

ACCESS MIDDLE SCHOOL

Grades 6, 7, & 8

WEEK 6

**MONDAY - FRIDAY
MAY 4-8, 2020**

Help Sessions are available via
Remind, Teams, & Email

Contact Information:

Ms. Watson – watsons2@leonschools.net

Ms. Pope – popev@leonschools.net

ACCESS MIDDLE SCHOOL

Grades 6, 7, & 8

WEEK 6 LANGUAGE ARTS

**MONDAY - FRIDAY
MAY 4-8, 2020**

Help Sessions
are available via

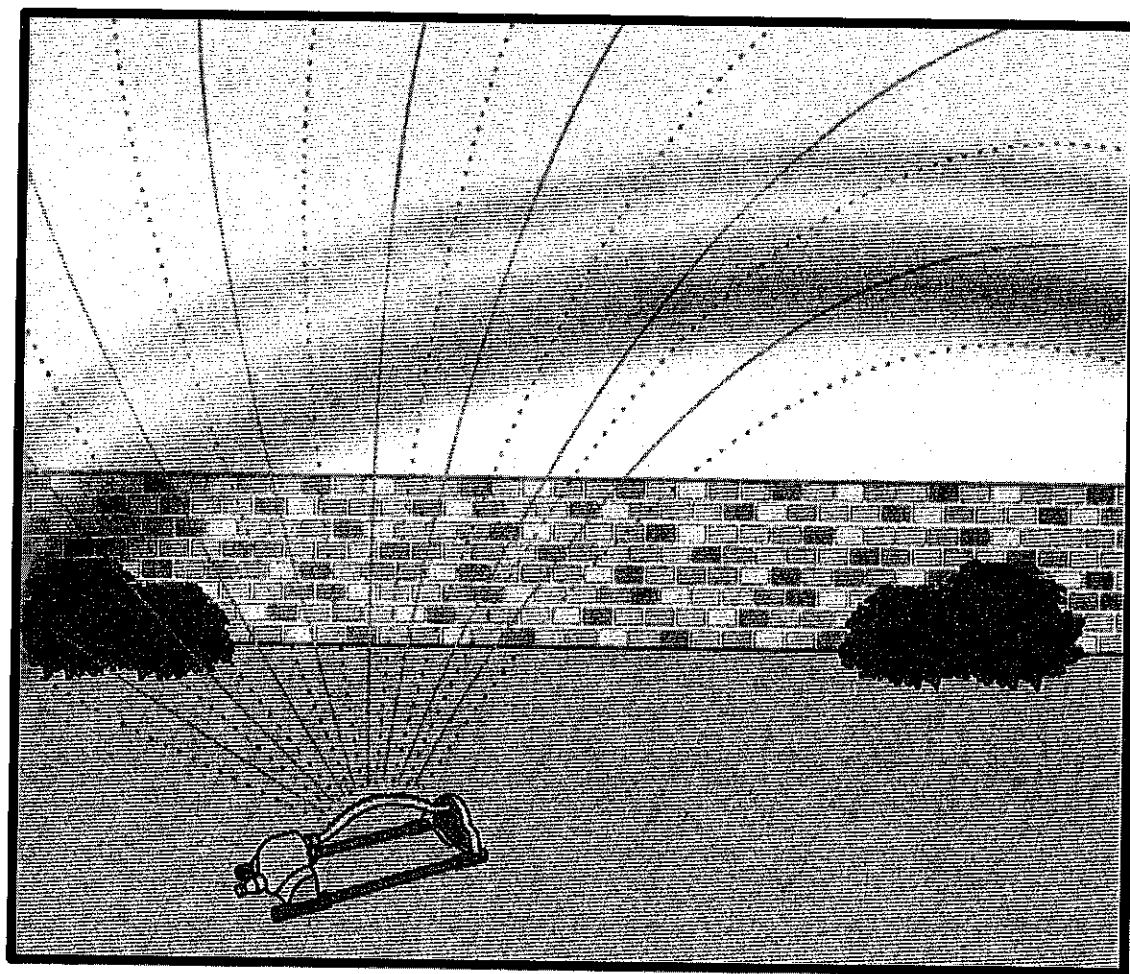
Remind, Teams, & Email

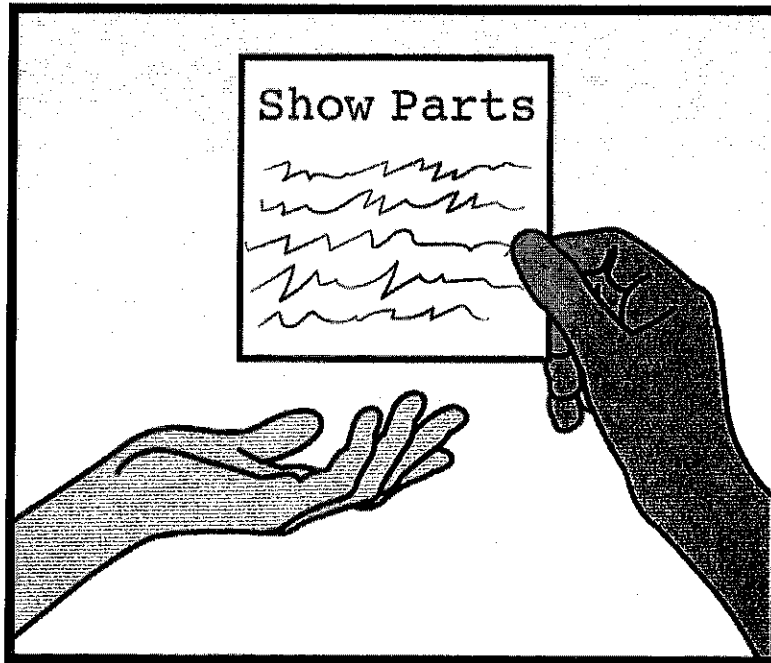
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Chapter 3: Bright Lights and Colors

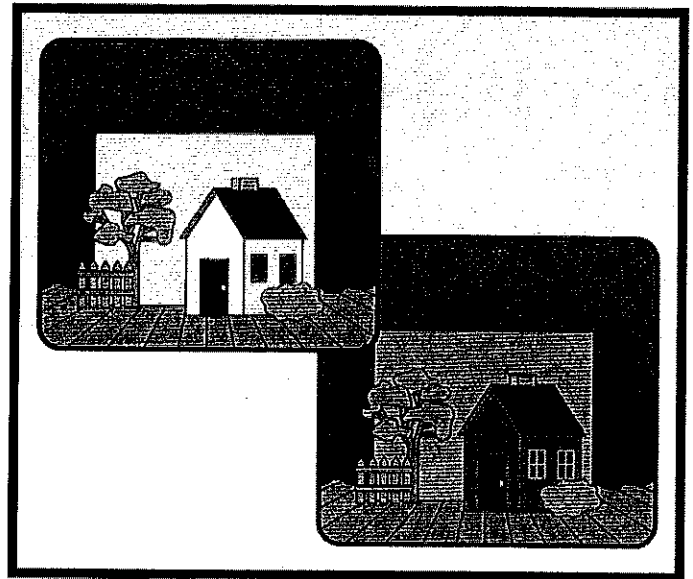




The class is ready to practice for the play. Mrs. Thomas posts a list with the students' parts for the play. Kara has a part and will be an actor. Dale and Gavin will work backstage on the lights and sound. Everyone is excited about their part! They all start working on the play.

What will each student do in the play?

Gavin and Dale see that some of the backgrounds look different. Some backgrounds look dark. Some look bright. “Why do some of the backgrounds look bright on stage and some look dark?” asks Dale. “They look different

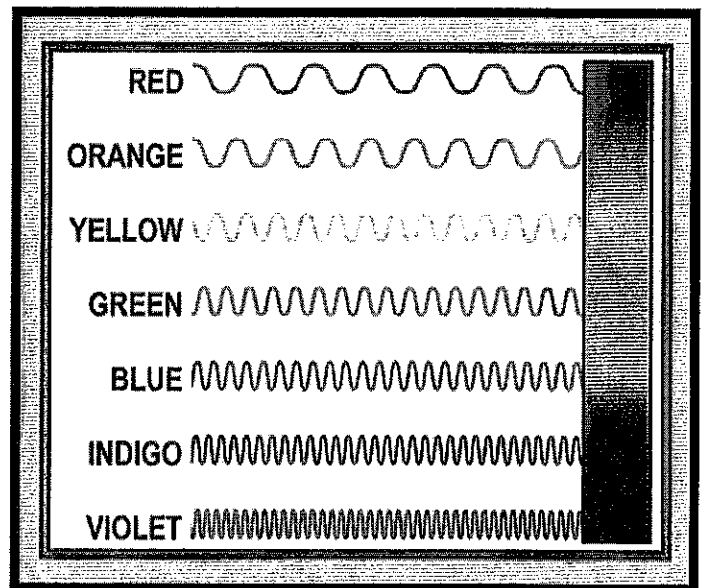


because of the colors you see,” says Mrs. Thomas. “People see different colors because of light waves.”

Describe how the backgrounds look.

“Light is made up of all the colors of the rainbow,” says Mrs. Thomas. “Light waves travel to our eyes. Some waves move faster. Some waves move slower. This makes the waves look different.

Each color people see is a light wave



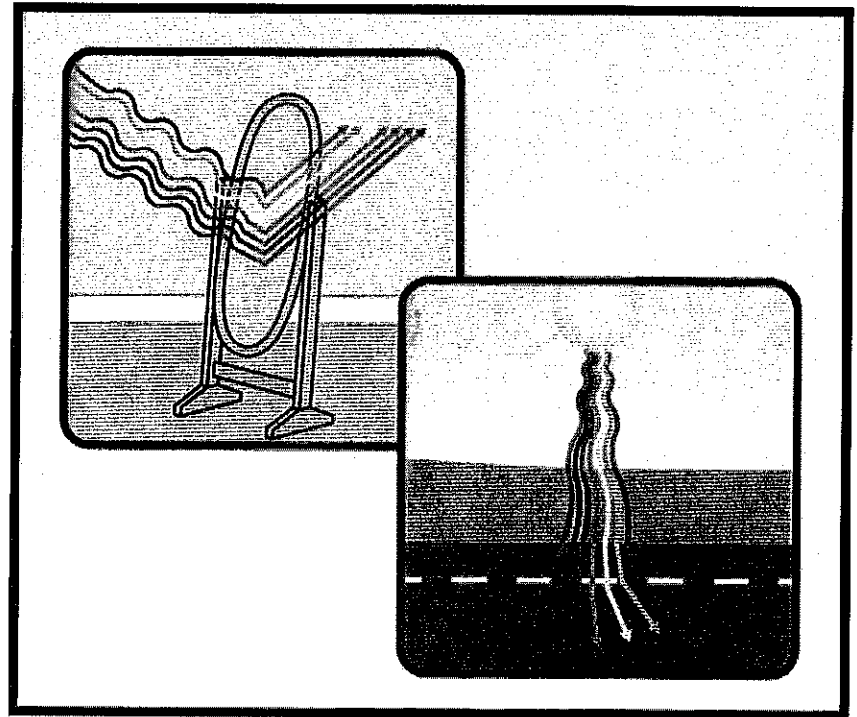
that has a certain shape. Our eyes see the wave and help our brain know what color it is.”

Look around the room. What colors do you see?

“Light waves hit an object,” says Mrs. Thomas. “Some of the waves reflect, or bounce off

of the object.

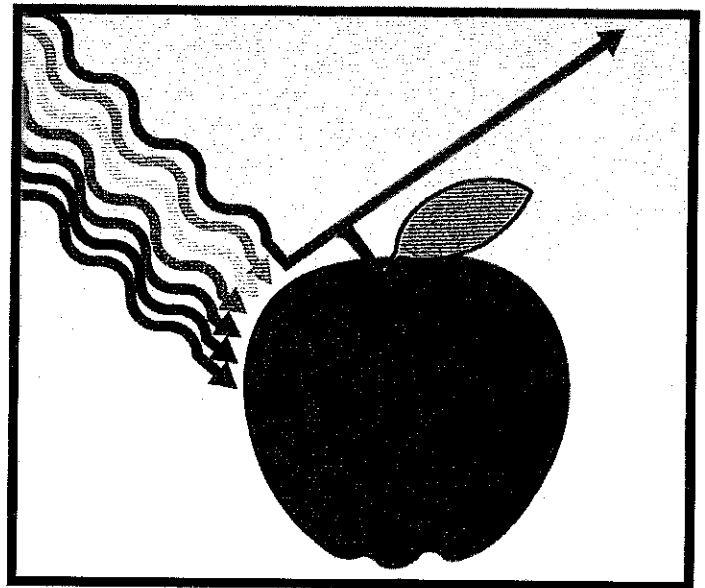
They travel back to our eyes. Some of the light



waves are absorbed, or soaked up. If the light waves are soaked up, they don't travel back to our eyes.”

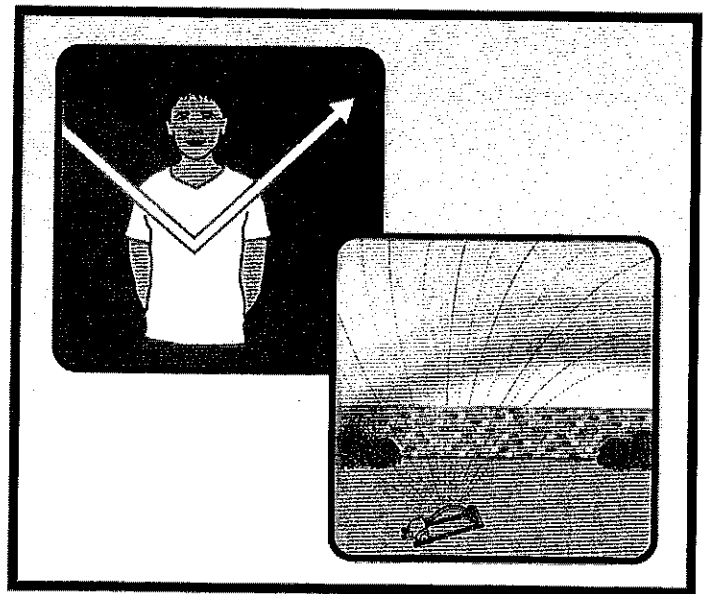
Describe what happens to light waves when they are reflected and absorbed.

“How does this help us see colors?” asks Dale. “Good question,” says Mrs. Thomas. “We see the color of the light waves that are reflected. An apple is red. It absorbs all light waves but the red ones. The red light waves reflect, or bounce off, the apple. They travel to our eyes. Then, we see the color red.”

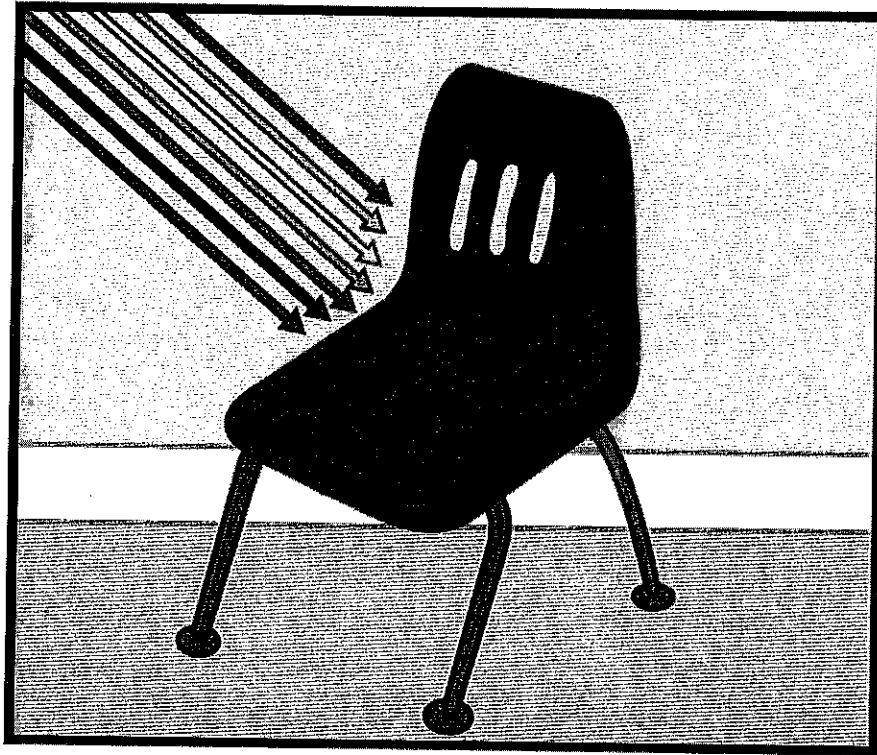


Why does an apple look red?

“What about white?” asks Dale. “White light is bright,” says Mrs. Thomas. “Things that are white reflect all of the light waves. White light is made of all the colors. We see white because all of the colors are reflected. Sunlight is white light. When sunlight hits water, it separates the different light waves. We see a rainbow of different colors.”



What is white light made of?



“What about black?” asks Dale.

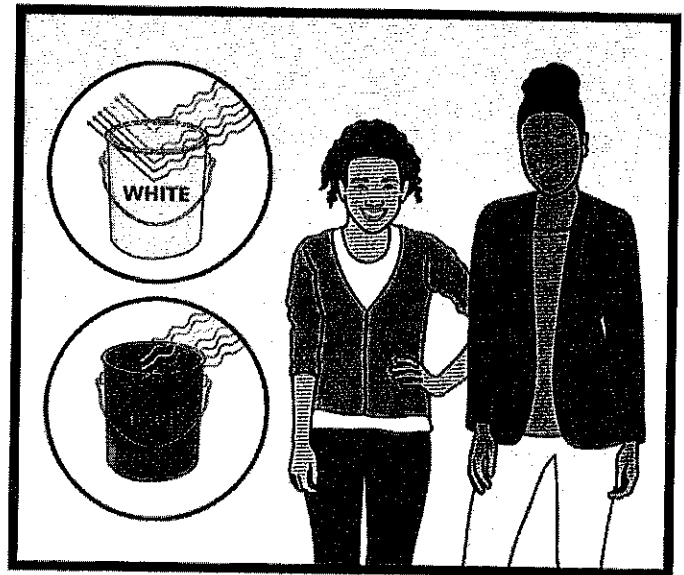
“Objects that are black look darker,” says Mrs. Thomas. “Things that are black absorb all the light waves. They don’t reflect any light waves. None of the light waves travel back to our eyes.”

Describe what happens when we see objects that look black.

“So, black paint would absorb all the light waves,” says Dale. “White paint would reflect all the light waves. If we want our background to look brighter, we should add white paint.” “Yes!” says Mrs. Thomas.

“Objects reflect or absorb light waves.

This causes us to see different colors.



We’ve learned a lot about light. Next, let’s learn about sound.”

What color paint can be added to the backgrounds to make them brighter?



What is the title of this chapter?



What do you think this chapter will be about?



This is a Chapter Book.
What kind of Chapter Book is this?

Fiction



Nonfiction



What is the chapter topic?

Biography



**Social
Studies**



Science



Compare this book to a Chapter Book that has been read recently.



What kind of book would you choose?

**Picture
Book**



**Chapter
Book**



**Comic
Book**



**Book
with facts**



Name: _____

1. Light is made of the  of the rainbow.

2. Each color has a  that is a different shape.

3. Some light waves  off the object.

4. The apple  all light waves but red.

5. People see colors when  hits objects.

1. What is this chapter about?

- a. colors b. sound waves c. paintings

2. What does each color have that is a different shape?

- a. apple b. rainbow c. wave

3. What do some light waves do to an object?

- a. cut b. reflect off c. paint

4. What does the apple do to all light waves but red?

- a. hides b. absorbs c. acts

5. What is important to know about this chapter?

- ☐ a. The students make rainbows.
- ☐ b. People see colors when light hits objects.
- ☐ c. Kara doesn't like acting.

Name: _____

Use your chapter book to help you fill in the blank.

1. Gavin and Dale see that some of the _____ look different.
2. Some backgrounds look _____ .
3. People see different colors because of _____ .
4. Some waves move _____ .
5. Each color people see is a light wave that has a certain _____ .

These questions may have more than one correct answer:

- 6. What light waves are reflected off a red apple?**
- ☐ a. red
 - ☐ b. purple
 - ☐ c. white
- 7. What is white light made of?**
- ☐ a. all colors
 - ☐ b. black light waves
 - ☐ c. sound waves
- 8. What do we see when sunlight hits water?**
- ☐ a. scenery
 - ☐ b. rainbow
 - ☐ c. pool
- 9. What happens when light waves hit an object that is black?**
- ☐ a. All the light waves are absorbed.
 - ☐ b. All the light waves are reflected.
 - ☐ c. Black light waves are reflected.
- 10. What will happen when Dale adds white paint to a background?**
- ☐ a. The white paint will reflect all of the light.
 - ☐ b. The background will look brighter.
 - ☐ c. The white paint will absorb all the light.

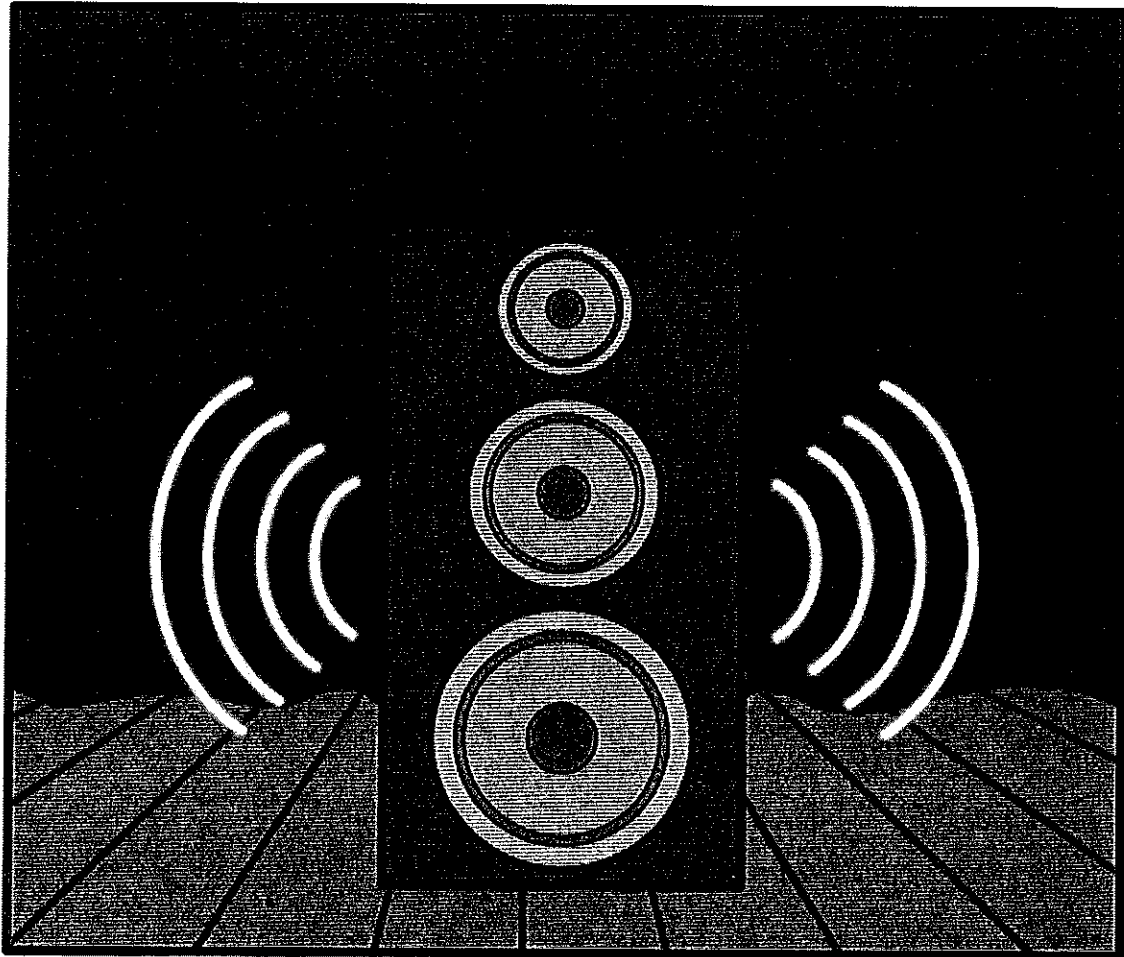


For hands-on instruction, print, cut out and laminate.

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Chapter 4:

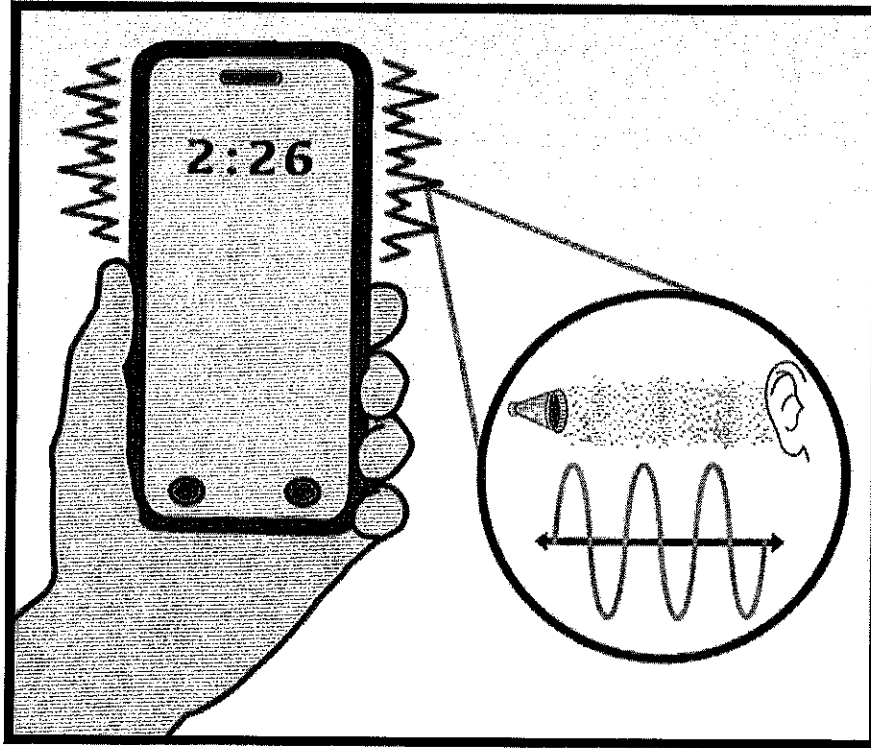
Vibrations and Sound





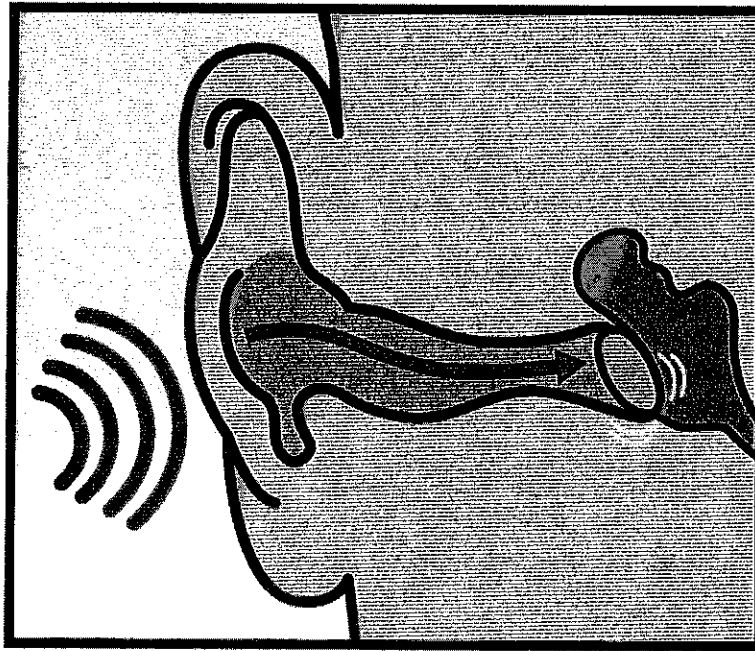
The students can hear loud music as they move onto the stage. It is so loud that they have to cover their ears. Mrs. Thomas turns off the music. She was testing the speakers. “The music is so loud. It felt like the stage was vibrating!” says Kara.

Why do the students cover their ears?



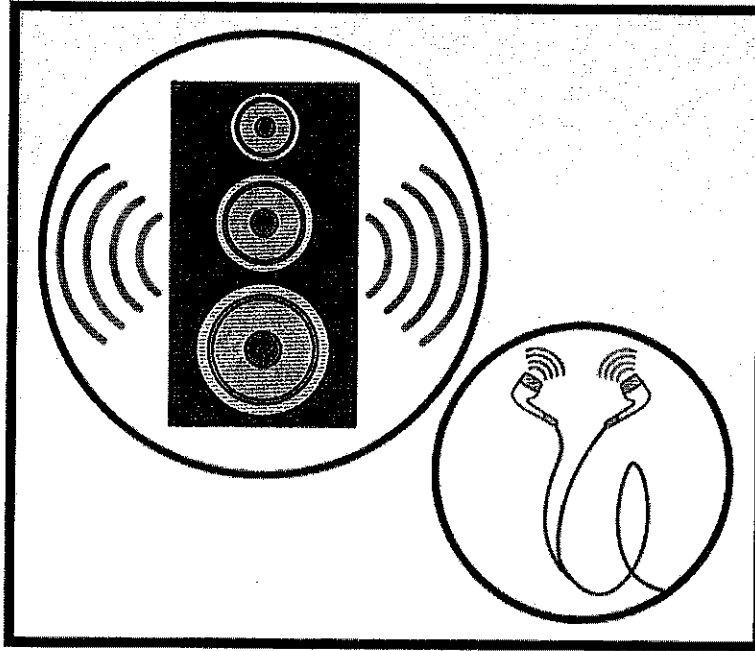
“It did feel like the stage was vibrating,” says Mrs. Thomas. “All sounds come from vibrations. Vibrations are small, fast movements that go back and forth. You might feel your cell phone vibrate when you get a call.”

What are vibrations?



“Vibrations make waves,” says Mrs. Thomas. “Sound waves can move through air, water and some objects. The sound waves carry sound to your ears. The sound waves hit your eardrums. Your eardrums vibrate too. When your eardrums vibrate, you hear the sound.”

Describe how we are able to hear sounds.

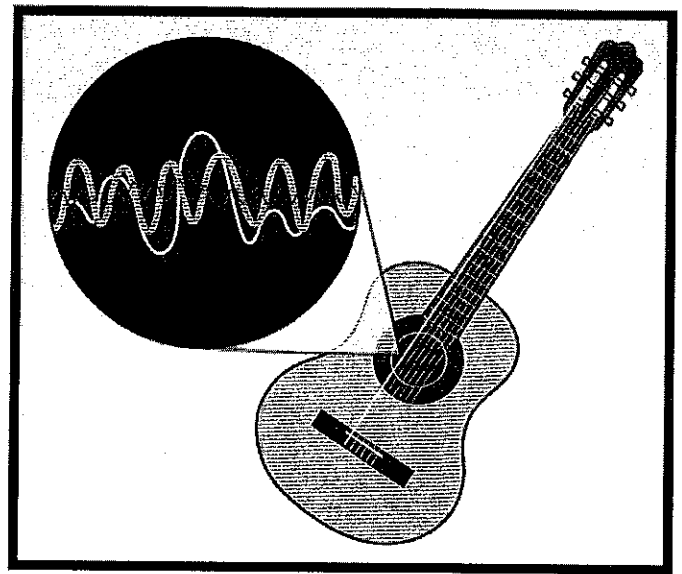


“You felt the stage move and vibrate,” says Mrs. Thomas. “You were feeling the vibrations from the sound of the loud music. Loud sounds make tall sound waves. They have big vibrations. Quiet sounds make shorter sound waves. They have small vibrations.”

What kind of waves do loud sounds make? What about quiet sounds?

“It takes more force to make a loud sound,” says Mrs. Thomas. “A force is a push or a pull. Plucking a guitar is an example of a force.

If you pluck a guitar hard, you are using more energy. The

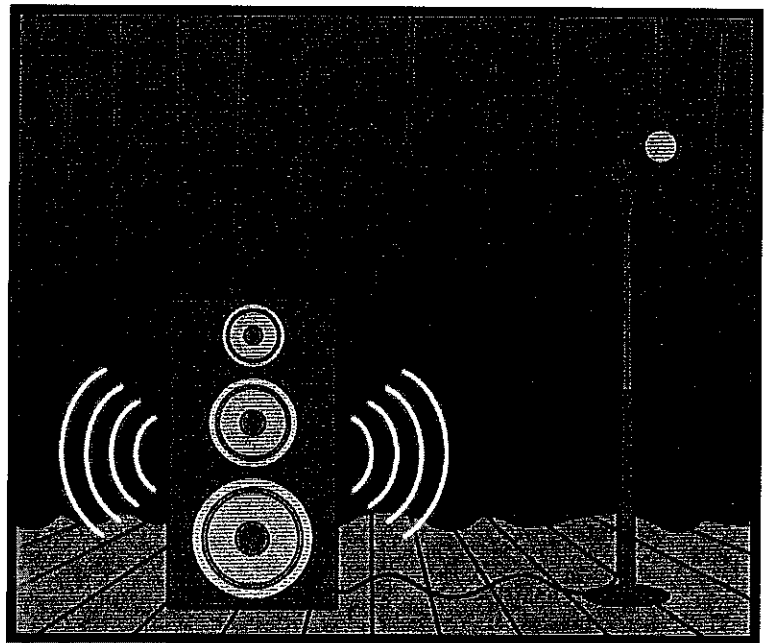


strings will vibrate more and the sound waves will be taller. The sound will be louder. If you pluck a guitar softly, you use less energy. The sound will be quieter.”

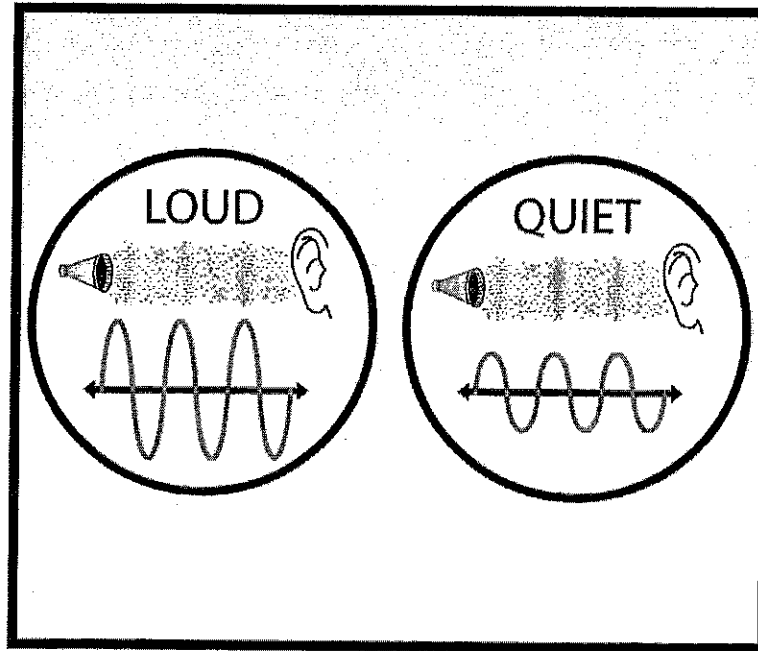
Describe how you can make a louder sound on a guitar.

“That must be what happens when we turn up the volume on the speakers,” says Gavin. “It happens when we use a microphone. There is more energy. The sound waves get taller. The sound gets louder.” “That’s right,” says Mrs. Thomas.

“The speakers and microphone can help make sounds louder during the play.”



Describe what speakers and microphones do to sound.



“We have learned how sounds come from vibrations,” says Mrs. Thomas. “We hear sounds when sound waves hit our ears. Loud sounds have taller sound waves. Quiet sounds have smaller sound waves. Tomorrow we will learn more about how sound moves when it hits objects.”

What did the class learn about sound?



What is the title of this chapter?



What do you think this chapter will be about?



This is a Chapter Book.
What kind of Chapter Book is this?

Fiction



Nonfiction



What is the chapter topic?

Biography



**Social
Studies**



Science



Compare this book to a Chapter Book that has been read recently.



What kind of book would you choose?

**Picture
Book**



**Chapter
Book**



**Comic
Book**



**Book
with facts**



Name: _____

1. The students hear the  of music.

2. All sounds come from  .

3. Sound waves carry sound to your  .

4.  sounds have shorter sound waves.

5. Sounds can be  or quiet.

1. What is this chapter about?

- a. sound b. light c. scenery

2. Where do all sounds come from?

- a. cell phones b. radios c. vibrations

3. Where do sound waves carry sound to?

- a. fingers b. ears c. eyes

4. What sounds have shorter sound waves?

- a. scary b. happy c. quiet

5. What is important to know about this chapter?

- ☐ a. Guitars only make loud sounds.
- ☐ b. Speakers can make lights brighter.
- ☐ c. Sounds can be loud or quiet.

Name: _____

Use your chapter book to help you fill in the blank.

1. The _____ is so loud.

2. It felt like the _____ was vibrating!

3. _____ can move through air, water and some objects.

4. The sound waves hit your _____.

5. Loud sounds make _____ sound waves.

These questions may have more than one correct answer:

6. What has small vibrations?

- ☐ a. loud sounds
- ☐ b. quiet sounds
- ☐ c. bird sounds

7. What is used to make a louder sound?

- ☐ a. more force
- ☐ b. less force
- ☐ c. more energy

8. What is an example of a force?

- ☐ a. reading a book
- ☐ b. plucking a guitar string
- ☐ c. watching TV

9. What can be made when you play a guitar?

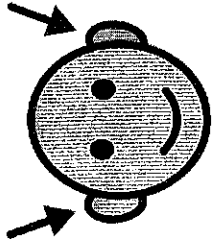



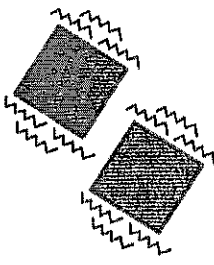





- ☐ a. tall sound waves and a loud sound
- ☐ b. short sound waves and a quiet sound
- ☐ c. no sound waves and different colors

10. What can Gavin do to make the sound louder during the play?

- ☐ a. He can turn up the volume on the speakers.
- ☐ b. He can use a microphone.
- ☐ c. He can play a guitar softly.



For hands-on instruction, print, cut out and laminate.

ears 	loud 	Quiet 	sound 	vibrations 
ears 	loud 	Quiet 	sound 	vibrations 
ears	loud	Quiet	sound	vibrations

ACCESS MIDDLE SCHOOL

Grades 6, 7, & 8

WEEK 3 SOCIAL STUDIES

**MONDAY - FRIDAY
APRIL 13-17, 2020**

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Name _____

Alice Coachman

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Alice Coachman was born in Albany, Georgia in 1923. Alice was one of ten children. Growing up, things were not easy for Alice. She was often denied opportunities because of the color of her skin. Back then, southern schools wouldn't allow colored athletes to use any of their training facilities or to compete in organized sports. In order to practice, Alice would practice her running in fields and dirt roads close to her home. To practice the high jump, Alice would jump over tied rags or ropes. Her parents wanted her to try more ladylike activities, but Alice was determined to be an athlete. Her aunt encouraged her to keep working to accomplish her dream.

In 1939, at the age of 16, Alice earned a scholarship to attend Tuskegee Preparatory School. In that same year, entered the Women's National Championships and broke the national high jump record. Alice was also a member of the basketball team at Tuskegee and helped them to win three national titles. In total, Alice held 25 national titles!

At the London Olympics in 1948, Alice won the gold medal in the high jump despite the fact that she had been suffering from back problems.

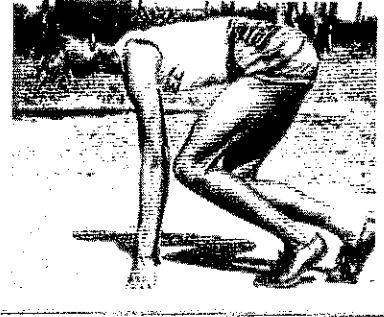
At the age of 25, Alice decided to retire from athletics and coach other young athletes. Alice's determination still serves to inspire others.



Name _____

Alice Coachman

Reading Comprehension



1. Where was Alice Coachman born?

2. How many children were in Alice's family? _____

3. What was the reason that Alice was denied many opportunities?

4. Why did Alice have to find different ways to train for her sport?

5. How did Alice practice her running? _____

6. How did Alice practice the high jump? _____

7. Alice earned a *scholarship* to Tuskegee. What do you think *scholarship* means? _____

8. Was Alice successful at the 1948 Olympics? How can you tell? _____

9. Why would this story inspire others? _____

10. Why or why not do you think that Alice would make a good coach?

Name _____

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions



Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. He grew up to be a minister and a civil rights activist, or someone who works to change things they believe are wrong.

When Martin was in high school, he was so smart that he skipped two grades. He started college at the age of 15. Most people don't go to college until they're 18. He graduated from Morehouse with a degree in sociology. After that, he earned a divinity degree, or a degree to become a church pastor. Later, he earned his doctor's degree in theology. Martin was inspired to become a minister because his father was a preacher too. He married Coretta Scott in 1953. They went on to have four children.

He first became involved in the civil rights movement when he led the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This started when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man and was arrested. In turn, Martin organized a boycott, in which people stopped using the buses in Montgomery until segregation on buses came to an end. After a year, the boycott proved to be successful.

Martin organized the famous "March on Washington" in 1963. Over 250,000 people attended to show their support for the civil rights movement. During this march, Martin gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. The march was a success and the Civil Rights Act passed a year later in 1964. On April 4, 1968 he was shot and killed on the balcony of his Memphis hotel. His ideas about equal rights and justice for all helped to change the world for the better.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Name _____

Reading Comprehension

1. Where was Martin Luther King, Jr. born? _____

2. What is an *activist*? _____

3. How can you tell that Martin was smart in high school? _____

4. What is a *divinity* degree? _____

5. Why did Martin want to become a minister? _____

6. How did Martin get his start in the civil rights movement? _____

7. Why was Rosa Parks arrested? _____

8. What famous speech did he give at the March on Washington? _____



9. What happened as a result of the march? _____

ACCESS MIDDLE SCHOOL

Grades 6, 7, & 8

**WEEK 6
MATH**

**MONDAY - FRIDAY
MAY 4-8, 2020**

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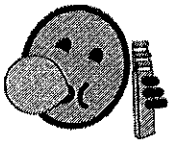
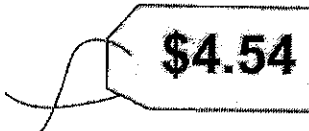
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Mary Beth is spending her money at the department store. She buys a shirt for \$3.82, shorts for \$4.54 and gum for \$0.68. Which item costs the most? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.

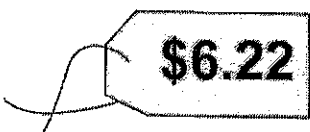
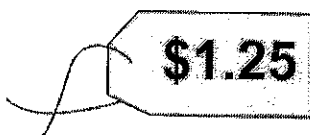
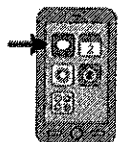
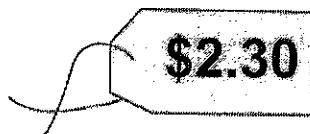


Total cost

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\$	4	.	5	4
+	\$		6	8
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Brent is spending his money to buy new things. He is buying a magazine for \$2.30, an app for \$1.25 and shoes for \$6.22. Which item costs the most? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.

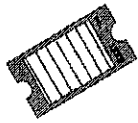


Total cost

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\$	1	.	2	5
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Ryan is spending his money at the movie theater. He buys a movie ticket for \$7.25, a fountain drink for \$4.34 and popcorn for \$3.79. Which item costs the most? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.



\$7.25



\$4.34



\$3.79

+

\$

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Total cost

Mary Beth is spending her money at a department store. She is buying a shirt for \$5.60, shorts for \$7.18 and a lanyard for \$4.92. Which item costs the most? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.



\$5.60



\$7.18



\$4.92

+

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Total cost

Randy is spending his money to buy some fun things. He is buying a video game for \$48.27 and a watch for \$39.81. Which item costs more? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.



\$48.27



\$39.81



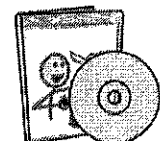
Total cost

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 \end{array}$$

Danielle is spending her money at the store to buy new things. She is buying makeup for \$52.73 and a DVD for \$24.90. Which item costs more? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.



\$52.73



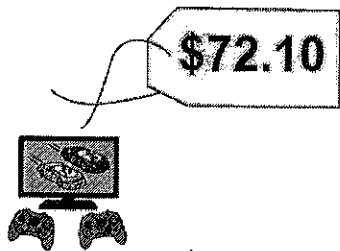
\$24.90



Total cost

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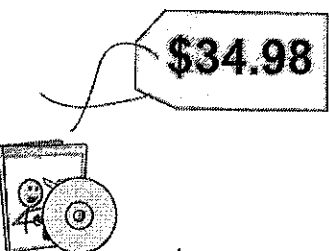
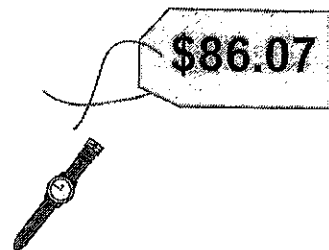
Brent is spending his money at the store to buy new things. He is buying shoes for \$40.56 and a video game for \$72.10. Which item costs more? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.



Total cost

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 \$ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array} . \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

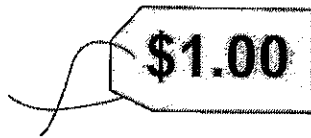
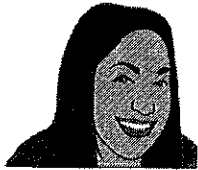
Randy is spending his money at the store to buy new things. He is buying a watch for \$86.07 and a DVD for \$34.98. Which item costs more? How much will this cost altogether? Show the money.



Total cost

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & 8 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array} . \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0 & 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 + \$ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} . \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 9 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \$ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array} . \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Danielle is spending her money on new music.
She has \$5.00. She buys a song for \$1.00.
How much money will she get back? Show the money.



Money left

\$

5	.	0	0
---	---	---	---

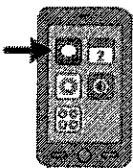
\$

1	.	0	0
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\$

	.		
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Brent is spending his money on a new app for his phone.
He has \$5.00. He buys an app for \$3.00.
How much money will he get back? Show the money.



Money left

\$

5	.	0	0
---	---	---	---

\$

3	.	0	0
---	---	---	---

\$

	.		
--	---	--	--