

Grade 8 E-Learning Packet



Name: _____

English



E-Learning Materials

8th Grade E-Learning Day One - ELA

1. Use any five words from Unit C4 (www.sadlierconnect.com/vwa) in a paragraph that demonstrates an understanding of each word's meaning. These are the vocabulary words: bolster, deplore, frivolous, obsess, oust, porous, prone, qualm, residue, staid, annul, blasé, muster, nonentity, ornate, peruse, promontory, recourse, solicitous, sustain.

2. Read "Coyote Steals the Sun and Moon" and do the following questions:

a. Why does Coyote want to team up with Eagle?
COMPARE AND CONTRAST: How do Coyote and Eagle differ in their abilities and attitudes? CONNECT: How do each character's actions reflect his attitudes?

b. Why do Eagle and Coyote want the Kachinas' box?
INFER: Why does Eagle agree to steal it?

c. How does Coyote finally get the fox?
INFER: What does Coyote's behavior tell you about his character?

d. What makes myths like this one still appealing in an age of scientific knowledge? Could you find these same types of characters and attitudes in any of today's forms of popular entertainment? Explain.

The story is available here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XPCajbQb4NqFtA3LVRwvSKxs_eZH6kTW/view?usp=drive_link

Also here: <https://2.files.edl.io/BHrWHIJAa7uUphCng2bFbYOINRMHqYjpCPYZWPYIvyjCUCQs.pdf>

"No, no, you always mess everything up." And Eagle flew on and Coyote ran along.

So it went for a stretch, and then Coyote started again. "Ho, friend, it isn't right for you to do this. What will people think of you and me?"

"I don't care what people think. I'm going to carry this box."

Again Eagle flew on and again Coyote ran after him. Finally Coyote begged for the fourth time: "Let me carry it. You're the chief, and I'm just Coyote. Let me carry it."

Eagle couldn't stand any more pestering. Also, Coyote had asked him four times, and if someone asks four times, you better give him what he wants. Eagle said, "Since you won't let up on me, go ahead and carry the box for a while. But promise not to open it."

"Oh, sure, oh yes, I promise." They went on as before, but now Coyote had the box. Soon Eagle was far ahead, and Coyote lagged behind a hill where Eagle couldn't see him. "I wonder what the light looks like, inside there," he said to himself. "Why shouldn't I take a peek? Probably there's something extra in the box, something good that Eagle wants to keep to himself."

And Coyote opened the lid. Now, not only was the sun inside, but the moon also. Eagle had put them both together, thinking that it would be easier to carry one box than two.

As soon as Coyote opened the lid, the moon escaped, flying high into the sky. At once all the plants shriveled up and turned brown. Just as quickly, all the leaves fell off the trees, and it was winter. Trying to catch the moon and put it back in the box, Coyote ran in pursuit as it skipped away from him. Meanwhile the sun flew out and rose into the sky. It drifted far away, and the peaches, squashes, and melons shriveled up with cold.

Eagle turned and flew back to see what had delayed Coyote. "You fool! Look what you've done!" he said. "You let the sun and moon escape, and now it's cold." Indeed, it began to snow, and Coyote shivered. "Now you teeth are chattering," Eagle said, "and it's your fault that cold has come into the world."

It's true. If it weren't for Coyote's curiosity and mischief making, we wouldn't have winter; we could enjoy summer all the time.

—Based on a story reported by Ruth Benedict in 1935.

Day and night (as represented by the sun and moon) are metaphorically associated with summer and winter; hence the release of the moon brings death and desolation to the world. Coyote of course completely disrupts the seasonal cycle by interfering with the heavenly progression. The Kachinas mentioned were at the time of this story demi-gods, supernatural intermediaries, mostly benign, who regularly visited the pueblos and established elaborate rituals that included festive dances for the people.

E-Learning Day Two – 8th Grade ELA

1.

Use

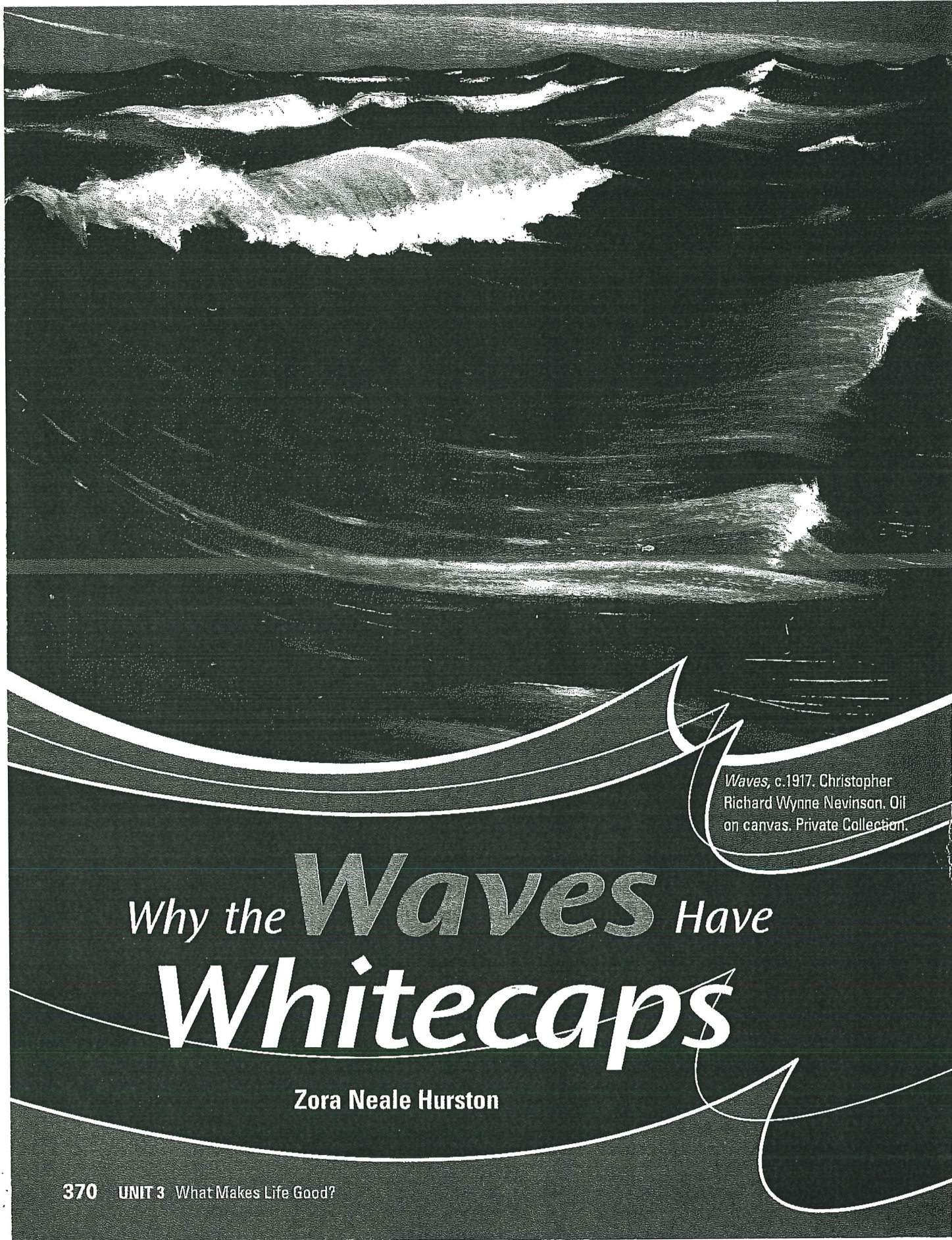
any five words from Unit C5 in a paragraph that demonstrates the vocabulary words' meaning. These are the words: addendum, aghast, ample, apparitions, assert, cower, disdain, epitaph, ethical, facetious, inaudible, indiscriminate, intrigue, jurisdiction, plausible, plebeian, prodigal, proximity, pulverize, and volatile.

2.

Reading **"Why the Waves Have Whitecaps"** and do the "After You Read" questions 1-6. The link to the story is

here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iYHxq1gCWUwDVF8IzLZsVgcmaM3108Jm/view?usp=drive_link

Day 2



Waves, c.1917. Christopher Richard Wynne Nevinson. Oil on canvas. Private Collection.

Why the **Waves** Have
Whitecaps

Zora Neale Hurston

Before You Read

Why the Waves Have Whitecaps

Connect to the Folktale

"Why the Waves Have Whitecaps" explains a natural event involving wind and water. Think of a powerful natural event, such as a thunderstorm, that you have experienced.

Quickwrite Freewrite for a few minutes about ways in which the natural world can seem human. Think about animals, plants, and landforms as well as such elements as wind, water, and storms.

Build Background

This folktale is written in dialect. Dialect is a form of language spoken by people of a certain region or group. Features of the dialect in this folktale include dropped vowel and consonant sounds (*'em* instead of *them*).

Folktales were passed down orally before being written down. Folklorists use dialect to capture a traditional culture's speech and story patterns.

Set Purposes for Reading

BQ BIG Question

As you read, ask yourself, how does the depiction of wind and water help me to understand nature?

Literary Element Style

Style is the way an author chooses and arranges words and sentences in a literary work. Style can reveal an author's purpose in writing and attitude toward the subject and audience. Diction, sentence structure, and use of imagery are some factors that make up an author's style. As you read, ask yourself, how does Hurston's style help me understand her purpose for writing?

Learning Objectives

For pages 369–372

In studying this text, you will focus on the following objective:

Literary Study: Analyzing style.

Meet Zora Neale Hurston



Folklorist and Writer Zora Neale Hurston grew up in Eatonville, Florida, the country's first self-governed African American city. Sharing folktales was a common pastime in her close-knit community. She became interested in preserving African American folklore and began to collect tales in the rural South. Hurston is best known for her novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. She also published plays, stories, essays, and two collections of folklore. Zora Neale Hurston was born in 1891 and died in 1960.



Literature Online

Author Search For more about Zora Neale Hurston, go to glencoe.com and enter QuickPass code GL29763u3.

De wind is a woman, and de water is a woman too. They useter¹ talk together a whole heap. Mrs. Wind useter go set down by de ocean and talk and patch and crochet.

They was jus' like all lady people. They loved to talk about their chillun, and brag on 'em.

Mrs. Water useter say, "Look at *my* chillun! Ah² got de biggest and de littlest in de world. All kinds of chillun. Every color in de world, and every shape!"

De wind lady bragged louder than de water woman:

"Oh, but Ah got mo' different chilluns than anybody in de world. They flies, they walks, they swims, they sings, they talks, they cries. They got all de colors from de sun. Lawd, my chillun sho is a pleasure. 'Tain't nobody got no babies like mine."

Mrs. Water got tired of hearin' 'bout Mrs. Wind's chillun so she got so she hated 'em.

One day a whole passle³ of her chillun come to Mrs. Wind and says: "Mama, wese thirsty. Kin we go git us a cool drink of water?"

She says, "Yeah chillun. Run on over to Mrs. Water and hurry right back soon."

When them chillun went to squinch they thirst Mrs. Water grabbed 'em all and drowned 'em.

When her chillun didn't come home, de wind woman got worried. So she went on down to de water and ast for her babies.

"Good evenin' Mis' Water, you see my chillun today?"

De water woman tole her, "No-oo-oo."

Mrs. Wind knew her chillun had come down to Mrs. Water's house, so she passed over de ocean callin' her chillun, and every time she call de white feathers would come up on top of de water. And dat's how come we got white caps on waves. It's de feathers comin' up when de wind woman calls her lost babies.

When you see a storm on de water, it's de wind and de water fightin' over dem chillun. *fa.*

1 *Useter* means "used to."

2 *Ah* is dialect for *I*.

3 *Passle* means *parcel*. Here, it refers to a group of children.

Style What are some examples of dialect in these sentences?

BQ **BIG Question**

How did the people who first told this folktale most likely feel about nature?

After You Read

Respond and Think Critically

1. What human qualities does the author give to wind and water? Give details to support your answer. [Identify]
2. Why does Mrs. Water drown Mrs. Wind's children? [Recall]
3. According to the folktale, what causes whitecaps on water? Explain. [Summarize]
4. Recall the information you read about in Build Background. Why does the author use an African American dialect to tell this folktale? Explain. [Evaluate]
5. **Literary Element** **Style** Describe Zora Neale Hurston's style in this folktale. What are some examples of striking word choice and imagery in the folktale? How does Hurston's style contribute to the mood of the tale? Explain. [Analyze]
6. **BQ** **BIG Question** How does this folktale demonstrate appreciation for the force of nature? Explain. [Conclude]

Academic Vocabulary

In writing "Why the Waves Have Whitecaps," Zora Neale Hurston used dialect. She avoided **altering** the language of the original folktale. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of the word *altering* in the sentence above. Check your guess in a dictionary.

Writing

Write a Summary Writing a summary involves retelling the main idea and the most important details of a story in your own words. Recall the characters and key plot events of Hurston's "Why the Waves Have Whitecaps." Then write a brief summary of the folktale. Your summary should also explain what you think is the message or meaning of the folktale.

TIP

Analyzing

Here are some tips to help you analyze. Remember that when you analyze, you look at separate parts of a selection to understand the whole selection.

- Reread the folktale. Notice whether the author uses common, simple words or formal, detailed descriptions.
- Identify how the action takes place—through the narrator's description, through dialogue, or a combination of the two.
- Consider whether the use of dialect gives the folktale a formal or informal feel.

FOLDABLES **Study Organizer** Keep track of your ideas about the **BIG Question** in your unit Foldable.

Literature Online

Selection Resources

For Selection Quizzes, eFlashcards, and Reading-Writing Connection activities, go to glencoe.com and enter QuickPass code GL29763u3.

E-Learning – DAY THREE – 8th Grade ELA

1. Use any five words from Unit C6 in a paragraph that demonstrates the meaning of the vocabulary words: abashed, aloof, anguish, articulate, bask, defect, finesse, flaunt, forthright, genial, instill, ostracize, premonition, pseudonym, purge, rehabilitate, repercussion, resolute, retentive, and scapegoat. INCLUDE at least one semicolon and one colon.

2. Read **“Brer Possum’s Dilemma”** and analyze by doing the six questions at the end of the story. The story can be found here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZpZCxpaxr6pb8SdjxRvYPVz8kaSVWNDB/view?usp=drive_link

BRER POSSUM'S DILEMMA

Traditional African American, retold by Jackie Torrence

Back in the days when the animals could talk, there lived ol' Brer Possum. He was a finefeller. Why, he never liked to see no critters in trouble. He was always helpin' out, a-doin' somethin' for others.

Ever' night, ol' Brer Possum climbed into a persimmon tree, hung by his tail, and slept all night long. And each mornin', he climbed outa the tree and walked down the road to sun 'imself.

One mornin', as he walked, he come to a big hole in the middle of the road. Now, ol' Brer Possum was kind and gentle, but he was also nosy, so he went over to the hole and looked in. All at once, he stepped back, 'cause layin' in the bottom of that hole was ol' Brer Snake with a brick on his back.

Brer Possum said to 'imself, "I best git on outa here, 'cause ol' Brer Snake is mean and evil and lowdown, and if I git to stayin' around 'im, he jist might git to bitin' me."

So Brer Possum went on down the road.

But Brer Snake had seen Brer Possum, and he commenced to callin' for 'im.

"Help me, Brer Possum."

Brer Possum stopped and turned around. He said to 'imself, "That's ol' Brer Snake a-callin' me. What do you reckon he wants?"

Well, ol' Brer Possum was kindhearted, so he went back down the road to the hole, stood at the edge, and looked down at Brer Snake.

"Was that you a-callin' me? What do you want?"

Brer Snake looked up and said, "I've been down here in this hole for a mighty long time with this brick on my back. Won't you help git it offa me?"

Brer Possum thought.

"Now listen here, Brer Snake. I knows you. You's mean and evil and lowdown, and if'n I was to git down in that hole and git to liftin' that brick offa your back, you wouldn't do nothin' but bite me."

Ol' Brer Snake just hissed.

“Maybe not. Maybe not. Maaaaaaaybe not.” Brer Possum said, “I ain’t sure ’bout you at all. I jist don’t know. You’re a-goin’ to have to let me think about it.”

So ol’ Brer Possum thought—he thought high, and he thought low—and jist as he was thinkin’, he looked up into a tree and saw a dead limb a-hangin’ down. He climbed into the tree, broke off the limb, and with that ol’ stick, pushed that brick offa Brer Snake’s back. Then he took off down the road.

Brer Possum thought he was away from ol’ Brer Snake when all at once he heard somethin’.

“Help me, Brer Possum.”

Brer Possum said, “Oh, no, that’s him agin.”

But bein’ so kindhearted, Brer Possum turned around, went back to the hole, and stood at the edge.

“Brer Snake, was that you a-callin’ me? What do you want now?”

Ol’ Brer Snake looked up outa the hole and hissed.

“I’ve been down here for a mighty long time, and I’ve gotten a little weak, and the sides of this ol’ hole are too slick for me to climb. Do you think you can lift me outa here?”

Brer Possum thought.

“Now, you jist wait a minute. If’n I was to git down into that hole and lift you outa there, you wouldn’t do nothin’ but bite me.”

Brer Snake hissed.

“Maybe not. Maybe not. Maaaaaaaybe not.”

Brer Possum said, “I jist don’t know. You’re a-goin’ to have to give me time to think about this.”

So ol’ Brer Possum thought.

And as he thought, he jist happened to look down there in that hole and see that ol’ dead limb. So he pushed the limb underneath ol’ Brer Snake and he lifted ’im outa the hole, way up into the air, and threwed ’im into the high grass.

Brer Possum took off a-runnin’ down the road.

Well, he thought he was away from ol’ Brer Snake when all at once he heard somethin’.

"Help me, Brer Possum."

Brer Possum thought, "That's him agin."

But bein' so kindhearted, he turned around, went back to the hole, and stood there a-lookin' for Brer Snake. Brer Snake crawled outa the high grass just as slow as he could, stretched 'imself out across the road, rared up, and looked at ol' Brer Possum.

Then he hissed. "I've been down there in that ol' hole for a mighty long time, and I've gotten a little cold 'cause the sun didn't shine. Do you think you could put me in your pocket and git me warm?"

Brer Possum said, "Now you listen here, Brer Snake. I knows you. You's mean and evil and lowdown, and if'n I put you in my pocket you wouldn't do nothin' but bite me."

Brer Snake hissed.

"Maybe not. Maybe not. Maaaaaaaybe not."

"No, sireee, Brer Snake. I knows you. I jist ain't a-goin' to do it."

But jist as Brer Possum was talkin' to Brer Snake, he happened to git a real good look at 'im. He was a-layin' there lookin' so pitiful, and Brer Possum's great big heart began to feel sorry for ol' Brer Snake.

"All right," said Brer Possum. "You must be cold. So jist this once I'm a-goin' to put you in my pocket."

So ol' Brer Snake coiled up jist as little as he could, and Brer Possum picked 'im up and put 'im in his pocket.

Brer Snake laid quiet and still—so quiet and still that Brer Possum even forgot that he was a-carryin' 'im around. But all of a sudden, Brer Snake commenced to crawlin' out, and he turned and faced Brer Possum and hissed.

"I'm a-goin' to bite you."

But Brer Possum said, "Now wait a minute. Why are you a-goin' to bite me? I done took that brick offa your back, I got you outa that hole, and I put you in my pocket to git you warm. Why are you a-goin' to bite me?"

Brer Snake hissed.

"You knowed I was a snake before you put me in your pocket."

And when you're mindin' your own business and you spot trouble, don't never trouble trouble 'til trouble troubles you.

Reading Check

The number three often appears in folk literature—three little pigs, three blind mice, three wishes. What happens three times in this tale? What happens the third time to make it different from the first two?

First Thoughts

1. Were you surprised when Brer Snake announced that he was going to bite Brer Possum? Do you think Brer Possum deserved to get bitten? Explain.

Shaping Interpretations

2. Paraphrase (rewrite in your own words) the last sentence of “Brer Possum’s Dilemma.”

3. A fable is a brief story, usually about talking animals, that ends with a moral, or lesson about life. The moral of “Brer Possum’s Dilemma” is in the last sentence. Do you think it is a good lesson for this fable? Do you think it is a good lesson at all? Why or why not?

Connecting with the Text

5. Describe an occasion when it would have been appropriate for you to tell someone this story—or for someone to tell it to you. (Make up an event or situation if you can’t think of a real one you’d like to share.)

Extending the Text

6. What other stories do you know in which a snake is the bad guy? How do you think snakes got their bad reputation?

E-Learning – DAY FOUR – 8th Grade ELA

1. Use any five vocabulary words from Unit C7 in a conversation that demonstrates an understanding of each vocabulary word's meaning. These are the words: acme, attribute, belittle, convey, doctrine, excise, exotic, haggard, jaunty, juncture, menial, parry, predatory, ravage, stance, tawdry, turncoat, unassuming, wallow, and waver. Make sure to include proper use of punctuation (commas, end marks, quotation marks, etc.)

2. Read

"Invocation" from *John Brown's Body*

by Stephen Vincent Benet and do the three questions at the end. The selection can be found here: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1uD3qOd1Ae1CoiRofdL0c-JlilUGCLuLs/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=111839337076945942369&rtpof=true&sd=true

from the Invocation of *John Brown's Body* by Stephen Vincent Benet

American muse, whose strong and diverse heart
So many men have tried to understand
But only made it smaller with their art,
Because you are as various as your land,

As mountainous-deep, as flowered with blue rivers,
Thirsty with deserts, buried under snows,
As native as the shape of Navajo quivers,
And native, too, as the sea-voyaged rose.

Swift runner, never captured or subdued,
Seven-branched elk beside the mountain stream,
That half a hundred hunters have pursued
But never matched their bullets with the dream,

Where the great huntsmen failed, I set my sorry
And mortal snare for your immortal quarry.

You are the buffalo-ghost, the broncho-ghost
With dollar-silver in your saddle-horn,
The cowboys riding in from Painted Post,
The Indian arrow in the Indian corn,

And you are the clipped velvet of the lawns

Day 4

Where Shropshire grows from Massachusetts sods,
The grey Maine rocks--and the war-painted dawns
That break above the Garden of the Gods.

The prairie-schooners crawling toward the ore
And the cheap car, parked by the station-door.

Where the skyscrapers lift their foggy plumes
Of stranded smoke out of a stony mouth
You are that high stone and its arrogant fumes,
And you are ruined gardens in the South

And bleak New England farms, so winter-white
Even their roofs look lonely, and the deep
The middle grainland where the wind of night
Is like all blind earth sighing in her sleep.

A friend, an enemy, a sacred hag
With two tied oceans in her medicine-bag.

They tried to fit you with an English song
And clip your speech into the English tale.
But, even from the first, the words went wrong,
The catbird pecked away the nightingale.

The homesick men begot high-cheekboned things
Whose wit was whittled with a different sound
And Thames and all the rivers of the kings
Ran into Mississippi and were drowned.

They planted England with a stubborn trust.
But the cleft dust was never English dust.

Stepchild of every exile from content
And all the disavouched, hard-bitten pack
Shipped overseas to steal a continent
With neither shirts nor honor to their back.

Pimping grandee and rump-faced regicide,
Apple-cheeked youngers from a windmill-square,
Puritans stubborn as the nails of Pride,
Rakes from Versailles and thieves from County Clare,

The black-robed priests who broke their hearts in vain
To make you God and France or God and Spain.

These were your lovers in your buckskin-youth.

And each one married with a dream so proud
He never knew it could not be the truth
And that he coupled with a girl of cloud.

And now to see you is more difficult yet
Except as an immensity of wheel
Made up of wheels, oiled with inhuman sweat
And glittering with the heat of ladled steel.

All these you are, and each is partly you,
And none is false, and none is wholly true.

So how to see you as you really are,
So how to suck the pure, distillate, stored
Essence of essence from the hidden star
And make it pierce like a riposting sword.

For, as we hunt you down, you must escape
And we pursue a shadow of our own
That can be caught in a magician's cape
But has the flatness of a painted stone.

Never the running stag, the gull at wing,
The pure elixir, the American thing.

And yet, at moments when the mind was hot
With something fierier than joy or grief,
When each known spot was an eternal spot
And every leaf was an immortal leaf,

I think that I have seen you, not as one,
But clad in diverse semblances and powers,
Always the same, as light falls from the sun,
And always different, as the differing hours.

1. To whom does Benet address this Invocation? ANALYZE: What qualities does he first note about this subject? CONNECT: How does this observation influence the rest of the poem?
2. In what lines does Benet emphasize conflicts between England and America? INFER: Why are those differences important to his vision of America? ASSESS: Does Benet succeed in capturing the American spirit? Why or why not?
3. What does Benet find heroic about the American muse? Are the many "faces" of this muse still present today? What places or figures would you add to Benet's list?

E-Learning – DAY FIVE – 8th Grade ELA

1. Use any five vocabulary words from Unit C8 in a conversation that demonstrates an understanding of each vocabulary word's meaning. Use proper punctuation and include a pair of dashes and an ellipsis.

These are the vocabulary words:

abut, attire, avail, crony, cryptic, divergent, enmity, fervent, gaunt, infiltrate, nullify, perceptible, plummet, proclaim, proxy, rankle, scavenger, stint, stoical, and unflagging.

2. Read

the poem "Ellis Island" and do the three "Discussion" questions at the end (the second page of question). The poem and questions can be found here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-bBIH8xvUMImPQYDO_jheUXIGbDMqH_Z/view?usp=drive_link

Name: _____ Class: _____

Ellis Island

By Joseph Bruchac
1979

Joseph Bruchac is a poet and writer of books relating to the indigenous peoples of the Americas. In this poem, a speaker describes their relatives coming to America through Ellis Island, a popular gateway for immigrants. As you read, take notes on the speaker's feelings about America.

- [1] Beyond the red brick of Ellis Island
where the two Slovak children
who became my grandparents
waited the long days of quarantine,¹
[5] after leaving the sickness,
the old Empires of Europe,
a Circle Line ship slips easily
on its way to the island
of the tall woman, green
[10] as dreams of forests and meadows
waiting for those who'd worked
a thousand years
yet never owned their own.



"Statue of Liberty / Liberty Island Ferry" by Brian is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0

- Like millions of others,
[15] I too come to this island,
nine decades the answerer
of dreams.

- Yet only part of my blood loves that memory.
Another voice speaks
[20] of native lands
within this nation.
Lands invaded
when the earth became owned.
Lands of those who followed
[25] the changing Moon,
knowledge of the seasons
in their veins.

"Ellis Island" by Joseph Bruchac. Copyright © 1979 by Joseph Bruchac. Used with Permission. All rights reserved.

1. **Quarantine (noun):** a state of enforced isolation to ensure that no contagious diseases are spread

Text-Dependent Questions

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

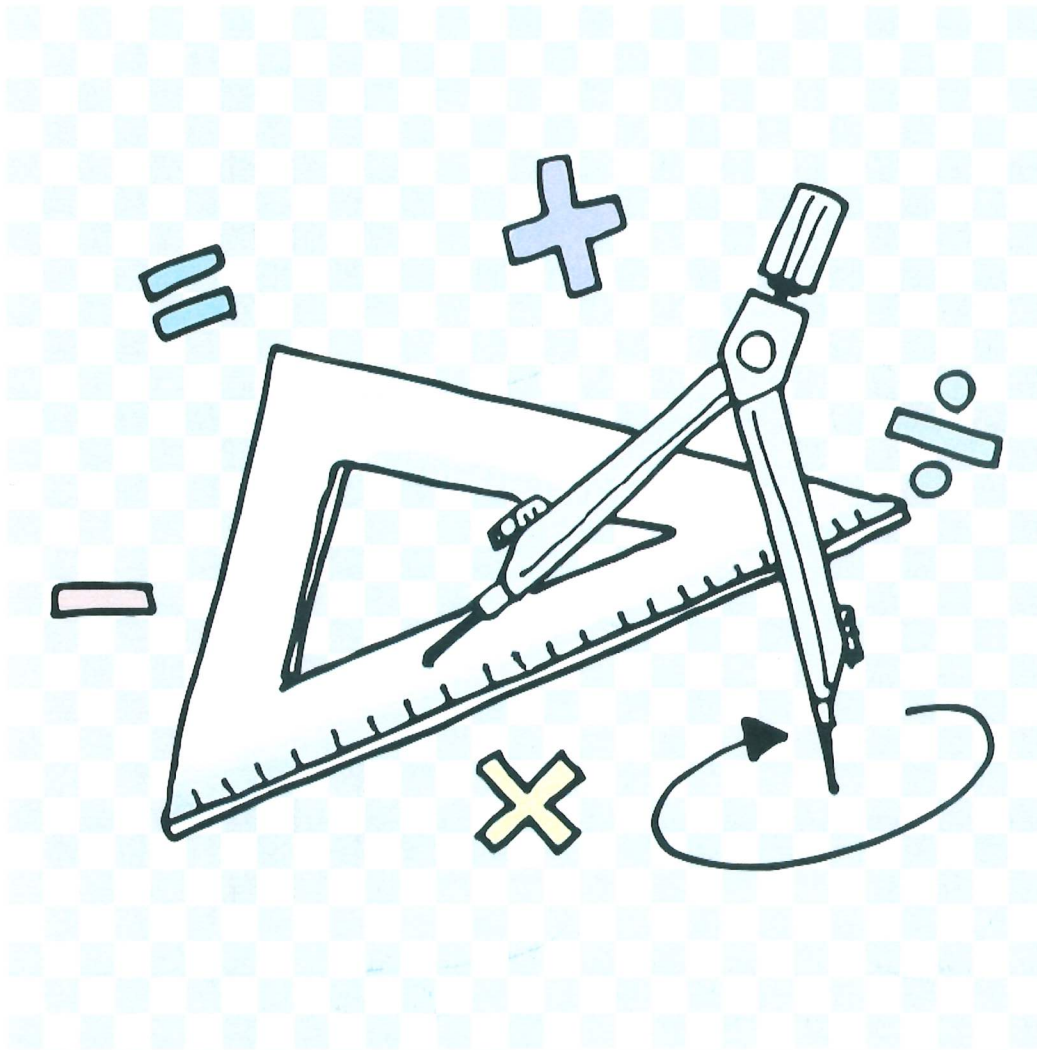
1. PART A: Which statement identifies the main theme of the poem?
 - A. The descendants of the immigrants who came to America often don't understand the sacrifices their ancestors made.
 - B. America no longer offers immigrants the freedom that it once promised people long ago.
 - C. America has a complicated history of offering a new way of life to some while taking it away from others.
 - D. Immigrants did not find the success they expected in America when they passed through Ellis Island.

2. PART B: Which TWO details from the text best support the answer to Part A?
 - A. "waited the long days of quarantine, / after leaving the sickness" (Lines 4-5)
 - B. "on its way to the island / of the tall woman" (Lines 8-9)
 - C. "waiting for those who'd worked / a thousand years / yet never owned their own. (Lines 11-13)
 - D. "Like millions of others, / I too come to this island" (Lines 14-15)
 - E. "Lands invaded / when the earth became owned." (Lines 22-23)
 - F. "the changing Moon, / knowledge of the seasons / in their veins." (Lines 25-27)

3. The speaker says, "Yet only part of my blood loves that memory" (Line 18). What does that quotation reveal about the speaker's attitude towards America?
 - A. The speaker feels conflicted about America's history.
 - B. The speaker doesn't like the memory of their grandparents.
 - C. The speaker feels as if they don't belong in America.
 - D. The speaker doesn't consider America a land of opportunity.

4. How do the words used to describe the Statue of Liberty contribute to the tone of the poem?

Math



E-Learning Material

Day 1

Assessment Prep

Answer each question.

- 24 Julian was 32 years old when his son was born. Now Julian is three times as old as his son.

Part A

Which equation could be used to determine the age, x years, of Julian's son?

- (A) $32 + 3x = x$
- (B) $32 + x = 3x$
- (C) $32 - 3x = x$
- (D) $32 - x = 3x$

Part B

What is the age of Julian's son? Write your answer and your working or explanation in the space below.

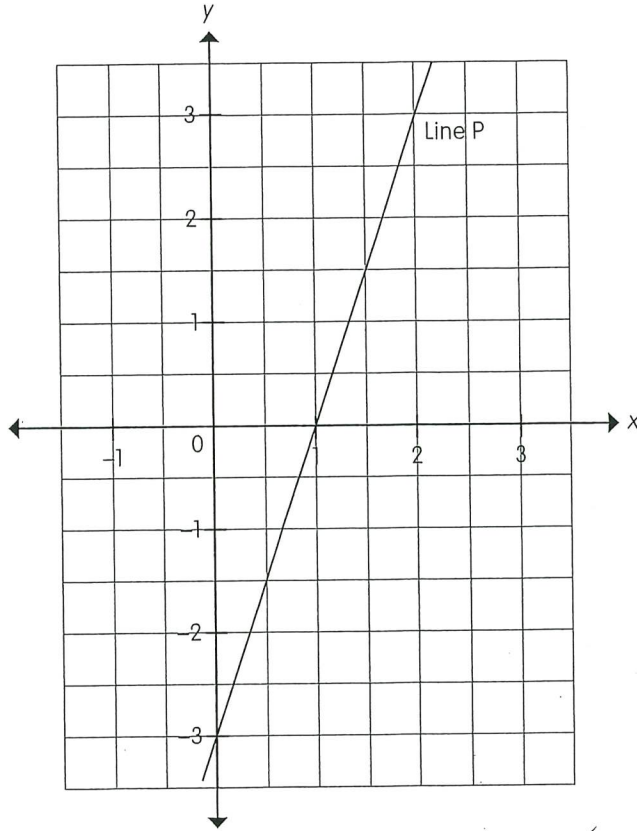
- 25 Which is the solution to the inequality $3x \leq 4x + 9$?

- (A) $x \geq 9$
- (B) $x \geq -9$
- (C) $x \leq 9$
- (D) $x \leq -9$

Assessment Prep
Answer the question.

- 19 This question has four parts.

Line P is shown on the coordinate plane.



Part A

What is the slope of Line P?

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (B) 3
- (C) -3
- (D) $-\frac{1}{3}$

Part B

What is the y -intercept of Line P?

- (A) $-\frac{1}{3}$
 (B) 3
 (C) $-\frac{1}{3}$
 (D) -3

Part C

Line M (not shown) has the same slope and passes through the point (0, 2). Which table represents 4 points on line M?

(A)

x	y
-2	-4
-1	-1
0	2
1	5

(B)

x	y
-2	-5
-1	-2
0	2
1	4

(C)

x	y
-2	12
-1	9
0	2
1	3

(D)

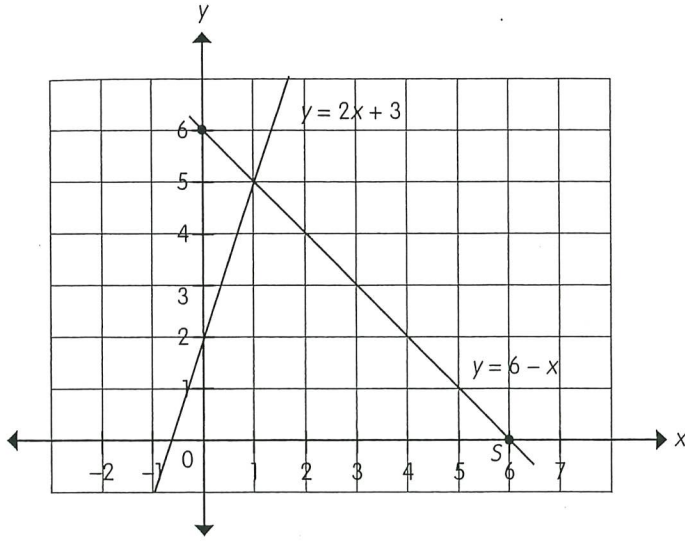
x	y
-2	10
-1	8
0	2
1	1

Part D

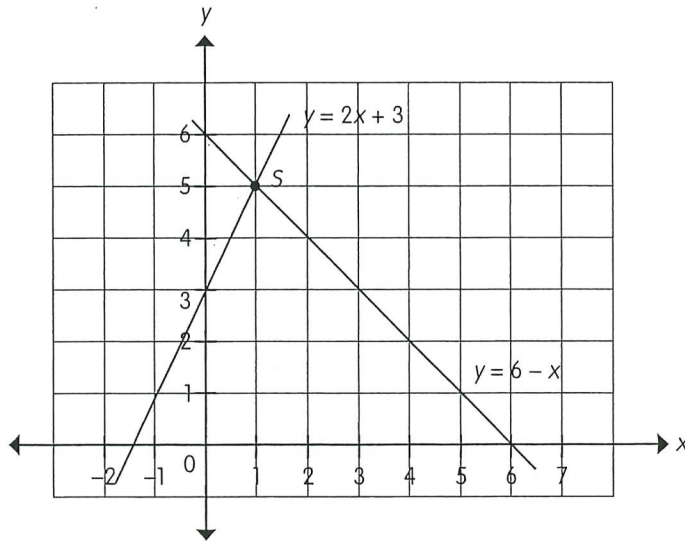
Which equation represents Line M?

- (A) $y = -3x + 2$
 (B) $y = 3x + 2$
 (C) $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$
 (D) $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$

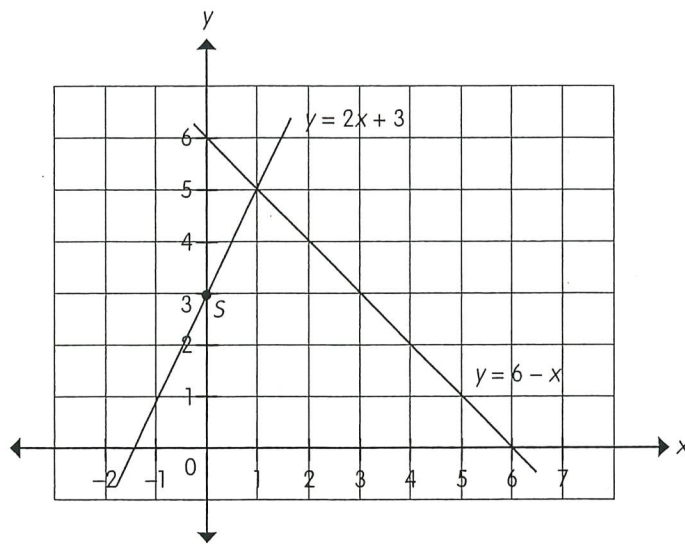
(B)



(C)



(D)



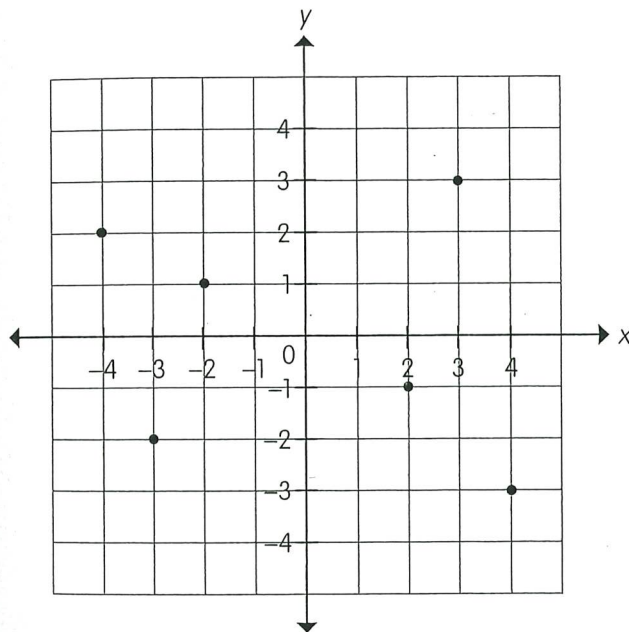
Assessment Prep

Answer each question.

- 11 Which of these equations represent a linear function, where x is the input and y is the output? Choose all that apply.

- (A) $y = 4$
- (B) $x = 3$
- (C) $y = 3x^2$
- (D) $y = \frac{x}{3}$
- (E) $y = 3x + 4^2$

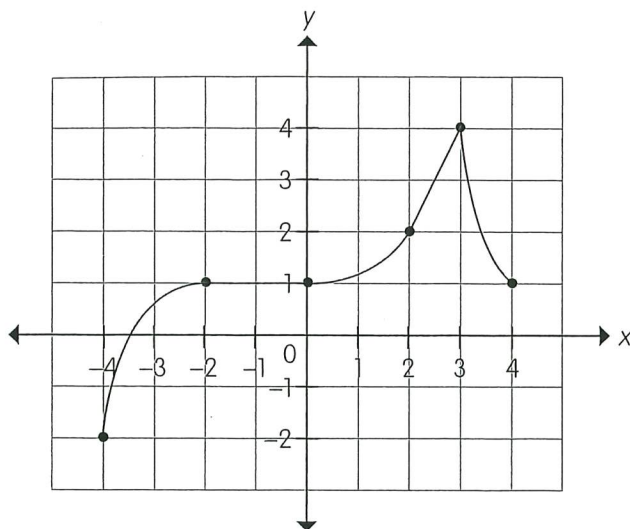
- 12 The graph represents y as a function of x .



Which additional points can be plotted so that the graph still represents y as a function of x ? Choose all that apply.

- (A) $(-4, -1)$
- (B) $(-1, -4)$
- (C) $(0, 4)$
- (D) $(1, 1)$
- (E) $(4, 0)$

- 13 The graph shows y as a function of x .



For which intervals is the function **not** increasing? Choose all that apply.

- (A) $-4 < x < -2$
 - (B) $-2 < x < 0$
 - (C) $0 < x < 2$
 - (D) $2 < x < 3$
 - (E) $3 < x < 4$
- 14 Function A is a linear function. Some values of Function A are shown in the table.

x	-2	-1	1	2
y	4	3	1	0

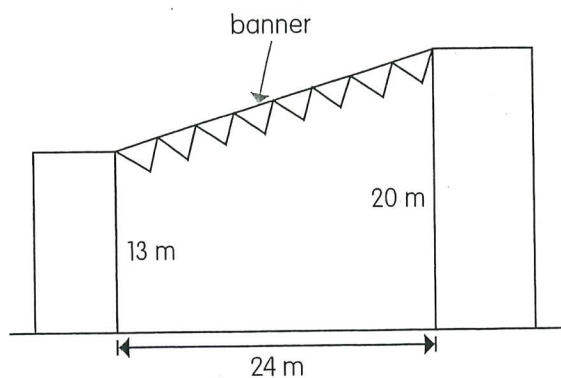
Function B is a linear function with a y -intercept of -4 and an x -intercept of 2 . Which statement is true?

- (A) The slope of Function A is greater than the slope of Function B, and the y -intercept of Function A is less than the y -intercept of Function B.
- (B) The slope of Function A is less than the slope of Function B, and the y -intercept of Function A is greater than the y -intercept of Function B.
- (C) The slope of Function A is greater than the slope of Function B, and Function A does not have a y -intercept.
- (D) The slope of Function A is less than the slope of Function B, and Function A does not have a y -intercept.

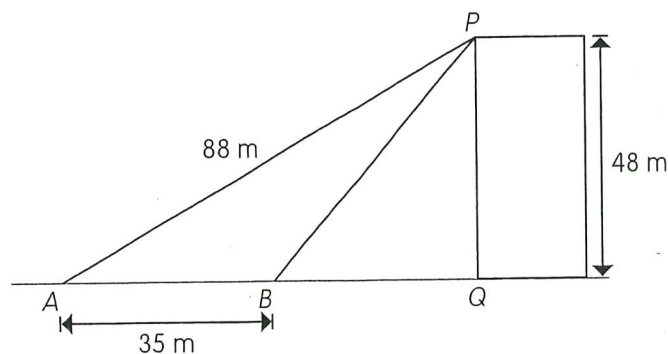
Assessment Prep

Answer each question.

- 12 Ana wants to rescue a kitten sitting on a tree branch at the height of 10 feet from the ground. She uses a ladder which is 11 feet long and leans it against the tree trunk so that the top of the ladder is 9 feet from the ground. What is the distance, in feet, from the tree to the base of the ladder? Assume that the tree trunk is vertical.
- (A) $\sqrt{19}$
 (B) $\sqrt{21}$
 (C) $\sqrt{40}$
 (D) $\sqrt{45}$
- 13 As part of the new year celebrations, the town council decorated the street with banners hung across the tops of buildings. A section of the main street has two buildings 24 meters apart. The heights of the buildings are 13 meters and 20 meters. If the banners are hung tautly, what is the length, in meters, of the shortest banner joining the tops of these two buildings? Write your answer in the space below.



- 14 Initially, Jacob was standing at point A in the parking lot in front of a building of height PQ, 48 m. Point A is 88 meters from the top, P, of the building. Jacob walked 35 meters towards the building and stopped at point B. What is the distance, in meters, from point B to point P? Write your answer in the space below.



Chinese



E-Learning Material

一、听力 D

第一部分

第 1-10 题：判断对错。

例如：我想去办个信用卡，今天下午你有时间吗？陪我去一趟银行？

★ 他打算下午去银行。 (√)

现在我很少看电视，其中一个原因是，广告太多了，不管什么时间，也不管什么节目，只要你打开电视，总能看到那么多的广告，浪费我的时间。

★ 他喜欢看电视广告。 (×)

1. ★ 爱情不是生命的全部。 ()
2. ★ 人们的性格各不相同。 ()
3. ★ 做计划当然要很详细。 ()
4. ★ 他要联系黄大夫。 ()
5. ★ 儿子正在写作业。 ()
6. ★ 他想找个合适的会议室。 ()
7. ★ 他叔叔是医生。 ()
8. ★ 房间已经打扫干净了。 ()
9. ★ 那家杂志社在招人。 ()
10. ★ 今天是阴天。 ()

第二部分

第 11-25 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：女：该加油了，去机场的路上有加油站吗？

男：有，你放心吧。

问：男的主要是什么意思？

A 去机场 B 快到了 C 油是满的 D 有加油站 ✓

11. A 借钱 B 卖饼干 C 找钥匙 D 打印文章

12. A 汤 B 咖啡 C 葡萄酒 D 牛奶糖

13. A 游泳 B 画画儿 C 上钢琴课 D 打羽毛球

14. A 出差 B 爬长城 C 去医院 D 照顾奶奶

15. A 最近很忙 B 可以教他 C 会打网球 D 动作不标准

16. A 寄信 B 别迟到 C 要仔细 D 写总结

17. A 再加一列 B 再算一遍 C 减少字数 D 继续申请

18. A 药店 B 图书馆 C 火车站 D 大使馆

19. A 下雪了 B 答案错了 C 观众很少 D 那个球没进

20. A 别生气 B 别理短发 C 戴上帽子 D 裤子太长

21. A 服务员 B 白师傅 C 马经理 D 关教授
22. A 毛巾很脏 B 窗户脏了 C 伞修好了 D 袜子破了
23. A 爱开玩笑 B 护照丢了 C 还没到北京 D 没有听广播
24. A 去跳舞了 B 弄错地址了 C 遇到同学了 D 去看演出了
25. A 数量很少 B 还没整理 C 全是风景照 D 都是老照片

第三部分

第 26-45 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：男：把这个材料复印 5 份，一会儿拿到会议室发给大家。

女：好的。会议是下午三点吗？

男：改了。三点半，推迟了半个小时。

女：好，602 会议室没变吧？

男：对，没变。

问：会议几点开始？

A 两点 B 3 点 C 15: 30 ✓ D 18: 00

- 26. A 空调 B 冰箱 C 家具 D 传真机
- 27. A 是博士 B 要去留学 C 放暑假了 D 找到工作了
- 28. A 交通方便 B 空气新鲜 C 适合购物 D 冬天很冷
- 29. A 亲戚 B 邻居 C 导游 D 记者
- 30. A 房租贵 B 很凉快 C 入口太窄 D 顾客不多
- 31. A 网上 B 黑板上 C 飞机上 D 电梯里
- 32. A 不抽烟 B 喜欢京剧 C 符合条件 D 爱好音乐
- 33. A 太累了 B 天气不好 C 来客人了 D 男的生病了
- 34. A 手表 B 词典 C 行李箱 D 照相机

35. A 兴奋 B 失望 C 满意 D 饿了
36. A 工资低 B 缺少力气 C 经常感冒 D 妻子很懒
37. A 结婚了 B 很美丽 C 是警察 D 喜欢做生意
38. A 感动 B 得意 C 不高兴 D 很正常
39. A 开饭馆儿 B 多交朋友 C 改变环境 D 主动适应别人
40. A 道歉 B 找人商量 C 直接拒绝 D 要考虑一下
41. A 别太粗心 B 不要激动 C 对人要友好 D 要学会说“不”
42. A 身体健康 B 和朋友逛街 C 与家人散步 D 收到邀请信
43. A 别害怕竞争 B 要有判断力 C 多鼓励孩子 D 多与家人交流
44. A 有酸有甜 B 非常轻松 C 其实很奇怪 D 每天都很精彩
45. A 要互相理解 B 要关心社会 C 要有同情心 D 自己快乐就好

二、阅读

第一部分

第 46-50 题：选词填空。

A 镜子 B 密码 C 篇 D 坚持 E 陪 F 成熟

例如：她每天都（ D ）走路上下班，所以身体一直很不错。

46. 和同龄人相比，他看上去更（ ）一些。

47. 他就是这（ ）小说的作者，现在读大学三年级。

48. 怎么办呢？我忘记这张银行卡的（ ）了，你们俩有什么办法？

49. 真正的朋友应该像（ ），能够帮你照见自己的缺点。

50. 有时候，吃完晚饭，爸爸会（ ）着爷爷奶奶去附近的公园走走。

三、书写

第一部分

第 86-95 题：完成句子。

例如：那座桥 800 年的 历史 有 了

那座桥有 800 年的历史了。

86. 我们 完成任务 保证 按时

87. 欢迎 那个 法律节目 很 受

88. 真 及时 下得 这场雨

89. 翻译 得 不对 这个句子

90. 每个人 别人的尊重 都 希望获得

91. 饮料 火车上 不提供 免费的

92. 弄脏了 她 把 裙子

93. 地球是 共同的 家 我们

94. 这个消息 大吃一惊 让 都 所有人

95. 提高 表达能力 坚持写日记 对 有好处

第二部分

第 96-100 题：看图，用词造句。



例如：

乒乓球

她很喜欢打乒乓球。



96.

起飞



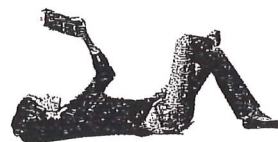
97.

香



98.

公里



99.

躺



100.

讨论

第 51-55 题：选词填空。

A 质量 B 最好 C 温度 D 干 E 逛 F 厉害

例如：A：今天真冷啊，好像白天最高（ C ）才 2℃。

B：刚才电视里说明天更冷。

51. A：你这双鞋在哪儿买的？看上去（ ）不错。

B：我也不知道，我爱人给我买的。

52. A：妈，您觉得老虎和狮子哪个更（ ）？

B：可能是老虎吧。

53. A：喂，你现在在哪儿呢？

B：我和同事在外面（ ）街呢，马上就回去。

54. A：我们下午 5 点出发去首都机场来不及吧？

B：是，今天正好是周末，可能会堵车，（ ）早点儿出发。

55. A：你在（ ）什么呢？

B：我上网看看，我想换个新的笔记本电脑，你觉得红色的怎么样？

第二部分

第 56-65 题：排列顺序。

例如：A 可是今天起晚了

B 平时我骑自行车上下班

C 所以就打车来公司

B A C

56. A 每当给小孩子打针时

B 王护士经验丰富

C 她都会有很多办法引开孩子的注意力

57. A 直到今天，我们仍然都很注意这一点

B 这使得我们养成了节约的习惯

C 母亲从小就教育我和弟弟妹妹不要浪费

58. A 从我们这次的调查结果来看

B 课前预习和课后复习是必不可少的

C 有近 70% 的学生认为

59. A 《将爱情进行到底》，2 月 14 日与您相约

B 那么，再来看一场爱情电影吧

C 是不是觉得情人节光送巧克力还不够浪漫

60. A 它不仅能按照人的要求做一些简单的动作
B 那只小猴子很聪明
C 例如握手、鼓掌等，还会使用一些简单的工具 _____
61. A 一生当中，我们会遇到许多机会
B 但问题是，当它来到你身边时
C 你是不是已经做好了准备 _____
62. A 但我还是一眼就认出了他
B 虽然毕业以后我们有 20 多年没见面了
C 因为他的样子几乎没什么变化 _____
63. A 我哥哥出生在晚上
B 所以他的名字叫王月
C 那天晚上的月亮又大又圆 _____
64. A 你从厨房的窗户向外看
B 就能看到花园
C 还能看到门口的两棵苹果树 _____
65. A 参加讨论的时候
B 另一方面也要认真听别人的意见，理解他人的想法
C 一方面要把自己的看法准确地表达出来 _____

第三部分

第 66-85 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：她很活泼，说话很有趣，总能给我们带来快乐，我们都很喜欢和她在一起。

★ 她是个什么样的人？

- A 幽默 ✓ B 马虎 C 骄傲 D 害羞

66. 要想过得快乐，就应该记住该记住的，忘记该忘记的；改变能改变的，接受不能改变的。

★ 这段话主要谈什么？

- A 要有礼貌 B 生活态度 C 数学最重要 D 语言的艺术

67. 人们常说，不管别人说什么，我只相信自己眼睛看见的东西。其实，眼睛也可能会骗人，有时候实际情况并不像我们看见的那样。

★ 这段话告诉我们：

- A 不能难过 B 要多阅读 C 眼睛会骗人 D 要按时检查身体

68. 感谢支持你的人，也要感谢反对你的人。因为支持的声音能让我们获得前进的信心，而反对的声音可以让我们更清楚地认识到自己的缺点，找到努力的方向。

★ 这段话告诉我们要：

- A 积累经验 B 有怀疑精神 C 感谢反对者 D 向失败者学习

69. 早上我刚推开办公室的门进去，同事们就大笑起来，小张走上前来告诉我：“你今天穿的衣服比较特别。”我低头看了一眼，才发现原来是我早上急着出门，竟然把衣服穿反了。

★ 他今天：

- A 要去约会 B 被表扬了 C 出门很着急 D 忘戴眼镜了

70. 《公共汽车、电车车票使用办法》规定：身高不满 1.2 米的儿童乘车时可以免票。

★ 身高不超过 1.2 米的儿童坐车时：

- A 免费 B 都很紧张 C 车票打折 D 不能带食品

71. 人们往往只看见别人成功时获得的鲜花和掌声，却很少去注意别人在取得成功之前流下的汗水。

★ 人们很少注意到：

- A 自己的优点 B 自己的责任 C 别人的批评 D 别人的努力

72. 海南的气候条件很特别，一年四季都让人感觉暖和、湿润。即使是冬天，你也能看到遍地鲜花，所以海南有“四时常花，长夏无冬”的说法。

★ 海南：

- A 四季如春 B 秋天很长 C 没有森林 D 空气湿润

73. 很久以前，中国人认为做梦是上天要告诉他们将来会发生的一些事情，因此他们试着对各种梦做出解释。例如一个人梦到很多水，说明他将会有很大一笔收入。后来，他们把这些解释写成了一本书，叫做《周公解梦》。

★ 关于《周公解梦》，可以知道：

- A 很复杂 B 特别无聊 C 赚了很多钱 D 解释了很多梦

74. 你从前面这个天桥上过去，去对面，然后向右走大约 500 米，就可以看到那个菜市场。

★ 那个菜市场：

- A 很有名 B 在路对面 C 离家很远 D 在超市左边

75. 每年有成千上万的高中毕业生报名参加艺术考试，他们中很多人都抱着成为著名演员的理想，但其实大部分考生并不清楚表演究竟是什么。

★ 根据这段话，很多考生：

- A 年龄很大 B 成绩优秀 C 不理解表演 D 对游戏有兴趣

76. 有经验的司机对当地的道路情况都非常熟悉，他们知道一天的每个时段什么地方可能堵车，提前出发或者少走这些路段，就可以节约很多时间。

★ 根据这段话，经验丰富的司机：

- A 熟悉路况 B 对人热情 C 往往很诚实 D 开车速度快

77. 随着科学技术的发展，距离对人与人之间交流的影响越来越小了，只要打个电话或者发个电子邮件，就能联系到千里之外的人。

★ 科技发展带来的好处是：

- A 减少误会 B 减少污染 C 交流更方便 D 增加安全感

78. 年轻有很多好处，而最大的好处是可以不怕失败。因为将来的路还很长，只要不放弃，完全有机会重新再来。

★ 为什么说年轻人可以不怕失败？

- A 主意多 B 很少后悔 C 能重新开始 D 有父母帮助

79. 中国人常说：“友谊第一，比赛第二。”很多时候，在比赛中输赢不是最重要的，增进友谊才是主要目的。

★ 怎样理解“友谊第一，比赛第二”？

- A 要变得勇敢 B 赢才是关键 C 友谊更重要 D 要重视方法

80-81.

我们小时候都听过美人鱼的故事。其实真正的海底世界比故事里写的还要有趣。科学研究发现，海洋底部看起来非常安静，然而却不是一点儿声音也没有，海底的动物们一直在“说话”，只不过人的耳朵是听不到的。另外，海底也不是黑暗的，许多鱼会发出各种颜色的亮光，像一个个流动的灯，美极了。

★ 说话人认为海底世界怎么样？

- A 很有趣 B 十分危险 C 没有水草 D 需要保护

★ 研究发现，许多生活在海底的鱼：

- A 很孤单 B 会发光 C 喜欢热闹 D 极其聪明

Day 2

82-83.

他向她求婚时，只说了三个字：“相信我。”她生下女儿的时候，他对她说：“辛苦了。”女儿结婚那天，他对她说：“还有我。”他收到她病危通知的那天，不停地对她说：“我在这儿。”她要走的那一刻，他在她耳边轻声说：“你等我。”这一生，他没对她说过一次“我爱你”，但爱，从来没有离开过。

★ 根据“病危通知”，可以知道他妻子：

- A 已经醒了 B 脾气很大 C 被人骗了 D 病得很严重

★ 这段话主要讲什么？

- A 什么是爱 B 民族特点 C 要原谅别人 D 要经常说谢谢

84-85.

永远不要小看一个减肥成功的女人，因为这说明她有着一般人不能比的耐心，可以拒绝常人不能拒绝的美食。一个减肥的女人，必须限制进食，坚持锻炼，拒绝一切能让自己长胖的美味和热量。她如果把这种耐心用在情场和职场上，一定会获得很大的成功。

★ 减肥需要拒绝什么？

- A 运动 B 美食 C 压力 D 睡懒觉

★ 根据这段话，成功减肥的女人：

- A 个子矮 B 不冷静 C 值得尊重 D 喜欢打扮

一、听力 07

第一部分

第 1-10 题：判断对错。

例如：我想去办个信用卡，今天下午你有时间吗？陪我去一趟银行？

★ 他打算下午去银行。 (√)

现在我很少看电视，其中一个原因是，广告太多了，不管什么时间，也不管什么节目，只要你打开电视，总能看到那么多的广告，浪费我的时间。

★ 他喜欢看电视广告。 (×)

1. ★ 他不愿意走楼梯。 ()
2. ★ 那本小说他读完了。 ()
3. ★ 秋季不适合去黄山。 ()
4. ★ 他不想去那家饭店。 ()
5. ★ 飞机就要起飞了。 ()
6. ★ 他不想再乱买东西了。 ()
7. ★ 幸福是件很简单的事情。 ()
8. ★ 成功能增加信心。 ()
9. ★ 他决定离开北京。 ()
10. ★ 想重新获得信任很难。 ()

第二部分

第 11-25 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：女：该加油了，去机场的路上有加油站吗？

男：有，你放心吧。

问：男的主要是什么意思？

A 去机场 B 快到了 C 油是满的 D 有加油站 ✓

11. A 爬山 B 游泳 C 打网球 D 参观长城
12. A 来送相机 B 喜欢表演 C 丢了手表 D 在整理材料
13. A 口渴 B 坐地铁去 C 放暑假了 D 会踢足球
14. A 加班 B 看电视 C 洗袜子 D 打扫房间
15. A 铅笔断了 B 要打印材料 C 太阳出来了 D 演出开始了
16. A 在复习 B 想借字典 C 还没交作业 D 写错答案了
17. A 校长 B 护士 C 售货员 D 汉语老师
18. A 公司对面 B 公园东边 C 银行后面 D 学校旁边
19. A 生气了 B 出汗了 C 没上班 D 没带钥匙
20. A 很厚 B 弄坏了 C 收词多 D 能听广播

21. A 杂志 B 成绩单 C 报名表 D 日记本
22. A 没力气了 B 方向不对 C 完成任务了 D 暂时去不了
23. A 很脏 B 发烧了 C 没精神 D 肚子饿了
24. A 还没举行 B 非常热闹 C 让人失望 D 开得很顺利
25. A 吃饱了 B 饺子不咸 C 面包很硬 D 菜不好吃

第三部分

第 26-45 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：男：把这个材料复印 5 份，一会儿拿到会议室发给大家。

女：好的。会议是下午三点吗？

男：改了。三点半，推迟了半个小时。

女：好，602 会议室没变吧？

男：对，没变。

问：会议几点开始？

A 两点 B 3 点 C 15: 30 ✓ D 18: 00

26. A 太旧了 B 太贵了 C 有点儿吵 D 交通不便

27. A 法律 B 教育 C 经济 D 中文

28. A 很优秀 B 数学差 C 去面试了 D 想做生意

29. A 理发 B 买牙膏 C 看亲戚 D 扔垃圾

30. A 腿疼 B 没睡醒 C 输了比赛 D 咳嗽很厉害

31. A 妈妈 B 奶奶 C 妹妹 D 邻居

32. A 填表格 B 修空调 C 弹钢琴 D 买报纸

33. A 宾馆 B 大使馆 C 火车站 D 爷爷家

34. A 记者 B 警察 C 服务员 D 出租车司机

35. A 不好用 B 颜色暗 C 很高级 D 很便宜
36. A 好动 B 爱画画儿 C 害怕孤单 D 没有烦恼
37. A 多阅读 B 严格要求 C 少做游戏 D 让他们感兴趣
38. A 刮风了 B 空气干燥 C 戴眼镜太久 D 长时间用电脑
39. A 打针 B 少吃糖 C 注意休息 D 多吃水果
40. A 很懒 B 很浪费 C 会打扮 D 生活得很舒服
41. A 要有理想 B 不要骄傲 C 要懂得感谢 D 学会怎样花钱
42. A 感情更深 B 需要表达 C 很少变化 D 以结婚为目的
43. A 支持他 B 尊重他 C 对他有耐心 D 接受他的缺点
44. A 很得意 B 很新鲜 C 很感动 D 很无聊
45. A 很帅 B 留过学 C 不抽烟 D 不敢吃辣

Day 3

三、书写

第一部分

第 86-95 题：完成句子。

例如：那座桥 800 年的 历史 有 了

那座桥有 800 年的历史了。

86. 水 瓶子里 的 满了

87. 将 我们 逐渐 扩大招聘范围

88. 不 入口处 停车 允许

89. 密码 你爸 把 信用卡的 改了

90. 考生的数量 增长了 5 倍 比去年

91. 应该 夫妻 相互 信任

92. 主要 这种植物 生长在 亚洲

93. 那个座位 窗户旁边 吗 有人

94. 历史教授 著名的 是位 这本书的作者

95. 很多网站 进行了 报道 都对这次活动

第二部分

第 96-100 题：看图，用词造句。



例如：

乒乓球

她很喜欢打乒乓球。



96.

暖和



97.

响



98.

俩



99.

尝



100.

伤心

二、阅读

第一部分

第 46-50 题：选词填空。

A 却 B 准时 C 留 D 坚持 E 轻松 F 号码

例如：她每天都（ D ）走路上下班，所以身体一直很不错。

46. 明天早上 8 点（ ）出发，千万别迟到。

47. 在中国，手机（ ）一般由 11 个数字组成。

48. 真奇怪，我从来没有来过这儿，（ ）对这里有种熟悉的感觉。

49. 那位女演员给我们（ ）下了很深的印象。

50. 昨天的乒乓球比赛他赢得非常（ ）。

第 51-55 题：选词填空。

A 来得及 B 困难 C 温度 D 申请 E 收 F 座位

例如：A：今天真冷啊，好像白天最高（ C ）才 2℃。

B：刚才电视里说明天更冷。

51. A：小云，你今年夏天就毕业了吧？找到工作了吗？

B：没有，我已经（ ）了奖学金，打算出国读博士。

52. A：我把那篇文章发到你邮箱里了，你（ ）到了吗？

B：我刚刚才看了邮箱，没有新邮件。你什么时候发的？

53. A：对不起，这个问题我还要再考虑一下，明天告诉你晚不晚？

B：好的，没问题，（ ）。

54. A：我在网上买电影票呢，你要坐第几排？

B：我想要中间的（ ）。

55. A：小张，你有什么意见？

B：按照现在的速度，想要在规定时间内完成计划，好像有点儿（ ）。

第二部分

第 56-65 题：排列顺序。

例如：A 可是今天起晚了

B 平时我骑自行车上下班

C 所以就打车来公司

B A C

56. A 并且越下越大，一点儿要停的意思都没有

B 没想到半路上突然就下雨了

C 我们出门的时候，天气还很好

57. A 我们全家就搬到了这儿

B 9 岁那年，我父亲换了新的工作

C 我出生在北方的一个小城市

58. A 集合时间提前到 7 点，地点不变

B 大家注意一下，刚才接到通知

C 还是在体育馆门前

59. A 听到这个消息

B 大家都为他感到高兴

C 弟弟顺利地通过了研究生入学考试

60. A 那些店里卖的东西都还不错，有空儿你可以去逛逛

B 宽街是北京一条很有名的街道

C 街道两边都是一些小商店

61. A 任何失败都是暂时的，只要不放弃希望

B 我叔叔经常对我说

C 总会有成功的那一天

62. A 他是我大学时的同学

B 毕业后我们就再也没联系过

C 没想到中午我去取护照时竟然遇到他了

63. A 每个班大约 30 名学生，如果大家都去春游的话

B 我们年级一共 6 个班

C 这几辆车恐怕坐不下

64. A 后来他见我做得很好，才逐渐改变了自己的看法

B 我爱人当时反对我选择这个职业

C 他觉得这个工作太辛苦了

65. A 每次她发了工资

B 第一件事就是跑到书店去买书

C 孙小姐特别爱看书

第三部分

第 66-85 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：她很活泼，说话很有趣，总能给我们带来快乐，我们都很喜欢和她在一起。

★ 她是个什么样的人？

- A 幽默 ✓ B 马虎 C 骄傲 D 害羞

66. 人不能总是活在回忆里，因为过去的已经不可能改变了，但我们的生活仍然要继续。只有今天积极地学习和工作，明天才会更美好。

★ 这段话主要想告诉我们：

- A 要勇敢 B 今天最重要 C 应多鼓励自己 D 说话别太直接

67. 《人与自然》这个节目一直很受欢迎。通过这个节目，观众不但能学到很多自然科学知识，还可以看到许多美丽的自然风景。

★ 《人与自然》这个节目：

- A 值得看 B 广告多 C 不够精彩 D 主要介绍气候

68. 管理是一门艺术，仅是批评不会有好的效果。因此，平时交流要多加注意，要了解每个人的脾气、性格、能力等，这样才能在他们出错时选择合适的方法解决问题。

★ 这段话想告诉我们，了解人们的脾气可以：

- A 变得友好 B 获得表扬 C 增进友谊 D 提高管理水平

69. 许多女孩子每到约会的时候，就会觉得自己没有衣服穿，对着镜子换了许多件都觉得不满意，即使平时看起来很漂亮的衣服这时也会觉得很一般。

★ 很多女孩子约会前，会觉得：

- A 很困 B 太麻烦 C 缺少衣服 D 特别兴奋

70. 年轻人多经历一些困难并不是坏事，相反，这些困难还能使自己得到锻炼。遇到困难应该主动去想办法解决，而不能总是等着别人来帮忙。

★ 遇到困难时，应该：

- A 鼓掌 B 冷静下来 C 主动想办法 D 与朋友讨论

71. 很多人爱吃巧克力，尤其是女性。这是为什么呢？首先，巧克力大多是甜的，而很多女性都喜欢吃甜食；其次，难过的时候，吃块儿巧克力，能使人的心情变得愉快。

★ 根据这段话，女性喜欢吃巧克力的原因有：

- A 味道好 B 样子好看 C 代表爱情 D 减肥效果好

72. 每个人都有不同的减压方法，当我感觉压力大时，我会去打羽毛球或者篮球。我觉得这种方法比较健康，既能减轻压力，又能锻炼身体。

★ 压力大时，他会：

- A 唱歌 B 运动 C 跳舞 D 找同事聊天儿

73. 我们常用“一问三不知”来表示一个人什么都不知道。可是，这“三不知”究竟是指哪三个不知道呢？原来，这“三不知”是指不知道一件事情发生的原因、经过和结果。

★ “一问三不知”是什么意思？

- A 不合格 B 很久没见面 C 练习很多遍 D 什么都不知道

74. 小高，我仔细看了一下，他们这次招聘的要求虽然高，但是那些条件你都符合，你应该去试试。

★ 说话人想让小高：

- A 接受邀请 B 组织活动 C 降低要求 D 去参加招聘

75. 塑料袋确实很方便，但是它的大量使用也带来了严重的环境污染问题。我们每个人都有责任保护环境，因此，大家要节约使用塑料袋。

★ 大量使用塑料袋，会：

- A 吸引顾客 B 污染环境 C 影响心情 D 增加收入

76. 中国人常说“父母在，不远游。”意思是说当父母还活着的时候，儿女不要到太远的地方工作或者生活，最好能离家近一点儿。这样不仅能方便儿女照顾父母，还能减少父母对儿女的担心。

★ 根据这段话，儿女应该：

- A 更热情 B 互相关心 C 多照顾父母 D 陪父母购物

77. 人应该有怀疑精神，自己不花时间去想，就完全相信并且接受书上写的所有内容，这是不对的，因为书上的知识并不总是正确的。

★ 根据这段话，读书：

- A 必须预习 B 要有重点 C 要多总结 D 要有怀疑精神

78. 从小到大，我只见过一场雪。那是 1994 年的冬天，那场雪下得特别大。大家都很激动，于是都跑到外面去玩儿雪。因为在我们南方，即使冬天也很少下雪，更不用说那么大的雪。

★ 说话人：

- A 很活泼 B 很浪漫 C 是南方人 D 在农村长大

79. 葡萄酒是用新鲜的葡萄或者葡萄汁制造的饮料，一般分为两种：红葡萄酒和白葡萄酒。前者制造时带有葡萄皮，而后者需要去掉皮。

★ 根据这段话，红葡萄酒：

- A 更香 B 非常酸 C 颜色很亮 D 是一种饮料

80-81.

有个人总是买最大号的鞋子穿，别人问他，他就会回答：“既然大鞋小鞋是一样的价格，为什么不买大的？”然而他忘记了一点，不合脚的鞋子会让他一生都不舒服。其实，不管什么，适合自己的才是最好的。

★ 那个人：

- A 个子很高 B 讨厌穿鞋 C 被人骗了 D 总穿大号的鞋

★ 这段话主要想告诉我们：

- A 不能粗心 B 合适最重要 C 要学会拒绝 D 要养成好习惯

82-83.

以前的人以胖为美，现在的人以瘦为美。尽管随着社会的发展，美女的标准一直在变，但是无论什么时候，美丽的基础都是健康。如果没有了健康，也就没有了美丽。所以，女孩子们在减肥的时候要记得，健康才是第一位的。

★ 以前人们觉得什么样的女孩子更美？

A 胖的 B 成熟的 C 爱笑的 D 安静的

★ 说话人认为：

A 哭很正常 B 健康最关键 C 散步好处多 D 不要羡慕富人

84-85.

幽默是成功者的共同特点之一，也是值得现代人好好学习的一种生活态度。幽默像一把钥匙，能打开人与人之间交流的大门。幽默包括很多方面，最主要的是语言上的幽默，例如讲笑话。一个人在合适的时间讲一个合适的笑话，不仅能证明他是一个聪明人，而且还能拉近与其他人的距离。

★ 幽默：

A 很流行 B 复杂难学 C 能拉近距离 D 就是开玩笑

★ 这段话主要谈的是：

A 要诚实 B 要有礼貌 C 幽默的作用 D 怎样提醒别人

一、听力

08

Day 5

第一部分

第 1-10 题：判断对错。

例如：我想去办个信用卡，今天下午你有时间吗？陪我去一趟银行？

★ 他打算下午去银行。 (√)

现在我很少看电视，其中一个原因是，广告太多了，不管什么时间，也不管什么节目，只要你打开电视，总能看到那么多的广告，浪费我的时间。

★ 他喜欢看电视广告。 (×)

1. ★ 他以后想成为一名律师。 ()
2. ★ 他们今天不用加班。 ()
3. ★ 人都会经历失败。 ()
4. ★ 演出已经结束了。 ()
5. ★ 他现在适应北方的气候了。 ()
6. ★ 那位作者大学刚毕业。 ()
7. ★ 地址填错地方了。 ()
8. ★ 日记本掉桌子下面了。 ()
9. ★ 年轻人比较喜欢流行音乐。 ()
10. ★ 不能“光说不练”。 ()

第二部分

第 11-25 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：女：该加油了，去机场的路上有加油站吗？

男：有，你放心吧。

问：男的主要是什么意思？

A 去机场 B 快到了 C 油是满的 D 有加油站 ✓

11. A 长城 B 宾馆 C 大使馆 D 国家图书馆

12. A 搬家 B 理发 C 办签证 D 收拾房间

13. A 刷牙了 B 要减肥 C 口渴了 D 吃饱了

14. A 凉快 B 太冷了 C 温度很高 D 天有点儿阴

15. A 发烧了 B 出差了 C 去看病了 D 在家陪孙子

16. A 很不错 B 很详细 C 没有重点 D 马马虎虎

17. A 太厚了 B 很暖和 C 红色的更好 D 讨厌戴帽子

18. A 长江 B 黄河 C 世界地图 D 中国的首都

19. A 邻居 B 姐姐 C 妻子 D 万医生

20. A 寄给他 B 发传真 C 打印出来 D 发电子邮件

21. A 迟到了 B 还没起床 C 不在家吃饭 D 把护照丢了
22. A 很精彩 B 免费观看 C 他们班赢了 D 时间推迟了
23. A 袜子 B 牙膏 C 饮料 D 垃圾桶
24. A 脚疼 B 肚子难受 C 腿擦破了 D 咳嗽得厉害
25. A 警察 B 厨师 C 中学教师 D 出租车司机

第三部分

第 26-45 题：请选出正确答案。

例如：男：把这个材料复印 5 份，一会儿拿到会议室发给大家。

女：好的。会议是下午三点吗？

男：改了。三点半，推迟了半个小时。

女：好，602 会议室没变吧？

男：对，没变。

问：会议几点开始？

A 两点 B 3 点 C 15: 30 ✓ D 18: 00

26. A 语言学 B 经济学 C 国际关系 D 环境科学
27. A 带家具的 B 房租便宜的 C 购物方便的 D 离学校近的
28. A 鱼 B 蛋糕 C 牛肉 D 面条儿
29. A 男的输了 B 座位满了 C 女的很生气 D 结果还没出来
30. A 很累 B 很粗心 C 在上体育课 D 每天都预习
31. A 电梯坏了 B 动作做不好 C 没写完作业 D 找不到入口
32. A 开会 B 打电话 C 听广播 D 看表演
33. A 很懒 B 不抽烟 C 提前回家了 D 还在谈生意
34. A 取材料 B 开证明 C 还杂志 D 学普通话

35. A 很害羞 B 很吃惊 C 个子不高 D 快生孩子了
36. A 很诚实 B 汉语很好 C 想当导游 D 爱开玩笑
37. A 和同学讨论 B 上网查一下 C 记在本子上 D 暂时放一边
38. A 多练习 B 多听批评 C 认真读书 D 原谅别人
39. A 积极的人 B 冷静的人 C 有理想的人 D 敢说真话的人
40. A 寒假 B 暑假 C 每天中午 D 每月 15 号
41. A 天气热 B 超市太小 C 提高竞争力 D 保证游客安全
42. A 爱打扮 B 会弹钢琴 C 参加工作了 D 想买台电脑
43. A 更美丽了 B 更勇敢了 C 不乱花钱了 D 不怕打针了
44. A 激动 B 伤心 C 失望 D 骄傲
45. A 脏了 B 特别轻 C 是别人的 D 是绿色的

二、阅读

第一部分

第46-50题：选词填空。

A 大约 B 获得 C 条件 D 坚持 E 交流 F 主动

例如：她每天都（ D ）走路上下班，所以身体一直很不错。

46. 以我们现在的技术（ ），解决这个问题还有点儿困难。

47. 既然知道是你错了，那你就该（ ）向他道歉。

48. 这次报名的人中，（ ）有三分之二是硕士研究生。

49. 没想到她第一次演出就（ ）了这么大的成功。

50. 网上的各种聊天工具使人们之间的（ ）变得更方便了。

三、书写

第一部分

第 86-95 题：完成句子。

例如：那座桥 800 年的 历史 有 了

那座桥有 800 年的历史了。

86. 比较 我弟弟的 性格 活泼

87. 被 那个瓶子 儿子 打破了

88. 方向 重要 更 比速度

89. 羊肉汤 今天的 放多了 盐

90. 她 去打网球 一块儿 邀请我

91. 请把 按照 这些报纸 排好 时间顺序

92. 不会 肯定 他 同意你的看法

93. 祝 你 顺利 一切

94. 乘坐的 您 马上就要 航班 起飞了

95. 用歌声 当地少数民族 来表达 习惯 感情

82-83.

选择职业时，你最看重什么？工资、奖金还是将来的发展？在我看来，赚钱多少不是最重要的，兴趣才是关键。当你喜欢做一件事情的时候，你会带着热情去工作，就不会感到累，更不会觉得有太大的压力。如果每天都能这样愉快地工作，你会觉得很幸福。

★ 根据这段话，他认为什么最重要？

- A 兴趣 B 过程 C 收入 D 专业知识

★ 这段话主要谈的是：

- A 怀疑精神 B 学校教育 C 阅读的作用 D 职业选择的关键

84-85.

“习惯成自然”这句话是说，一件事我们做的次数越多，就会越熟悉，习惯就会慢慢地养成。其实，养成一个好习惯并没有我们想得那么难。就拿运动来说，不少人刚开始运动时，会感觉十分无聊，于是很快就放弃了。但坚持下来的人会告诉你：“只要坚持一段时间，你会发现，运动已成为你生活中不可缺少的一部分。”

★ 刚开始运动时，很多人会觉得：

- A 很紧张 B 没意思 C 很孤单 D 极其简单

★ 根据这段话，养成好习惯：

- A 贵在坚持 B 仍然无聊 C 要多听意见 D 需要别人帮忙

第二部分

第 96-100 题：看图，用词造句。



例如：

乒乓球

她很喜欢打乒乓球。



96.

饼干



97.

脱



98.

只



99.

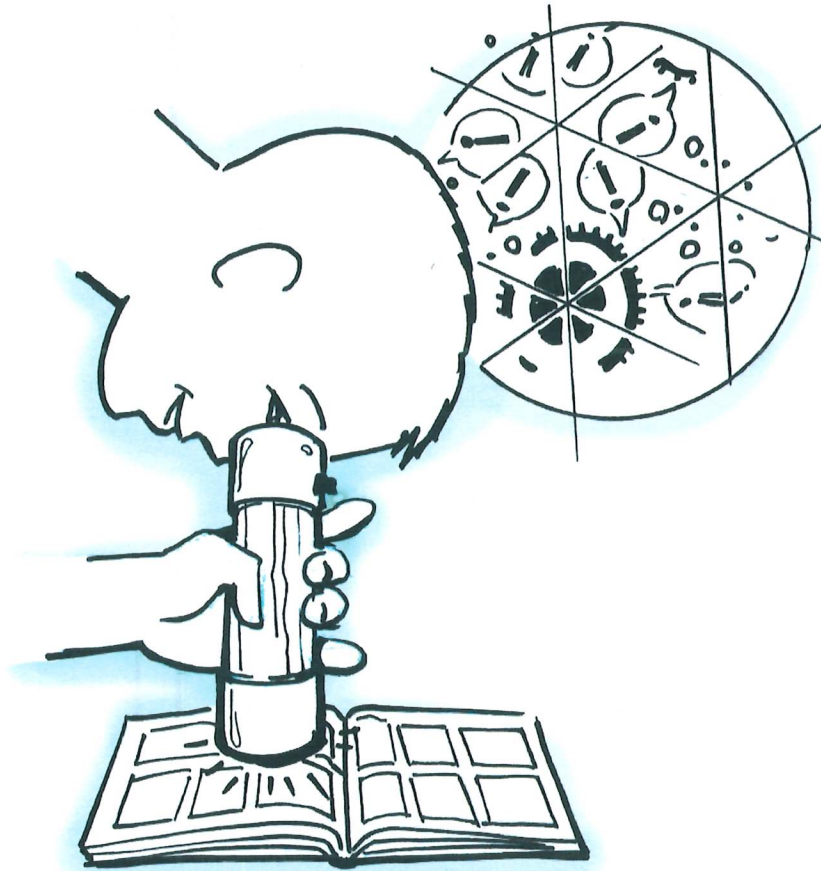
算



100.

难受

Science

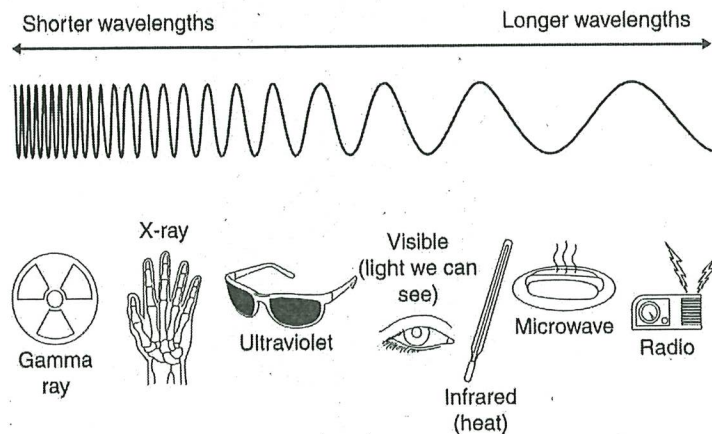


E-Learning Material

What Are Some Properties of Light?

Electromagnetic Waves

Mechanical waves, such as sound waves, can only pass through matter, such as air or water. Electromagnetic waves can travel through a vacuum as well as matter. Electromagnetic waves include gamma rays, x-rays, ultraviolet rays, visible light, infrared rays, microwaves, and radio waves. These waves fall along the electromagnetic spectrum from shorter wavelengths to longer wavelengths.



Visible light is electromagnetic radiation that people can see. It is in the middle of the spectrum and can be split into different colors.

The Sun and other stars give off all the wavelengths of electromagnetic waves. Some of these waves are harmful to life on Earth, but Earth's atmosphere blocks many of them.

Ultraviolet radiation in sunlight does reach Earth's surface. This radiation can burn your skin and cause skin cancer. Wearing sunscreen helps protect against this radiation.

Reflection

Electromagnetic waves act in different ways when they hit different materials. Sometimes the waves are absorbed and changed into thermal energy. Other wavelengths are reflected. Reflection occurs when a wave bounces off a surface. Light reflecting from objects is what makes them visible.

A mirror is coated with metal that reflects almost all light that shines on it. When you look at a mirror, you see all the different wavelengths of light reflected. It is almost like looking at the object itself.

Light waves move at different speeds through different mediums. When light waves pass from one medium into another, they often change speed. As it changes speed, light refracts, or bends.

Refraction

Refraction takes place when the path of a light wave changes as it moves from one medium to another. For example, look at the picture of the pencil in the glass. The pencil appears to be broken, but it is not. Light travels at different speeds through water, glass, and air. The light waves refract, or bend, as they pass through each medium, so images can appear bent or broken.



How can refraction be put to good use? Tools that refract light include eyeglasses, contact lenses, cameras, microscopes, and telescopes.

All these tools use lenses. A lens is a curved piece of clear material that refracts light in a controlled way. It refracts light to create useful images. A convex lens is thicker at the center than at its edges. It bends light rays toward one another. A concave lens is thinner at its center. It bends light rays away from one another.

Your eyes have lenses to help them see. In an eye that sees perfectly, the lens focuses images onto a part called the retina. If an image forms just in front of or behind the retina, vision is blurry. Glasses or contact lenses correct vision. They bend light rays just enough to focus the image correctly.

By combining convex and concave lenses in different ways, people can make many different tools. For example, many telescopes use two convex lenses to make faraway objects look larger. Microscopes use lenses to make small objects appear larger.

Fiber Optics

Reflection of light makes the use of fiber optics possible. In fiber optics, special fibers carry light waves along a cable that bends. The development of fiber optics has made it easier to communicate over the telephone and the Internet.

Name _____ Date _____

What Are Some Properties of Light?

Write answers to the questions on the lines below.

1. What determines where electromagnetic waves fall on the electromagnetic spectrum?

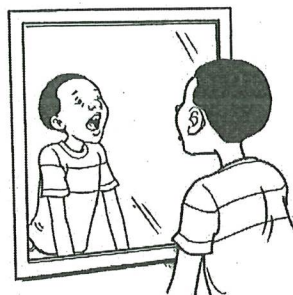
2. Give three examples of electromagnetic waves.

3. What is visible light?

4. What electromagnetic wave can damage the skin?

5. Give three examples of tools that use refracted light.

6. What is a lens?



7. Main Idea How are electromagnetic waves different from mechanical waves?

8. Vocabulary Write a sentence about light using the terms *reflection* and *refraction*.

9. Reading Skill: Cause and Effect What causes light to refract? Give an example from everyday life.

10. Critical Thinking: Apply What might cause an overhead projector image to be out of focus? How might you correct the problem?

11. Inquiry Skill: Analyze Data On the electromagnetic spectrum, electromagnetic waves appear from left to right, from shorter wavelengths to longer wavelengths. Based on the diagram data in the reading, which electromagnetic waves have the longest wavelength?

12. Test Prep Electromagnetic waves differ from mechanical waves in that they

- A can be reflected.
- B contain less energy.
- C can travel through a vacuum.
- D can travel through matter.

What Are Solutions and Mixtures?

Some mixtures are evenly mixed. Other mixtures have different amounts of materials in different places. Mixtures whose molecules are evenly mixed are called solutions.

Types of Mixtures

Look at the salad below. Each vegetable adds to its good taste. Yet if you ate different parts of the salad, you would taste each vegetable by itself. That is because a salad is a mixture. A mixture is a physical combination of two or more substances. The substances in a mixture are not chemically joined as they are in a compound.



Mixtures are heterogeneous or homogeneous. In a heterogeneous mixture, such as a salad, materials are not spread out evenly. Separate pieces are in some parts of the mixture but not in others. A homogeneous mixture is the same all the way through. A sample of one part of the mixture is the same as every other sample from the mixture.

In a mixture, each part keeps its own properties. If you separated all the parts of a salad, the tomatoes would still be tomatoes, and so on.

Mixture or Compound?

Mixtures that are alike can be made of the same materials, but in different amounts. Two salads can both have lettuce and carrots, but one might have more carrots than the other. Two of the same compounds, however, always have the same materials in the same amounts.

Solutions

A solution is a homogeneous mixture, meaning that two or more substances are spread evenly throughout the mixture. The atoms or molecules of the materials mix together.

You make a solution when you make lemonade from a powdered mix. Some particles that mix in the water are molecules of sugar and coloring.

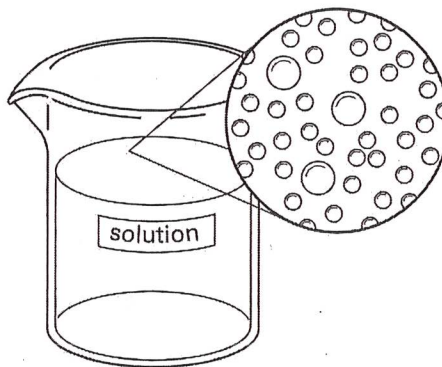
In any solution, the substance being dissolved is the solute. The substance that dissolves the solute is the solvent. In a solution of water and sugar, water is the solvent and sugar is the solute. In a solution, the properties of the substances that make up the mixtures do not change when they are combined.

Many solutions have a liquid solvent and a solid solute. However, solutions can have other kinds of solvents and solutes. Soda water is a solution made of carbon dioxide gas dissolved in water. Air is a solution of different gases. Brass is a solution of two solids—zinc and copper.

Particles in a solution spread evenly through the solution because they mix at the level of their atoms or molecules. When iodine and alcohol are mixed, the iodine dissolves in the alcohol. The particles of iodine spread all through the mixture. The molecules of the two substances have become evenly mixed.

Separating a Solution

To separate a solution, use the properties of the mixed materials. The size of the particles does not help because they are so small, and it is hard to trap and separate them.



You can use other properties. You can allow a liquid solvent to evaporate and leave the solute behind. A simple way to separate most solutions is to use different boiling or melting points of the substance. Sugar is gathered in this way. Sugar cane plants are cut down, and the stems are crushed. The sugar cane juice is heated. The water boils off, leaving solid sugar behind.

Alloys

Mixtures of two or more metals are called alloys, which may also be mixtures of a metal and another solid. Alloys often have some of the properties of each material that forms them.

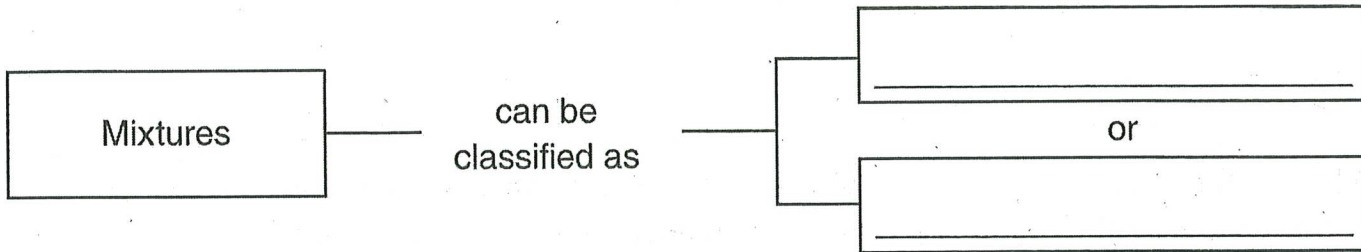
Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. It has the best properties of both metals. Bronze is a strong alloy. It is also easy to hammer into thin sheets that can be formed into different shapes.

The amounts of each material in an alloy can change its properties. Steel is an alloy of iron, carbon, and other solids. Softer steel is made with less carbon. Harder steel is made with more carbon.

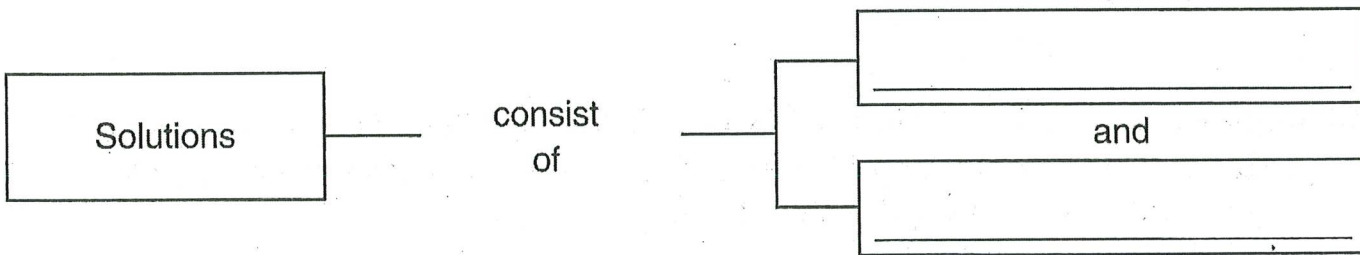
What Are Solutions and Mixtures?

Fill in the blanks with the correct terms.

1. A(n) _____ is a physical combination of two or more substances.
2. Complete the following diagram.



3. Each part of a mixture keeps its original _____.
4. Unlike a compound, the composition of a mixture can _____.
5. Complete the following diagram.



6. Because the substances of a solution are evenly distributed throughout the mixture, a solution is said to be _____.
7. The substance being dissolved in a solution is called the _____.
8. An alloy is a mixture of two or more _____.

Name _____

Date _____

Day 2

9. Main Idea How are solutions different from other mixtures?

10. Vocabulary How do solutes differ from solvents? Include a specific solution in your answer.

11. Reading Skill: Draw Conclusions A mixture is made up of evenly spaced atoms of copper and silver. Is the mixture a solution? Explain your answer.

12. Critical Thinking: Apply Mia makes a delicious soup broth. She wants to separate the solid ingredients from the broth. What method could she use?

13. Inquiry Skill: Predict A student has jars containing different amounts of water. She adds salt to each jar until no more salt will dissolve. She makes the chart below. Predict how much salt will dissolve in 100 mL of water.

Water	25 mL	50 mL	75 mL	100 mL
Salt	9 g	18 g	27 g	?

14. Test Prep Which of the following is a type of alloy?

- A salt water
- B gold
- C iodine
- D bronze

What Are Elements?

Elements and Atoms

All matter is made up of elements, substances that cannot be broken apart into other substances. An atom is the smallest particle of an element that still has the properties of that element. Atoms can only be seen with a microscope.

Organization of Atoms

Atoms contain negatively charged particles called electrons. Atoms also have a small core in the middle called the nucleus. Electrons move quickly around the nucleus, which is made of particles called protons and neutrons. Protons have a positive charge. Neutrons have no charge.

Atoms have the same number of protons and electrons. Atoms of a certain element all have the same number of protons in the nucleus, but the number of neutrons may vary.

Carbon is found in nature in many forms with different properties. This happens because carbon atoms can be put together in many different ways. Graphite, the “lead” in most pencils, is a form of carbon. The carbon atoms are grouped in rings of six atoms each.

Diamond is another form of pure carbon. It is the hardest natural substance on Earth because the carbon atoms are packed tightly together. No matter what form it takes, the element carbon is made up of atoms that all have the same number of protons.

Elements Alone and Joined

Most atoms join with other atoms to form molecules. A molecule is two or more atoms joined together by forces called chemical bonds. In a molecule, the atoms in some ways act together as one part. Some molecules are made up of one or more than one element. The oxygen in the air you breathe has two oxygen atoms. A molecule of water has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

An element's properties come from the atoms that make up that element. Some properties are color, hardness, and density. The element copper is a shiny metal that can be stretched into wires. The element silver is a shiny metal that is soft enough to be formed into things like bracelets and rings. The element helium in balloons is less dense than air, causing the balloons to float. The element aluminum is a shiny metal. It is strong, but it does not weigh very much.

The Periodic Table

Scientists have named more than 100 elements. The elements are organized, or sorted out, in the periodic table.

Long ago, people in ancient Greece put forth the idea that all matter is made up of four elements: earth, air, fire, and water. But people began to understand that there must be more than just those four elements.

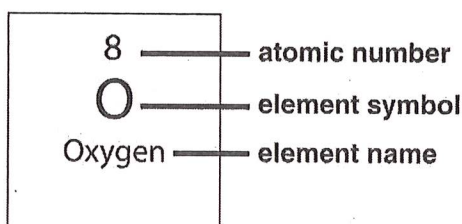
In the 1600s, an English scientist said that earth, air, fire, and water could not be real elements. In the late 1700s, a French scientist made one of the first lists of chemical elements.

By the 1800s, scientists had begun to name many new elements. They were also learning that some elements had properties that were alike. They began to organize elements into families, or groups, with properties that were alike. However, not all scientists grouped elements in the same way.

In 1869, Russian scientist Dmitri Mendeleev came up with a way to list and group the elements. He listed elements with similar properties together.

Today, scientists use a table called the periodic table. It is much like Mendeleev's table. It is called the periodic table because properties of the elements have a repeating pattern. *Periodic* means "repeating."

In the periodic table, elements are listed in order of increasing atomic number. This number tells how many protons are in an element's nucleus. The box for each element lists the atomic number, chemical symbol, and name. The chemical symbol is a shorter form of the element's name.



Classification of Elements

Colors on the periodic table show whether elements are metals, nonmetals, or semimetals. Metals are shiny, can be bent or stretched, and conduct electricity. Most elements are metals. Many nonmetals are gases. Solid nonmetals are usually dull in color. They do not conduct electricity, bend, or stretch very much. They break easily. Semimetals are like both metals and nonmetals.

What Are Elements?

Match each definition to its term.

Definitions

Terms

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| _____ 1. a substance that cannot be broken apart into other substances | a. electrons |
| _____ 2. the smallest particle of an element that still has the properties of that element | b. nucleus |
| _____ 3. the negatively charged particles that make up part of every atom | c. proton |
| _____ 4. the central core of an atom | d. molecule |
| _____ 5. a particle in the nucleus with a positive charge | e. neutron |
| _____ 6. a particle in the nucleus with no charge | f. element |
| _____ 7. two or more atoms joined by chemical bonds | g. atom |

Fill in the blanks.

8. In 1869, Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev developed a way to classify _____.
9. The modern periodic table is a table in which the elements are arranged by their _____.
10. Elements are arranged in order of increasing _____ number, which is the number of protons in the nucleus.
11. The colors of the boxes show whether elements are _____, _____, or _____.
12. _____ have properties of both metals and nonmetals.

Name _____ Date _____

13. Main Idea What are the tiny particles that make up an atom?

14. Vocabulary What information about each element is contained in its box in the periodic table?

15. Reading Skill: Compare and Contrast Explain how diamond and graphite are similar and how they are different.

16. Critical Thinking: Analyze Suppose you are given a sample of an element. You are asked to identify the element as a metal or a nonmetal. What are some properties you would look for? Explain.

17. Inquiry Skill: Predict A uranium atom has 92 protons in its nucleus. Use what you know about atoms to predict how many electrons a uranium atom has.

18. Test Prep The properties of semimetals are

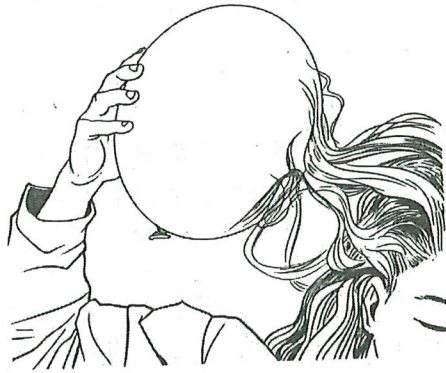
- A more like metals.
- B more like nonmetals.
- C somewhat like metals and somewhat like nonmetals.
- D somewhat like gases.

How Is Electricity Produced?

Static and Current Electricity

Rub a balloon against your hair. Your hair rises up to meet the balloon because of static electricity. Static electricity is an electric force between nonmoving electric charges.

When you rub a balloon against your hair, the balloon now has extra electrons. So, it takes on an overall negative charge. Because the balloon has taken some of the electrons from the hair, the hair is left with a positive charge. Your positively charged hair is attracted to the negatively charged balloon and starts to rise up to meet it.



Charged objects apply a force on one another. Two objects with the same charges repel, or push away from each other. Two objects with opposite charges attract, or pull toward each other.

Have you ever walked across a thick carpet and then touched a metal doorknob? You might have felt a mild shock! You might have even seen a spark. Static electricity was being discharged, or released. Electrons moved between you and the doorknob. Lightning is a great big spark of static electricity! It has a lot of energy. But it lasts a very short time.

Batteries and Fuel Cells

A battery contains one or more electrochemical cells. The cells use chemical reactions to create an electric current. An electric current is an unbroken flow of electric charge through a pathway. An alkaline battery uses manganese dioxide, powdered zinc, and a paste called an electrolyte to create chemical reactions that produce electric current. Eventually the zinc or the electrolyte will be used up, and the current will stop.

In the future, fuel cells might be used in place of some batteries. Fuel cells create electric current through chemical reactions that mix oxygen and hydrogen gases. Fuel cells run for as long as they have enough fuel. Fuel cells have been used in space since the 1960s.

Making Electricity

An electric generator is a machine that changes mechanical kinetic energy to electrical energy. This generator makes the electricity that powers your home and school.

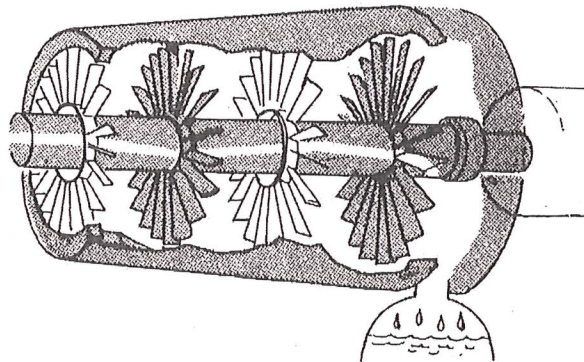
Inside an electric generator, a loop of wire turns at great speed. The wire moves through a magnetic field. This produces an electric current in the wire. The energy to spin the wire can come from many sources, such as friction or moving wind.

Solar cells are made of semiconductors, such as silicon, and use sunlight to produce electricity. Sunlight strikes the cell and knocks electrons out of silicon atoms, and an electric current starts to flow.

Electric Power Plants

The electricity that powers your home comes from a power plant. Almost all power plants use the same kind of electric generators, but the energy to run the generators can come from different sources.

Many power plants burn coal or other fossil fuels. These fuels heat water to create steam. The steam turns huge turbines. Turbines are like large fans. The spinning turbines run the electric generators.



Hydroelectric power plants use the energy in running water to turn the turbines. Dams direct the water into the turbines. Nuclear power plants use steam created by nuclear fission to turn the turbines.

Alternative sources of energy include solar cells and solar panels. Geothermal power uses heat from Earth's interior. Windmills catch wind energy.

How Is Electricity Produced?

Match each definition to its term.

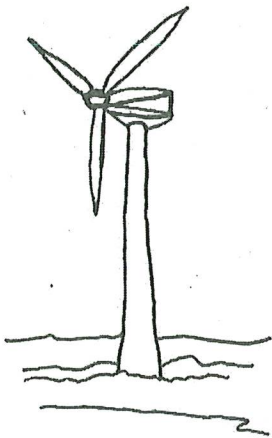
Definitions

- ___ 1. a part of solar cells made of silicon
- ___ 2. a continuous flow of electric charge through a pathway
- ___ 3. an object that contains one or more electric cells
- ___ 4. a device that runs by combining oxygen and hydrogen to form water
- ___ 5. a device that converts mechanical kinetic energy to electric energy
- ___ 6. a device that uses the energy of the Sun

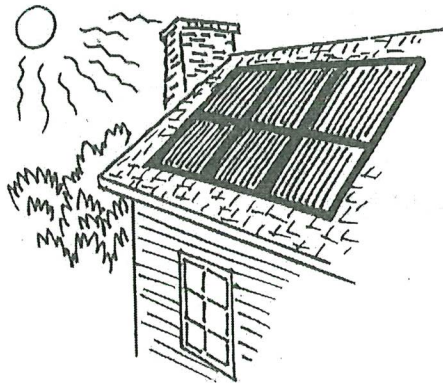
Terms

- a. battery
- b. electric current
- c. solar cell
- d. fuel cell
- e. semiconductor
- f. electric generator

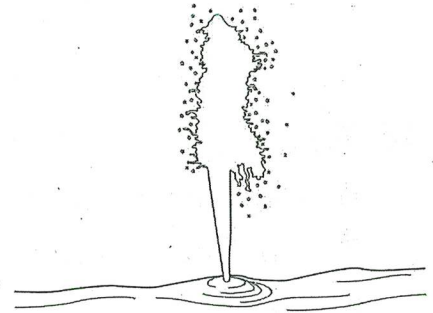
Write the kind of energy transformed to electricity by the devices below.



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

10. Main Idea What is electric current?

11. Vocabulary Write a statement that defines the term *static electricity*.

12. Reading Skill: Text Structure Describe how a generator produces electricity.

13. Critical Thinking: Apply Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using batteries to create electricity. Why do you think fuel cells were used on the space shuttle instead of batteries?

14. Inquiry Skill: Collaborate Work with classmates to research wind power, geothermal power, or another alternative energy source. Describe its benefits and drawbacks and how it may be used in the future.

15. Test Prep Fuel cells use _____ to produce electrical energy.

- A zinc and an alkaline electrolyte
- B mechanical energy
- C copper and zinc
- D hydrogen and oxygen

What Are Compounds?

Combining Elements

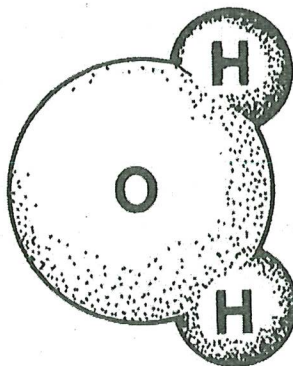
When two or more elements are chemically joined, they form a compound. Compounds, like elements, are pure substances. They have different properties from the elements that make them. In many compounds, atoms come together to form molecules. Each molecule of a compound has the same chemical properties.

At one time, people thought water was an element. However, an element cannot be broken down into other substances. Scientists figured out that water is not an element when they broke it down into other substances.

Water is a compound made of the elements hydrogen and oxygen. A compound is a substance made up of two or more elements that are chemically joined. Every molecule of water has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

A compound has its own chemical properties. In many compounds, atoms come together to form molecules. Each molecule of a compound acts in the exact same way. They all have the same chemical properties.

All water molecules are made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. Every molecule of water has the properties of water. These properties are different from the properties of hydrogen and oxygen.



water molecule

Many Compounds

Many compounds are found in nature, and many are made of two elements. When you breathe out, your breath contains a compound called carbon dioxide. Molecules of carbon dioxide are made up of one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms.

Rust is a compound called iron oxide. It is made of iron and oxygen. When iron joins with oxygen in the air, rust forms. Water makes this change happen even faster.

Making and Breaking Compounds

To form a compound, atoms of the elements in the compound must take part in a chemical reaction. A chemical reaction is a process in which one or more substances are changed into one or more different substances.

Energy is an important part of all chemical reactions. Energy is needed to break apart compounds. When elements join to form compounds, energy is let go.

Compounds and Formulas

A chemical formula is a short way to describe a chemical compound. Chemical formulas use chemical symbols to show which elements are in a compound. For example, the chemical symbol for iron is Fe. The chemical symbol for sulfur is S. The chemical formula for iron sulfide is FeS. There is one iron atom for every sulfur atom.

Often a compound has more of one element than another element. A number in the chemical formula tells you how many atoms of that element are in the compound. The chemical formula for water is H₂O. This means that there are two hydrogen atoms for every one oxygen atom.

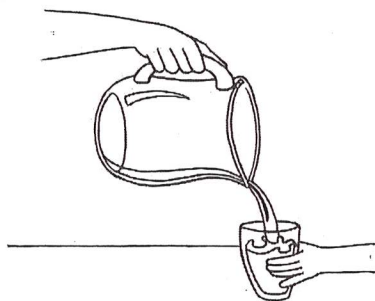
Water

Water is everywhere on Earth. About three-fourths of Earth's surface is covered with water. All forms of life depend on water to live.

Water is different from other compounds. It is one of the few compounds that is liquid at room temperature. It is also able to dissolve, or break down, more substances than any other liquid.

One reason water has these properties is because of its shape. Water molecules have a bent shape. This gives the oxygen end of the molecule a bit of a negative charge and the hydrogen end a bit of a positive charge. These differences make water able to dissolve many compounds.

The charges also draw the hydrogen and oxygen ends of different water molecules together. This is why water is a liquid at many temperatures.



What Are Compounds?

Write answers to the questions on the lines below.

1. What is a compound?

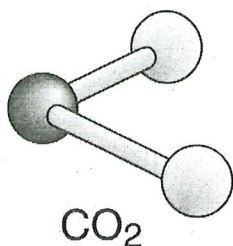
2. What happens during a chemical reaction?

3. What is the chemical formula that has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom?

4. What elements does the compound iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) have?

5. What is needed to create chemical reactions?

6. What unique properties does the compound water have?



chemical formula for carbon dioxide

7. Main Idea Why can elements be called the building blocks of matter?

8. Vocabulary In your own words, define *chemical formula*.

9. Reading Skill: Compare and Contrast How are elements and compounds alike?
How are they different?

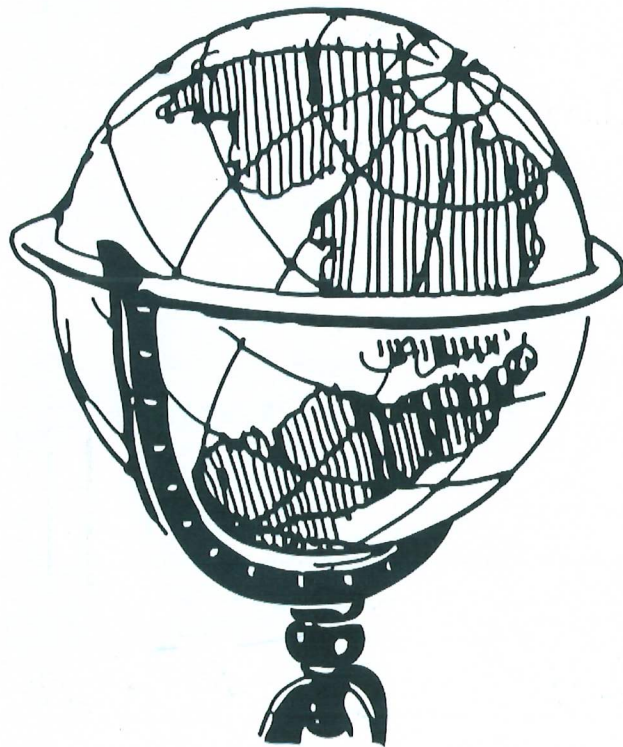
10. Critical Thinking: Apply Research some compounds other than the ones mentioned in this lesson. Pick one example and explain how you know it is a compound.

11. Inquiry Skill: Infer Ty added water to a mixture of two other substances. A short time later, he observed that one substance had turned green and another had turned orange. What might Ty infer?

12. Test Prep Elements and compounds

- A are pure substances.
- B are made up of atoms.
- C have specific properties.
- D are all of the above.

Social Studies



E-Learning Material

Day 1

1. Go to this website and take the quiz: [Africa: Landmarks - Map Quiz Game](#)
2. When you have gotten a score of 90% or higher, take a screenshot of your results and attach the image to this assignment.

Once you have completed these steps, your homework is complete!

Day 1



Day 2

1. Go to this website and take the quiz: [Africa: Physical Map Quiz Game](#)
2. When you have gotten a score of 90% or higher, take a screenshot of your results and attach the image to this assignment.

Once you have completed these steps, your homework is complete!

Day 2



Day 3

1. Study the attached picture of African Flags.

2. Go to this website and take the quiz: [Africa: Countries - Flag Quiz Game](#)

3. When you have gotten a score of 90% or higher, take a screenshot of your results and attach the image to this assignment.

Once you have completed these steps, your homework is complete!

P.S. Please actually try to do it from memory at least 2 times before looking at a split screen!

ALL AFRICAN COUNTRIES FLAGS



Day 4

1. Go to this website and take the quiz: [South American: Landmarks - Map Quiz Game](#)
2. When you have gotten a score of 90% or higher, take a screenshot of your results and attach the image to this assignment.

Once you have completed these steps, your homework is complete!

Day 4



Day 5

1. Study the attached map of Caribbean Islands.
2. Go to this website and take the quiz: [Caribbean Islands - Quiz Game](#)
3. When you have gotten a score of 90% or higher, take a screenshot of your results and attach the image to this assignment.

Once you have completed these steps, your homework is complete!

P.S. Please actually try to do it from memory at least 2 times before looking at a split screen!



