

Student-Choice Menu Boards Middle ELA

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Student Choice Menu Board

Middle School ELA, Week #3

Select 6 of the 9 tasks here. Use a separate sheet of paper to record your answers. Be sure to include the number of activity you choose.

<p>#1) Read a news article or watch a news story about a current event. Explain what is going on. Write about the article using the 5 Ws: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How.</p>	<p>#2) Create a comic by hand that captures this moment in time-- from your life or the outside world.</p>	<p>#3) Add commas in the following sentences where needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The bakery the laundromat and the post office are closed for the summer. -We will though be able to place orders for pizza. -If you look at your homework you will see the notes you need. -It will not be easy to stay at home but we will make the best of it.
<p>#4) Write a letter to your principal convincing him or her to implement a new club or sport (of your choice) at your school.</p>	<p>#5) Choose a chapter book or continue reading your book from last week. Read for 30 minutes. Find at least three words you don't know. Use context clues to determine their meaning.</p>	<p>#6) The main idea of an acrostic poem is that the first letter of every line combined spells out a word if read down vertically. Write an acrostic poem for your first name.</p>
<p>#7) Interview a family member about how their daily life has changed because of COVID-19. Turn this in to a written news story.</p>	<p>#8) Choose one of the following starters and write the story that goes along with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I woke up yesterday in a tree.</i> - <i>The news said an entire cruise ship of celebrities was stuck at sea.</i> - <i>The bell rang, and I sprinted toward my locker. I had to get out of here before...</i> 	<p>#9) Write what the following prefix means: <i>de-</i> Now write three words using that prefix and a sentence using each word.</p>

PRE-ALGEBRA

Instructions

- I encourage you to take notes similar to how we do in class. I am aware that they are visibly in front of you, but your brain is much more likely to commit something to permanent memory if you do more than just read it. The best thing to do is read, write, listen, speak, and practice. The more of those you tack on to learning the more likely you are to actually commit something to memory.

1

Instructions

- Week of 4/20: On the multiplying exponents page, do 1-13 Odds only. On the division page do 1-13 odds only, but skip #3. As always the answers are on the final pages to check your answers.

2

Week of April 20

- Review & Multiplying and Dividing Powers
- The first new material. Take your time and get it down. This weeks material is the building block for the next week, and some 9th grade material when it returns.

3

Review

- A power is made of two parts. The **base** and the **exponent**.

• 2^5 • In the power, 2 is the **base** and 5 is the **exponent**.

• r^3 • In the power, r is the **base** and three is the **exponent**.

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Review

• $5r^2$ • In the power, r is the **base**, three is the **exponent**, and 5 is the **coefficient** (number multiplied to a variable).

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Review

- A **power** is the product of multiplying a number by itself. A number written as a power is said to be in **exponential form**.

- Note: * is a multiplication symbol in text format.

— Ex) 2^5 is a power which means $2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2$

2^5 is in **exponential form**.

$2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2$ is in **expanded form**.

— Ex) t^4 is a power which means $t * t * t * t$

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Properties of Exponents Multiplication

- Multiplying powers with the same base. Keep the base and add the exponents.

Ex) $5^3 * 5^4 = 5^{3+4}$ which is 5^7

- Proof:

$5^3 = 5*5*5$ and $5^4 = 5*5*5*5$ so

$5^3 * 5^4$ is just $5*5*5*5*5*5*5$ which is 5^7

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Examples

- Ex 1) $r^4 * r^6 = r^{10}$
- Ex 2) $t^5x^4 * t^3x^7 = t^8x^{11}$
- Note) Because we are multiplying, like terms do not matter. So the t terms can multiply with each other and the x terms can to. Giving us the result in example 2.

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Examples

- Ex 3) $5r^3 * 4r^{11} = 20r^{14}$
- Note) Again we are multiplying, so like terms do not matter. So the r terms can combine using the multiplication property of exponents which gives us r^{14} . Then the coefficients multiply normally which gives us 20.

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Properties of Exponents Division

- When dividing powers with the same base. Keep the base and subtract the exponents.

$$\frac{5^7}{5^3} = 5^{7-3} = 5^4$$

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Proof

$$\frac{5^7}{5^3} = \frac{5*5*5*5*5*5*5}{5*5*5}$$

From division we can recall that numbers that are both on top and bottom of a fraction cancel. This would leave us with $5*5*5*5$ on top which is 5^4

- For a 2nd proof you could also just do the actual calculation. $5^7 = 78125$, $5^3 = 125$, $5^4 = 625$ and if you do $78125/125$ you get 625.

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Examples

- Ex 1) $\frac{x^{15}}{x^8} = x^{15-8} = x^7$
- Ex 2) $\frac{x^8y^9}{x^3y^4} = x^5y^5$
- Note) Like terms do not matter in division either so we can divide the powers by separate bases giving us the result in Ex 2)

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Examples

- Ex 3) $\frac{24x^{10}}{6x^7} = 4x^{10-7} = 4x^3$
- Note) The coefficients are not powers so you divide them normally. Then handle the x powers using the division property of exponents to get the x term.
- Also, if the coefficients don't divide fully, just reduce them and leave them as a fraction.

Exponents and Multiplication

Simplify. Your answer should contain only positive exponents.

1) $4^2 \cdot 4^2$

2) $4 \cdot 4^2$

3) $3^2 \cdot 3^2$

4) $2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^2$

5) $2n^4 \cdot 5n^4$

6) $6r \cdot 5r^2$

7) $2n^4 \cdot 6n^4$

8) $6k^2 \cdot k$

9) $5b^2 \cdot 8b$

10) $4x^2 \cdot 3x$

11) $6x \cdot 2x^2$

12) $6x \cdot 6x^3$

13) $7v^3 \cdot 10u^3v^5 \cdot 8uv^3$

14) $9xy^2 \cdot 9x^5y^2$

15) $6m^3n^3 \cdot 8m^2n^3$

16) $6x^2 \cdot 6x^3y^4$

17) $7u^2v^5 \cdot 9uv^3$

18) $uv \cdot 4uv^5$

19) $10xy^3 \cdot 8x^5y^3$

20) $3u^4v^5 \cdot 7u^2v^3$

21) $(2x^2)^2$

22) $(p^4)^4$

23) $(k^3)^4$

24) $(7k)^2$

25) $(x^2)^3$

26) $(2b^2)^4$

Exponents and Multiplication

Simplify. Your answer should contain only positive exponents.

1) $4^2 \cdot 4^2$
 4^4

2) $4 \cdot 4^2$
 4^3

3) $3^2 \cdot 3^2$
 3^4

4) $2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^2$
 2^5

5) $2n^4 \cdot 5n^4$
 $10n^8$

6) $6r \cdot 5r^2$
 $30r^3$

7) $2n^4 \cdot 6n^4$
 $12n^8$

8) $6k^2 \cdot k$
 $6k^3$

9) $5b^2 \cdot 8b$
 $40b^3$

10) $4x^2 \cdot 3x$
 $12x^3$

11) $6x \cdot 2x^2$
 $12x^3$

12) $6x \cdot 6x^3$
 $36x^4$

$$13) \frac{7v^3 \cdot 10u^3v^5 \cdot 8uv^3}{560v^{11}u^4}$$

$$14) \frac{9xy^2 \cdot 9x^5y^2}{81x^6y^4}$$

$$15) \frac{6m^3n^3 \cdot 8m^2n^3}{48m^5n^6}$$

$$16) \frac{6x^2 \cdot 6x^3y^4}{36x^5y^4}$$

$$17) \frac{7u^2v^5 \cdot 9uv^3}{63u^3v^8}$$

$$18) \frac{uv \cdot 4uv^5}{4u^2v^6}$$

$$19) \frac{10xy^3 \cdot 8x^5y^3}{80x^6y^6}$$

$$20) \frac{3u^4v^5 \cdot 7u^2v^3}{21u^6v^8}$$

$$21) \frac{(2x^2)^2}{4x^4}$$

$$22) \frac{(p^4)^4}{p^{16}}$$

$$23) \frac{(k^3)^4}{k^{12}}$$

$$24) \frac{(7k)^2}{49k^2}$$

$$25) \frac{(x^2)^3}{x^6}$$

$$26) \frac{(2b^2)^4}{16b^8}$$

Exponents and Division

Simplify. Your answer should contain only positive exponents.

1) $\frac{5^4}{5}$

2) $\frac{3}{3^3}$

3) $\frac{2^2}{2^3}$

4) $\frac{2^4}{2^2}$

5) $\frac{3r^3}{2r}$

6) $\frac{7k^2}{4k^3}$

7) $\frac{10p^4}{6p}$

8) $\frac{3b}{10b^3}$

9) $\frac{8m^3}{10m^3}$

10) $\frac{7n^3}{2n^5}$

11) $\frac{2n^2}{n}$

12) $\frac{8x^3}{10x^5}$

13) $\frac{12x^3}{9y^8}$

14) $\frac{14x^4y^7}{6x^5y^4}$

15) $\frac{11u^4}{17u^7v^9}$

16) $\frac{4y^4}{14yx^8}$

17) $\frac{12yx^4}{10yx^8}$

18) $\frac{18x^8y^8}{10x^3}$

19) $\frac{5n^8}{20n^8}$

20) $\frac{16yx^4}{9x^8y^2}$

Exponents and Division

Simplify. Your answer should contain only positive exponents.

1) $\frac{5^4}{5}$

5^3

2) $\frac{3}{3^3}$

$\frac{1}{3^2}$

3) $\frac{2^2}{2^3}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

4) $\frac{2^4}{2^2}$

2^2

5) $\frac{3r^3}{2r}$

$\frac{3r^2}{2}$

6) $\frac{7k^2}{4k^3}$

$\frac{7}{4k}$

7) $\frac{10p^4}{6p}$

$\frac{5p^3}{3}$

8) $\frac{3b}{10b^3}$

$\frac{3}{10b^2}$

9) $\frac{8m^3}{10m^3}$

$\frac{4}{5}$

10) $\frac{7n^3}{2n^5}$

$\frac{7}{2n^2}$

$$11) \frac{\frac{2n^2}{n}}{2n}$$

$$12) \frac{\frac{8x^3}{10x^5}}{\frac{4}{5x^2}}$$

$$13) \frac{\frac{12x^3}{9y^8}}{\frac{4x^3}{3y^8}}$$

$$14) \frac{\frac{14x^4y^7}{6x^5y^4}}{\frac{7y^3}{3x}}$$

$$15) \frac{\frac{11u^4}{17u^7v^9}}{\frac{11}{17u^3v^9}}$$

$$16) \frac{\frac{4y^4}{14yx^8}}{\frac{2y^3}{7x^8}}$$

$$17) \frac{\frac{12yx^4}{10yx^8}}{\frac{6}{5x^4}}$$

$$18) \frac{\frac{18x^8y^8}{10x^3}}{\frac{9x^5y^8}{5}}$$

$$19) \frac{\frac{5n^8}{20n^8}}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$20) \frac{\frac{16yx^4}{9x^8y^2}}{\frac{16}{9x^4y}}$$

Ledford

Week

3

The Civil War

Skills for Life**Analyze a Speech**

Sometimes when you study history, you will come across a speech. Speeches are primary sources that can give important information about historical figures and events. When you analyze a speech, identify the source. Ask yourself: Who gave the speech? When and why was it given? Read the speech carefully to discover what the main idea of the speech is: What was the speaker trying to tell his or her audience? Often a speechmaker is trying to persuade listeners to share the speaker's point of view. Look for language that expresses strong feelings. Ask yourself: What is the point of view of the person making the speech?

President Abraham Lincoln gave a speech at the dedication of the battlefield cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It has gone down in history as a classic piece of oration.

Directions: Read Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address." Then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

—Abraham Lincoln, November 19, 1863

1. Who wrote the speech? When and why was it given?
2. What is the most important idea in the speech?
3. What is the speaker's opinion of the Civil War? What words or phrases express his feelings?
4. Why do you think the speaker feels as he does?

Battles Reading Guide

1. What cautious general did Lincoln replace with Ambrose Burnside?
 - a. McClellan b. Hancock c. Lee
2. How many men did Lee have at Fredericksburg
 - a. 75 b. 7500 c. 75,000
3. The Union had _____ casualties and the Confederates had _____ casualties at Fredericksburg.
 - a. 14,000 – 5000 b. 500 – 14,000 c. 1000 – 1000
4. At what battle did the South lose General Jackson?
 - a. Fredericksburg b. Gettysburg c. Chancellorsville
5. Lee was convinced that a victory on Union soil would
 - a. End the war b. Get Lincoln to resign c. Make him president
6. On the 2nd day of the Battle of Gettysburg the South attacked each end of the _____.
 - a. Battle field b. Union line c. Mississippi River
7. On the 3rd day of the Battle of Gettysburg the South attacked the Union _____.
 - a. Flank b. Center c. Right
8. Out of 15000 men, how many men were killed or wounded during Pickett's Charge?
 - a. 75 b. 10,000 c. 7,500
9. Who won the battle of Gettysburg?
 - a. North b. South
10. Who blamed himself for the loss at Gettysburg?
 - a. McClellan b. Grant c. Lee
11. How long did Grant lay siege on the town of Vicksburg?
 - a. 6 weeks b. 12 weeks c. 1 year
12. Which General realized that he could continue to fight because he had a continuing supply of men and supplies?
 - a. Grant b. Lee c. McClellan
13. William Tecumseh Sherman believed in _____ war.
 - a. Total b. Final c. Soft
14. In November Sherman ordered _____ burned.
 - a. Washington City b. Atlanta c. New York

15. On his march to the sea Sherman's troops left a path of destruction _____ wide.

- a. 1 mile b. 100 miles c. 60miles

16. After Grant broke through Confederate lines, Lee retreated to the town of _____.

- a. Appomattox Court House b. New York c. Richmond

17. What did Lee do on April 16, 1865?

- a. Attack Washington b. Surrender c. He died in battle

18. The total number of Confederate dead was _____. The total number of Union dead was _____.

- a. 260,000 – 360,000 b. 260 – 360 c. 500,000 – 100,000

Reconstruction

Rebuilding

The Problems

- Much of South lay in ruins, cities destroyed, plantations burned
- Many whites were homeless
- 2/3rd of the railroads were destroyed
- 260,000 men had died thousands more were disabled
- Their money was worthless, banks closed and many lost everything
- 4 million freed slaves needed shelter, food, jobs, education, etc.

Lincoln's 10% plan

- Goal was to make reentering the Union easy
- As soon as 10% of voters swore a oath of loyalty, the state could form a new state government, end slavery and take part in national government again
- Amnesty (not charged with any crime) would be offered to those who swore the loyalty oath
 - Did not apply to Confed. government officials or military officers
- Many wanted stricter policies, these became known as Radical Republicans

Freedman's Bureau

- Created by Congress to provide relief to newly freed slaves
- Set up schools to provide education for African Americans
- They helped find jobs and settle disputes between whites and blacks

Lincoln Murdered

- Occurred 5 days after Lee's surrender
- John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln in the back of the head as he was watching a play at the Ford Theater
- Lincoln died several hours later
- Booth was shot 2 weeks later while trying to avoid capture
- 8 people were convicted and 4 hung for their role in the plot to kill Lincoln
- Andrew Johnson becomes president

Reconstruction Continued 552-557

13th Amendment

- Jan 1865 Congress approved a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery

Johnson's Plan

- Broad amnesty for Confederates
- Allow Southern states to organize a new gov. and elect reps. to Congress
- Each state required to ratify the 13th amendment
- Many states elected former Confed. leaders to Congress
 - Congress refused to seat them

Congress' / Radical Republican's Plan

- Congress hears testimony concerning black codes
 - Black codes are laws used to control freedmen
 - In Mississippi freedmen could not vote, serve on jury, if fined and could not afford to pay, the sheriff could hire the person out to any white who could pay the fine
- Congress adopts hard line on reconstruction
 - 2 goals
 - Prevent former Confederate leaders from regaining control
 - Protect the freedman's rights & guarantee their right to vote

14th Amendment

- Granted citizenship rights to African Americans
- Guaranteed civil right to all Americans except Native Americans

Radicals in Charge

- Recon. Act of 1867 removed all governments of Southern states who refused to ratify the 14th amendment
- Imposed military rule and divided the states into 5 military districts.
- States had to write a new Constitution and ratify the 13th and 14th amendments, as well as letting African Amer. Vote
- In 5 states the African American voters outnumbered the whites

Opportunities for African Americans

- African Americans became involved in politics
 - Many became sheriffs, mayors, judges, and legislators
 - Hiram Revels and Blanche Bruce served in the US Senate

South Improves

- Public schools were opened for the first time
- Voting rules were made fairer (except for blacks)
- Women were given certain property right

3 Groups supported the Radical Republicans

- Scalawags – Southern whites who opposed succession
- Freedmen voters
- Carpetbaggers – Whites who came to the South to start businesses or pursue political office
 - o So named because of the cheap satchels

Radicals against Johnson

- Johnson favored a more soft reconstruction
- Congress tried to impeach Johnson (remove him from office)
- The vote was one shy from succeeding

Grant

- In 1868 General Ulysses S. Grant won election to the presidency
- Grant was more moderate
- The Radicals began to lose power

15th Amendment

- Passed in 1869 it gave African American males the right to vote

Ku Klux Klan

- Angry at being shut out of power, many white formed secret societies to evoke terror and violence on blacks.
- Many Klansmen rode by night, burned crosses, killed and injured thousands of blacks

Reconstruction Ends

Radicals Lose Control

- Scandals and corruption plagued Grant's administration
- Grant won reelection in 1872
- Most had lost faith in the Radical Republicans and their policies
- Democrats began to regain control of the South

Self Rule For the South

- Many in the North and the South were calling for troops withdraw from the South
- Opponents of the republicans started taking control of the South
- As Democrats regained control
 - Campaigns of terror and secret societies chipped away at the rights of African Americans.

Election of 1876

- Disputes over the results resulted in Congress deciding who would be president
- Read 559

African Americans lose Rights

- The end of reconstruction meant AA would began to lose political and civil rights in the South
- Laws to prevent AA from voting included
 - Poll tax – a fee that most AA could not afford
 - Literacy test – must read and understand a section of the Constitution or other legal document.
 - Grandfather clause – could avoid the literacy test (since most whites could not pass it) if your father or grandfather had been eligible to vote before January 1867. No AA could vote before 1868.
- These and other laws requiring segregation (forced separation) were called Jim Crow Laws

Plessey v Ferguson

- Homer Plessey was arrested for sitting in a "whites only" section of a rail coach
- The Supreme Court ruled in favor of laws requiring separation so long as the facilities were equal
- Facilities were rarely equal

Cycle of Poverty

- Many poor whites and blacks became sharecroppers
 - Worked of farmer who owned the land for a share of the values of the crops
 - Many were barely able to earn enough to pay for rent and supplies
 - They became locked in a cycle of debt
 - Closely resembled slavery
 - Those in the cities found most jobs closed to them as well

Note Quiz

1. List 4 problems faced by the South at the end of the Civil War.

1.

2.

3.

4.

2. Lincoln's plan called for _____% of voters to swear an oath of loyalty before state could form a new government.

3. Define amnesty.

4. Why was the Freedman's Bureau created?

5. What 2 problems did the Freedman's Bureau help solve?

1.

2.

6. Who Shot President Lincoln?

7. Who became President after Lincoln was assassinated?