SAINT ANGELA SCHOOL

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PLAN ASSIGNMENTS

Week of May 18, 2020

Teacher _____Mrs. Watson _____ Grade _6th

The Alternative Learning Plan Assignments listed below will facilitate continuous uninterrupted learning with assignments based on the academic standards promulgated by the State of Illinois and the Archdiocese of Chicago. Scholars are expected to complete the assignments as described, and submit them when they return to school. That date has yet to be determined. Each Sunday around 5:00 PM, beginning on March 15 until school resumes, your scholar's Alternative Learning Plan Assignments will be posted on our school website. Parents, thank you in advance for your kind and generous assistance in extending learning into the home during this very difficult and trying time. Be safe and God bless!

Hello Sixth Grade! This document has 6 (SIX) Pages. Page down for your worksheets.

Math:

Do your XTRAMATH. Some of you are doing a great job practicing your math facts using XtraMath. Some of you have not been practicing. Keep your skills sharp **and work on XtraMath!** This week continuing our unit on probability. This week you will learn a formula to calculate the probability of an event. Remember, Probability is a measure of the likelihood, or chance, that the event will occur.

Here is a video to help you:
psn.virtualnerd.com/viewtutorial/Alg1_14_01_0003

You will find the worksheet on page 4 of this document so page down. It looks a little like the one we did two weeks ago, but the questions are different.

I will so some examples on **our Monday Zoom Conference call from 9:00-9:45.** Watch for the Zoom link and password in a separate email. I will send it on Sunday.

English/Language Arts: This week we are going to read a passage about constellations and answer questions about the article. There are two pages to read on page 2, and 2 pages of questions to ask on page 3.

No printer? Page down to look at the worksheets on pages 2, 3, and 4 of this document. You can read the questions and then copy the problem and solve it on another sheet of paper. You can take a picture of it and email me at cwatson@saintangela.org.

All my worksheets are also available on the title1 website:
http://title1saintangela.weebly.com/homework.html

I also put a packet of all your math worksheets for the entire year in the cafeteria. They are near a pink sheet of construction paper that says Title 1 Grade 7.

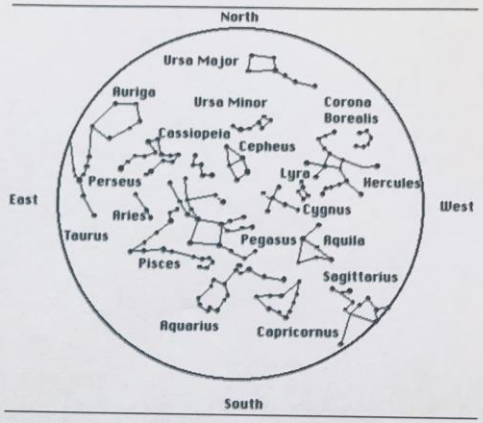
KEEP PAGING DOWN….THE WORKSHEETS ARE BELOW. I PUT ONE PER PAGE SO YOU COULD SEE IT ON THE SCREEN AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON ANOTHER SHEET OF PAPER. TAKE A PICTURE OF YOUR PAPER AND SEND IT TO ME.

Name: _____ 6, 7, 8 May 18

Constellations

When you look at the night sky, you see billions of stars. Some stars you see twinkle, some are more faded, and some you can't even see!

Did you know that some of those stars make pictures in the sky? These pictures are called constellations.



Constellations are a group of stars that are visible in the sky that make up different images. Some constellations were named after animals and some are named after mythological creatures. Some were even named after science instruments. As the earth turns and seasons change you see different constellations at night. There are 88 different constellations.

Did you know that you can't see constellations during the day because the sun's light is too bright to see star light? But you can always see some constellations at night as long as it isn't cloudy.

There are different constellations that can be seen at different times of the year. Depending on the month, season and your location in the world will depend on what constellations you can see. There is a winter sky and a summer sky of constellations but all constellations are better to see in their specific months.

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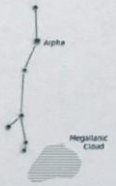
Constellations are made of different stars. Those stars sometimes have names as well, such as Betelgeuse or Alpha. In order for a star to get a name it must be around for a long time. Most stars are between 1 and 10 billion years old. The oldest star is 13.2 billion years old.

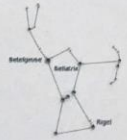
Next time you look up in the sky on a clear night be sure to find those constellations that are brightest for the month. These residents of our night sky are begging to be seen!

January Constellations

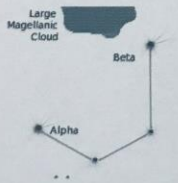
Those constellations that are best seen in January are:



Dorado - Swordfish/ Golden fish



Orion- The great hunter



Mensa - The table mountain

Reticulum - The net

Taurus - The bull

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Bless me, O Lord with good health, and heal all the troubles of my mind, spirit, and body.

Constellations

Directions: After reading the above passage, answer the following questions.

1. *According to the text* what term is used for "a group of stars that are visible the sky that make up different images?"
   a. Stars
   b. Constellations
   c. Orion
   d. Mythological

2. Which of the following is **not** something constellations were named after?
   a. Mythological creatures
   b. Animals
   c. Heroes
   d. Scientific instruments

3. *Clarify* how many different constellations there are?
   a. 88
   b. 67
   c. 34
   d. 56

4. *Explain* why you can't see constellations during the day.

5. What three factors determine the constellations you see?

6. *Clarify*, which of the following terms is defined by "the golden fish."
   a. Dorado
   b. Mensa
   c. Orion
   d. Reticulum

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7. *Clarify* what has names like Alpha and Betelgeuse?
   a. Constellations
   b. Stars
   c. The sun
   d. The earth

8. How old is the oldest star? _____

9. *Explain* this sentence; "These residents of our night sky are begging to be seen."

10. *Determine* the main idea of this passage and *explain* how it is supported by key details from the text.

Bless me, O Lord with good health, and heal all the troubles of my mind, spirit, and body.

NAME _____

Lesson 7.3 Calculating Probability

The **probability** of an event is the measure of how likely it is that the event will occur.

$$\text{Probability } (P) = \frac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$$

A bag contains 12 marbles, 7 blue and 5 red. If a marble is chosen at random, the probability that it will be red is:

$$\text{Probability } (P) = \frac{5 \text{ — the number of red marbles}}{12 \text{ — the total number of marbles}}$$

Solve each problem. Write answers as fractions in simplest form.

1. A bag contains 5 blue marbles, 3 red marbles, and 2 white marbles. What is the probability

   a selected marble will be red? _____

   What is the probability that a selected marble will not be white? _____

   What is the probability that a selected marble will be either blue or white? _____

Use the spinner to find the following probabilities. Write answers as fractions in simplest form.

2. $P(3) =$ _____
3. $P(\text{odd}) =$ _____
4. $P(1 \text{ or } 4) =$ _____
5. $P(> 4) =$ _____
6. $P(< 6) =$ _____
7. $P(\text{not } 5 \text{ or } 3) =$ _____

Bless me, O Lord with good health, and heal all the troubles of my mind, spirit, and body.