

Is it Bullying?

Bullying is:
REPEATED
INTENTIONAL
ONE-SIDED
(power imbalance)

Behavior can be **MEAN**,
RUDE or a **CONFLICT**
without it being bullying.

Rude is when something
hurts someone's feelings,
but they didn't really mean
to. They just didn't think.

Mean is when
something hurts
someone's feelings on
purpose, but it is only
once or twice.
(Frequently they feel
bad later.)

Conflict is when two people are
upset with each other.
Sometimes there was meanness,
other times there was just
misunderstandings.

What to do?

If it is **bullying**, tell an
adult! Like
a parent . . .
a dean or teacher . . .
the social worker or
counselor . . .
a coach . . .
**If they don't help, tell
another adult!**

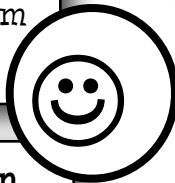
Peer Mediation is a
great way to work
through conflicts.

Peer Mediation is
NOT a good way to
deal with bullying!

Let a dean or teacher
know if you need to
set up Peer Mediation.

Telling OR Tattling?

TELLING is letting an
adult know something
so that you can
prevent someone from
getting hurt.



Telling an adult in
order to help
someone or keep
them safe does **NOT**
make you a snitch!

BYSTANDER POWER!

"So, what can I do?"

Don't spread gossip. Ever.

If you are being asked
to join in, then you are
being bullied too! This
is a time to tell an
adult if you aren't
comfortable saying no.

TATTLING is letting
an adult know
something because you
want to see the other
person in trouble.



Make new friends!

If you know someone is being bullied, they
need friends. Sit by them at lunch, say hi
in the hall, ask them to join a group in
class. If they don't feel alone, they may
have more strength to stand up to bullying.

- **Commas separate lists.**

“The spooky woods contained lions, tigers, and bears.”

- **Put commas around information that says the same thing in two different ways. For example, because Percy’s girlfriend *is* Annabeth, I would put commas around her name in this sentence. This is called an **APPOSITIVE**.**

“Percy’s girlfriend, Annabeth, is a daughter of Athena.”

Commas

- **If you have two things that could be sentences by themselves and you are hooking them together with one of your FANBOYS words, you need a comma. If you don’t use and, but, or etc. (conjunctions) you use a semicolon [;].**

Harry likes apples. Niall likes bananas. Harry likes apples, but Niall likes bananas.

Harry likes apples; Niall likes bananas.

- **If you start with IF, whatever your “if phrase” is gets separated with a comma.**

“If I had three wishes, I would wish for more wishes.”

(There are other words like *after*, *when*, *before* and *then* that will need a comma in you start your sentence with them.)

- **If you can leave off your opening phrase and still have a sentence, separate it with a comma.**

“However, Iron Man wasn’t able to lift Mjolnir.”

“In conclusion, I disagreed with the author’s ending to “Green Eggs and Ham”.”

FANBOYS

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

- **Mother and Father (and similar words) are capitalized if you use them like a name, but not if you are talking about my mother or my father.**

“Can I go to the Weird Al concert, Mom?”

“I really enjoy Sunday dinner at my grandmother’s house.”

- **Names of people, places and things get capital letters.**

Anthony Middle School

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Starbucks

- **If it is not a specific name, it does NOT get a capital letter!**

my school, the river, that boy band, the green minivan

Nouns

- **When you talk about yourself, I is always capitalized!**
(So is I’ve, I’m, I’d, and I’ll)

- **In the titles of books, poems, movies, songs, albums and other works of art, the first word and all “important” words get capitalized.**

- **Short works = quotation marks.**

- **Long works = underlined or put in italics**

The Wizard of Oz, “The Cat in the Hat”, “Stairway to Heaven”, Abbey Road, “The Raven”

SPACE -

- after a period, not before
- after a comma, not before

CAPITALIZE -

- the next word after a period
- the first word inside quotation marks

• The first paragraph of a paper needs to explain what you are talking about! Don't assume that the reader will know!

Examples: "In the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee, we learn about understanding others' points of view."

"There are many interesting facts about the planet Saturn."

"In 1783, the British general, Cornwallis, surrendered at Yorktown, ending the Revolutionary War."

Writing:

NEVER, EVER use the words **stuff** or **things** in a paper.

If papers are typed, they should be double spaced, and in a 12 point, boring font. Black ink. End of discussion.

GOOD: Helvetica, Times, Geneva, etc.

BAD: **Anything like ONE of these fonts.**

DON'T hit return at the end of every line.

Quotation Marks & Ellipses:

"I dug six holes. All his life in Vietnam my father had been a farmer. Here our apartment house had no yard. But in that vacant lot he would see me. He would watch my beans break ground and spread, and would notice with pleasure their pods growing plump. He would see my patience and my hard work. I would show him that I could raise plants, as he had. I would show him that I was his daughter."

This is a big chunk of the text. It is too big to use. I need to make it smaller.

I can take one whole sentence and put quotation marks around it.

"I would show him that I was his daughter."

"I would show him that I could raise plants . . ."

I can take the beginning of a sentence. I put an ellipsis (...) where I stop and then put quotation marks around it.

I can start with an ellipsis (...) and then put the end of a sentence and then put quotation marks around it.

"...my father had been a farmer."

"He would watch my beans break ground and spread...I could raise plants, as he had."

I can take two parts, leave out some and replace what I left out with an ellipsis. Then I put quotation marks around it.

- If it shows direction, it is **TO**.

“I am going to Los Angeles to try and see Beyoncé.”

- If it is a number, it is **TWO**.

“I want two Xbox controllers, so I can play with a friend.”

- If it goes with an action, it is **TO**.

“I hope to play basketball for the school team.”

- If it goes with a describing word (adjective) it is **TOO**.

“Those shoes are too nice to wear everyday.”

LOOSE: free and moving around

LOSE: missing

The Os are like quarters. You can have TWO of them loose in your pocket.

When you lose a quarter, you only have ONE!

to/too/two

*their/
they're/
there*

- If someone **HAS** something, use **THEIR**.

“We went to their house to study for the test.”

- If you could replace it with **THEY ARE**, use **THEY'RE**.

“They're going to see Tetris: The Movie. It just opened Friday!”

- **Everything else** gets **THERE**.

“Put the new TV over there.”

“There are three reasons I like Frosted Flakes.”

Commonly Mixed Up Words

- **Accept** is a verb meaning to receive or allow (I will accept the Oscar for Best Screenplay.)
- **Except** is generally used to mean leaving out (I want all the shirts except the Packers jersey.)
- **Affect** is a verb meaning to influence. (The weather did not affect our decision to go on vacation.)
- **Effect** is a noun meaning result. (The weather has an effect on our mood.)
- **All right** is *always* written as two words. Don't use *alright*.
- **A lot** is *always* two words.
- **Its** is the possessive for it. (The dog ate its tasty gourmet supper.)
- **It's** is the contraction for it is. (It's another cold day in Minnesota.)
- **Than** is used in comparisons. (She is shorter **than** you are.)
- **Then** is an adverb that shows time. (First put the key in the ignition, **then** turn it.)
- **Principal** is a noun meaning the head of a school, or an adjective for most important. (Our school has a new principal. She is the principal spokesman for our school.)
- **Principle** means a law or truth. (We believe in the principle that you are innocent until proven guilty.)
- **We're** is short for we are. Make sure you could replace it with those two words.
- **Were** is the past tense of are. It is a verb.
- **Where** is a question word asking for a place.
- **Our** is a word you use when a group of people **OWN** something. (It is **our** signed Babe Ruth baseball.)
- **Are** is a verb (plural form of **is**). (They **are** going to try and return the dead parrot.)
- **Good** is an adjective. It describes a noun. (Hermione did a **good** job with her Patronus charm.)
- **Well** is an adverb. It describes a verb and tells **how**. (Martin writes **well**.)
- **Your** is the possessive pronoun. (Don't forget **your** lightsaber-handled umbrella.)
- **You're** is the contraction meaning for 'you are'. (**You're** annoying me.)
- **Weather** refers to the state of the atmosphere, whether it's raining, snowing, windy, cold, etc.
- **Whether** is a choice between two or more options.

- / - / - / - / - / - /
 - If truly you did wish to win my hand,
 - / - / - / - / - / - /
 You should have graced it with a wedding band.

Rhyme Scheme:

Looking at the last word of the line, we use letters to mark the pattern of rhyming words:

Meter:

refers to the “beat” of a poem.
 U is used to show an unstressed syllable
 / is used to show a stressed syllable

A “metrical foot” is a combination of a stressed syllable and one or two unstressed ones.

Different combinations of stressed and unstressed syllables have different names:

- IAMB/IAMBIC: U /
- TROCHEE/TROCHAIC: / U
- ANAPEST/ANAPESTIC: U U /
- DACTYL/DACTYLIC: / U U

The number of metrical feet in a line is indicated with a word like **tetrameter** (4), **pentameter** (5), or **hexameter** (6).

Unrhymed iambic pentameter is called **BLANK VERSE**.

Shakespeare wrote many of his plays in blank verse.

DON'T WORRY if you don't quite get meter. It is “above and beyond”!

I wandered lonely as a cloud **A**
 That floats on high o'er vales and hills, **B**
 When all at once I saw a crowd, **A**
 A host, of golden daffodils; **B**
 (The next four lines are usually CDCD)

Isabel met an enormous bear, **A**
 Isabel, Isabel, didn't care; **A**
 The bear was hungry, the bear was ravenous, **B**
 The bear's big mouth was cruel and cavernous. **B**
 (The next lines are usually CCDDEE etc.)
 This is called “rhymed couplets”.

When a line doesn't rhyme with anything else, we give it an **x**:

A centipede was thirsty, **X**
 But to satisfy its need, **A**
 It drank too much for it to hold— **X**
 And so the centipede. **A**

(The next four lines are usually XBXB)

Poetry

Simile:

a comparison between two things that uses “like” or “as”

*Do you ever feel like a plastic bag
 Drifting through the wind,
 wanting to start again?*

Metaphor:

a direct comparison
 one thing IS another thing

*'Cause, baby, you're a firework
 Come on, show 'em what you're worth*



KEY IDEA:

What is the author showing by the comparison?

Personification:

comparing something not human with a human- giving it human qualities

*You try to scream but terror takes the sound before you make it
 You start to freeze as horror looks you right between the eyes*

Design Elements

The elements are the **PIECES** of art.

Form:
Flat or Dimensional

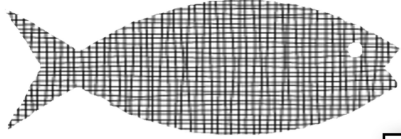


Shape:
Abstract or Representational
Geometric or Organic

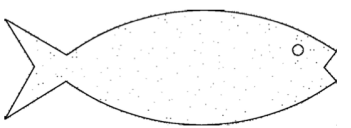
Texture:
Showing how it feels.
Rough, smooth, silky,
furry, bumpy...



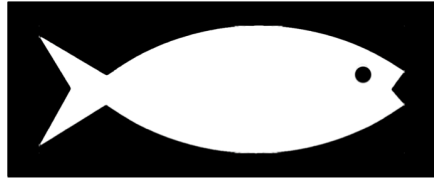
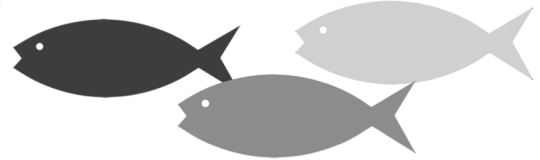
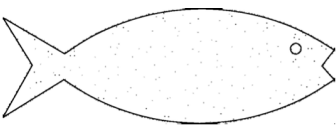
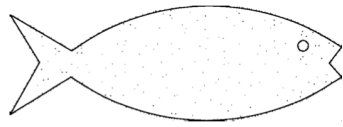
Color:
Hue (the name of the color)
Warm or Cool
Solid or Gradient (blended)



Color the **TOP** fish red.
Color the **BOTTOM** fish yellow.
The **MIDDLE** fish should shade from red to orange to yellow.



Line:
thick or thin
constant or variable
straight or curved



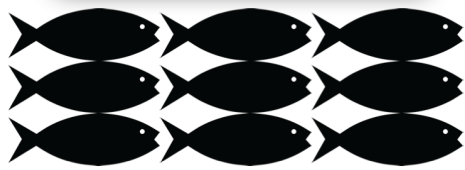
Space:
The area **AROUND** a shape.

Value:
Dark or Light
White + color = **TINT**
Black + color = **SHADE**

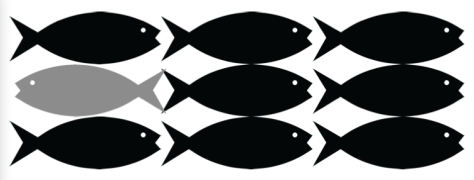
Design Principles

The principles are what you **DO** with the elements. What do you want to show?

Pattern:
A regular arrangement of shapes.

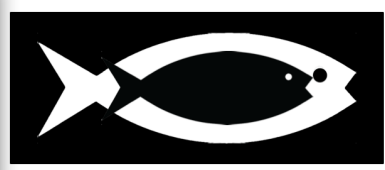


Focal Point:
Giving one part more emphasis to draw your eye.
Can be done in many ways- color, size, placement etc.



Scale or Proportion:
The relationship between large and small.

Contrast:
Placing elements to highlight differences.

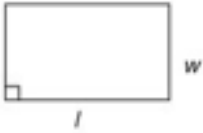


Rhythm or Movement:
Arranging elements to lead the eye. This can be random or regular.



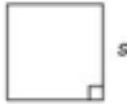
Formulas

Rectangle



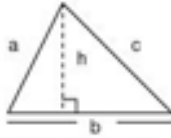
Perimeter: $P=2l+2w$
Area: $A=lw$

Square



Perimeter: $P=4s$
Area: $A=s^2$

Triangle



Perimeter: $P=a+b+c$
Area: $A=\frac{1}{2}bh$

Sum of Angles Of Triangle



$A+B+C=180^\circ$
The sum of the measures of the three angles is 180° .

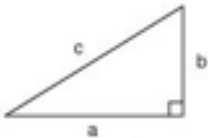
Commutative Property:

When you ADD or MULTIPLY it doesn't matter which order the numbers are in:

$$a + b = b + a$$

$$a(b) = b(a)$$

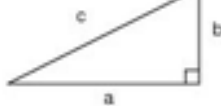
Right Triangle



Perimeter: $a+b+c$
Area: $A=\frac{1}{2}ab$

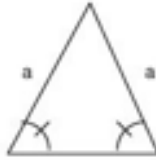
One angle $=90^\circ$ (right angle)

Pythagorean Theorem (for right triangles)



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Isosceles Triangle



Triangle has two equal sides and two equal angles.

Equilateral Triangle



Triangle has three equal sides and three equal angles.

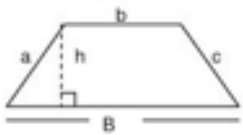
Associative Property:

When you ADD or MULTIPLY it doesn't matter how you group your numbers:

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

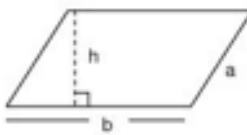
$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

Trapezoid



Perimeter: $P=a+b+c+B$
Area: $A=\frac{1}{2}(B+b)h$

Parallelogram



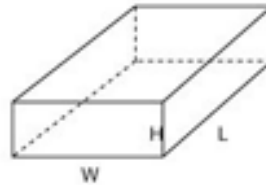
Perimeter: $P=2a+2b$
Area: $A=bh$

Circle



Circumference: $C=\pi d$
Area: $A=2\pi r^2$

Rectangular Solid



Volume: $V=LWH$
Surface Area: $S=2LH+2LW+2WH$

Distributive Property:

When you MULTIPLY you get the same answer when you:

multiply a number by a group of numbers added together, or multiply each number separately then add them.

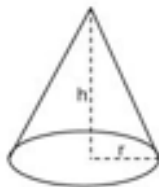
$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

Cube



Volume: $V=s^3$

Cone



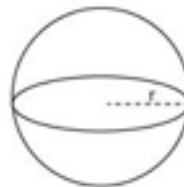
Volume: $V=\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Cylinder



Volume: $V=\pi r^2 h$
Surface Area: $SA=2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Sphere

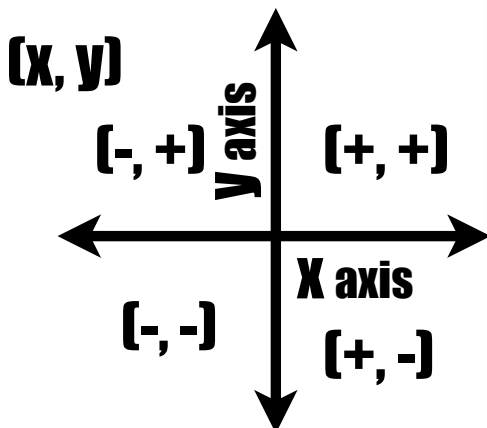


Volume: $V=\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Fractions are actually division:

$$1 \div 2 \text{ is the same thing as } \frac{1}{2}$$

Coordinate Grid



How do we show multiplication?

You will see \times used like this: $2 \times 6 = 12$
However, now that you are in middle school, you are more likely to see some of the following . . .

a dot: $2 \cdot 6 = 12$

parentheses: $2(6) = 12$

OR

when using letters to represent numbers, just letters or letters and numbers right next to each other like this:

$$A = lw \text{ or } 2x = v$$

How cool is this!

$$111,111,111 \times 111,111,111 = 12345678987654321$$

Order of Operations

PEMDAS

Parentheses

Exponents

Multiplication

OR

Division (whatever comes first)

Addition

OR

Subtraction (whatever comes first)

Multiplication Table

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240
13	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260
14	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280
15	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300
16	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320
17	17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340
18	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360
19	19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380
20	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400

ROMAN NUMERALS

1	I	17	XVII	40	XL
2	II	18	XVIII	50	L
3	III	19	XIX	60	LX
4	IV	20	XX	70	LXX
5	V	21	XXI	80	LXXX
6	VI	22	XXII	90	XC
7	VII	23	XXIII	100	C
8	VIII	24	XXIV	150	CL
9	IX	25	XXV	189	CLXXXIX
10	X	26	XXVI	200	CC
11	XI	27	XXVII	250	CCL
12	XII	28	XXVIII	300	CCC
13	XIII	29	XXIX	350	CCCL
14	XIV	30	XXX	450	LD
15	XV	31	XXXI	500	D
16	XVI	32	XXXII	1000	M

NUMBER PREFIXES

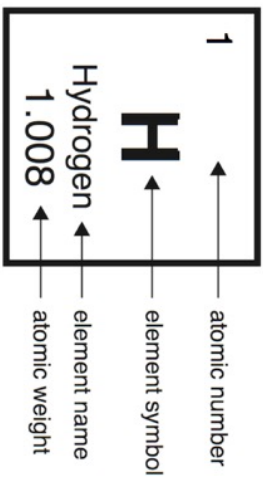
uni- / mono-	ONE	unicorn monologue
di- / bi- / du-	TWO	bicycle dioxide dual
tri-	THREE	triceratops
quart- / quad- / tetra-	FOUR	quarter quadratic tetrameter
pent- / quint-	FIVE	pentathlon quintuplets
hex- / sex-	SIX	hexagon sextet
sept- / hept-	SEVEN	septuagenarian heptagon
oct-	EIGHT	octave
non- / nov-	NINE	nonagon November
dec-	TEN	decade

dodec-	TWELVE	dodecahedron
cent-	100	century
mill-	1000	millipede
mega-	MILLION (or large)	megafauna
giga-	BILLION	gigawatt
tera-	TRILLION	terabyte
nano-	BILLIONTH	nanoparticles
micro-	MILLIONTH (or small)	microscope
semi- / hemi- / demi-	HALF	semicircle hemisphere demigod
poly- / multi-	MANY	polygon multiple

There are 292 different ways to make change for a dollar.

If you write out the names of each number, you will get to a billion before you use a B.

The Periodic Table of the Elements



Fun Facts!

Why does lead have the symbol Pb? Why is silver Ag? Why is gold Au? These come from the Latin names for the metals: gold=aurum silver=argentum lead=plumbum mercury=hydrargyrum (meaning "water silver") iron=ferrum

The element gallium has such a low melting point that it can melt in your hand!

Gold can be pounded so thin that light can shine through.

1 H Hydrogen 1.008	2 He Helium 4.003	3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012	5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305	13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.086	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.066	17 Cl Chlorine 35.453	18 Ar Argon 39.948	19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078
21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38
37 Rb Rubidium 84.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.328	57-71 Lanthanide Series	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.227	78 Pt Platinum 195.085
87 Fr Francium 223.029	88 Ra Radium 226.025	89-103 Actinide Series	104 Rf Rutherfordium 261	105 Db Dubnium 262	106 Sg Seaborgium 269	107 Bh Bohrium 264	108 Hs Hassium 269	109 Mt Meitnerium 268	110 Ds Darmstadtium 269
111 Uu Ununennium 288	112 Cn Copernicium 285	113 Nh Nihonium 284	114 Fl Flerovium 289	115 Uup Ununpentium 288	116 Lv Livermorium 293	117 Uus Ununseptium 288	118 Uuo Ununoctium 289	119 Uuh Ununennium 288	120 Uuq Ununquadium 289

57 La Lanthanum 138.905	58 Ce Cerium 140.118	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.243	61 Pm Promethium 144.913	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.259	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.055	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
89 Ac Actinium 227.028	90 Th Thorium 232.038	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036	92 U Uranium 238.029	93 Np Neptunium 237.043	94 Pu Plutonium 244.064	95 Am Americium 243.061	96 Cm Curium 247.070	97 Bk Berkelium 247.070	98 Cf Californium 251.080	99 Es Einsteinium 254	100 Fm Fermium 257.095	101 Md Mendelevium 258.1	102 No Nobelium 259.101	103 Lr Lawrencium 260

Fireworks get their colors from different elements. For example, copper makes blue, sodium makes golden yellow and magnesium makes bright white!

The letter J does not appear anywhere on the periodic table.

1 mile = 1760 yards
 1 mile = 5280 feet
 1 mile is about 1.6 kilometers

Mile comes from the Latin word *mille* - 1000. It used to be how far a soldier in the Roman Army would go in 1000 steps.

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters

In the 1400s, an inch was defined as three grains of barley placed end to end.

1 gallon = 4 quarts
 1 gallon = 8 pints
 1 gallon = 16 cups
 1 gallon = 128 ounces
 1 gallon is about 3 ¾ liters

A gallon of water weighs 8 pounds.

Temperature:

$$T(^{\circ}\text{C}) = (T(^{\circ}\text{F}) - 32) \times 5/9$$

$$T(^{\circ}\text{F}) = T(^{\circ}\text{C}) \times 9/5 + 32$$

Or a quick way to estimate is to take the Celsius number, double it and add 30.

To go the other way, take the Fahrenheit number, subtract 30 and divide it in half.

1 pound = 16 ounces
 2000 pounds = 1 ton
 1 kilogram is about 2.2 pounds.

We abbreviate pound as lb. from the Latin word *libra* having to do with scales and weight.

Measurement

METRIC PREFIXES:

kilo- (k) = 1000
 hecto- (h) = 100
 deka- (da) = 10
 deci- (d) = 0.1
 centi- (c) = 0.01
 milli- (m) = 0.001

Why 360?

Did you ever wonder why there are 360° in a circle?

It goes back to the ancient Babylonians, 4000 years ago. They rounded the 365 days of the year to 360 days. They pictured the year as a circle.

It is also conveniently divided by **2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 45, 60, 72, 90, 120, and 180.** This actually makes 360 a really easy number to work with!

You can use an apostrophe after a number to indicate FEET and quotation marks to indicate INCHES. Like this:

5'6"

1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches
 1 foot = 12 inches

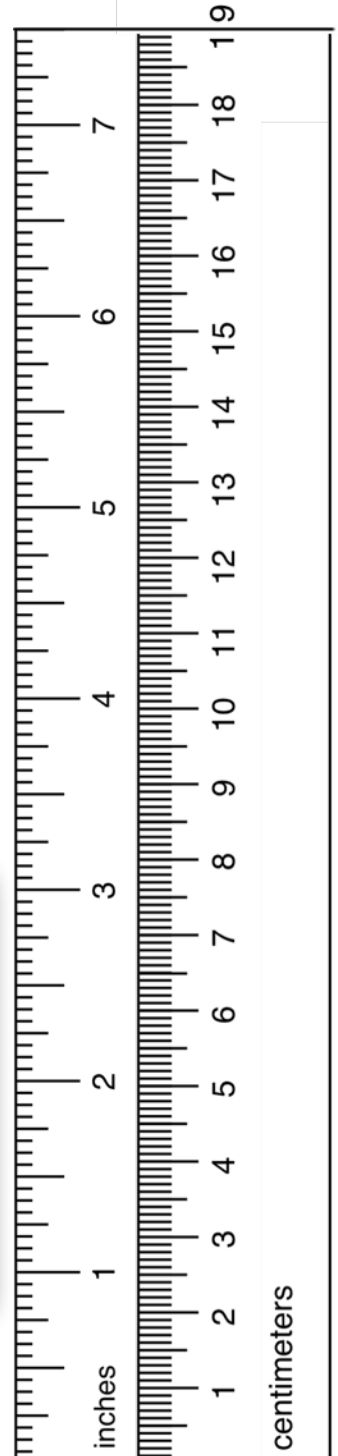
COOKING:

1 tablespoon (T or tbsp.) = 3 teaspoons (t or tsp.)

2 tablespoons = 1/8 cup (c)

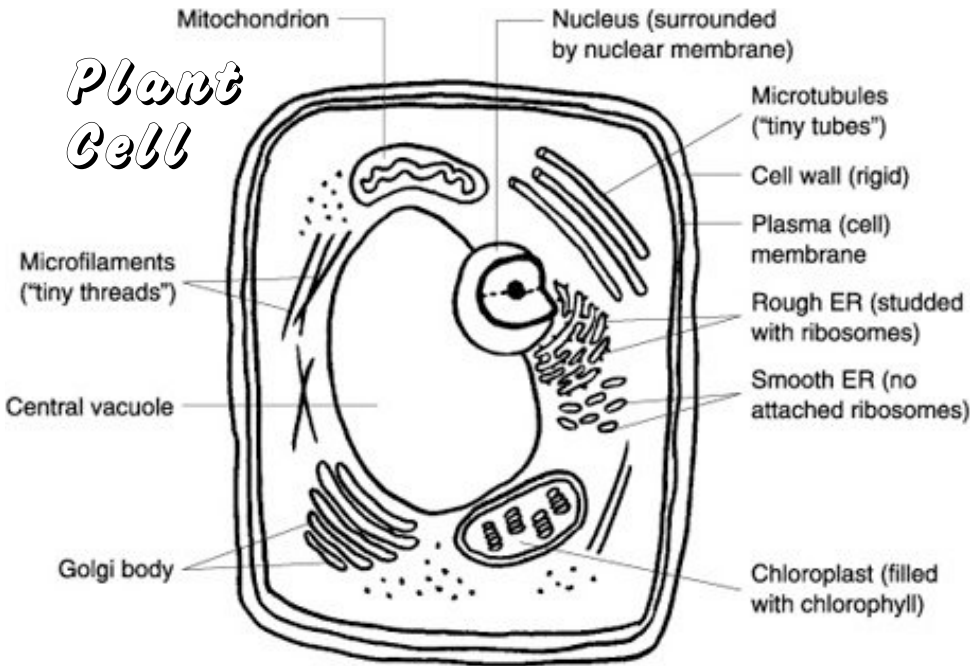
1 stick of butter = 1/2 cup

pt. = pint
 pkg. = package
 oz. = ounce
 qt. = quart



c = the speed of light = 186,000 miles per second = 299,792,458 meters per second!

Plant Cell

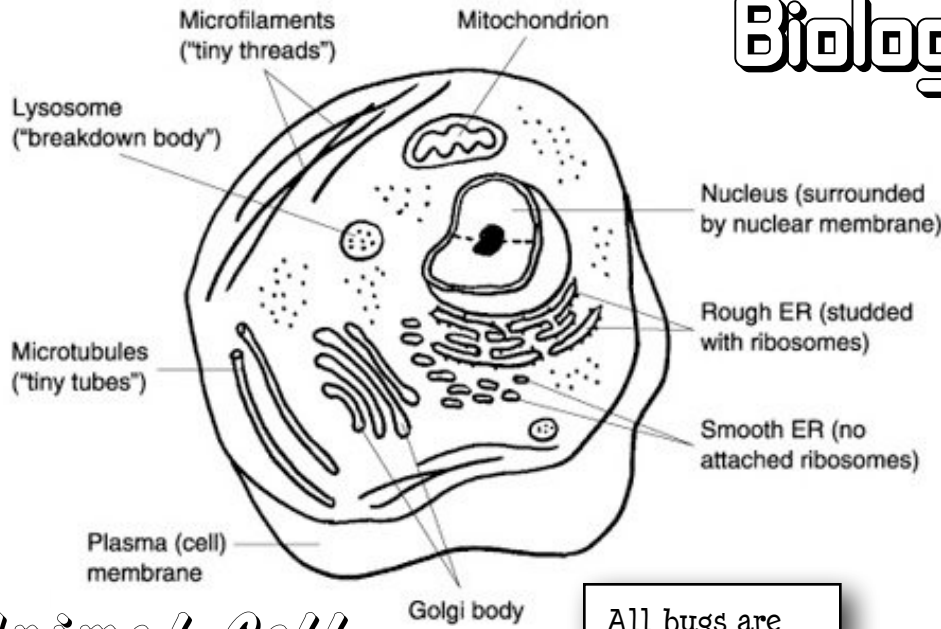


Carnivorous, omnivorous and herbivorous are pretty familiar. How about these other words with the suffix -vorous (describing what it eats)?

- hemovorous
- frugivorous
- piscivorous
- insectivorous
- baccivorous
- lignivorous
- mellivorous

Biology

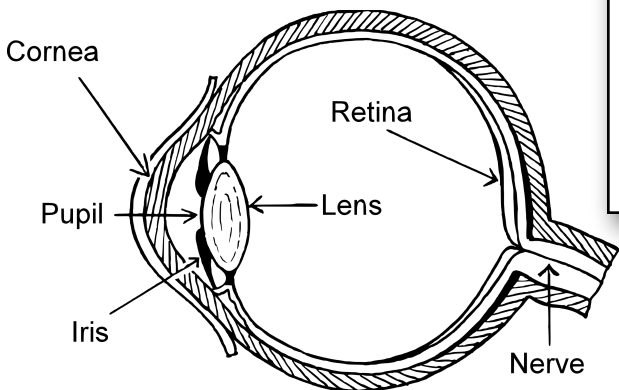
- Kingdom
- Phylum
- Class
- Order
- Family
- Genus
- Species



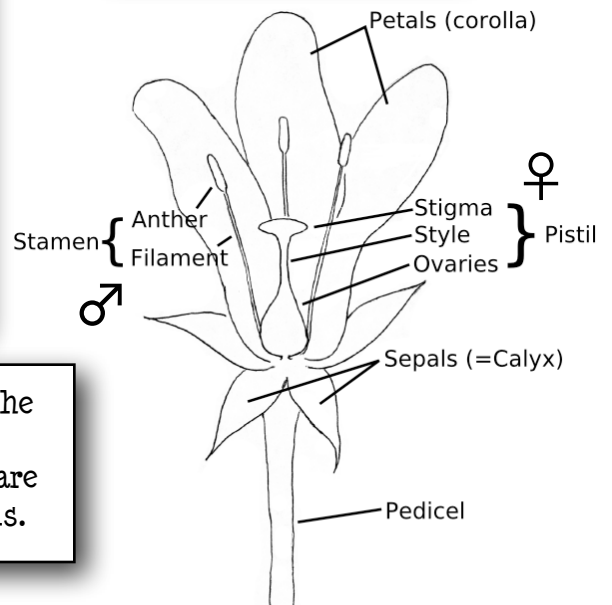
The largest insect that ever lived was the *griffinfly*. It was a species of dragonfly with a wingspan of two and a half FEET!

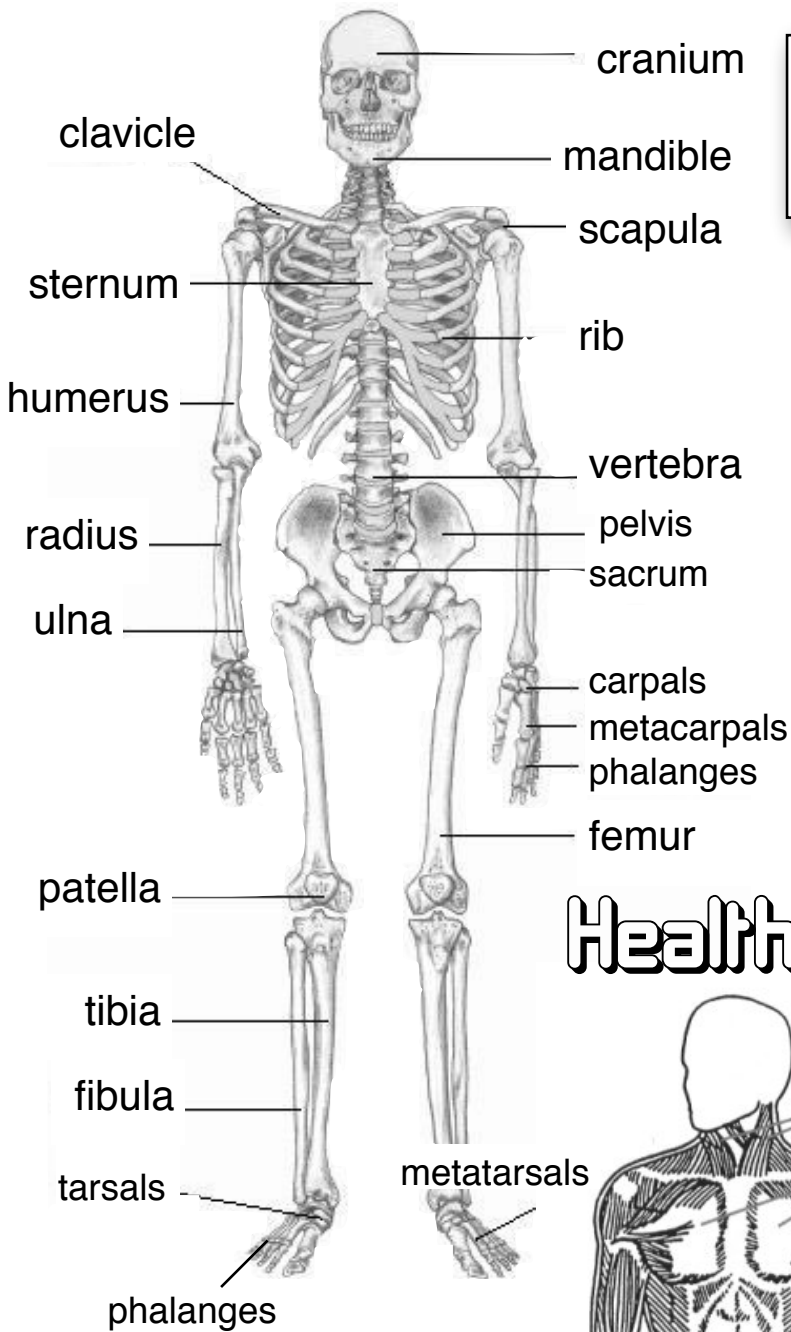
All bugs are insects, but not all insects are bugs. To be precise, bugs must have tube shaped mouths that suck fluid like sap or blood.

Animal Cell

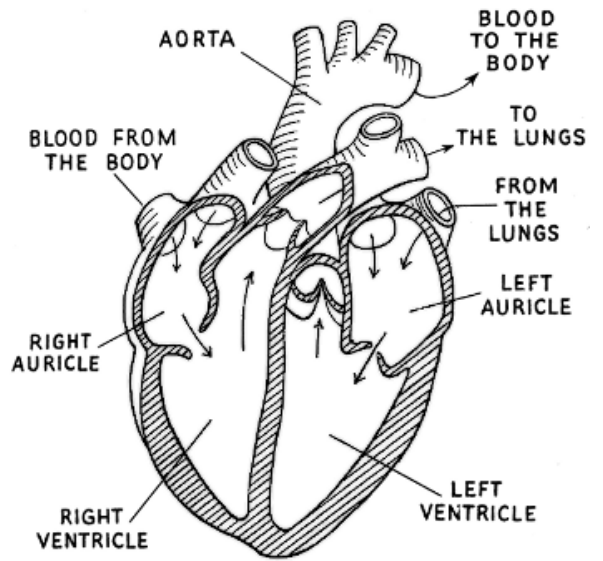


Over 80% of the cells in the human body are red blood cells.



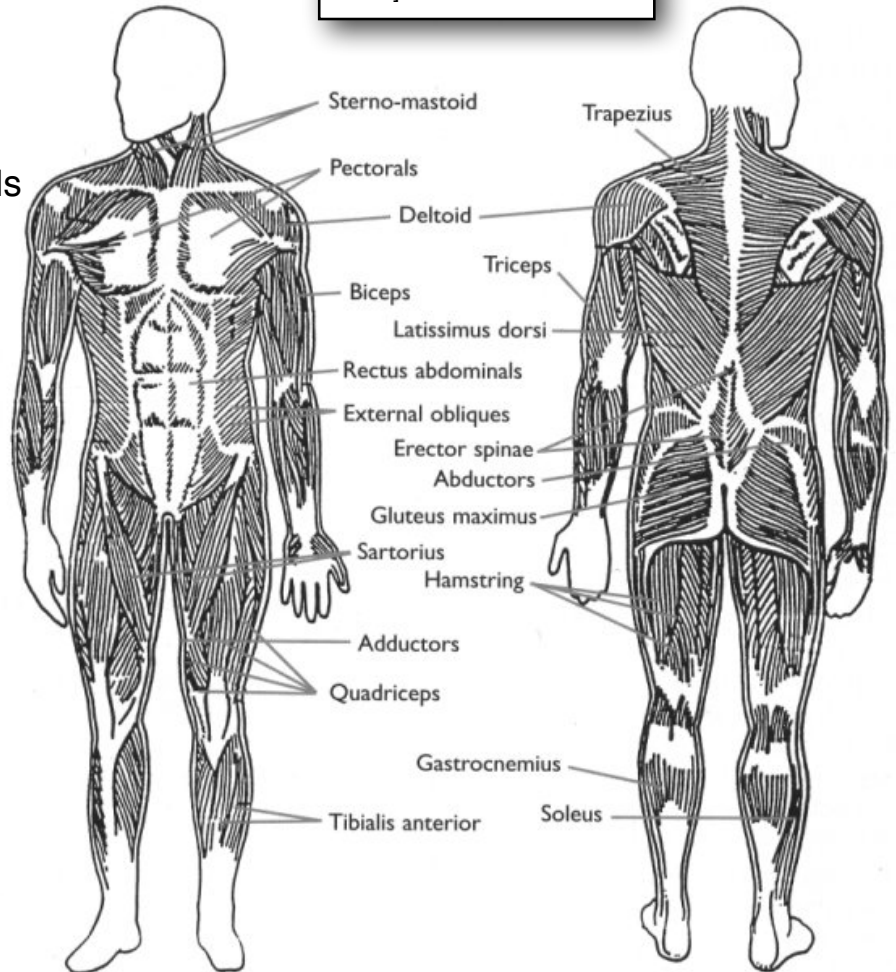


Motorcycle stunt rider Evel Knievel holds the record for the most bone fractures in a lifetime at **433!**



Health

Your tongue is actually made up of **8 separate muscles!**



Babies have soft cartilage where their patella is until they are about **THREE!**

Your heart beats about **100,000** times **EACH DAY!** It pumps about one and a half **GALLONS** of blood each minute!

The Solar System

Mercury only takes 88 days to go around the sun.

The asteroid belt is found between Mars and Jupiter. The dwarf planet Ceres is found in the asteroid belt.

Mars has a mountain that is 14 miles tall—almost three times as tall as Mt. Everest.

Venus is weird!

- The day is a little longer than the year.
- The surface is hot enough to melt lead.
- Winds can reach 450 miles per hour.
- The air pressure at the surface is about the same as a mile deep in Earth's ocean.

If the Earth was the size of a marble, you would need SEVEN MILES of room to show the Solar System to scale just between the Sun and Neptune!

If you weighed 100 pounds on Earth, this is how many pounds you would weigh other places:

Mercury	37.8
Venus	90.7
Moon	16.6
Mars	37.7
Jupiter	236.4
Saturn	106.4
Uranus	88.9
Neptune	112.5
Pluto	6.7

Jupiter's Red Spot is a storm that has been raging for at least 350 years.

How many rings does Saturn have? There are eight main groups of rings, but they are each divided into many others. The total count is in the thousands!

Sometimes, Pluto's orbit takes it closer to the Sun than Neptune.

Uranus is tipped on its side. It spins like a tire and not like a top.

Pluto was classified as a "dwarf planet" in 2006.

Beyond Pluto, there is an area called the Kuiper Belt and another called the Oort cloud.

Presidents

1	George Washington	1789-1797
2	John Adams	1797-1801
3	Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809
4	James Madison	1809-1817
5	James Monroe	1817-1825
6	John Quincy Adams	1825-1829
7	Andrew Jackson	1829-1837
8	Martin Van Buren	1837-1841
9	William Henry Harrison	1841
10	John Tyler	1841-1845
11	James K. Polk	1845-1849
12	Zachary Taylor	1849-1850
13	Millard Fillmore	1850-1853
14	Franklin Pierce	1853-1857
15	James Buchanan	1857-1861
16	Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865
17	Andrew Johnson	1865-1869
18	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
20	James A. Garfield	1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
22	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
23	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893

24	Grover Cleveland	1893-1907
25	William McKinley	1897-1901
26	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
27	William Howard Taft	1909-1913
28	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
29	Warren G. Harding	1921-1923
30	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
31	Herbert Hoover	1929-1933
32	Franklin Roosevelt	1933-1945
33	Harry S Truman	1945-1953
34	Dwight. D. Eisenhower	1953-1961
35	John F. Kennedy	1961-1963
36	Lyndon Johnson	1963-1969
37	Richard Nixon	1969-1974
38	Gerald Ford	1974-1977
39	Jimmy Carter	1977-1981
40	Ronald Reagan	1981-1989
41	George H. W. Bush	1989-1993
42	Bill Clinton	1993-2001
43	George W. Bush	2001-2009
44	Barack Obama	2009-2017
45	Donald J. Trump	2017-

There were **EIGHT** presidents before George Washington.

Jimmy Carter was the first president to be born in a hospital.

Harry Truman is the only president in the 20th or 21st centuries without a college degree.

Only one president was never married.

Fun Facts!

Two presidents were the sons of presidents. One president was the grandson of a president.

Martin Van Buren was the first president to be born a United States Citizen.

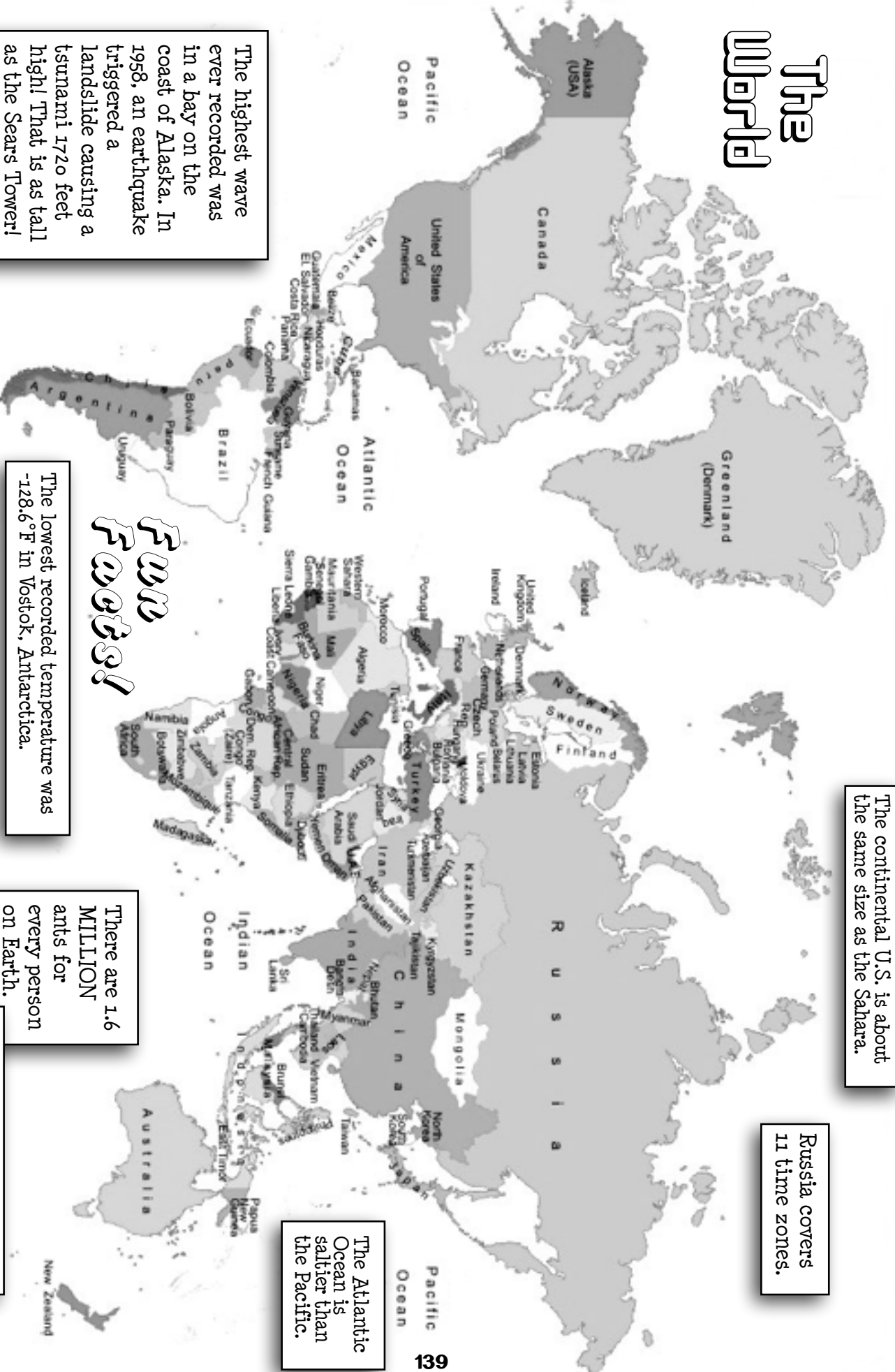
THREE presidents died on July 4th!!

Until the 25th Amendment was ratified in 1967, the vice-president was not replaced if he took over the presidency. We just didn't have one!

Every president, except one, has served in at least one of these positions: general of the United States Army, cabinet secretary, state governor, member of Congress or vice president.

Capitalize president when it is part of the title of the person: President Teddy Roosevelt. **Don't** capitalize it if you're just talking about the job; No presidents have been only children.

The World



The highest wave ever recorded was in a bay on the coast of Alaska. In 1958, an earthquake triggered a landslide causing a tsunami 1720 feet high! That is as tall as the Sears Tower!

The lowest recorded temperature was -128.6°F in Vostok, Antarctica.

The continental U.S. is about the same size as the Sahara.

Russia covers 11 time zones.

Fun Facts!

The highest recorded temperature was 134°F in Death Valley, California.

There are 1.6 MILLION ants for every person on Earth.

The tallest building in the world is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai. It is 2,722 feet high!

The Atlantic Ocean is saltier than the Pacific.



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The United States



Only one state has one syllable.

The tallest building in Vermont is only 11 stories tall.

The coastline of Alaska is longer than all the other states combined!

There is only one state which doesn't share ANY letters with its capital.

Wyoming was the first state to give women the right to vote - in 1869.

Alabama	AL	Montgomery	Hawaii	HI	Honolulu	Massachusetts	MA	Boston	New Mexico	NM	Santa Fe	South Dakota	SD	Pierre
Alaska	AK	Juneau	Idaho	ID	Boise	Michigan	MI	Lansing	New York	NY	Albany	Tennessee	TN	Nashville
Arizona	AZ	Phoenix	Illinois	IL	Springfield	Minnesota	MN	St Paul	North Carolina	NC	Raleigh	Texas	TX	Austin
Arkansas	AR	Little Rock	Indiana	IN	Indianapolis	Mississippi	MS	Jackson	North Dakota	ND	Bismarck	Utah	UT	Salt Lake City
California	CA	Sacramento	Iowa	IA	Des Moines	Missouri	MO	Jefferson City	Ohio	OH	Columbus	Vermont	VT	Montpelier
Colorado	CO	Denver	Kansas	KS	Topeka	Montana	MT	Helena	Oklahoma	OK	Oklahoma City	Virginia	VA	Richmond
Connecticut	CT	Hartford	Kentucky	KY	Frankfort	Nebraska	NE	Lincoln	Oregon	OR	Salem	Washington	WA	Olympia
Delaware	DE	Dover	Louisiana	LA	Baton Rouge	Nevada	NV	Carson City	Pennsylvania	PA	Harrisburg	West Virginia	WV	Charleston
Florida	FL	Tallahassee	Maine	ME	Augusta	New Hampshire	NH	Concord	Rhode Island	RI	Providence	Wisconsin	WI	Madison
Georgia	GA	Atlanta	Maryland	MD	Annapolis	New Jersey	NJ	Trenton	South Carolina	SC	Columbia	Wyoming	WY	Cheyenne

Test Taking:

When I see **persuade**, I ask myself:

1. After I read the article, do I have an opinion about the topic?
2. What are the details in the article that helped me think that?

When I see **analyze**, I ask myself:

1. What is the big idea?
2. What are the details or parts of the big idea?
3. How are the parts organized? (by time, by order of importance, by direction . . .)

When I see **compare**, I ask myself:

1. What things do the ideas have in common? (Things that are the same.)
2. What does this help me to know about that thing?

The word **text**, just means whatever writing you are given to read. **Textual evidence** is what you find in the writing that supports your ideas.

When I see **trace**, I understand:

1. This will involve steps.
2. They will be in an order.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
analysis	analyze	---
---	contrast	contrasting
comparison	compare	---
emphasis	emphasize	---
inference	infer	inferential
text	---	textual
summary	summarize	---

When I see **summary**, I ask myself:

1. What are the most important details?
2. What details could I leave out?
3. If I only had three sentences to tell someone about this, what would I say?

COLOR THE PAW PRINT BLUE!

When I see **infer**, I ask myself:

1. What are clues that I could put together to make an idea?
2. What idea do I figure out?



When I see **contrast**, I ask myself:

1. What things are different about two or more ideas?
2. What does this help me to know about the ideas?

When I see **emphasize**, I ask myself:

1. What stands out the most?
2. Why does that thing stand out? Is it because of how much is said, the way it is said, the place in the text that it is talked about, or something else?

When I see **objective**, I understand:

1. The author has tried not to show their own opinion.
2. I will probably get more than one side of an issue.

When I see **support**, I know:

1. I need to give or identify details that would explain an idea.

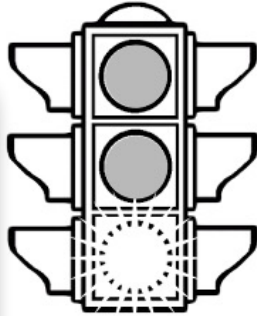
When I see **conveys**, I understand:

1. It means the same as communicate.
2. It is how the author makes the information known or understandable.

Stoplight Question Strategies

GREEN questions:

Green questions are ones where you can **GO** ahead and answer them with information **from the text**.



Green questions check that you understood the text. They frequently include **FACTUAL** questions.

Don't wait for your teacher to ask them- **ASK YOURSELF!**

Some examples of **GREEN** questions:

"What were some of the reasons John Lewis wanted to meet Martin Luther King, Jr.?"

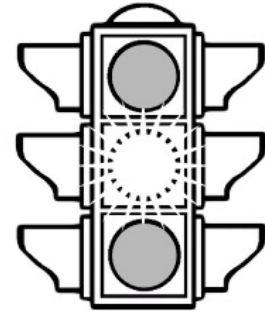
"How do scientists determine the age of a fossil?"

"Which areas of Minnesota were settled by the Lakota?"

YELLOW questions:

Yellow questions can be different kinds of questions, including **INFERENTIAL** and **CONCEPTUAL**.

Yellow questions are ones where you have to **SLOW DOWN** and put together clues **from the text** to come up with an answer.



Some examples of **YELLOW** questions:

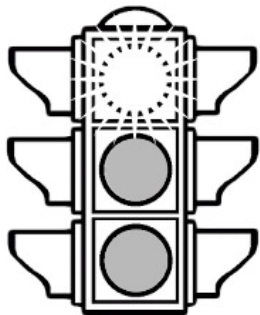
"Compare and contrast the character's feelings at the beginning and the end of the story."

"What can we infer about the author's opinion on vaccines?"

"Analyze three poetic devices that the poet uses and explain how they affect the mood of the poem."

"Are squares rectangles?"

There are **OTHER** kinds of questions- These are questions that might be answered using your own experiences or questions that just play with the ideas from the text. (They still require evidence though!)



RED questions

Some examples of **RED** questions:

"Should the United States send a manned mission to Mars?"

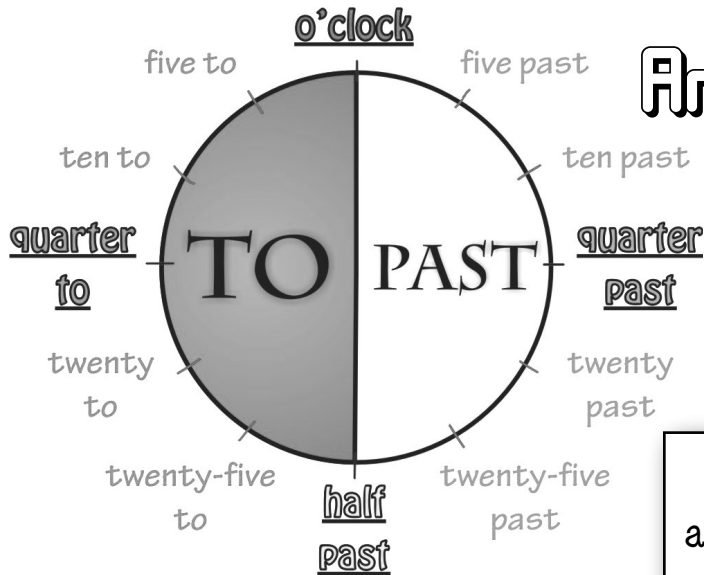
"Was Franklin Roosevelt a good President?"

"Do students benefit from homework?"

Red questions are ones where you have to **STOP** and think about a possible answer **AND** what evidence **from the text** will support it!

Red questions include **DEBATABLE** questions. These are the kinds that we explore in our Socratic Seminars.

Analog Time



Clocks with dials and hands are called ANALOG clocks.

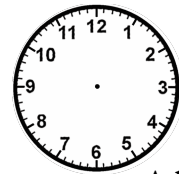
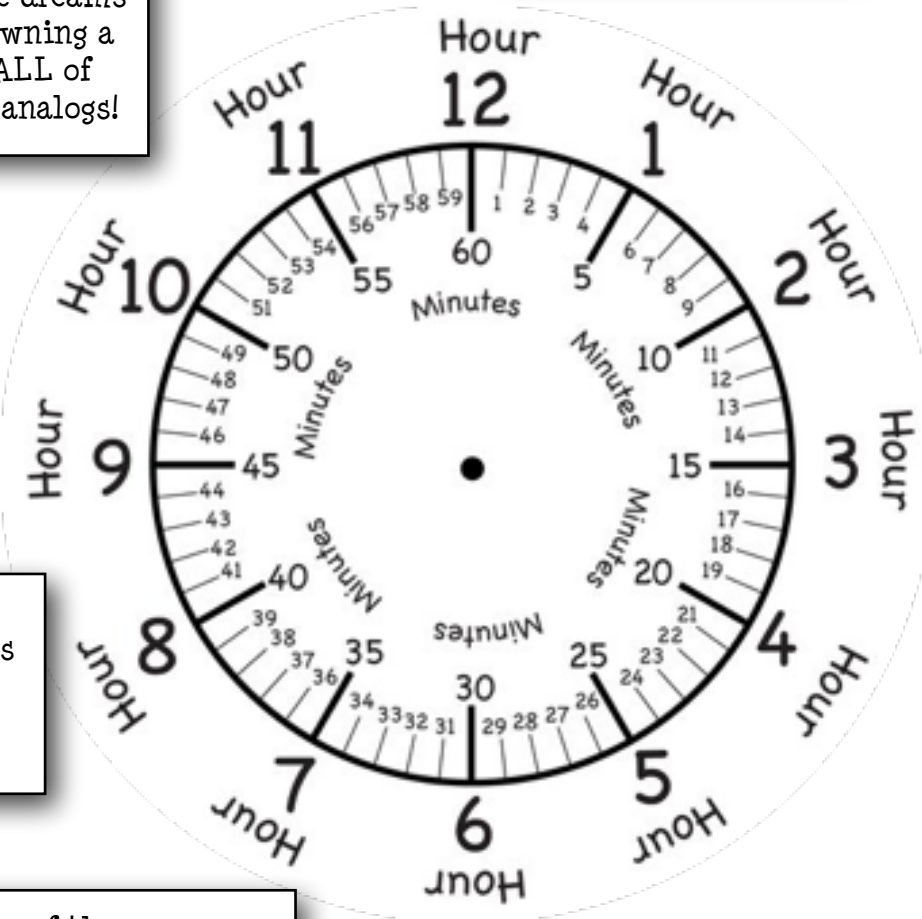
They have been around for almost **1200** years!

If your life dreams include owning a Rolex, ALL of them are analogs!

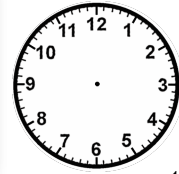
Until WWI, wristwatches were only worn by women.

Since one of the reasons that students keep taking their phones out is to check the time, here is a refresher on telling time with analog clocks!

You can use the little blank clocks to mark where each class starts to remind yourself what the clock will look like when you should be ready to learn!



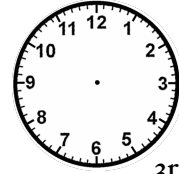
Advisory



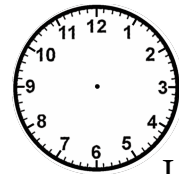
1st Hour



2nd Hour



3rd Hour



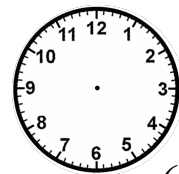
Lunch/
4th Hour



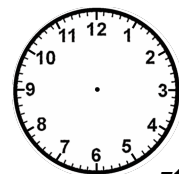
Lunch/
4th Hour



5th Hour



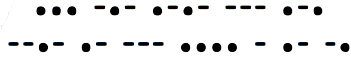
6th Hour



7th Hour

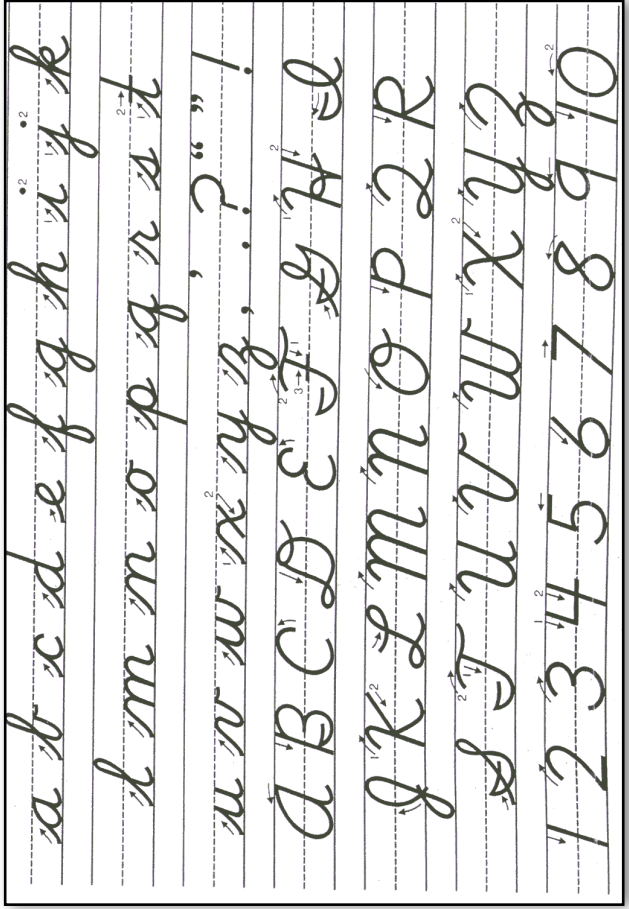
Morse Code

A	••-	J	•••---	S	••••
B	••••	K	•••-	T	-
C	•-••	L	•••••	U	••••-
D	•-•••	M	•-•-	V	••••••
E	••	N	•-••	W	•••••-
F	•••••	O	•-•-•-	X	•-••••-
G	•-•••	P	••••••	Y	•-••••-
H	••••••	Q	•-•••-	Z	•-•••••
I	••	R	•••-		



Random Tools

Writing in cursive will really help you take faster notes!
 Don't be intimidated- it is just printing without picking up your pencil.
 Don't worry if it doesn't look perfect. You can make it your own style.



CORNELL NOTES

- Key words and ideas
- Important dates/people/places
- Repeated or stressed info
- Ideas or brainstorming written on the board or projector
- Info from textbook or stories
- Diagrams and pictures
- Formulas

Get in the habit of taking notes in class!
 Don't forget to add the date and class at the top.
 Keep your notes in order by date!

Summary of your notes in your own words

Language	"Hello!"	Pronunciation
Arabic	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ As-salām 'alaykum	AH-seh-lam AH-leh-koom
Greek	Γειά σου	YAH shoo
Hebrew	שלום (also used for goodbye)	shuh-LOAM
Hindi	नमस्ते namaste	nah-mah-STAY
Irish Gaelic	dia duit	DJEE-ah gwitch
Japanese	こんにちは konnichiwa	koh-NEE-chee-wah
Klingon	NuqneH?	nook-neck
Lakota	Anpétu wašté (Good day)	ahn-PEH-too WASH-tay
Mandarin (Chinese)	你好 nǐ hǎo	nee-HOW
Polish	dzień dobry	jeyn DOH-bree
Portuguese	olá	oh-LAH
Swahili	jambo	JAAM-boh
Tibetan	ཐམས་ཅད་ལྷན་ཅིག་། tashi delek	TAH-shee deh-LEHIK