

Grade 8 Day 3

Let's read and write!



Day 3

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the comprehension questions on your own paper. Be sure to use complete sentences!



What is Mood?

In literature, mood is a device an author uses that creates certain feelings for the reader. They do this through the text's setting, tone, theme, and the words they use.

Read the following paragraph.

The old porch creaked beneath Jamie's feet. She walked up to the front door and pushed it open, swatting cobwebs out of the way. She could see a rickety staircase to her right and a dark, hollow hallway to her left. The wind seemed to shriek through the boards of the dark house.

Answer the following question.

1. How does this text make you **FEEL** and why? Be sure and use some feeling words in your discussion.

What were some of the words that helped set the mood? List the words on a piece of paper to be submitted when we return to school.

The old porch creaked beneath Jamie's feet. She walked up to the front door and pushed it open, swatting cobwebs out of the way. She could see a rickety staircase to her right and a dark, hollow hallway to her left. The wind seemed to shriek through the boards of the dark house.

Mood Worksheet 1

Name: _____

Directions: Read the passages and underline words and phrases that help set the mood. Write down the mood of the passage and explain your answer.

1. Trey looked out the window. The rain was still pouring down. He threw his baseball glove on the couch with a sigh. The thunder cracked and his phone dinged. Trey picked up the phone. It was a message from his cousin: *The game is cancelled because of the weather.* Trey didn't reply to the message. He threw the phone back on his bed and rubbed his temples. The rain pattered on the roof.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

2. Brett sweated in his chair. The clock in the classroom ticked loudly. Brett looked at the test question again. He had no clue what the answer was. His teacher paced around the room. Brett felt like the teacher was circling him, specifically him, not the rest of the class. "Remember, this test determines your future," the teacher said. Brett read the choices again but they all blurred into a meaningless word soup. He could not concentrate. The clock kept ticking, and the second hand sounded like a butcher's knife slamming down on a cutting board. "Time is running out," said the teacher. Brett's heart pounded.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

3. Kiki the Cat licked her lips and stared at Bitty the Bird, who was singing a silly bird song in her cage. Cartoon noises played in the background as the children watched TV. Kiki tiptoed to the edge of the kitchen counter. Bitty kept singing, unaware of the creeping cat, but aware that she was protected by the metal birdcage. Kiki went for it. She sprang toward the birdcage, but as she did she slipped on some milk on the counter that the children had spilled. Kiki fell off the counter and landed in the trashcan. The lid closed on the milk-covered kitty. Laughter played on the television. Bitty kept whistling.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

4. We thought the game was over. The buzzer rang and we thought that we had lost, but then the referee blew the whistle. A foul was called and now Derrick had a chance to win the game for us. He stepped up to the free-throw line. The stadium, though filled with people, was completely silent. Everyone was still. Derrick dribbled the ball a couple times. He squared up on the line. Sweat beaded on his forehead. All eyes were on Derrick.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

5. Katie cut out the construction paper heart with great care. Her hand moved with precision. This was not going to be an ordinary Valentines Day card. Katie was going to make it special. She went over the penciled letters with her nicest pen. Classical music played in the background. Katie made fancy cursive letters. Slowly, gently, she pasted the lace to the edges of the heart. Her mom was going to love this card as much as Katie loved her. It was almost complete. Just a few more special touches to go.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

6. Duncan balled his test paper and threw it in the trash. He hit the bed with a crash and started crying. "I don't care anymore," screamed Duncan in between sobs. He wished that somebody would check on him, that someone would help him through this, but there was no one. He was home alone again. "What does it matter?" he screamed. Nobody responded. The house was empty. Duncan's sobs echoed.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

7. Farmer Dave woke to the sound of the rooster's crow. The sun was peaking over the horizon. Dave wasted no time getting ready. He wanted to get to the field and start planting. The TV news prattled on while his wife made coffee. He paid no mind to either. He was working out his strategy for today, going over the rows in his mind. He had barely taken two bites of his toast when he grabbed his boots. "I've got to get a move on it," said Farmer Dave. His wife rolled her eyes and gave him a kiss. The day began.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

8. Thomas walked into the kitchen and the smell of fresh baked cookies filled his nose and lifted his heart. "Thomas? Are you home already?" asked his mom. "Yeah, Mom, I've got some homework to do." She gave Thomas a big warm hug and said, "I wanted to surprise you with some cookies." Thomas smiled and said, "You did, Mom. What a great surprise." He took a bite of one and the gooey chocolate chips dissolved on his tongue.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

9. The cold wind whipped as Stanton raced against it. This was no night for a calm ride. The horse's hooves clicked as Stanton whipped the reins. He clutched the king's message in one hand and his crossbow in the other. A wolf howled. He saw motion in the bushes ahead. Not a good sign. It could be an ambush. Stanton extended his finger over the trigger of the crossbow. More wolves howled together.

What is the mood of this paragraph? _____

Why do you believe this? Explain your answer by referring to the text.

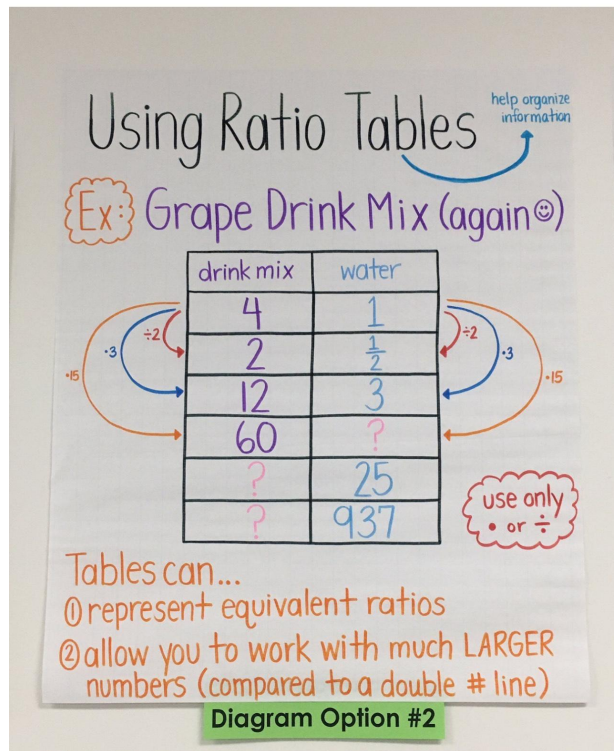
Write your name on your paper. Number your paper from 1-9 and write your answers on your paper. Follow the instructions outlined on the first page.

The background is a solid blue color with a collage of white, hand-drawn mathematical symbols and figures. In the top left, there is a pie chart with one slice labeled '20%' and the rest labeled '80%'. To the right of the pie chart are various symbols including a circle with a horizontal line through it, a plus sign, a minus sign, a multiplication sign, a percent sign, and a square with a diagonal line. Below these are the letters 'a' and 'b'. In the bottom left, there are four small human figures standing in a row. To the right of the figures are various symbols including a large 'S', a 'u', a 'p', and a 'q'.

TIME FOR MATH!

Math Time!

Let's review ratio tables from the past two years.
Make sure you go through the chart and determine
how the drink mix correlates with the water.



Now let's complete the worksheet on paper to submit when you return to school.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ratio Tables

Directions: Complete each ratio table by filling in the missing values.

1.

1	3	6	
3			24

2.

11	33		
6		30	42

3.

	21	35	
8		40	72

4.

3		9	12
7	14		

5.

5	10	15	20
4			

6.

1		5	
4	12		40

7.

7	21		42
8		32	

8.

12		60	144
6	18		

9.

6		30	
10	30		70

10. Write two ratios that are equivalent to 6:18.

11. Write two ratios that are equivalent to 3:5.

Teach Starter

Math Time!

It's your turn to solve some math word problems. Write your answers on a piece of paper.

1. Maxwell had to take his car to the shop to get repaired. The original cost was going to be \$420. However, he found a coupon online for 15% off. What will Maxwell end up paying?
2. Scott is a realtor and sold a house in Colorado for \$445,000. He gets a 3% commission on the price of the house. How much did Scott make selling the house?
3. A performing arts show sells tickets for an upcoming performance. Their theater can seat 200 people. How many seats would be filled if they sold 85% of the tickets available?
4. Jovani has a marble collection. He has 8 blue marbles and 3 red marbles. What is the ratio of blue marbles to red marbles?
5. A town is hosting a 5K race. In this race, there are 122 women and 184 men. What is the ratio of the race for women to men?



TIME FOR SOCIAL STUDIES!

Let's review read about Africa.

All About Africa

The continent of **Africa** is the second largest on the Earth with a land area of about 12 million square miles, and the second most populous with nearly 1.1 billion people, which is about 15% of the world's population. There are 54 countries that make up this diverse continent.

Africa is located mostly in the Eastern and Northern hemispheres surrounded by Europe to the north, the merging of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans to the south called the **Horn of Africa**, and across the Atlantic Ocean to the west is North and South America. On its northeast border rests Saudi Arabia and the rest of Asia.

On the continent of Africa are several bodies of water including the longest river in the world, the 4,258-mile long **Nile River**. The river begins in the country of Ethiopia and its mouth is in Egypt. In addition to the Nile is the second largest freshwater lake in the world, **Lake Victoria**, second only to Lake Superior in North America. Other major rivers in Africa include the Congo, Niger, and Zambezi, plus Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa.

The terrain of Africa includes large mountains, tropical rainforests, grassy savannas and three large deserts-the **Sahara**, **Kalahari**, and **Namib**. The Sahara is the largest in the world, called the Sea of Sand, it is nearly the size of the United States. Most of Africa's climate is tropical and desert.

Africa includes mountainous regions as well such as the extensive **Great Rift Valley**, running south to north about 3,700 miles along the east coast from Mozambique to beyond Egypt into Israel. The tallest mountain in Africa is **Mount Kilimanjaro**, its peak always covered in snow, and the lowest elevation is the **Dead Sea**, below sea level.

Rainforests are limited with the **Congo** rainforest on the western coast being home to gorillas, chimpanzees, and elephants. There is also a population of forest dwellers, humans, called **pygmies**, estimated between 250,000 to 600,000 inhabitants, with adult men's average height of about 4 feet, 11 inches. Their origins date back over 60,000 years. The savannas of Africa are north and south of the rainforests and are areas of tall grasses, scattered trees, and bushes, and home to lions, tigers, giraffes, zebras, and elephants.

Of the 54 countries on Africa, the largest is **Algeria**, covering more than half the landmass of the continent; and its smallest is **Seychelles**, a nation of islands located in the Indian Ocean east of the mainland. The most populated country is **Nigeria** with over 185 million people. The fourth largest island in the world is **Madagascar**, found south of Seychelles, which is called the 'Red Island' due to the red color of its soil. It has a population of about 22 million people.

Finally, many people throughout the world visit Africa to experience **Victoria Falls** in the country of **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**, which flows at double the rate of Niagara Falls. The Pyramids of Giza near Cairo, Egypt are famous landmarks, built around 2650 BC from 2.5 million blocks of limestone. Many people have experienced a close encounter with a mountain gorilla or golden monkey found in the Rwandan rainforest in Volcanoes National Park.

Africa has been known as the 'cradle of mankind' because it is the place where the first human beings evolved 5 to 10 million years ago. The fossils found in Africa indicate that modern humans spread from Africa to the rest of the world.

Directions:
Answer
questions
1-5 on paper
to submit
when you
return to
school.

1) Which of the following two atmospheres of Earth can Africa be found?

- ☐ A: Northern and western
- ☐ B: Southern and western
- ☐ C: Eastern and southern
- ☐ D: Eastern and northern

2) Which of the following is most likely the coldest place in Africa?

- ☐ A: Mount Kilimanjaro
- ☐ B: Dead Sea
- ☐ C: Congo rainforest
- ☐ D: Lake Victoria

3) All the following are deserts found in Africa EXCEPT:

- ☐ A: Namib
- ☐ B: Kalahari
- ☐ C: Sahara
- ☐ D: Madagascar

4) Which of the following animals can be found in both the rainforests and savannas of Africa?

- ☐ A: Gorillas
- ☐ B: Chimpanzees
- ☐ C: Elephants
- ☐ D: Zebras

5) Which of the following bodies of water is the location of Madagascar?

- ☐ A: Indian Ocean
- ☐ B: Atlantic Ocean
- ☐ C: Pacific Ocean
- ☐ D: Arctic Ocean

6) Which of the following is NOT a river of Africa?

- ☐ A: Congo
- ☐ B: Nyasa
- ☐ C: Nile
- ☐ D: Congo

A full-page background image of an astronaut in a white space suit floating in space. The astronaut's helmet is visible in the upper right, and an American flag patch is on the right arm. Various cables and equipment are visible. A dark red horizontal band across the middle contains the text "TIME FOR SCIENCE!".

TIME FOR SCIENCE!

Please read about the Pure Substances and Mixtures.

Pure Substances and Mixtures



What are Pure Substances?

Pure substances contain only one substance, with no others mixed in. They cannot be separated by physical means. Pure substances are made up of only one type of particle (e.g. an element or compound).

Some examples of pure substances include:

- water
- oxygen
- carbon dioxide
- gold
- iron.



What are Mixtures?

Mixtures are impure substances, made up of two or more substances mixed together. They can be separated by physical means. Mixtures are made up of substances that are not chemically joined.

Some examples of mixtures include:

- coffee
- salty water
- smog
- concrete
- cake.



What are Pure Substances?

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Some examples of pure substances include:

- water
- oxygen
- carbon dioxide
- gold
- iron.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Physical and Chemical Properties of Substances

All substances can be identified by the characteristics they possess.

Some of these characteristics can be observed without altering the chemical composition of the substance. These are called the **physical properties** of the substance. Physical properties may include:

color, odor, boiling point, melting point, freezing point, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, magnetism, opacity, malleability, density and hardness.

Some of these characteristics can only be observed when a substance is chemically transferred into another through a chemical reaction. These are called the **chemical properties** of the substance. Chemical properties may include:

flammability, heat of combustion, toxicity, reactivity with water, reactivity with oxygen, reactivity with acids, radioactivity, pH level and chemical stability.

If a substance experiences a change in any of its physical properties, this is referred to as a **physical change**. Examples of physical changes include painting a wall to change its color, melting gold to change its shape or running electricity through an electrical cord. During a physical change, the chemical composition of the substance does not change and no new substances are created. Physical changes are often reversible.

If a substance experiences a change through its chemical properties, this is referred to as a **chemical reaction**. Examples of chemical reactions include burning wood, frying an egg or the process of photosynthesis. During a chemical change, the chemical composition of the original substances changes and new substances are created. Chemical changes are often irreversible.



Complete the next two pages on paper to submit when you return.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pure Substances and Mixtures – Vocabulary

Match the definitions with the correct terms from the word bank below.

Matter with a specific composition and specific properties _____

Containing only one type of particle _____

Containing two or more substances that are not chemically joined _____

The conditions in which matter exists; solid, liquid and gas _____

A change of a substance's state, without altering chemical composition _____

Two or more substances combining to make a new substance _____

The characteristics of a substance _____

A mixture consisting of one substance completely dissolved in another _____

A substance that completely dissolves into another to form a solution _____

A substance that dissolves another to form a solution _____

To incorporate completely; to form a solution _____

Capable of being dissolved _____

Incapable of being dissolved _____

Contains the maximum amount of solute capable of being dissolved _____

A mixture consisting of one substance that has not dissolved in another _____

property	pure	solution	state
physical change	mixture	substance	dissolve
insoluble	chemical reaction	solute	saturated
soluble	solvent	suspension	

Name: _____

Date: _____

Physical and Chemical Properties of Substances – Sorting Task

Task:

In each of the following examples, a substance is undergoing change.
Decide whether the change occurring is a physical change or a chemical reaction.
Write the example into the correct column of the table below.

*water boiling, a sliced apple turning brown, a nail rusting, stretching a piece of clay,
heating a frying pan, burning a piece of wood, an ice cube melting, fireworks exploding,
baking a cake, milk turning sour, digesting food, dissolving sugar in tea*

Physical Changes	Chemical Reactions



WHOA! Good Job!