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Name: _____ Date: October 25, 2019

Math:

Email Review Game Links

Social Studies:

- Hammurabi's Code
- Review For Test

HW: Study for Test

ELA:

Warm Up

Michaela DePrince
Timeline

Science

- Finish NB pages 1-9
- Controlled Experiment (pg 9)
- Material of Boat

Computer Apps/ Technology



Mesopotamia Review

Test Monday 10/28

Vocab:

Fertile Crescent: a large arc of fertile farmland

Silt: A mixture of rich soil and tiny rocks

Irrigation: A way of supplying water to an area of land

Canals: Human made water ways

Surplus: more goods than are needed

Rural: Located in the countryside

City-State: a city and the surrounding countryside

Empire: land with different territories under a single rule

Polytheism: The worship of many gods

Social Hierarchy: A division of society by rank or class

Cuneiform: The world's first writing system

Pictographs: picture symbols used for written communication

Epics: long poems that tell the story of a hero

Architecture: The science of building

Ziggurat: a pyramid shaped temple tower

Monarch: ruler of a kingdom or an empire

Chariot: a wheel, horse drawn battle cart

Scribe: a Writer

Alphabet: a set of letters that can be combined to form words

Priests: people who perform religious ceremonies.

Geography of:

- Mesopotamia was located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
- The region is part of a larger area called the Fertile Crescent, where farmland was fertile and water was nearby
- Hunters and Gatherers came to Mesopotamia and began to settle and farm.
- To control flooding Mesopotamians created an irrigation system, using canals, to supply water to the crops and control the flooding.

- As the population grew, cities began to appear between 4000BC and 3000 BC
- As farming became more productive fewer people farmed leading to a division of labor.

Sumer:

- Sumer was divided into political units called city-states or a city and all the country side around it.
- City-states fought each other for more farmland, which led to Sumerians building walls around their cities for protection.
- Under King Sargon the Akkadian Empire took power
- Sargon was the first ruler to have a permanent army, and eventually built up an empire
- Sumerians were polytheistic when it came to religion, meaning they believed in many gods.
- Priests were very important in Sumerian society because it was believed they could communicate with the gods.
- Sumerian social order was a hierarchy or divided by rank or class.
 - o Kings were the rulers
 - o Priests
 - o Skilled craftspeople, merchants and traders
 - o Farmers and laborers

Sumerian Achievements:

- Sumerians created the world's first writing system, Cuneiform was used to keep track of records.
- They also invented the wheel, plow, clock and a calendar.
- Sumerians also developed a math system based on the number 60.
- Ziggurats were pyramid shaped temple towers built to honor the gods.

Later People:

- The Babylonians under King Hammurabi developed a code of laws
- Hammurabi's law code had 282 laws that dealt with every aspect of daily life.

- It was written down for all to see
- The Hittites were master ironworkers and used the Chariots in battle
- The Assyrians had a strong army that was very well organized
 - o They used iron weapons and chariots
 - o They spread fear by terror
- The Chaldeans under King Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt Babylon into a beautiful city
 - o The Chaldeans admired Sumerian culture
- The Phoenicians turned to the sea for trade
 - o Cedar wood was there primary trade item.
-



Focus Question: What variables determine how many passengers your lifeboat hold before it sinks?

Prediction: ~~X~~ I think a wax paper boat will hold _____ Passengers

Plan:

1. Fill basin ½ full of water
2. Measure height of boat:
3.0 cm
3. Carefully place wax paper boat # _____ in the center of the basin
4. Add pennies, _____ at a time
5. When boat sinks, record results
6. Complete at least _____ - _____ trials

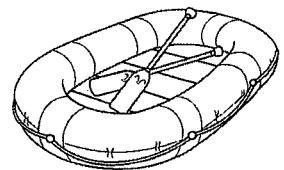
Data (observations)

Material of boat: Wax Paper
Height of boat: 3.0 cm

Trial Number	Number of passengers held
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Explanation:

Variables =



Focus Question: What variables affect the number of passengers a lifeboat holds?

Experimental Design

Part 1

Hypothesis: (A possible answer to a problem/question used as the basis for an experiment.)

I will see the number of passengers increase or decrease to increase when I change the material from wax to styro foam. (Predict, Circle me)

Independent Variable: (The one variable being controlled or changed by the scientist in order to observe other changes in the system.)

* material of boat. How will you change the independent variable? From wax paper to styrofoam

Dependent Variable: (The one variable being observed for data collection: THE RESULTS/OUTCOME)

Number of passengers

Control Conditions: (how will you control other variables?)

We will use the same

We will control the amount of water in the boat, the way we place passengers, the type/size of passengers, the number of passengers /how loaded

Friday
10/25/19

Focus Question: What variables determine how many passengers your lifeboat hold before it sinks?

Prediction:

Plan:

1. Fill basin ½ full of water
2. Measure height of boat:
_____cm
3. Carefully place wax paper boat # _____ in the center of the basin
4. Add pennies, _____ at a time
5. When boat sinks, record results
6. Complete at least _____ - _____ trials

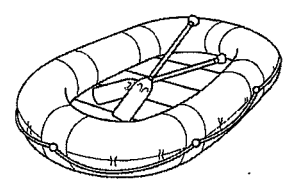
Data (observations)

Material of boat: _____

Height of boat: _____

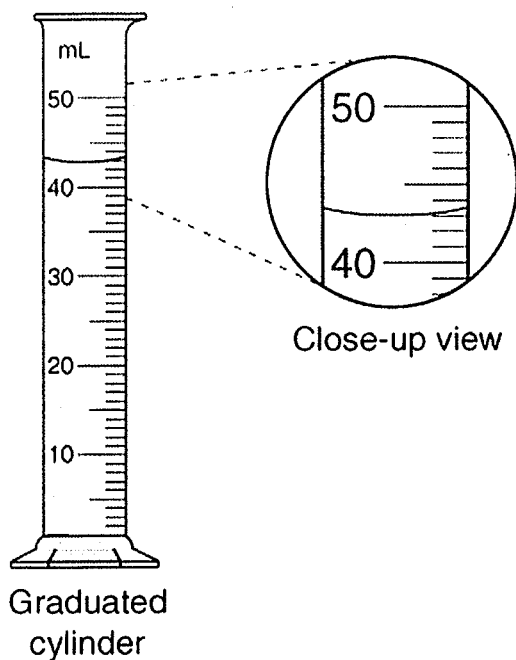
Trial Number	Number of passengers held

Explanation:



Directions: Look at each diagram, read the information, and answer the question(s) that follow.

The Graduated Cylinder



Reading a Graduated Cylinder

The **graduated cylinder** in the picture contains a certain amount of water to be measured. The amount of water is somewhere between 40ml and 50ml according to the marked lines.

Look at the scale. Since there are ten smaller lines between 40 ml and 50 ml, each line is worth one point.

The liquid is measured at the bottom of the meniscus, or curve.

1. What is the volume, in ml, of this graduated cylinder? _____

(If you look at the slight curve the meniscus makes, the lowest part is where you actually record)

http://chemwiki.ucdavis.edu/Analytical_Chemistry/Quantifying_Nature/Uncertainties_in_Measurements

Which five facts are true about the graduated cylinder? Check them

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Read the bottom of the meniscus | <input type="checkbox"/> read the top of the meniscus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the cylinder's maximum capacity is 50 ml | <input type="checkbox"/> the cylinder can measure up to 50 ml at once |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read the cylinder at eye level | <input type="checkbox"/> read with your eyes above the cylinder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the meniscus is the curved surface | <input type="checkbox"/> the meniscus is the name of the tool |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a graduated cylinder measures height | <input type="checkbox"/> a graduated cylinder measures liquid volume |

NAME:

Timeline for:

A vertical timeline template consisting of a central arrow-shaped line pointing downwards. The line is composed of four segments, each with a double-line border and a pointed arrowhead at the bottom. Six callout boxes are arranged around the central line, three on each side. Each callout box is a rounded rectangle with a small triangular pointer pointing towards the central line. The boxes are empty, intended for users to write notes or dates.

Name:

Date:

TEXT QUESTIONS

Michaela DePrince: The War Orphan Who Became a Ballerina

William Kremer

DIRECTIONS: Respond to these questions. Use textual evidence to support your responses.

1. **Compare and Contrast** (a) How was child number 26 similar to Michaela?
(b) How was she different from Michaela?

2. (a) **Interpret** What did the magazine photograph of the ballerina symbolize for Michaela? (b) **Relate** What inspires similar feelings in you or in someone you know well?

3. **Summarize** How did Michaela develop her interest in ballet after she was adopted and moved to the United States?

4. **Analyze** Why did Michaela's conversation with her ballet teacher about her skin condition become a significant turning point for Michaela and her goal of becoming a professional ballerina?
