



# Satellite Learning Sheet

Thursday, February 19th

SLS Completion Grade Teacher Use Only	Student Score
3	All work was completed and initialed.
2	Some work missing or incomplete.
1	SLS work not completed.

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>MEMO</b>	Have a wonderful Satellite Day!
<b>Parent Initials</b>	<b>MEMORY VERSE / BIBLE</b>
	<p><b>Practice the Weekly Verse:</b> Genesis 1:6-8 Then God said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters." Thus God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament; and it was so. And God called the firmament Heaven. So the evening and the morning were the second day.</p> <p><b>Chapel Question:</b> What was God separating? What occurred on the second day of creation?</p>
	<b>READING / LANGUAGE ARTS</b>
	<p><b>The Great Lunchbox Switcheroo:</b> Compare and Contrast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Read the story in SEESAW.</li> <li>- Answer the questions on the included worksheet.</li> </ul> <p><b>Parts of Speech and Sentence Editing:</b> SEESAW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Slide One:</u> Use the code letters to identify each part of speech in the sentence.</li> <li>- <u>Slide Two:</u> Type the sentence correctly into the box.</li> </ul> <p><b>Spelling:</b> Practice your spelling words for the test tomorrow.</p>
	<b>MATH</b>
	<p><b>Graphing and Input/Output Tables:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the rule to fill in the tables. Then, graph the coordinates on the coordinate planes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fraction Packet:</b> In your project folder (Due March 20<sup>th</sup>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work on your fraction packet (I recommend completing about 7 problems each Satellite Day)</li> </ul>
	<b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b>
	<p><b>PBL Packet – Welcome to the Revolution:</b> Page 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pretend like you traveled back in time to the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Write down what you see/hear.</li> </ul>
	<b>SCIENCE</b>
	<p><b>What is an Atmosphere?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Read the article and answer the questions on the back of the paper.</li> </ul>

Parent Comments (questions/concerns):

# The Great Lunchbox Switcheroo

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

1. List three adjectives to describe Emma.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. List three adjectives to describe Theo.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Describe how Emma and Theo are different.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. How do their differences help them learn from each other?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What do you think the author wants readers to learn about?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Choose a classmate who is different from you. Differences might include interests, personality (quiet vs talkative, silly vs serious, etc.), learning style, hobbies, or talents. Describe how you are different and explain what you could learn from them.

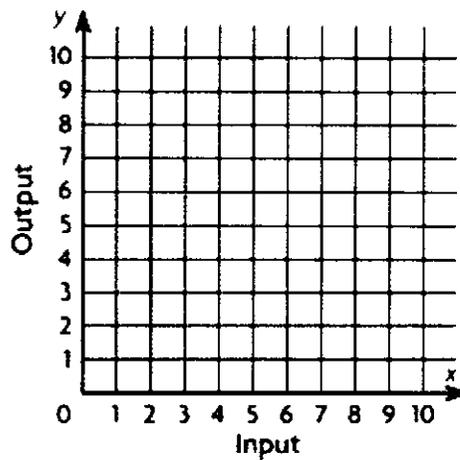
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

# Graphing and Input/Output Tables

Complete the function table and graph the coordinates.

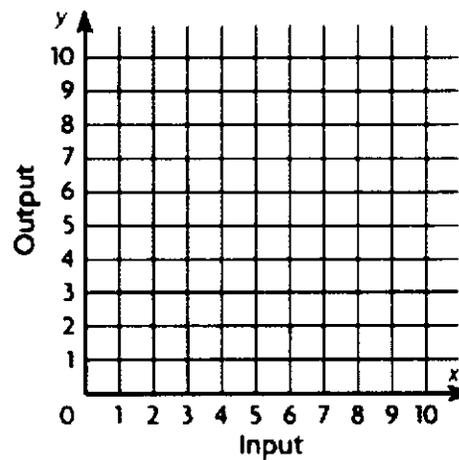
1. Rule: Multiply by 2 ( $x \cdot 2 = y$ )

	0	1	2	3	4



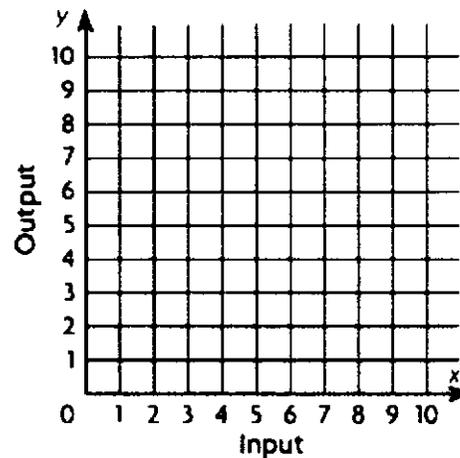
2. Rule: Add 3 ( $x + 3 = y$ )

	2	3	4	5	6



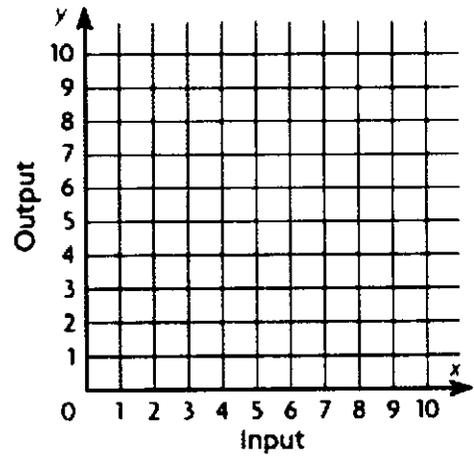
3. Rule: Multiply by 3 ( $x \cdot 3 = y$ )

	0	1	2	3



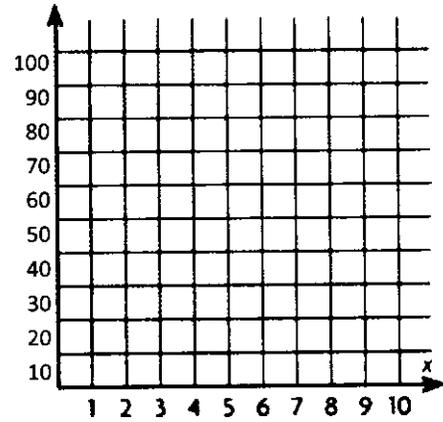
4. Rule: Subtract 6 ( $y = x - 6$ )

	6	7	8	9	10



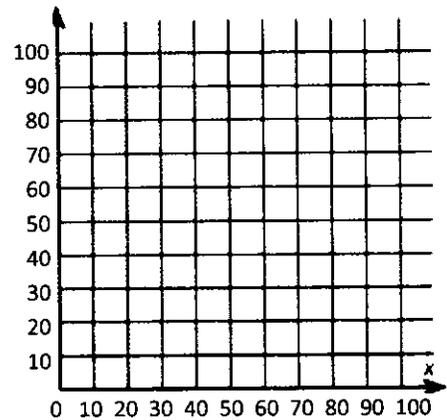
5. Rule: Multiply by 10 ( $y = x \cdot 10$ )

	0	1	2	3	4



6. Rule: Add 20 ( $y = x + 20$ )

	0	10	20	30	40



# WELCOME TO THE REVOLUTION

You travel back in time to 1775, where the minutemen are alerted the British are on their way. A shot is fired, but you don't know which side fired first. Eight colonists are killed in battle, and the British continue into Concord.



JOURNAL

Directions: Write a journal entry about traveling back in time. After researching and using your knowledge of the Revolutionary War, write about what you see and hear.

## Journal Entry:

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## Drawing:

# What is an Atmosphere?

Earth's atmosphere is the air surrounding our planet. The atmosphere is composed of several layers, each with its own properties. The lowest layer is the troposphere, which is closest to the surface of the Earth and extends upwards about 7 miles (11 kilometers). The air in this layer is warm, moist, and full of clouds, dust, and other particles.

Above the troposphere is the stratosphere, which extends about 20 miles (32 kilometers) above the Earth's surface. This layer contains a lot of ozone, which is a gas that helps protect the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

The next layer is the mesosphere, which is located between 31 and 50 miles (50 and 80 kilometers) above the Earth's surface. This layer is very cold, and temperatures can drop as low as -90 degrees Celsius (-130 degrees Fahrenheit).

Next is the thermosphere, which is between 50 and 400 miles (80 and 640 kilometers) above the Earth's surface. This layer is very hot, with temperatures reaching up to 1,800 degrees Celsius (3,272 degrees Fahrenheit) during the day. However, the air in this layer is very thin, so it does not feel hot to us.

The last layer is the exosphere, which is the outermost layer of the atmosphere and extends from 400 miles (640 kilometers) to 6,200 miles (10,000 kilometers) above the Earth's surface. This layer is very thin and its particles are widely dispersed.

Earth's atmosphere is made up of many different gases, including nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, and water vapor. These gases are important for life on Earth, as they help keep the planet warm and protect us from harmful radiation from the sun. The atmosphere also helps to protect us from meteorites, which are small pieces of rock and metal that travel through space.

Earth's atmosphere is an important part of our planet. Without it, life as we know it would not exist. The atmosphere helps to keep our planet warm, protects us from the sun's radiation, and helps to circulate air and water around the world.

# Atmosphere

## Questions:

1. Where is the Atmosphere found and what is it primarily made up of.
2. List at least 3 layers of the Atmosphere.
3. Explain why the Atmosphere is vital to our survival.
4. What would happen to living things if there was no Atmosphere? Why?
5. List 3 facts and 2 interactions that occur in the Atmosphere.