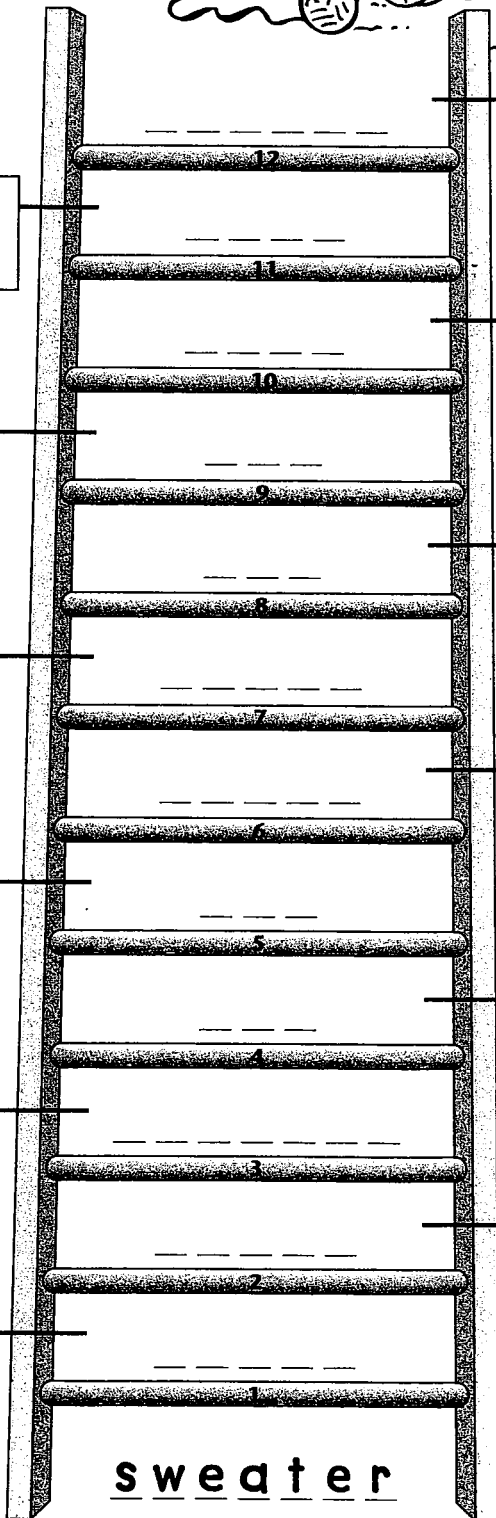
Slang for an athlete.  
**Take away the last letter, then add two.**

This word makes a statement negative.  
**Take away two letters.**

A small rock.  
**Add two letters.**

Number of cents in a dime.  
**Take away four letters.**

Opposite of sour.  
**Change one letter.**



s w e a t e r



# RACE Rubric for Short Answer Questions

	4	3	2	1
<p><b>R</b></p> <p>Restate the Question</p>	Restated the question completely	Restated almost all parts of the question	Attempted to restate the question, but was unsuccessful	Did not restate the question at all
<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Answer the Question</p>	Considered all parts of the question and answered each part accurately	Considered all parts of the question but had only partial accuracy	Missed part of the question	Did not answer the question at all
<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Cite evidence from the text</p>	Properly cited adequate evidence from the text that supported the answer	Cited evidence loosely related to the answer	Evidence used was either not relate to the question, or not correctly cited	No evidence from the text was used
<p><b>E</b></p> <p>Elaborate Make connections Explain further</p>	Made a connection with the text and clearly explained its relationship to the question	Made a connection to the text, but was unable to explain its relationship to the text clearly	Attempted to make a connection to the text, but the relationship was weak	Did not make a connection to the text at all; element was not present

R: \_\_\_\_\_ A: \_\_\_\_\_ C: \_\_\_\_\_ E: \_\_\_\_\_ Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 4 = Final Score: \_\_\_\_\_



# U.S. women's gymnastics team, led by Simone Biles, makes history

By Washington Post, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.11.19

Word Count **632**

Level **810L**



Simone Biles of the United States performs on the vault during the Women's Team Final on Day 5 of the FIG Artistic Gymnastics World Championships on October 8, 2019, in Stuttgart, Germany. Photo by: Laurence Griffiths/Getty Images

The U.S. women's gymnastics team flipped its way into history in Stuttgart, Germany.

They did not let anything stand in their way. They did not let USA Gymnastics' general instability stop them. USA Gymnastics is the national governing body of the sport.

Led by world champion Simone Biles, the gymnasts made history at the 2019 World Gymnastics Championships on Tuesday, October 8. The gymnasts claimed a fifth consecutive team gold medal and seventh overall.

In the process, Biles became the most decorated female gymnast in history. She collected her 21st world championship medal to move past Russia's Svetlana Khorkina. Khorkina has been retired for a while.

Biles' 15 gold medals at world championships was already a record. She was expected to add even more to that.

Russia took silver for the team medal. They lagged 5.801 points behind the United States. Italy was the surprise bronze medalist.

### **Every Score Matters**

Four gymnasts claimed the team gold with Biles shouldering the scoring load.

Each of the eight countries that moved on to the Tuesday team final chose three gymnasts to compete on each of the four events. All three scores counted, so any athlete's misstep was costly to the entire group.

Like Biles, Sunisa Lee competed in all four events for the United States. Just one year removed from junior competition, Lee is 16 years old. She is the youngest on the squad. She finished second to Biles in qualifying to move on to the all-around competition on Thursday, October 10.

Lee led the Americans on uneven bars. However, she fell and wobbled twice on the beam.

Others teammates included Jade Carey of Phoenix, Arizona, Kara Eaker of Grain Valley, Missouri, and Grace McCallum of Isanti, Michigan. Carey is 19 years old. Eaker and McCallum are both 16 years old.

Biles posted top marks on three of the four events. They were vault, beam and floor.

### **Biles Makes History**

Biles called her record of 21 world championship medals "kind of crazy."

"I think that's really impressive for someone to be able to do that; I guess that's me," Biles said with a smile.

She added that she has not had a chance to process everything yet. However, she expected the team will be celebrating a lot.

Biles made history in Stuttgart on Day 2 of qualifications.

She had two new skills named for her by becoming the first to successfully land them on the world or Olympic stage. They are the Biles II on the floor and the Biles dismount on beam. They are both types of twisting double somersaults.

Her beam dismount was something never done before.

However, the International Federation of Gymnastics (FIG) did not celebrate Biles' success. Instead, it in effect penalized her.

Biles made her anger clear on social media. USA Gymnastics also "respectfully disagreed" in a formal letter.

### **Too Good For Her Own Good**

FIG responded that it did not want Biles to set an example. It did not want to give others a reason to try a skill that is so dangerous and difficult.

Biles acknowledged that she is in a league of her own. However, she said she should still receive recognition for the work she is doing.

Biles chose a slightly safer dismount on Tuesday, October 8.

Teammates McCallum and Lee had some tumbles. Nevertheless, the Americans extended their lead after each round.

The United States had a major lead by the time Biles closed the competition.

Biles and Lee returned to the competition floor on Thursday, October 10. They will contest the all-around. That includes the 24 top-scoring gymnasts from qualifications with a maximum of two per country.

The U.S. men contested the team event after a qualifying effort full of errors on Wednesday, October 9. They barely made the cut.



## DIVIDING FRACTIONS

Fractions can also be divided by other fractions.

<b>NUMBER LINE MODEL</b>	<p>Jaxon measured <math>\frac{7}{8}</math> of a cup of candies. His mom says that he can only eat <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> of a cup at a time. How many servings of candies can Jaxon have?</p>
	<p>Rochelle has <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> of a yard of twine. Each party favor requires <math>\frac{3}{8}</math> of a yard. How many party favors can Rochelle make?</p>

Model and solve the problem below.

1. Mr. Gomez uses  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a cup of oil each time he cleans his car's engine. How many times can he clean his car's engine if he has  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cup left?



$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{1}{4}$$



The same process applies to dividing fractions by fractions.

Determine the reciprocal of each fraction below.

2. $\frac{16}{21}$ $\frac{21}{16}$	3. $\frac{8}{11}$ $\frac{11}{8}$	4. $\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5. $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{5}{1}$
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Now, use the steps and follow the algorithm to divide the fractions.

<b>ALGORITHM</b>	$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} =$ $\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{8}$ $9 \div 8 = 1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{7} \div \frac{1}{2} =$ $\frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{7}$ $\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{13}{8} \div \frac{1}{4} =$ $\frac{13}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{1} = \frac{13}{2}$ $13 \div 2 = 6\frac{1}{2}$
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Use your understanding of the algorithm to divide the problems below.

6. $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{5} =$ $\frac{5}{12}$	7. $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{1}{4} =$ $3\frac{1}{2}$
8. $2\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{2}{3} =$ $4\frac{1}{4}$	9. $\frac{3}{10} \div \frac{3}{5} =$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Summarize today's lesson:

