Upshur County Snow Packet #2
8th Grade
2018-2019

Just because we're out of school is "sNOw" reason to stop learning!

Instructions: (Read ALL instructions carefully.)

- Packets will be passed out during Advisory.
- Complete Snow Packet #2 when instructed by Parent Link.
- Put the following heading on each assignment:
    - Your Name
    - Teacher's Name for that Subject
    - Class Period
- Return the completed Day 2 assignments to your subject teacher within two days of returning to school.
- Students with an IEP, who are in self-contained classes, will receive their assignments from their Special Education teacher. If they lose their assignments, they will do the packet that is posted on the school's website for their grade level.

Day 2:

Use the list below to check off your assignments:

Day 2:
_____Math: Study Guide and Intervention: Solving Addition and Subtraction Equations (1 Pg.)
_____ELA (Reading and English): from The Golden Touch (5 Pages)
_____Science: Sound and Light (6 Pages)
_____Social Studies: Source Document 16 (2 Pages)

8th Grade Math

Snow Packet

Day 2

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD ____

Study Guide and Intervention

Solving Addition and Subtraction Equations

You can use the following properties to solve addition and subtraction equations.

- *Addition Property of Equality* — If you add the same number to each side of an equation, the two sides remain equal.
- *Subtraction Property of Equality* — If you subtract the same number from each side of an equation, the two sides remain equal.

Example 1 Solve $w + 19 = 45$. Check your solution.

	$w + 19 = 45$	Write the equation.
	$w + 19 - 19 = 45 - 19$	Subtract 19 from each side.
	$w = 26$	19 − 19 = 0 and 45 − 19 = 26. w is by itself.
Check	$w + 19 = 45$	Write the original equation.
	$26 + 19 \stackrel{?}{=} 45$	Replace w with 26. Is this sentence true?
	$45 = 45$ ✓	26 + 19 = 45

Example 2 Solve $h - 25 = -76$. Check your solution.

	$h - 25 = -76$	Write the equation.
	$h - 25 + 25 = -76 + 25$	Add 25 to each side.
	$h = -51$	−25 + 25 = 0 and −76 + 25 = −51. h is by itself.
Check	$h - 25 = -76$	Write the original equation.
	$-51 - 25 \stackrel{?}{=} -76$	Replace h with −51. Is this sentence true?
	$-76 = -76$ ✓	−51 − 25 = −51 + (−25) or −76

Exercises

Solve each equation. Check your solution.

1. $s - 4 = 12$
2. $d + 2 = 21$
3. $h + 6 = 15$
4. $x + 5 = -8$
5. $b - 10 = -34$
6. $f - 22 = -6$
7. $17 + c = 41$
8. $v - 36 = 25$
9. $y - 29 = -51$
10. $19 = z - 32$
11. $13 + t = -29$
12. $55 = 39 + k$
13. $62 + b = 45$
14. $x - 39 = -65$
15. $-56 = -47 + n$

ELA Snow Packet Directions – 8th Grade

1.) Read the article.
2.) Answer the comprehension questions.
3.) Use the ACE method
    A- Answer and restate the question
    C- Cite evidence and use quotation marks when it is a direct quote
    E- Explain the evidence in your own words
4.) Using the ACE method, answer the short answers in at least 1-2 paragraphs with at least 5-8 sentences.
5.) Return the ELA packet to your English teacher within 2 days of your return.

from THE GOLDEN TOUCH

by Nathaniel Hawthorne

Once upon a time, there lived a very rich man, and a king besides, whose name was Midas. He had a little daughter, whom nobody but myself ever heard of, and whose name I either never knew, or have entirely forgotten. So, because I love odd names for little girls, I choose to call her Marygold.

This King Midas was fonder of gold than of anything else in the world. He valued his royal crown chiefly because it was composed of that precious metal. If he loved anything better, or half so well, it was the one little maiden who played so merrily around her father's footstool. But the more Midas loved his daughter, the more did he desire and seek for wealth. He thought, foolish man! that the best thing he could possibly do for this dear child would be to bequeath her the largest pile of glistening coin that had ever been heaped together since the world was made.

Thus he gave all his thoughts and all his time to this one purpose. If ever he happened to gaze for an instant at the gold-tinted clouds of sunset, he wished that they were real gold, and that they could be squeezed safely into his strong box. When little Marygold ran to meet him, with a bunch of buttercups and dandelions, he used to say, "Pooh, pooh, child! If these flowers were as golden as they look, they would be worth the plucking!"

At length (as people always grow more and more foolish, unless they take care to grow wiser and wiser) Midas had got to be so exceedingly unreasonable, that he could scarcely bear to see or touch any object that was not gold. He made it his custom, therefore, to pass a large portion of every day in a dark and dreary apartment, under ground, at the basement of his palace. It was here that he kept his wealth. To this dismal hole—for it was little better than a dungeon—Midas betook himself, whenever he wanted to be particularly happy.

Here, after carefully locking the door, he would take a bag of gold coin, or a gold cup as big as a washbowl, or a heavy golden bar, or a peck measure of gold dust, and bring them from the obscure corners of the room into the one bright and narrow sunbeam that fell from the dungeon-like window. He valued the sunbeam for no other reason but that his treasure would not shine without its help.

And then would he reckon over the coins in the bag; toss up the bar, and catch it as it came down; sift the gold dust through his fingers; look at the funny image of his own face, as reflected in the burnished circumference of the cup; and whisper to himself, "O Midas, rich King Midas, what a happy man art thou!"

Midas was enjoying himself in his treasure room, one day, as usual, when he perceived a shadow fall over the heaps of gold. Looking up, he beheld the figure of a stranger, standing in the bright and narrow sunbeam! It was a young man, with a cheerful and ruddy face.

Whether it was that the imagination of King Midas threw a yellow tinge over everything, or whatever the cause might be, he could not help fancying that the smile with which the

stranger regarded him had a kind of golden brightness in it. Certainly, there was now a brighter gleam upon all the piled-up treasures than before. Even the remotest corners had their share of it, and were lighted up, when the stranger smiled, as with tips of flame and sparkles of fire.

As Midas knew that he had carefully turned the key in the lock, and that no mortal strength could possibly break into his treasure room; he, of course, concluded that his visitor must be something more than mortal.

Midas had met such beings before now, and was not sorry to meet one of them again. The stranger's aspect, indeed, was so good-humored and kindly, if not beneficent, that it would have been unreasonable to suspect him of intending any mischief. It was far more probable that he came to do Midas a favor. And what could that favor be, unless to multiply his heaps of treasure?

The stranger gazed about the room; and, when his lustrous smile had glistened upon all the golden objects that were there, he turned again to Midas.

"You are a wealthy man, friend Midas!" he observed. "I doubt whether any other four walls on earth contain so much gold as you have contrived to pile up in this room."

"I have done pretty well—pretty well," answered Midas, in a discontented tone. "But, after all, it is but a trifle, when you consider that it has taken me my whole lifetime to get it together. If one could live a thousand years, he might have time to grow rich!"

"What!" exclaimed the stranger. "Then you are not satisfied?"

Midas shook his head.

"And pray, what would satisfy you?" asked the stranger. "Merely for the curiosity of the thing, I should be glad to know."

Why did the stranger ask this question? Did he have it in his power to gratify the king's wishes? It was an odd question, to say the least.

Midas paused and meditated. He felt sure that this stranger, with such a golden luster in his good-humored smile, had come hither with both the power and the purpose of gratifying his utmost wishes. Now, therefore, was the fortunate moment, when he had but to speak, and obtain whatever possible or seemingly impossible thing, it might come into his head to ask. So he thought, and thought, and thought, and heaped up one golden mountain upon another, in his imagination, without being able to imagine them big enough.

At last a bright idea occurred to King Midas.

Raising his head, he looked the lustrous stranger in the face.

"Well, Midas," observed his visitor, "I see that you have at length hit upon something that will satisfy you. Tell me your wish."

"It is only this," replied Midas. "I am weary of collecting my treasures with so much trouble, and beholding the heap so diminutive, after I have done my best. I wish everything that I touch to be changed to gold!"

1. King Midas rejected Marygold's flowers because they were

   a. cheap.
   b. wild.
   c. not real gold.
   d. yellow.

2. King Midas loved gold so much that he

   a. spent it freely.
   b. enjoyed life to the fullest.
   c. felt he had everything he could possibly want.
   d. lived almost like a prisoner.

3. King Midas realized that the stranger had

   a. superpowers.
   b. evil intentions.
   c. a sense of humor.
   d. a nasty smile.

4. Marigolds are flowers. Why does the writer choose "Marygold" for the child's name?

5. What do you think of King Midas and his wish?

Sound and Light

Day 2

Light

Before You Read

What do you think? Read the two statements below and decide whether you agree or disagree with them. Place an A in the Before column if you agree with the statement or a D if you disagree. After you've read this lesson, reread the statements to see if you have changed your mind.

Before	Statement	After
	3. Unlike sound waves, light waves can travel through a vacuum.	
	4. Light waves always travel at the same speed.	

Read to Learn

What is light?

What are your eyes detecting as you read the words on this page? When you see the words, your eyes are sensing light waves. You see the words in a book or books on a desk when light waves reflect off these objects and enter your eyes. Some objects also emit, or send out, light waves. You see a candle flame or a glowing lightbulb because the light waves they emit enter your eyes.

Light—An Electromagnetic Wave

Light is a type of wave called an electromagnetic wave. Like sound waves, electromagnetic waves can travel through matter. But electromagnetic waves can also travel through a vacuum where no matter is present. For example, light can travel through the space between Earth and the Sun.

Light waves travel fastest through a vacuum. The speed of light waves in a vacuum is about 300,000 km/s. Light waves travel more slowly when they move through matter. Light waves travel at different speeds in different materials. They move fastest in gases and slowest in solids.

Light waves travel much faster than sound waves. The speed of light is about 900,000 times faster than the speed of sound.

Key Concepts

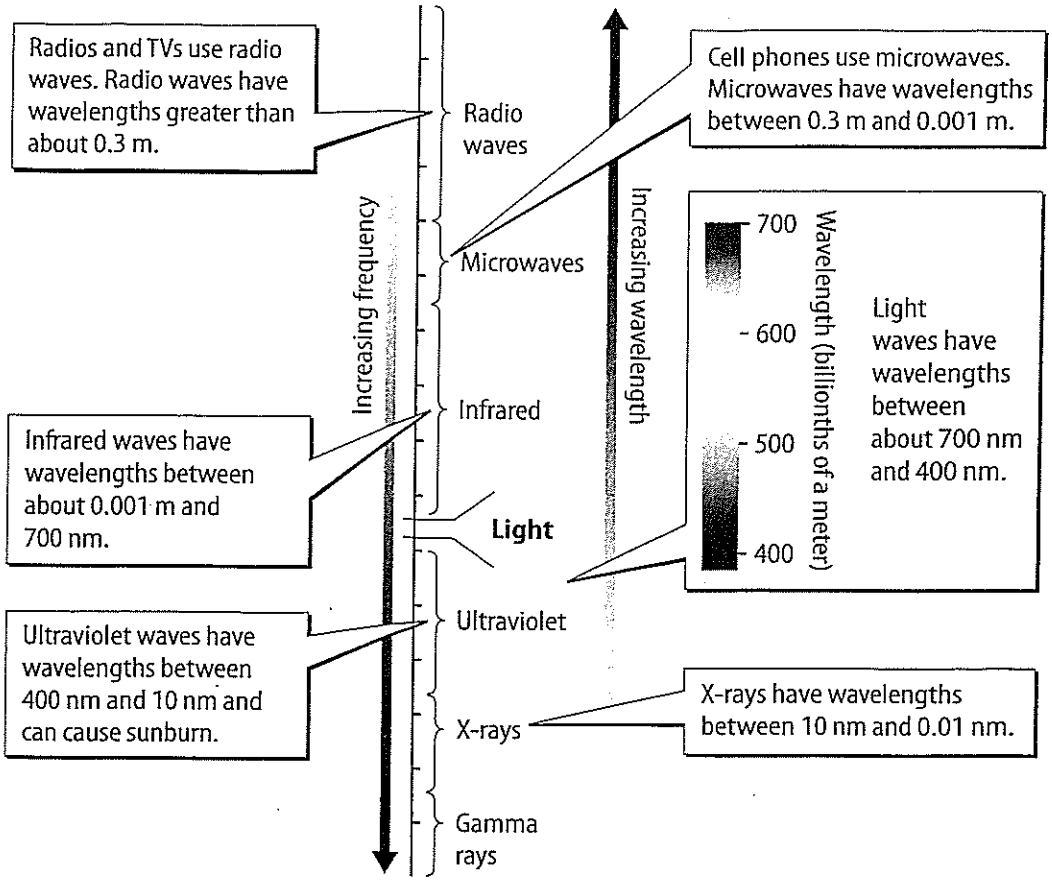
- How are light waves different from sound waves?
- How do waves in the electromagnetic spectrum differ?
- What happens to light waves when they interact with matter?

Study Coach

Create a Quiz Write a quiz question for each paragraph. Answer the question with information from the paragraph. Then work with a partner to quiz each other.

Key Concept Check

1. Contrast How are light waves different from sound waves?



Visual Check

2. Identify Which type of electromagnetic waves has the longest wavelengths?

_____

Key Concept Check

3. Generalize How are waves in the electromagnetic spectrum different?

_____

_____

_____

The Electromagnetic Spectrum

Visible light waves are one type of electromagnetic wave. There are other types, as shown in the figure above.

Scientists classify electromagnetic waves into groups based on their wavelengths. The main groups are radio waves, microwaves, infrared waves, light waves, ultraviolet waves, X-rays, and gamma rays. The whole range of electromagnetic waves is called the electromagnetic spectrum.

Light waves are only a small part of the electromagnetic spectrum. The wavelengths of light waves are very short. Because they are so short, they are usually measured in nanometers (nm). One nanometer equals one-billionth of a meter.

The wavelengths of light waves range from about 700 nm to about 400 nm. This is about one-hundredth the width of a human hair. When different wavelengths of light waves enter your eyes, you see them as different colors.

Light-Emitting Objects

When you turn on a light, the lightbulb produces light waves that travel away from the bulb in all directions. *A* **light source** *is something that emits light.* In order to emit light, the lightbulb transforms electric energy into light energy. The Sun is a light source that transforms nuclear energy into light energy. A burning candle transforms chemical energy into light energy. In general, light sources transform other forms of energy into light energy.

Light Rays

You have read that light waves spread out in all directions from a light source. You also can think of light in terms of light rays. *A* **light ray** *is a narrow beam of light that travels in a straight line.* Light rays travel in straight lines until they hit a surface or pass through a different material.

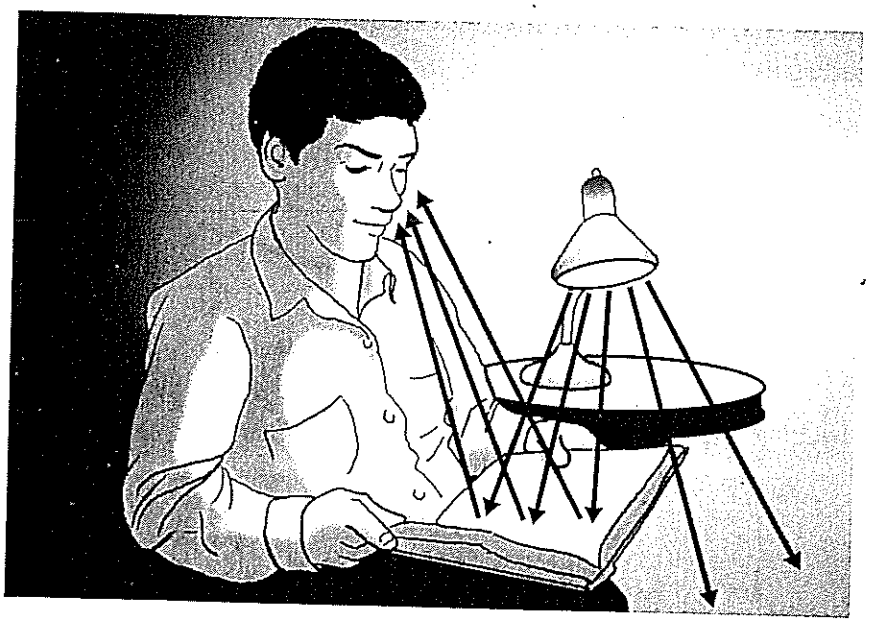
Light Reflection

Light sources emit light. Other objects, like books, reflect light. In order to see an object that is not a light source, light waves must reflect from the object and enter your eyes.

Seeing Objects

When you see a light source, light rays travel directly from the light source into your eyes. When you see an object that is not a light source, light waves reflect from the object in many directions.

The lamp in the figure below is a light source. The book is not a light source. The lamp emits light waves in many directions. The boy sees the book when some of the light waves reflect off the book and enter his eyes.

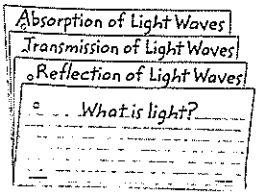


Reading Check

4. Define What is a light ray?

FOLDABLES

Make a layered book to summarize information about light and how light waves interact with matter.



Visual Check

5. Explain Why is the boy able to see the book?

The Interaction of Light and Matter

Like all waves, when light waves interact with matter, they can be reflected, transmitted, or absorbed.

- Reflection occurs when light waves strike the surface of a material and bounce off.
- Transmission occurs when light waves travel through a material.
- Absorption occurs when interactions with a material convert light energy into other forms of energy.

In some materials, reflection, transmission, and absorption occur at the same time. For example, the tinted glass of an office building reflects some light, transmits some light, and absorbs some light.

Key Concept Check

6. Describe What can happen to light waves when they interact with matter?

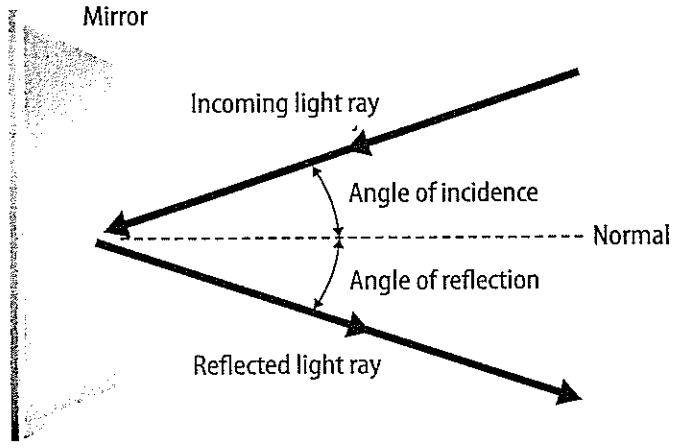
Materials can be classified as transparent, translucent, or opaque. *A material is* **transparent** *if it allows almost all light that strikes it to pass through and forms a clear image.* Window glass is transparent. *A material is* **translucent** *if it allows most of the light that strikes it to pass but forms a blurry image.* For example, frosted glass is translucent. *A material is* **opaque** *if light does not pass through it.* Heavy curtains that block light are opaque.

Think it Over

7. Apply Give an example of an object that is opaque.

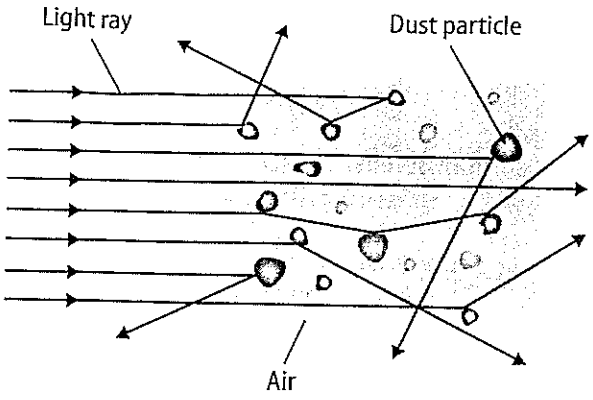
The Reflection of Light Waves

The figure below shows what happens when a surface reflects light waves. All waves, including light waves, obey the law of reflection. In the figure below, the line that is perpendicular to the surface is called the normal. The angle between the incoming light ray and the normal is the angle of incidence. The angle between the reflected light ray and the normal is the angle of reflection. The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection.



Visual Check

8. Interpret How will the angle of reflection change if the angle of incidence increases?



Scattering

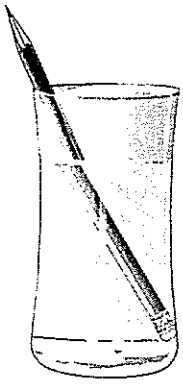
The figure above illustrates a beam of sunlight reflecting off tiny particles of dust floating in air. Dust particles have different shapes. As a result, the particles reflect the light waves in many different directions. This is an example of scattering. Scattering occurs when waves traveling in one direction are made to travel in many different directions. The dust particles scatter the light waves in the sunbeam.

Visual Check

9. Discover What can you observe about the dust particles in the figure?

The Refraction of Light Waves

Like all types of waves, light waves can change direction when they travel from one material to another. The figure on the right shows how a beam of light changes direction as it moves from air, through glass, into water, and back again. A wave that changes direction as it travels from one material to another is refracting.



Visual Check

10. Show Extend the pencil to show how it would appear if there were no water in the glass.

Refraction occurs when a wave changes speed. Because waves move at different speeds through different materials, they change direction when they travel into a different material. The pencil looks broken because light waves are refracted as they change speed when they pass through the different materials. The greater the change in speed, the more the light wave refracts or changes direction.

Reading Check

11. Explain When does refraction occur?

After You Read

Mini Glossary

light ray: a narrow beam of light that travels in a straight line

light source: something that emits light

opaque: a material that light does not pass through

translucent: a material that allows most of the light that strikes it to pass through but forms a blurry image

transparent: a material that allows almost all light that strikes it to pass through and forms a clear image

1. Review the terms and their definitions in the Mini Glossary. Explain how transparent, translucent, and opaque materials transmit light waves differently.

2. Fill in the table to describe the different ways light waves interact with matter.

Interaction	Description
Absorption	
	Light waves strike the surface of a material and bounce off.
Transmission	

3. Describe what can happen when a light wave strikes an object.

What do you think NOW?

Reread the statements at the beginning of the lesson. Fill in the After column with an A if you agree with the statement or a D if you disagree. Did you change your mind?

Connect ED

Log on to ConnectED.mcgraw-hill.com and access your textbook to find this lesson's resources.

END OF LESSON

8th Grade WV History
Snow Day #2

Name:_____

Source Document 16:

Statement by President George Bush on the September 11, 2001, Attacks (Page 1)

Read and then answer the questions that follow.

At 8:30 p.m. on September 11, 2001, President George Bush addressed the American people on the day's events. The President had started his day at an elementary school in Florida. After the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, he was whisked off to a secure location. Bush made this statement some 1-1/2 hours after he returned to the White House.

Good evening. Today, our fellow citizens, our way of life, our very freedom came under attack in a series of deliberate and deadly terrorist acts. The victims were in airplanes, or in their offices; secretaries, businessmen, and women, military and federal workers; moms and dads, friends and neighbors. Thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil, despicable acts of terror.

The pictures of airplanes flying into buildings, fires burning, huge structures collapsing, have filled us with disbelief, terrible sadness, and a quiet, unyielding anger. These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat. But they have failed; our country is strong.

A great people has been moved to defend a great nation. Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve.

America was targeted for attack because we're the brightest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world. And no one will keep that light from shining.

Today, our nation saw evil, the very worst of human nature. And we responded with the best of America – with the daring of our rescue workers, with the caring for strangers and neighbors who came to give blood and help in any way they could.

Immediately following the first attack, I implemented our government's emergency response plans. Our military is powerful, and it's prepared. Our emergency teams are working in New York City and Washington, D.C., to help with local rescue efforts.

Our first priority is to get help to those who have been injured, and to take every precaution to protect our citizens at home and around the world from further attacks.

The functions of our government continue without interruption. Federal agencies in Washington, which had to be evacuated today, are reopening for essential personnel tonight, and will be open for business tomorrow. Our financial institutions remain strong, and the American economy will be open for business as well.

The search is underway for those who are behind these evil acts. I've directed the full resources of our intelligence and law enforcement communities to find those responsible and to bring them to justice. We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them.

I appreciate so very much the members of Congress who have joined me in strongly condemning these attacks. And on behalf of the American people, I thank the many world leaders who have called to offer their condolences and assistance.

Name:_____

Source Document 16:
Statement by President George Bush on the September 11, 2001, Attacks (Page 2)

America and our friends and allies join with all those who want peace and security in the world, and we stand together to win the war against terrorism. Tonight, I ask for your prayers for all those who grieve, for the children whose worlds have been shattered, for all whose sense of safety and security has been threatened. And I pray they will be comforted by a power greater than any of us, spoken through the ages in Psalm 23: "Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil, for You are with me."

This is a day when all Americans from every walk of life unite in our resolve for justice and peace. America has stood down enemies before, and we will do so this time. None of us will ever forget this day. Yet, we go forward to defend freedom and all that is good and just in our world.

Thank you. Good night, and God bless America.

Directions: After reading the statement, answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. According to President Bush, why did the terrorist attacks occur?

2. What did the President mean when he said "Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America"?

3. Why was America targeted for attack?

4. How did the president describe the best of America?

5. What did President Bush mean when he said "We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them"?

6. What do you think of the statement? Do you think he said the right things?