

## DAY 1

## DATA *Nugget*

### Is chocolate for the birds?

Featured scientist: Skye Greenler from Colorado College

#### Research Background:

About 9,000 years ago humans invented agriculture as a way to grow enough food for people to eat. Today, agriculture happens all over the globe and takes up 40% of Earth's land surface. To make space for our food, humans must clear large areas of land, creating a **disturbance**, or drastic change, to the habitat. This disturbance removes the native plants already there, including trees, small flowering plants, and grasses. Many types of animals including mammals, birds, and insects need these native plants for food or shelter and will now find it difficult to live in the area. For example, a woodpecker bird cannot live somewhere that has no trees because they live and find their food in the trees.

However, some agriculture might help some animals because they can use the crops being grown for the food and shelter they need to survive. One example is the cacao tree, which grows in the rainforests of South America. Humans use the seeds of this plant to make chocolate, so it is a very important crop! Cacao trees need very little light. They grow best in a unique habitat called the forest understory, which is composed of the shorter trees and bushes under the large trees found in rainforests. To get a lot of cacao seeds for chocolate, farmers need to have large rainforest trees above their cacao trees for shade. In many ways, cacao farms resemble a native rainforest. Many native plant species grow there and there are still taller tree species. However, these farms are different in important ways from a native rainforest. For example, there are



Skye out in the field counting birds along one of her four transects.

many more short understory trees in the farm than there are in native rainforests. Also, there are fewer small flowering plants on the ground because humans that work on cacao farms trample them as they walk around the farm.

Skye is a biologist who wanted to know whether rainforest birds use the forest when they are disturbed by adding cacao farms. Skye predicted she would see many fewer birds in the cacao farms, compared to the rainforest. To measure bird **abundance**, she simply counted birds in each habitat. To do this she chose one rainforest and one cacao farm and set up two transects in each. Transects are parallel lines along which the measurements are taken. She spent four days counting birds along each transect, for a total of eight days in each habitat. She had to get up really early and count birds between 6:00 and 9:00 in the morning because that's when they are most active.

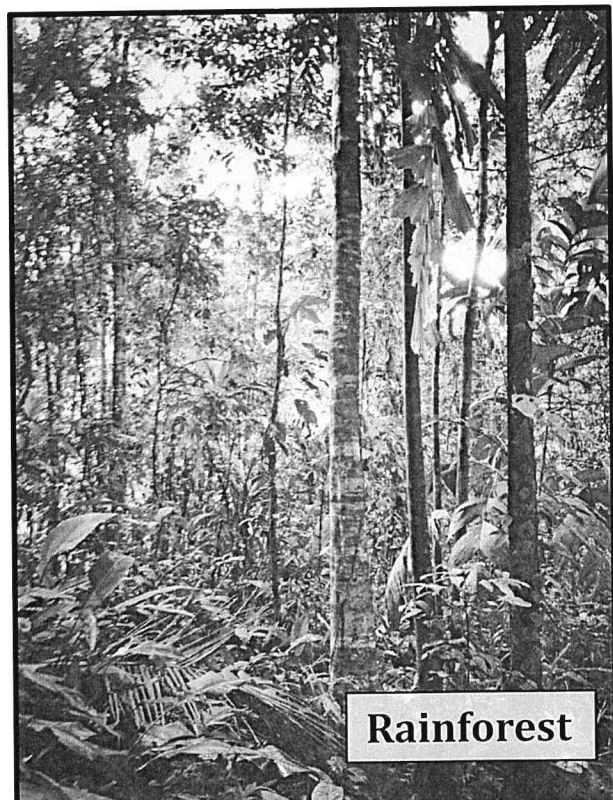
**Scientific Question 1:** What is the effect of cacao farms on bird abundance?

**Scientific Data 1:**

Use the data from Table 1 to answer scientific question 1:

Table 1: Bird Observation Data

	Total Bird Count
Cacao	106
Rainforest	116



The image on the left shows a typical cacao farm with some taller trees remaining to provide shade for the cacao. The image on the right shows an undisturbed rainforest. In the rainforest, all the taller trees and small flowering plants remain.

What data will you use to answer question 1?

Independent variable: \_\_\_\_\_

Dependent variable: \_\_\_\_\_

Interpret the data:

Make a claim that answers scientific question 1 – What is the effect of cacao farms on bird abundance?

What evidence was used to write your claim? Reference specific parts of the table or graph.

Explain your reasoning and why the evidence supports your claim. Connect the data back to what you learned about how agriculture may act as a disturbance.

Skye's next steps: Skye was shocked to see so many birds in cacao farms! She decided to take a closer look at her data. Skye wanted to know how the types of birds she saw in the cacao farms compared to the types of birds she saw in the rainforest. She predicted that cacao farms would have different types of birds than the undisturbed rainforest. She thought the bird types would differ because each habitat has different types of food available for birds to eat and different types of plants for birds to live in.

Skye broke her abundance data down to look more closely at four groupings of birds:

1. Toucans (Eat: large insects and fruit from large trees, Live: holes in large trees)
2. Hummingbirds (Eat: nectar from flowers, Live: tree branches and leaves)
3. Wrens (Eat: small insects, Live: small shrubs on the forest floor)
4. Flycatchers (Eat: small insects, Live: tree branches and leaves)

**Scientific Question 2:** What is the effect of cacao farms on the abundance of different bird types?

What is the hypothesis? Find the hypothesis in *Skye's next steps* (above) and underline it. A hypothesis is a proposed explanation for an observation, which can then be tested with experimentation.

**Scientific Data 2:**

**Use the data from Table 2 to answer scientific question 2:**

Table 2. Bird Observation Data by Bird Type

Date	Habitat	Toucans	Hummingbirds	Wrens	Flycatchers
3/16/13	Cacao	0	0	0	11
3/22/13	Cacao	1	2	0	7
3/25/13	Cacao	0	3	0	10
4/4/13	Cacao	0	7	1	5
4/8/13	Cacao	0	7	0	9
4/12/13	Cacao	0	6	0	9
4/18/13	Cacao	0	6	0	6
4/25/13	Cacao	0	7	2	7
3/14/13	Rainforest	1	3	2	2
3/14/13	Rainforest	2	4	10	8
3/21/13	Rainforest	2	2	9	3
3/26/13	Rainforest	2	4	7	4
4/6/13	Rainforest	2	1	8	3
4/9/13	Rainforest	2	3	8	6
4/20/13	Rainforest	3	2	8	5
4/22/13	Rainforest	0	0	0	0

Total Count (abundance)	Toucans	Hummingbirds	Wrens	Flycatchers
Cacao	1	27	10	52
Rainforest	12	17	53	23

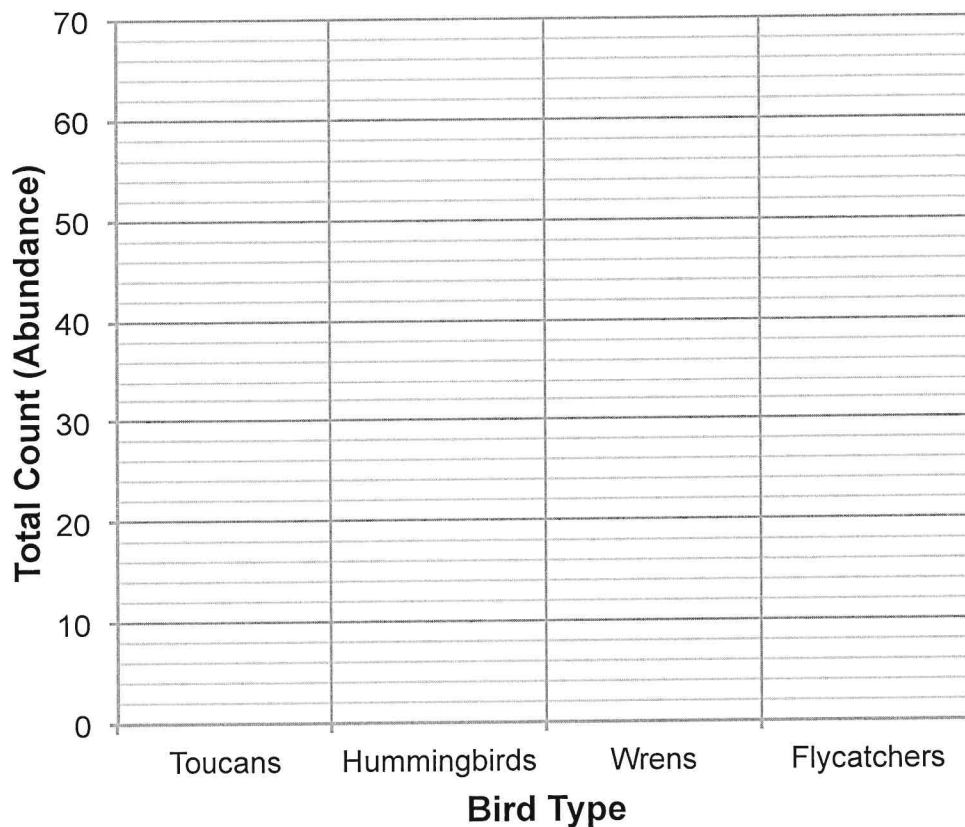


What data will you graph to answer question 2?

Independent variable: \_\_\_\_\_

Dependent variable: \_\_\_\_\_

Draw your graph below: Identify any changes, trends, or differences you see in your graph. Draw arrows pointing out what you see, and write one sentence describing what you see next to each arrow.



Interpret the data:

Make a claim that answers scientific question 2 – What is the effect of cacao farms on the abundance of different bird types?

Name\_\_\_\_\_

What evidence was used to write your claim? Reference specific parts of the table or graph.

Explain your reasoning and why the evidence supports your claim. Connect the data back to what you learned about diet and living preferences of the different types of birds.

Did the data support Skye's hypothesis? Use evidence to explain why or why not. If you feel the data were inconclusive, explain why.

*Your next steps as a scientist:* Science is an ongoing process. What new question(s) should be investigated to build on Skye's research? What future data should be collected to answer your question(s)?

## Emmett Till

By Jessica McBirney  
2016

*Emmett Louis Till (1941-1955) was a fourteen-year-old African American boy from Chicago who was lynched in Mississippi in 1955. A lynching is a mob killing, especially by hanging. White Americans used lynching to terrorize and keep control over Black Americans. Between 1877 and 1950, more than 4,000 Black Americans were lynched by white mobs. However, the murder of Emmett Till stood out in a long history of racist violence. As you read, make note of why Emmett was murdered and what his death revealed about American society.*

- [1] The murder of Emmett Till continues to resonate <sup>1</sup>with people around the world because of its brutality, and the fact that no one was ever brought to justice for his killing. There have been varied accounts of what provoked his killers to act but, ultimately, the fact remains that the young boy was kidnapped, tortured and murdered for no other reason than the color of his skin.

Emmett Till grew up in a middle-class, predominantly Black neighborhood in Chicago, raised by his mother, Mamie Till-Mobley. In the summer of 1955, his great-uncle Moses Wright traveled up from Mississippi to Chicago to visit Emmett and his mother. When Wright returned to the South, Emmett begged his mother to let him tag along to visit the rest of the family. She relented<sup>2</sup> but sent him with a warning: Mississippi is very different from Chicago. Emmett promised to be careful. Simeon Wright, one of the cousins Emmett met in Mississippi, remembers him as a person who played jokes and tried to make others laugh. Simeon stated that Emmett "really had no sense of danger." That summer, Emmett was 14 years old.



*"Emmett Till Before" by Image Editor is licensed under CC BY 2.0.*

1. **Resonate** (*verb*) to create strong feelings or memories
2. **Relent** (*verb*) to agree to do or accept something after resisting or refusing

## A Fatal Encounter

Emmett arrived in his uncle's hometown, Money, Mississippi, in late August. On the evening of August 24, Emmett, Simeon and several other cousins stopped into a local store to buy candy, where they encountered a young white woman named Carolyn Bryant. She and her husband, Roy Bryant, owned the store.

Emmett entered the store alone. Accounts have always varied as to what happened next. In 1955, Carolyn Bryant testified that Emmett grabbed her and made a crude comment to her. However, in an interview from 2007, Bryant confessed that she made up her claims that he had made a physical advance on her<sup>3</sup>, adding that "nothing that boy did could ever justify what happened to him". She said that she did not remember what else happened that night. Other witnesses, including Simeon, stated that Emmett whistled at Bryant after they had both left the store. Simeon said, "He had no idea how dangerous that was; because when he saw our reaction, he got scared too." Carolyn Bryant responded to Emmett by retrieving a pistol from her car. When the boys saw the gun, they ran away from the store to avoid more trouble.

## The Murder

- [5] Roy Bryant heard about the incident a few days later and began questioning Black men around town to find out who had done it. He eventually traced it back to Emmett. Bryant and his half-brother, J. W. Milam, broke into Moses Wright's house in the early morning hours of August 28, 1955, and demanded to know who had "harassed" his wife. They threatened to shoot Emmett, told him to get dressed, and led him outside to their pickup truck. A woman inside the truck confirmed that he was the boy they were looking for.

Bryant, Milam and several other men — among them Black sharecroppers who may have been forced to participate through fear for their own lives — drove out of town, stopping twice to beat Emmett severely. Later that morning, Emmett's Uncle Moses called the authorities and reported Bryant and Milam for kidnapping. They were arrested shortly thereafter, and Emmett was presumed<sup>4</sup> still missing.

Three days after the abduction,<sup>5</sup> a fisherman discovered Emmett's body in the water of the Tallahatchie River. The corpse was so disfigured from the beatings and from being in the water so long that the only way it could be identified was by a ring bearing Emmett's father's initials.

3. Carolyn Bryant made this confession to author Timothy Tyson during a 2007 interview, and it was published in his book, *The Blood of Emmett Till*, in 2017.
4. **Presume (verb)** to suppose something is true based on probability or likelihood
5. the act of kidnapping someone

## The Funeral

When Mamie Till-Mobley found out about the murder, she insisted that the body be sent back to Chicago immediately, whatever the cost. When she saw Emmett's mutilated<sup>6</sup> face and body, she also insisted they hold an open-casket funeral, so everyone could see the worst effects of racism in the United States.

Tens of thousands of people came to see Emmett and show their support for his mother. Newspapers across the country carried the story, while *Jet* and other African American magazines published the story alongside photographs of Emmett's body.

## The Trial

- [10] Bryant and Milam stood trial for Emmett's murder in late September, 1955. Lawyers for the defense argued that the body was too disfigured to be properly identified, and they claimed Emmett was probably still alive and simply had not turned up yet. Moses Wright testified against his nephew's murderers, becoming the first Black man to ever testify against white men in the state of Mississippi.

The jury was made up of entirely white men because Black people and white women were banned from serving. After listening to the facts of the case for five days, they deliberated<sup>7</sup> for just 67 minutes before concluding that Bryant and Milam were not guilty. One juror said in an interview, "If we hadn't stopped to drink pop, it wouldn't have taken that long."

Just one year later, in 1956, Bryant and Milam sold their story to *Look* magazine. In the interview, they gave their account of the murder for the very first time (they did not speak during their trial). Because they were found not guilty, they could not be tried again in a court of law for the murder. They admitted to everything, including shooting Emmett to death, and filled in many details from the story. According to their account in the interview, their original intent was to beat him up and leave him on a riverbank, just to teach him a lesson. They claimed that, as they continued to beat him, Emmett called them names and insisted he was just as good as they were. Bryant and Milam then drove to the edge of the Tallahatchie, shot Emmett in the head, tied a weight around his neck with barbed wire, and threw his body into the water.

Milam explained why he felt he had to kill Emmett: "'Chicago boy,' I said, 'I'm tired of 'em sending your kind down here to stir up trouble. I'm going to make an example of you – just so everybody can know how me and my folks stand.'" Throughout the interview, the two men

6. damaged severely and violently  
7. **Deliberate (verb)** to think about or discuss a serious decision, especially a jury deciding a court case



never showed any sign of guilt or wrongdoing; in their minds they had done what was right to protect their families and their country; they were heroes. Mamie Till-Mobley later confirmed that “they never regretted what they had done.... He said he would do the same thing over again, to whoever got in his way. I felt sorry for him.”

## A Symbol for Civil Rights

Reactions to the feature in *Look* shed light on the complex race issues facing the country in the 1950s. Letters to the editor flooded in, some congratulating the interviewer’s bravery. One preacher from Ohio wrote, “You are to be complimented for your willingness to stick your neck out in this manner for the sake of justice.”

[15] But others condemned<sup>8</sup> the piece: “By this example of opinionated, baseless reporting, *Look* itself pays scant<sup>9</sup> recognition to the traditions of American Justice it claims were ignored,” said one Mississippi reporter. Another writer defended Bryant and Milam, saying, “[They] did what had to be done, and their courage... is to be commended.<sup>10</sup> To have followed any other course would have been unrealistic [and] cowardly.” Reactions like these demonstrated how widespread and deep racism was among white Americans.

Emmett Till’s murder became one of the most important catalysts<sup>11</sup> of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s. Rosa Parks has said that, when she famously refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, in December of 1955, she was thinking of Emmett and the injustice he experienced. Her action sparked the year-long Montgomery Bus Boycott, which brought the Civil Rights movement to the national stage.

Two years later, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which set up protections for Black voters and established the Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department; federal officials could now get directly involved in cases where people’s civil rights were being denied. Later, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended all forms of segregation<sup>12</sup> in public places and banned employment discrimination. Mamie Till-Mobley, who passed away in 2003, understood the significance of Emmett’s death. She herself became actively involved in empowering Black youth in Chicago. But the pain of her son’s murder never left her completely. “This is what really started the Civil Rights Movement, that’s what everyone tells me. But I was not trying to start anything. I was just upset that my only child was gone, and so needlessly.”

Emmett Till was brutally murdered because of racial hatred. There is nothing that can explain or

8. **Condemn** (*verb*) to express complete disapproval
9. very little and not enough
10. **Commend** (*verb*) to praise
11. **Catalyst** (*noun*) something that initiates or speeds up a change or action
12. referring to the separation of white people and Black people in the U.S.

justify what happened to him. Even more disturbingly, white people have lynched thousands of other African Americans, many of whose names have been erased from history. Because of the circumstances surrounding his death and his mother's refusal to let his death be in vain,<sup>13</sup> Emmett Till's story has become one of the most well-known.

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13. without success or a result

## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. Which TWO statements should be included in an objective summary of the article?
  - A. Emmett Till's murder was only reported in Black media outlets.
  - B. Emmett Till's murder stunned Americans because lynching was so unusual.
  - C. Emmett Till's murder revealed that all white Americans supported the murderers.
  - D. Emmett Till's murder inspired many Americans to fight against racism and injustice.
  - E. Emmett Till's murder illustrated the danger that Black Americans lived with every day.
  - F. Emmett Till's murder prompted Mississippi to make its justice system fairer towards all.
  
2. What do paragraphs 2-4 reveal about Black life in America in 1955?
  - A. Black people could expect the same treatment from white people in all cities and states.
  - B. Black people had to be constantly aware of the threat of violence from white people.
  - C. Black people generally lived their lives freely without worrying about white people.
  - D. Black people had tense but unremarkable interactions with white people most of the time.
  
3. Which statement best describes Mamie Till-Mobley's reaction to her son's death?
  - A. She withdrew from public view to avoid people's criticism of her and her son.
  - B. She decided to show the whole country what the killers had done to her son.
  - C. She was inspired to fight for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.
  - D. She forgave her son's killers during an interview with Look Magazine.

4. What does paragraph 13 reveal about white people's attitudes in 1955?
- A. Some white people believed the country had moved past racism to a more equal society.
  - B. Some white people felt powerless to stop the racist violence in their communities.
  - C. Some white people felt it was their right to control Black people through violence.
  - D. Some white people were heartbroken over the suffering of their Black neighbors.

5. What did the murder of Emmett Till reveal about America in 1955?

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# MATH (Everett, Currie, Bly)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

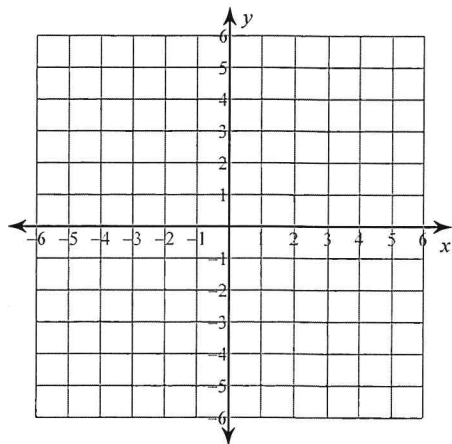
## Graphing Lines

# DAY 1

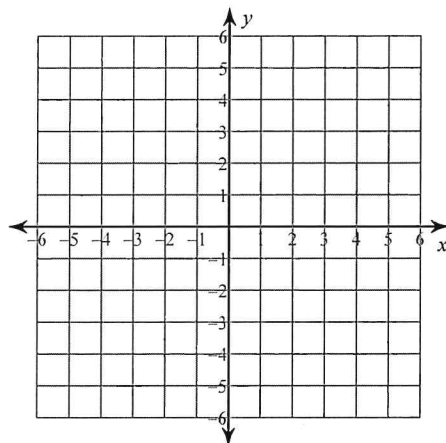
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Sketch the graph of each line.

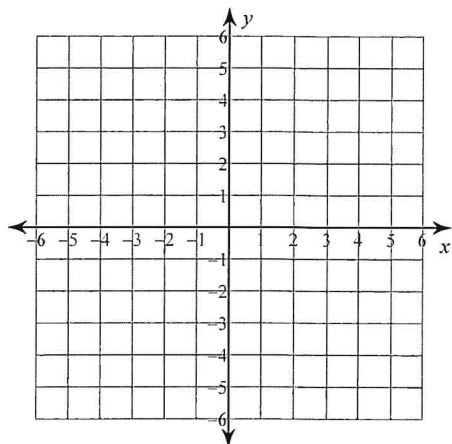
1)  $y = \frac{7}{2}x - 2$



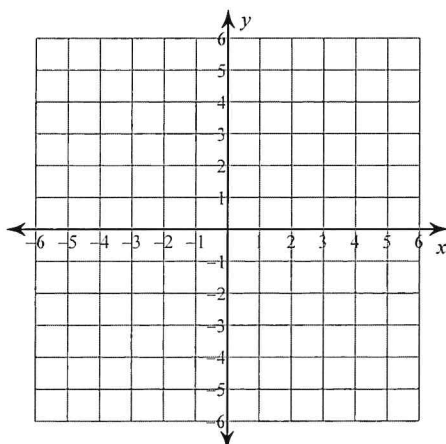
2)  $y = -6x + 3$



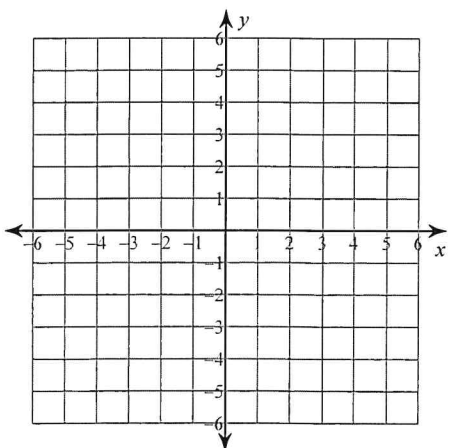
3)  $y = -5$



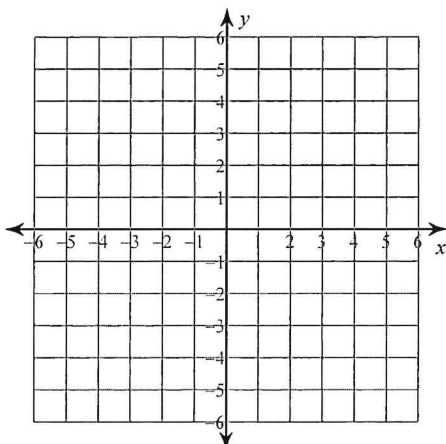
4)  $y = \frac{6}{5}x + 1$



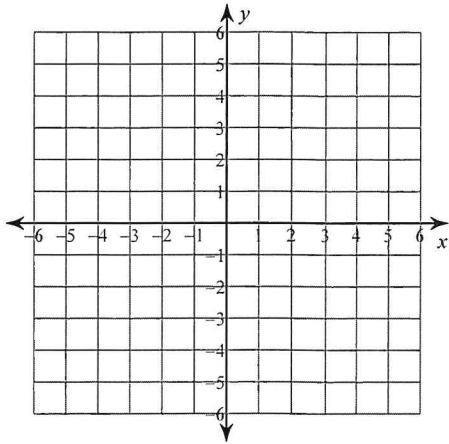
5)  $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 2$



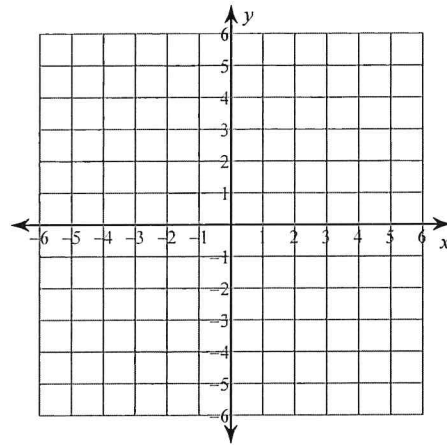
6)  $x = 5$



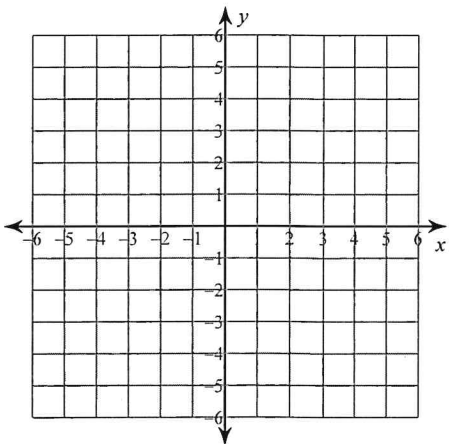
7)  $y = \frac{5}{3}x$



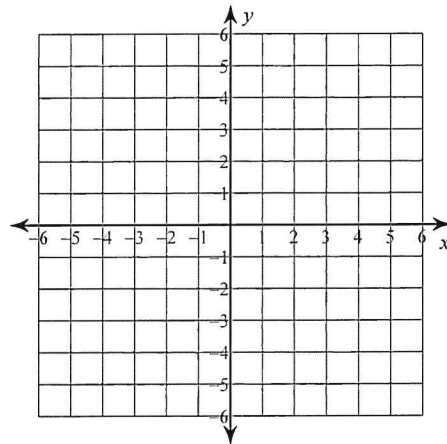
8)  $x = 0$



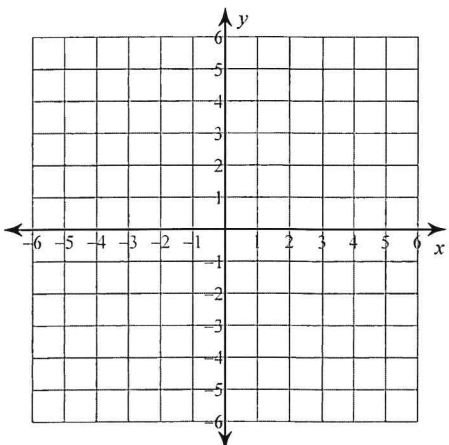
9)  $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 3$



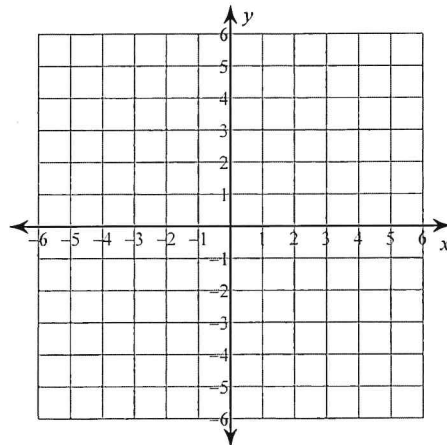
10)  $y = \frac{1}{5}x - 4$



11)  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$



12)  $y = 2x + 5$



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Citizenship

HISTORY (Clawson,  
Erstine, Milholen)

# DAY 1

## Dual Citizenship

Having dual citizenship means being a citizen of two countries at the same time. There are some cases in which dual citizenship happens automatically. For example, when a child of foreign parents is born in the United States, that child is automatically a citizen of the same country as its parents; however, unless the parents are foreign diplomats, any child born on American soil is considered an American citizen too. In some countries, children born there of American parents may become citizens of that country as well as Americans.

There is also a legal process for achieving dual citizenship. For example, when an individual marries a citizen of another country dual citizenship is not automatic, but the foreign national can apply for citizenship if they meet certain eligibility requirements.



The United States allows dual citizenship, but many countries do not. Some countries will cancel an individual's citizenship when he or she becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States. The issue is complex, and every country handles it differently.

Dual citizenship has some advantages. Dual citizens have access to two social service systems and can vote in either country. They can also work in either country without a work permit or visa, and can attend school in either country for citizenship tuition rates. They hold two passports. They can also own property in either country (in some countries, only citizens are permitted to own land).

Dual citizenship also has its drawbacks. Dual citizens must follow the laws of both countries, including the fulfillment of military obligations. They may also have to pay taxes to both countries. Individuals with dual citizenship may be denied a government security clearance, which can limit career opportunities.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Citizenship

### QUESTIONS: Dual Citizenship

Circle the correct answer.

1. Dual citizenship is:
  - A. citizenship of a married couple
  - B. being a citizen of two countries at the same time
  - C. the relationship between an individual and their country
  - D. a reference to two citizens at a time
  
2. What is an example of dual citizenship happening automatically?
  - A. a child of foreign parents is born in the United States
  - B. marrying a citizen of another country
  - C. moving from one country to another
  - D. none of the above
  
3. True or false: All countries allow dual citizenship.
  - A. true
  - B. false
  
4. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of dual citizenship?
  - A. have access to two social service systems
  - B. military obligations to two countries
  - C. ability to work in either country without a permit or visa
  - D. ability to own property in either country
  
5. Which of the following is a disadvantage of dual citizenship?
  - A. paying taxes to two countries
  - B. military obligations to two countries
  - C. denial of government security clearance
  - D. all of the above

# Andy Warhol

ART (T.Henderson)  
DAY 1

🕒 1928-1987

📍 American Painter,  
Filmmaker, and  
Printmaker

★ Famous for Pop  
Art, Video Art, and  
Postmodernism



## FAMOUS WORKS

*Gold Marilyn Monroe, 1962*

*Sleep, 1963*

*Brillo Boxes 1964*

*Campbell's Soup, 1968*

*Mao, 1973*

*Self-Portrait, 1986*

## KNOWN FOR

Warhol is known for both his art and for his life as a celebrity. His iconic screenprints of Campbell's soup cans and Marilyn Monroe are still highly reproduced and alluded to today. Warhol's legacy also includes gatherings he held at his studio, nicknamed "The Factory." Warhol often filmed these meetings, attended by artists and celebrities, ultimately producing more than 500 films that immortalized the scene.

## HISTORY

Andy Warhol was born and raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. As a child, Warhol often stayed home from school due to a health condition. There, he would listen to the radio and collect photographs of celebrities, shaping his interest in pop culture. His family encouraged his interest in the arts, funding his college tuition to Carnegie Institute of Technology, where he earned a degree in Pictorial Design.

## CAREER

Before pursuing Pop Art, Warhol found success illustrating for Glamour, Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, and The New Yorker. He also won several awards for his work in the advertisement industry. This experience influenced his later art, as many of his most famous pieces are based on advertisements and graphic design. Many film historians argue that the films made later in his career pioneered independent filmmaking. Warhol died at 58 after having become a commercially successful artist and well-known celebrity.

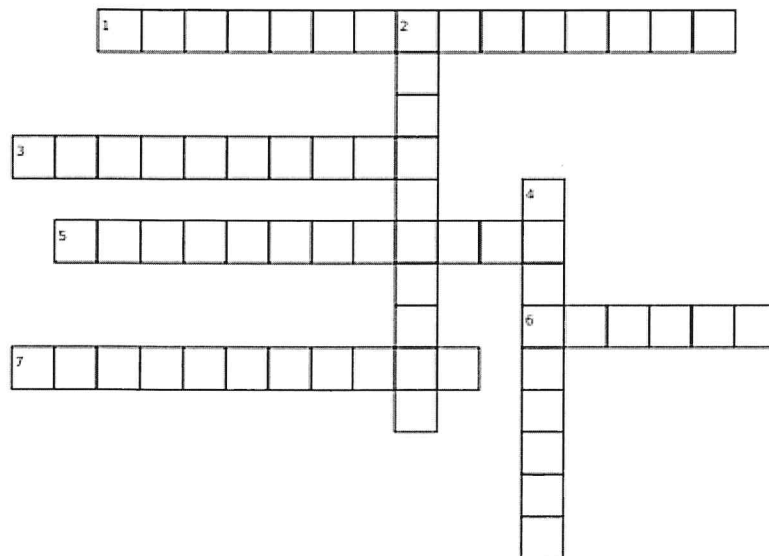
Andy Warhol. (n.d.) Retrieved January 28, 2019, from <https://www.theartstory.org/artist-warhol-andy.htm>

Andy Warhol: A Factory. (2018, April 18). Retrieved January 28, 2019, from <https://www.guggenheim.org/exhibition/andy-warhol-a-factory>

Andy Warhol (1968). *Campbell's Soup* [Synthetic polymer paint on canvas]. Museum of Modern Art: New York, NY.



# Andy Warhol Crossword Puzzle



## Down:

2. famous pop artist
4. brand of soup from Warhol's most famous works

## Across:

1. type of degree Warhol received from college
3. Warhol's famous studio where he made many films
5. the state Warhol is from
6. style of art Warhol is most known for
7. job title Warhol had while working for many famous magazines

## Word Bank:

Pennsylvania  
 The Factory  
 Illustrator  
 Pop art  
 Andy Warhol  
 Campbell's  
 Pictorial Design



PE (Coach Brown) - AMI Day 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many players are on the court for one team? \_\_\_\_\_
2. A Basketball game begins with a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The object of the game is to shoot a ball through a \_\_\_\_\_ that is \_\_\_\_\_ feet off of the ground.
4. Players can get \_\_\_\_\_ point for a foul shot, \_\_\_\_\_ for a lay-up and \_\_\_\_\_ for shooting outside the large three point arc.
5. Players must \_\_\_\_\_ the ball while moving.
6. If they walk without dribbling, it is a violation called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. After a player shoots the ball, if the ball does not go into the basket anyone can get the \_\_\_\_\_. (The skill of getting the ball after a shot)
8. Proper defense would consist of blocking, intercepting, deflecting or stealing the ball, however if contact occurs that is not legal a \_\_\_\_\_ is called.
9. All basketball players must know how to dribble, \_\_\_\_\_ and shoot the ball.
10. When one team does not have the basketball they are all on \_\_\_\_\_.

## Basketball Unit Study Guide

Basketball is a very popular sport played on a court in recreational settings, driveways, schools, colleges, and at the professional level. Basketball is played Internationally and is an **Olympic game**.

A team is made up of **five** people that attempt to score “**baskets**” and attempt to prevent the other team from scoring. A team is usually made up of a **center, two forwards and two guards**. The forwards are responsible for getting **rebounds** and scoring close to the basket. The guards normally bring the ball down the court and shoot from outside area. The center should be able to play underneath the basket to the top of the key. They are also responsible for scoring and rebounding. All five players can score, rebound, shoot, steal, dribble, pass and defend.

A **jump ball** starts the game. One player from each team jumps in an attempt to tap the ball to a teammate. Once the ball is in play, team members must **dribble** the ball to get closer to the basket or to **pass** it to another player. Dribbling the ball entails bouncing the ball with **one** hand. Once a dribble is stopped it cannot be restarted, the player must pass or shoot the ball.

To score in basketball the ball must be thrown into a basket. The basket is **elevated ten feet high** at the end of the court attached to a backboard. It is called a **field goal** and **two points** are awarded to the teams that score. If a player shoots and makes a basket from **behind the three point line, three points** are awarded. If an opponent fouls a player, then the fouled player gets a **free throw**. If the free throw goes in the basket, the team gets **one point**. There are two types of fouls, **personal fouls and technical fouls**. A personal foul means a player holds, pushes, or trips an opponent. Technical fouls would be when a player is disrespectful, enters the game illegally, delaying the game, or intentionally attempting to hurt someone.

A team may lose possession of the ball for **traveling** which means running or walking with the ball without dribbling. **Double dribble** is when a player bounces the ball with both hands or stops dribbling and then starts again. Double dribble is illegal and the team will lose possession of the ball.

**EQUIPMENT-** The basketball is about 2 1/2 feet in circumference and weighs about 22 ounces. The basket has a metal ring with an inside diameter of 18 inches and a net is attached to the metal ring. Girl's basketballs are smaller than boy's basketballs. The basket hangs ten feet above the floor. The court is usually 50 feet wide and 94 feet long.

### PLAYING THE GAME-

A basketball game is split up into **four quarters**. Common Defenses are **zone and man- to-man systems**. In a zone defense each player guards an area. In man-to-man, each player guards a man. **Offense** in basketball is varied. Many teams play a **fast break system** that requires speed and fast scoring opportunities. A “**slow break**” or **set up offense** is slower and more controlled.

## HISTORY-

In 1891, a physical education instructor, **James Naismith**, at a YMCA in Massachusetts invented the game of basketball as an indoor activity. Two peach baskets were tied to balconies and a soccer ball was used to shoot baskets.

## TERMS TO UNDERSTAND

- **Pivot** - a circular movement from a planted foot in order to change direction
- **Turnover** - executing a bad pass or making an error that allows the opponents to get the ball
- **Blocking out** - Positioning the body near the basket and in front of an opponent to prevent that player from getting a rebound
- **Bank shot** - a shot at the basket that rebounds off of the backboard
- **Base line** - the end lines of the court under each basket
- **Press** - To guard the opponents full court
- **Charging** - An offensive player with the ball moving into a stationary player Rebound-catching the ball after it hits the rim but has not entered the basket.
- **Bounce Pass** - Like a chest pass, but it is bounced 2/3rd's of way to teammate.
- **Boxing out** - Used to get positioning for a rebound.
- **Chest Pass** – Most basic pass in basketball. Passed from chest.
- **Cut** – A quick offensive move to used to get free from a defensive player. V – cuts and backdoor cuts are commonly used in the game.
- **Double Dribble** – When a player dribbles with both hands at the same time or dribbles picks up the ball and then dribbles again.
- **Fast Break** - Moving the ball quickly down court in order to score before the defense gets set.
- **Field goal** – A basket scored from the floor.
- **Foul** – Illegal body contact (hitting, pushing, hacking).
- **Foul Shot (free throw)** – Taken after a shooting foul or when the team is in the bonus. The player shoots from the foul line with players standing outside of the key.
- **Give and Go** – An offensive play where one player passes the ball, then cuts quickly and receives the ball back.
- **Man to Man Defense** - Where you cover one person and follow them when ever you are on defense. Stand between your player and the basket if they have the ball. If they don't have the ball, stand close to the player and have your hand in the passing lane while seeing both the player and the ball.
- **Overhead Pass** – Passes from over passers head. Often used as an outlet pass.
- **Pick** – An offensive play where an offensive player stands still and impedes the progress of the defensive player, so another offensive player gets open.
- **Pivot** – A move with one foot in contact with the floor. Pressing - When you play defense full court.
- **Rebound** – When the ball bounces off the backboard or rim.
- **Traveling** – When a player runs with the ball without dribbling.
- **Violation** – An infraction of the rules that results in a throw-in.
- **Zone Defense** – Where players cover an area of the court. You play defense on any player who passes through the zone. Zones can be 2 –3, 2-1-2, 1-3-1 – almost any configuration.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Health

HEALTH (Horton)

# General Health Facts DAY 1



1. What kinds of foods and beverages are the healthiest?
2. What kinds of foods and beverages are the unhealthiest?
3. What are vaccines?
4. What is a "lifestyle disease?"
5. How often should you get a medical checkup?
6. How often should you go to the dentist?
7. What can you do to keep your teeth healthy?
8. Is it possible to get enough exercise to counteract the effects of unhealthy foods?
9. What is the difference between eating refined white sugar (added sugar) and eating a piece of fruit?



DAY 1

Take 5 pictures and explain how you will present them to the class. What technologies could you use? Explain what is happening in the pictures (100 words minimum).

DAY 1

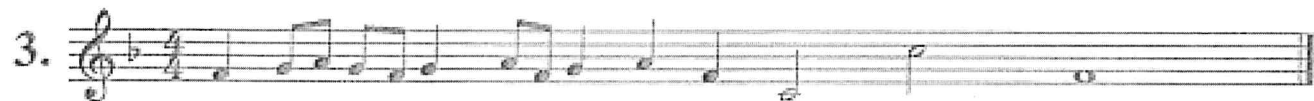
EAST is all about service and technology. Which technology do you have at school that you do not have at home? How does it feel not to have access to the proper tools for class? What service projects might you work on while on an AMI day? (100 word minimum)

# BAND/CHOIR (Rutherford) - DAY 1

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

## Draw The Bar Lines

Directions: Draw the missing bar lines in the exercises below. You are strongly encouraged to write the rhythm counting directly under each note and rest to help you.



# Day 1

## SOFT SKILLS FOR EMPLOYMENT

**Soft skills** are non-technical skills that relate to how you work. Soft skills include interpersonal (people) skills, communication skills, listening skills, time management, problem-solving, leadership, empathy, and many others.

They are among the top skills employers seek in the candidates they hire because soft skills are important for every job and make employees more successful in the workplace. Someone can be excellent with technical, job-specific skills, but if they can't manage their time or work with a team, they will not be successful in the workplace.

Soft skills are also important to the success of most employers. After all, nearly every job requires employees to engage with others in some way.

Soft skills are transferable which means they can be used regardless of the job. They make job candidates very adaptable and flexible within the workplace.

Soft skills are particularly important in customer-based jobs. For example employees in direct contact with customers are able to listen to a customer and provide that customer with helpful and polite service.

Soft skills include personal attributes, personality traits, and communication abilities.

The following assignments will be dealing with soft skills and how they play a part in the work environment.

## **AMI Day 1: Survey of Business & Business Procedures**

Define the following terms as they pertain to soft skills **ON THE JOB**.

Dependability	
Time management	
Work ethic	
Listening	
Problem-solving	
Critical thinking	
Teamwork	
Communication	
Adaptability	