

# Donelson Middle School

## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Connection



*Dear students,  
We miss seeing you at school each day! We hope that  
you are staying safe and finding ways to learn.  
Love, Your teachers, counselors, and principals*

**April 1-7, 2020**

### Contact Your Team

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### A Look at Our Learning:

The activities listed here are *optional*, but are meant to support your child to maintain his/her skills until we return. Work will not be graded, and will not affect student promotion or attendance.

**Suggested grade level activities:** Check out the MNPS printable learning packet for this week here:  
<https://www.mnps.org/printables>

#### **Review or extension activities:**

**Math:** multiplication fact fluency, multiplying/dividing fractions. In Clever, iReady or Moby Max websites.

**Reading:** For students who have internet access, follow their path in i-ready. They can access i-Ready via a computer or phone/tablet

\*Follow suggested MNPS with the weekly packet.

\*Students can watch the NPT offerings when they air or stream it later on [wnpt.org](http://wnpt.org).

\*For **English Language Learners (ELL)** work you can access Achieve3000 and Schoology through clever portal. Mr. May will be posting weekly activities for ELL students on Schoology.

#### Science: Energy Resources

\*Discover Education Videos using in clever log in (Ultimate Renewable Power Video and Energy 101- Fuel Cell Technology Video)

\***Slideshow to view/ to print- (attached)**

\*Renewable Energy Posters

\***Paper resource- (attached)** Review and Reinforce Handout

Social Studies: Greece geography and vocabulary – attached resources

## Related Arts

**PE:** <https://www.romper.com/p/10-online-exercise-yoga-kid-classes-to-make-up-for-pe-22627985>

For those that don't have the internet, going for daily 30-45 minute walks can help alleviate stress and anxiety.

**Guitar:** <https://www.youtube.com/user/littlekidsrock/videos>

**Band:** Allows students to start at the very beginning and progress at their own pace!

<https://www.musictheory.net/lessons>

**Art:** Students should try to use the following link to decide what to draw each day. These drawings will sharpen their artistic skills and promote creative skills to be used in all aspects of their lives.

<https://theartofeducation.edu/2015/11/10/100-sketchbook-prompts-your-students-will-love/>

**Music:** During this time of stress in our world, I want to encourage you to take advantage of all the musical offerings that musicians are providing, free of charge. Facebook, Instagram, Twitter are all full of concert announcements! All sorts of styles and sounds to be heard. Take the time you have now to venture out and see if you can find a new favorite artist!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sb-2VsE2y-U>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0wuh7NPeB6Q>

**Songs for Social Distancing - Parody Medley**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7iNEyoNBzE>

## Social Emotional Learning/Self-care

Social and emotional learning (SEL) is the process through which children and adults acquire and effectively apply the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions.

### **COVID-19 Resources CASEL**

<https://casel.org/covid-resources/>

### **Student Resources**

<https://www.pbs.org/video/adventures-learning-exploring-feelings/>

Here are some fun, interactive activities for you and your parents to use at home... **Dr. T. Greene**

### **6th Grade Activity Future Smart:**

This course is used to empower middle school students to effectively learn about and use time management skills to set goals, prepare for careers, and manage their financial future through interactive, real-life scenarios.

Through your Clever portal access EVERFI or by going to <http://everfi.com> Students using with your MNPS login using registration code 9991d2a5

Choose the course named **Future Smart**

**Opportunities to Connect:** Stay on the lookout for emails from our school and teachers! Stay connected.

Keep up to date with the district website ([www.mnps.org/covid19](http://www.mnps.org/covid19)), our website ([donelsonmiddle.weebly.com](http://donelsonmiddle.weebly.com)), our Facebook page (Donelson Middle School), our Twitter feed (@DonelsonMNPS), and our NEW Instagram page (Donelsonmiddlenashville).

Team Hall, K. Poindexter and Boyette: **Team Zoom Meeting, Wednesday, April 1-2:00 – 2:40pm** Weekly on Wednesday, until Apr 25, 2020. Join Zoom Meeting -<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/5218422990> Meeting ID: 521 842 2990

**Step By Step instructions for Clever login:** First, go to clever.com. The login is first name, last initial, last five of their 190# @mnpsk12.org For example, mine would be kirstenh12345@mnpsk12.org. The password is their 190#. **(HELPDESK** phone number: 615 269 5956)

# Ancient Greece Visual Vocabulary



1

## ANCIENT GREECE TWO PAGER

<input type="checkbox"/> MUST HAVE THE TITLE BORDER	<b>Name</b>	25%
<input type="checkbox"/> MUST HAVE 10 SYMBOLS OR IMAGES	<b>ANCIENT GREECE</b>	25%
<input type="checkbox"/> MUST HAVE 7 VOCABULARY WORDS AND DEFINITIONS	<b>QUIZLET</b> ANCIENT GREECE	25%
<input type="checkbox"/> MUST HAVE 5 DIFFERENT COLORS/NO PENCIL	<b>BE CREATIVE</b>	25%








2

## PENINSULA

**LAND SURROUNDED BY WATER ON 3 SIDES AND CONNECTED TO A LANDMASS ON THE 4TH SIDE**







3

## PELOPONNESUS

**THE PENINSULA IN SOUTHERN GREECE WHERE THE CITY-STATE SPARTA WAS LOCATED**







4

## DEMOCRACY

**A STYLE OF GOVERNMENT THAT GIVES POWER TO THE CITIZENS TO MAKE DECISIONS BY VOTING**

**DEMOCRACY**  
OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE

5

## OLIGARCHY

A style government ruled by a few powerful individuals

- Military Leaders

6

## TYRANNY

A style of government that the leader has invaded and taken over control of the land and people.

- Can be good & bad

7

## CITY-STATE

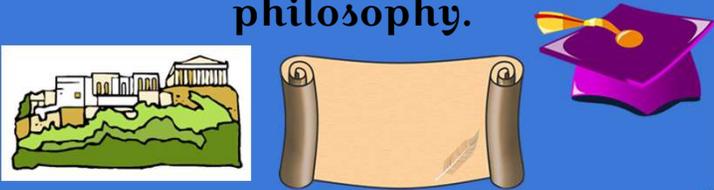
**AN AREA WITHIN A COUNTRY THAT IS SMALL LIKE A CITY BUT ACTS LIKE A COUNTRY.**

- **HAVE THEIR OWN LAWS, LANGUAGE, ARMY, CULTURE.**

8

**ATHENS**

A city-state within Greece. It is known for education & philosophy.



9

**SPARTA**

A CITY-STATE WITHIN GREECE. IT IS KNOWN FOR HAVING A STRONG ARMY.



10

**SOCRATES**

A greek philosopher who used doubt and questioning to challenge leaders of Greece.

- Believed in the socratic method of questioning



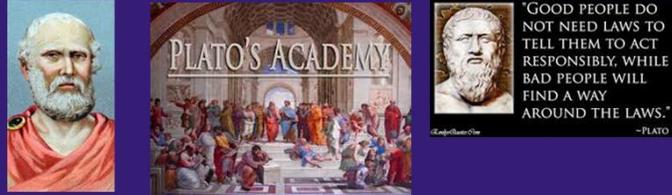
?

11

**PLATO**

A greek philosopher who was the student of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle

- Believed in the wisest people ruling the people



12

## ARISTOTLE

A greek philosopher who was the student of Plato and the teacher of Alexander the Great.

- Believed in science & reason.



The slide features four icons: a molecular model with red, blue, and green spheres; a portrait of Aristotle; a black box with the quote "We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence then, is not an act, but a habit." attributed to Aristotle; and two laboratory flasks, one containing blue liquid and the other green liquid.

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## ALEXANDER THE GREAT

A leader of Greece. He is known for conquering other lands and spreading Greek Culture

- Aka → Hellenistic Culture



The slide features three images: a painting of Alexander the Great on a horse; a map of the "EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT" showing its extent from Greece to India; and a black box with the quote "THERE IS NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE TO HIM WHO WILL TRY."

14

## CIVIL WAR

War between groups of people from the same country



The slide features three images: two Native American warriors in traditional dress; a cartoon map of the United States with a red figure and a green figure representing opposing sides; and a small image titled "ATHENS vs. SPARTA" showing two figures in classical Greek attire.

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# ANCIENT GREECE – GEOGRAPHY REVIEW READING

**READING DIRECTIONS:** Check off as you complete the step.

- Read the paragraph below **INDEPENDENTLY**
- Highlight important details as you read.
- Annotate & talk to the text
- Answer the questions using what you learned from the reading



## **PENINSULAS & ISLANDS**

The Greeks lived on rocky, mountainous lands surrounded by water. The mainland of Greece is a peninsula, an area of land surrounded on three sides by water. But the Greek peninsula is very irregular. It's one big peninsula made up of a series of smaller peninsulas. The land and sea intertwine like your hand and fingers in a bowl of water. In addition, there are many islands.

In your mind, picture those peninsulas and islands covered by mountains that stretch almost to the sea. Just a few small valleys and coastal plains provide flat land for farming and villages. Now you have an image of Greece, a land where one of the world's greatest civilizations developed.

## **MOUNTAINS AND SETTLEMENTS**

Because mountains cover much of Greece, there are few flat areas for farmland. People settled in those flat areas along the coast and in river valleys. They lived in villages and towns separated by mountains and seas. Travel across the mountains and seas was difficult so communities were isolated from one another. As a result, the people created their own governments and ways of life.

## **SEAS AND SHIPS**

Since travel on the peninsula of Greece was so difficult due to the mountains, the early Greeks used the seas as a source of food and as a way of trading with other communities. The Greeks also became skilled shipbuilders and sailors. Their ships sailed to Asia Minor (present-day Turkey), to Egypt and to the islands of the Mediterranean and Aegean seas. As they traveled around these seas, they found sources of food and other products they needed. They also exchanged ideas with other cultures.

1. Where did the Greeks live?	
2. What type of landform is Greece?	
3. What covers the peninsulas and islands?	
4. What does the small amount of flat land allow the Greeks to do?	
5. Why was travel difficult for the Greeks?	
6. How did the early Greeks use the seas?	
7. Who did they exchange ideas with?	

**CHALLENGE:** List all the physical features listed.

## How Did The Physical Features Affect Ancient Greece?

**Directions:** Read each statement and decide if it represents an effect of the Mountains or Seas on Greece.

**Write Below: Mountain Sea Both**

<b>STATEMENT</b>	<b>ANSWER MOUNTAINS, SEAS, OR BOTH?!</b>
1. There was little farmland.	
2. These were a source of food.	
3. These separated villages and towns from each other.	
4. These was a way to trade with other civilizations	
5. These made travel difficult	
6. These helped transportation	
7. These allowed for little contact between towns	
8. These helped the Greeks exchange ideas with other cultures.	

## **NEXT STEPS**

UNIT 11 ANCIENT GREECE COVER PAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● DIRECTIONS ARE POSTED ON GOOGLE CLASSROOM</li></ul>
BRAINPOP VIDEOS & GRADED QUIZ  <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SEARCH THESE VIDEOS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● ATHENS</li><li>● HOMER</li><li>● OLYMPICS</li><li>● GREEK GODS</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">RECORD YOUR QUIZ GRADE HERE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● ATHENS QUIZ GRADE _____%</li><li>● HOMER QUIZ GRADE _____%</li><li>● OLYMPICS QUIZ GRADE _____%</li><li>● GREEK GODS _____%</li></ul>

FOLD & GLUE

# ANCIENT GREECE GEOGRAPHY BLENDSPACE

**Directions:** Check off each step as you complete them to make sure you do not miss a step.

- Use the link below to take you to Blendspace.
- Watch the 3 videos on Ancient Greece's geography and collect 3 facts for each video.
- After collecting facts for each video make one connection to past civilizations we have studied (pick any of the following: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus).



Link: [Greece Geography Blendspace](#) [also located in Google Classroom]

<u>VIDEO ORDER</u>	<u>FACTS:</u> As you watch the video collect 3 important facts for each video. The facts you collect will help you with the quiz at the end of the Blendspace.	<u>CONNECTION:</u> How is the Geography of Ancient Greece similar and/or different than the River Valley Civilizations we have studied (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus)?
#1	→  →  →	★ Fact 1:
#2	→  →  →	★ Fact 2:
#3	→  →  →	★ Fact 3:

**Fold & Glue**

# RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy is created from resources which is replaced naturally and can be used again.

Renewable energy sources like the sun, wind, waves and the heat of the earth are resources that can be used to make electricity and that we won't run out of.

Renewable sources are either carbon neutral or do not produce greenhouse gases so are much less harmful to the environment.



# NON RENEWABLE ENERGY

Most of our electricity comes from power stations that use fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas to generate the electricity.

They are called non-renewable sources because you cannot make any more and they will eventually run out.

Unfortunately, burning fossil fuels produces greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane which may cause global warming.



# FOSSIL FUELS

Coal is a fossil fuel which was formed in the Carboniferous period millions of years ago, (before the dinosaurs!), when the earth was covered with oceans, swamps, trees and plants.

When the trees and plants died they formed a layer of peat, which over time because buried by more and more layers of sand and rock. Over millions of years, the pressure of these extra layers turned the peat into the coal we put on our fires and fuel our power stations today.

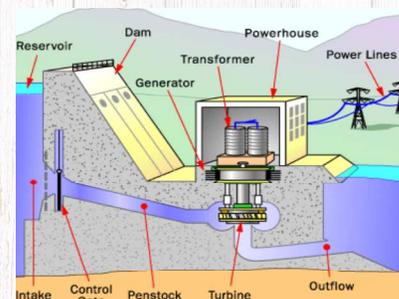
Oil and gas are fossil fuels which were formed in the Carboniferous period too, when tiny sea creature called diatoms died and sank to the bottom of the oceans.

As more and more layers of sediment covered the sea creatures, they were crushed by the massive pressures and the carbon in their bodies eventually turned to oil and gas. We burn this oil and gas in power stations today.



# HYDRO

Hydro-electricity is generated from running water. Dams are built across a lake or river in a valley to trap water. The water flows through tunnels and turns the turbines which make electricity.



## advantages

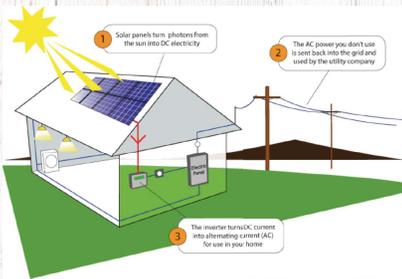
- Hydropower is fuelled by water, so it's a clean fuel source, meaning it won't pollute the air.
- Hydropower produces a number of benefits, such as flood control, irrigation, and water supply.
- Low maintenance.

## disadvantages

- Initial building of power plants is expensive.
- Electricity generation is directly related to how much water is available. A drought could affect this.
- Hydroelectric power plants may affect fish. Fish habitats are shaped by physical factors such as water level, water velocity and access to food.

# SOLAR

The sun releases an amazing amount of energy due to the nuclear fusion of hydrogen taking place within its core. Solar panels, called photovoltaic cells are used to convert the Sun's energy into electricity.



## advantages

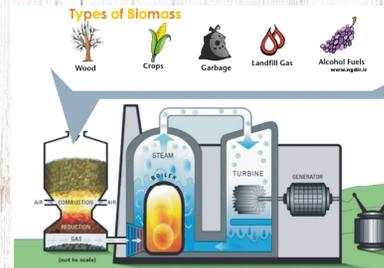
- Solar energy is a renewable energy source. It is sustainable because there is no way we can over-consume.
- Reduces electricity costs.
- Low maintenance.
- Can be installed virtually anywhere, in a field to on a building.
- Reduced dependence on foreign oil and fossil fuels.

## disadvantages

- Initial set up can be expensive, as well as energy storage systems such as batteries.
- Solar energy is an intermittent energy source. Access to sunlight is limited at certain times of the day.
- Requires space.

# BIOMASS

Biomass uses the energy from plants and waste materials to make electricity. For example, wood or animal droppings can be burnt to make steam that turns turbines to make electricity.



## advantages

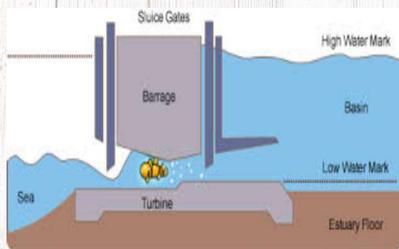
- We will always have the sources of biomass such as crops, manure and garbage.
- Energy harnessed from biomass is inexpensive compared to coal and oil. Typically they cost about 1/3 less than fossil fuels doing the same job.
- Biomass is available in large quantities all over the world.

## disadvantages

- Extraction of biomasses can be expensive.
- We need big areas for all the different processes that are required in harnessing energy from biomass. The areas that are needed for storing can be particular large.

# TIDAL

Tidal energy comes from the movement of water in the sea by the tides. These tides happen twice a day. The flow of water that is created by the tides is used to turn generators that make electricity.



## advantages

- Tidal energy source is a result of the gravitational fields from both the sun and the moon, combined with the earth's rotation around its axis, resulting in high and low tides. Therefore, tidal currents are highly predictable.
- Tidal power is an environmentally friendly energy source, it does not emit any climate gases and does not take up a lot of space.

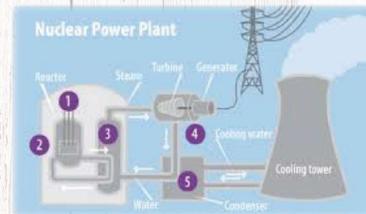
## disadvantages

- Tidal power plants needs to be constructed close to land.
- The effects tidal power plants have on the environment are not completely determined yet.

# NUCLEAR

Nuclear fuel is made from radioactive Uranium Ore which occurs naturally in the ground. The yellow Uranium Ore is purified to provide the shiny Uranium metal used in nuclear power plants.

Nuclear energy is not renewable resource. Uranium, the nuclear fuel that is used to produced nuclear energy is limited and cannot be produced again and again on demand.



## advantages

- Nuclear energy has the least effect on nature since it doesn't discharge any gasses like methane and carbon dioxide. Nuclear power also has a lot fewer greenhouse emissions.
- Nuclear power produces very inexpensive electricity.

## disadvantages

- Environmental impact in relation to uranium. The process of mining uranium isn't a clean process. Transporting nuclear fuel to and from plants represents a pollution hazard.
- The radioactive waste produced can pose serious health effects on the lives of people as well as the environment.

# WIND

Wind is made when the sun heats the Earth and the area above the land gets hotter than the area above water. The hot air above land rises upwards leaving an area of low pressure. Cooler air moves into this area of low pressure making wind which we use to turn wind turbines and make electricity. Wind used to be used to turn windmills to grind wheat into flour.



## advantages

- Wind energy is a green energy source and does not cause pollution.
- The potential of wind power is enormous – 20 times more than what the entire human population needs.
- Wind power is renewable and there is no way we can run out of it.
- The operational costs associated with wind power are low.

## disadvantages

- Wind turbines can be a threat to wildlife (e.g. birds, bats).
- Noise is regularly reported as a problem by neighbouring homes.
- How wind turbines look is a concern for some people.
- Wind is a fluctuating (intermittent) source of energy.

# GEO-THERMAL

Geothermal power uses the heat that comes from deep rocks under the surface of the Earth. The temperature of the Earth increases towards its centre. The hot water or steam that comes from deep within our planet can be used to make electricity.



## advantages

- It's renewable so it will never run out
- Little to no waste products, minimal impact on the environment
- Economic benefits, more jobs.
- Great for heating and cooling.
- Small footprint on land – can be built partially underground.

## disadvantages

- Difficult to generate the quantities of electricity needed.
- Geothermal power plants can in extreme cases cause earthquakes.
- There are heavy upfront costs associated with both geothermal power plants and geothermal heating/cooling systems.

Thank you for downloading this product!  
Appreciate feedback of all kinds.

Miss Relief



AG FONTS

MIU MIU – CREATIVE MARKET CLIP ART

HOW STUFF WORKS - DIAGRAMS

## Review and Reinforce

# Alternative Sources of Energy

**Understanding Main Ideas**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Some sources of energy are called *alternative sources*. To what sources of energy are they an alternative?
2. Name five alternative sources of energy.
3. Explain how wind and flowing water can be used to produce electricity.
4. Describe how electricity is produced inside a nuclear plant.

**Building Vocabulary**

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 5. ___ solar energy        | a. a fuel made from a mix of alcohol and gasoline                    |
| 6. ___ nuclear fission     | b. the uranium rods inside a nuclear reactor that produce fission    |
| 7. ___ hydroelectric power | c. a group of fuels made from living things                          |
| 8. ___ gasohol             | d. intense heat from Earth's interior that warms magma               |
| 9. ___ reactor vessel      | e. the splitting of an atom's nucleus into two nuclei                |
| 10. ___ fuel rods          | f. energy from the sun   |
| 11. ___ biomass fuels      | g. the cadmium rods inside a nuclear reactor that slow the reactions |
| 12. ___ geothermal energy  | h. the part of a nuclear reactor in which nuclear fission occurs     |
| 13. ___ control rods       | i. electricity produced by flowing water                             |