

## 6<sup>th</sup> GRADE ELA

### Lesson Assignments for the Remainder of the 2019-2020 School Year

All paper pencil assignments will come from the Ready workbook students were issued in the 2<sup>nd</sup> nine weeks.

**Reading and Writing:** Students are to complete Lessons 13-14 and Lessons 17-20 from the Ready book including the assessments except pp.169-170 which we have already completed.

**Language and Grammar:** Complete pp.231-264

To get the most from the lessons, students need to take their time reading and make sure they understand the passage and the standards before beginning any task. Each reading lesson can be broken down into two days and the language lessons can be done 1 a day. Students should not be working on these tasks over 30 minutes a day.

**Remote learning:** For those of you that are able to access the internet and have the devices to work on iReady and Waggle, I would encourage you to continue. I know there have been technical issues with Waggle, but I would like the students' input on which program they prefer to use: iReady or Waggle.

Other sites I would recommend to keep students reading and learning and can be accessed by phone are: Epic, Amplify(free resources), Scholastic Learn-at-Home, and Actively Learn( I highly recommend this) and check out the MDE resources at their website or the district website.

Two other things I would challenge students to do in this time are number 1 learn a new skill. There are tons of free lessons on line now from professionals: drawing, creative writing, cooking, juggling, etc. and number 2 begin keeping a journal, diary, scrapbook on the corona virus and how it's impacting them and their communities. Even though this can be an anxious time students are living in a historical time. It has been over 100 years since a health crisis like this has impacted the U.S. I have found students do a great job of expressing themselves in writing and this will their opportunity to document history for future generations.

Remember you can always reach out to me with any comments, questions, or concerns on ClassDojo or at my email [vtaylor@ourncsd.org](mailto:vtaylor@ourncsd.org).

I want to give a shout out to all of you that have taken on the job of homeschooling and are doing a terrific job. Many of you are still going to work in essential jobs and keeping students on track, so way to go!

Be safe and stay well

Vera Taylor

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

Ms. N. Harris

Study Topic: *Earth Science*

## Web Assignments:

[www.mobymax.com](http://www.mobymax.com) : School code ms36 : the students should have their user name and password.

### Assignment names:

- \* Patterns in the Sky
- \* Our Planet
- \* Lesson Test: Our Planet

After students have completed these web assignments you can work on whatever you choose on mobymax.

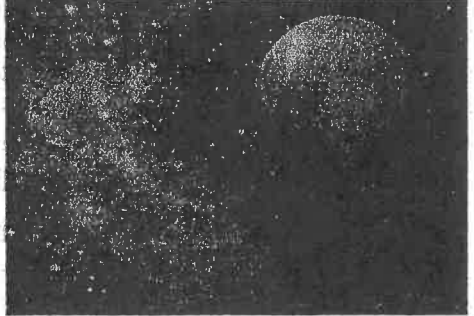
Paper assignments are attached.



## Reading Science

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Oh My Stars!

- 1 What exactly is this thing that we call the universe? The universe holds everything that exists and is home to billions of galaxies. Each galaxy can contain a few million to hundreds of billions of stars that are held together by gravity. There are several types of galaxies. A spiral galaxy, like our own Milky Way, forms new stars in its spiral arms. Our solar system is located in one of the spiral arms of the Milky Way. There are also elliptical galaxies shaped like ovals. They contain old, red stars and do not have enough gas to create new stars. Other galaxies have odd shapes and are called irregular galaxies. These galaxies come in many shapes and sizes and are continuously forming new stars.
 
- 2 When scientists use powerful telescopes like the Hubble Space Telescope, they can see far away galaxies. The farthest galaxies that we can see are over 13 billion light-years away. Astronomers use light-years as a way of describing distances that are too far to measure using miles or kilometers. The Sun, the closest star to Earth, is 149 million kilometers away. Scientists could also say that the Sun is eight light minutes away, as its light takes eight minutes to reach Earth. If something were to suddenly happen to the Sun, we would not know about it for eight minutes because that is how long any change in the Sun's light would take to reach Earth.
- 3 The next closest star to Earth, Proxima Centauri, is 4.2 light-years away. This means that it takes this star's light over four years to reach Earth. Astronomers studying Proxima Centauri are seeing how it appeared 4.2 years ago. Light-years also help scientists observe conditions at an earlier point in the universe. As you look at the stars at night, the lights you see may not actually be there anymore. If a star was three million light-years away, then its light has been traveling for three million years before it reaches your eyes. If that star appears as a red giant today, what we see now actually occurred within that star three million years ago. In essence, we are seeing the past.



## Reading Science

- 4 You may ask yourself, "Where do all of these stars come from?" Dust and gas, which can help create new stars, form into clouds called nebulae. The word *nebula* comes from a Latin word that means "cloud." Not all nebulae create stars. There are dark nebulae that appear to produce no light at all. There are planetary nebulae that are created after stars die, creating a colorful ring that sometimes looks like a planet. There are reflection nebulae that reflect the light of other stars in their dust cloud. They look blue because the nebula cloud scatters the blue light waves, letting the other colors of light pass through. This is also why our sky looks blue on Earth.
- 5 Stars, however, are often "born" in something known as "stellar nurseries." These are also nebulae made of clouds and dust, but they are special. They have the factors needed to create stars. Stellar nursery nebulae are made of mostly hydrogen and helium, and these are important elements in star formation. Stellar nurseries have a lot of energy. The energy of motion (kinetic energy) makes the nebula expand. Gravity (potential energy) makes the nebula shrink. If those energies are balanced, a star cannot be formed, so the energy must shift. This shift has to do with gravity.
- 6 If the nebula cloud is large enough, its gravity can make it collapse on itself. As it collapses, the dust cloud gets more dense. This means that the cloud has more mass per volume. As the collapsing dust cloud gets denser, it heats up. If it gets hot enough, it will create something called a protostar. As with the larger nebulae, if the kinetic energy and potential energy of the protostar are balanced, and if it gets even hotter, a new star will be "born." If there is enough matter around the new star, planets may be formed, and a new solar system may even be created. The universe is an amazing and ever-changing thing.
1. What is a light-year?
- The distance that light can travel in one year
  - A unit of measure that shows how much light is in one year
  - The amount of time it takes for light to reach the Sun
  - The distance that a star travels in one year
- 
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Dust and gas form nebulae.
  - There are several types of galaxies.
  - The light from stars shows us what the star will look like in the future.
  - Distance in space is measured in light-years.
-



## Reading Science

3. The sky on Earth is blue because blue light is scattered through the atmosphere as the other colors of light pass through undisturbed. Which nebulae have a similar effect?
- A. Emission nebulae
  - B. Dark nebulae
  - C. Reflection nebulae
  - D. Planetary nebulae
- 

4. What factors need to be in a "stellar nursery" for a star to be "born"?
- A. There must be helium and hydrogen.
  - B. The nebula must be large enough so its gravity makes it collapse on itself.
  - C. There must be more potential energy than kinetic energy in the nebula.
  - D. All of the above
- 

5. REFLECTION NEBULAE : PRODUCE BLUE LIGHT :: DARK NEBULAE : \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. PRODUCE BLUE LIGHT
  - B. PRODUCE NO LIGHT
  - C. PRODUCE COLORFUL RINGS
  - D. PRODUCE RED LIGHT
- 

6. What distance separates Earth and the Sun?
- A. 300,000 kilometers per second
  - B. Eight light minutes
  - C. 149 million light seconds
  - D. One light-year

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

# Earth

by Cynthia Sherwood

Earth is the "just right" planet. It's not too close to the sun and it's not too far away. That means Earth doesn't get too hot or too cold, unlike all the other planets. Because of its comfortable temperatures, Earth is the only place in the entire universe where we know that life exists. That makes Earth very special!



Earth is unique in another way too. Living creatures must have water to survive. Since water covers about seventy percent of Earth's surface, our planet is an ideal place to support life in many different forms. The rest of Earth's surface is made up of seven land masses called *continents*.

Scientists say Earth is about four-and-a-half billion years old. Fossils show microscopic life first appeared about a billion years later. Evidence of the first human beings came much later—only about 200 thousand years ago. That's many millions of years after the dinosaurs became extinct.

Earth is the fifth largest planet and the third planet from the sun, which is about 93 million miles away. It takes one year for Earth to travel completely around the sun. Earth also spins around like a top, going about a thousand miles an hour. You'd think we'd all need seat belts! Earth rotates around like this once every twenty-four hours, and that's what gives us night and day.

Earth is divided into several layers: the top part is called the *crust*, the part below that is called the *mantle*, and the part in the center is called the *core*. The core is solid and is probably made up of iron. Temperatures at the center of the core may be even hotter than the surface of the sun!

Scientists who study Earth are called *geologists*. Astronauts can also study Earth from space, adding to what we know about our unique and beautiful blue and green planet. Don't you feel lucky to live on the "just right" planet?

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

# Earth

by Cynthia Sherwood



1. Complete the following sentences with information from the article.

Seventy percent of the Earth's surface is covered in \_\_\_\_\_.

Earth is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet from the sun.

Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest planet in our solar system.

Earth is \_\_\_\_\_ miles away from the sun.

2. What causes night and day on Earth?

- a. The rotation of Earth.
- b. Earth orbiting the sun.
- c. The moon moving around Earth.
- d. Wind moving across Earth.

4. Which sentence correctly describes Earth's layers?

- a. The crust is below the mantle.
- b. The mantle is below the core.
- c. The mantle is above the crust.
- d. The mantle is below the crust.

5. Describe the temperature at the center of the Earth.

\_\_\_\_\_

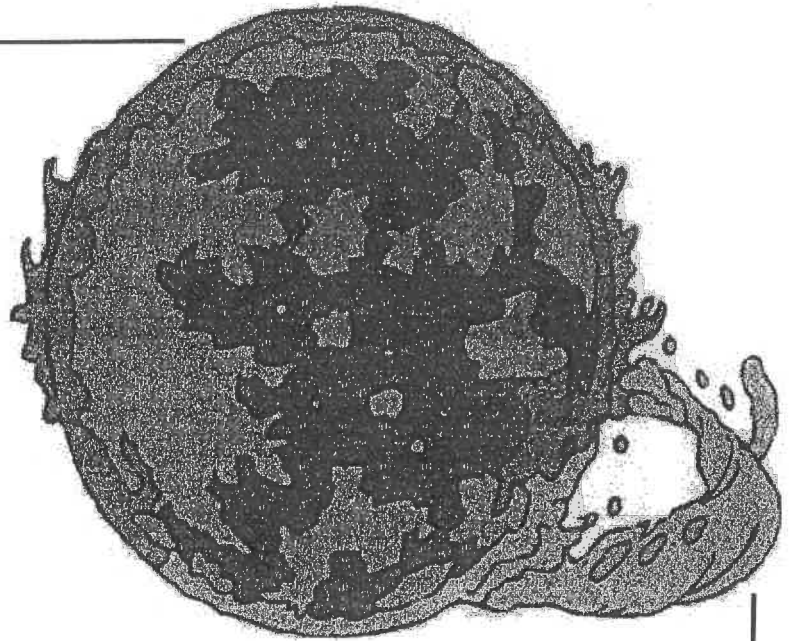
**Challenge:**

People have never walked on any planet besides Earth. (Astronauts have been to the moon, but that's not a planet.) On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph telling why you would or would not like to visit another planet.

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

# The Sun

by Cynthia Sherwood



You may have heard people use the term "solar energy." They're probably talking about the technology that powers a house or heats a swimming pool. But there's only one place that you can find true "solar energy"—the sun!

Without the sun, there wouldn't be life on earth. The sun provides us with both light and heat. It's at the very center of our solar system, with all eight planets revolving around it. The planets' moons, thousands of asteroids, and trillions of comets also revolve around the sun.

From earth, we see the sun as a bright yellow dot in the sky that's sometimes hidden by clouds. But the sun is actually a glowing ball of fiery gas. The part of the sun that we see has a temperature of 10-thousand degrees Fahrenheit (5,600 degrees Celsius). Inside the sun, at its core, the temperature is 27-million degrees (15-million Celsius).

The core is where the sun's incredible energy is created. The temperature is so extreme that nuclear reactions take place and energy travels to the surface of the sun. That energy is then released as light and heat. It takes a million years for energy produced in the sun's core to reach its surface.

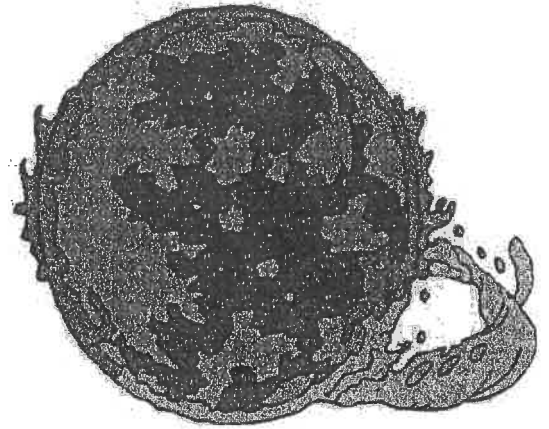
Besides being hotter than we can even imagine, the sun is amazingly big. You could fit more than a million Earths inside the sun! But believe it or not, the sun isn't anywhere close to being the biggest object in the universe. The sun is actually a star, just like the others you see at night. It's about average in size when compared to other stars. But to us here on earth, there's nothing average about the sun!



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

# The Sun

by Cynthia Sherwood



1. Where is the sun located?
  - a. the center of the universe
  - b. the center of the galaxy
  - c. the center of the solar system
  - d. the center of the Earth
  
2. How hot is the sun's surface? How hot is the sun's core?

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3. The sun is...
  - a. the largest known star
  - b. an average-sized star
  - c. a small star
  - d. the hottest known star
  
4. Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. solar energy

a. center, inside of a ball-shaped object

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. solar system

b. heat, light, or electrical power made from the sun

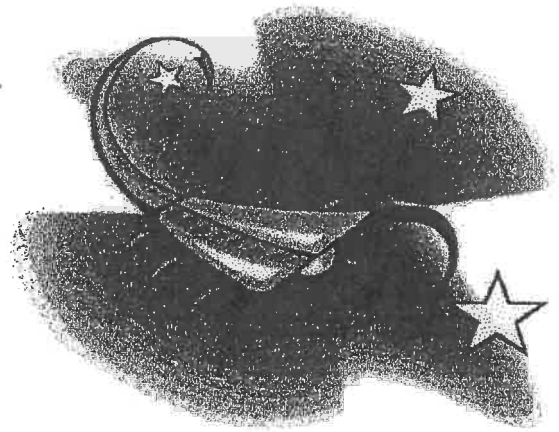
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. core

c. the sun, and all of the things that orbit around it

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

# Pictures in the Stars

by Kelly Hashway



Have you ever stared at the clouds and tried to see pictures in them? Well, this is very similar to how ancient astronomers named the constellations.

Constellations are groups of stars, and today there are 88 officially recognized constellations. Each is named for a figure or object that astronomers saw when they viewed the star group. Most of the constellations are named after characters in mythology. Hercules, Draco, Orion, and The Great Bear are just a few. Others are named after the signs of the zodiac, like Sagittarius, Capricorn, and Scorpius. But the way they were named is very similar. Just like we look at clouds today and see figures and other objects, the astronomers looked at the stars and saw things.

But if you've ever played this cloud gazing game with your friends, you've probably noticed that different people see different things in the clouds. You may see a bear, while your best friend sees a lion in the very same cloud. This was also the case with naming the constellations. And as a result, the same constellation can be known by different names across the globe:

One of the best-known constellations is the Big Dipper. If you've ever seen it in the sky, then you know it looks like a scooper or a dipper. But the ancient Greeks called the Big Dipper "Ursa Major" or "Big Bear". The ancient Irish and French called the Big Dipper the "Chariot," and the British referred to it as the "Plough". So you can see how star gazing and studying the constellations to find shapes in the patterns can cause a single constellation to have multiple names.



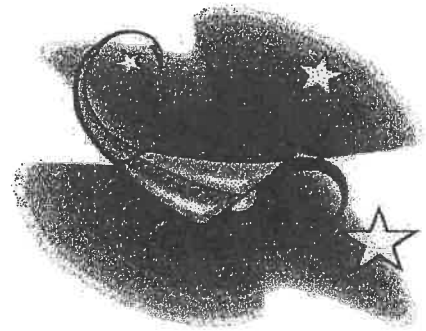
Another thing that contributes to these differing names is the expansion of the universe. The stars are moving and changing positions in the sky, which can make them look less like what they were originally named and more like something completely different. The constellation Cassiopeia originally looked like a W, but today it appears to be a squiggly line. Astronomers believe that the Big Dipper will look like a number five in 50,000 years.

Imagine what you will see the next time you look at the stars.

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

# Pictures in the Stars

by Kelly Hashway



1. What is a constellation?
  - a. a group of stars that are close to Earth
  - b. a group of stars that is named after a zodiac symbol
  - c. a group of stars that was named for a figure or object that ancient astronomers saw
  - d. a group of stars shaped like an unusual animal

2. How many officially recognized constellations are there? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Long ago, the constellation Cassiopeia was shaped like a W. Today it is shaped like a squiggly line. Why does it look different today than it did many years ago?

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4. Complete each sentence below.

The ancient Greeks thought the Big Dipper looked like a \_\_\_\_\_.

Long ago, people of Britain thought the Big Dipper looked like a \_\_\_\_\_.

Ancient Irish and French people thought the big dipper looked like a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. In the box, draw a picture of what the Big Dipper will probably look like in 50,000 years.

(note: The Big Dipper has seven stars.  
Be sure there are 7 stars in your picture.)

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

# Pictures in the Stars

## Vocabulary Activity



The words below are scrambled words from the article.  
Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Look  
back in the article to be sure each word is spelled correctly.

1. 

c	a	n	n
f	e	i	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** from long ago

2. 

n	m	i	i
a	g	e	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** to form a picture in the mind

3. 

a	c	r	h
t	o	i	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** two-wheeled vehicle pulled by a horse

4. 

n	m	t	e	s	s
r	r	o	o	a	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** people who study stars and outer space

5. 

a	o	s	x	i
n	n	e	p	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** growth; getting bigger

6. 

l	l	o	o	i	a	c
e	t	t	s	n	n	s

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** the 88 group of stars that makes an officially recognized shape

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

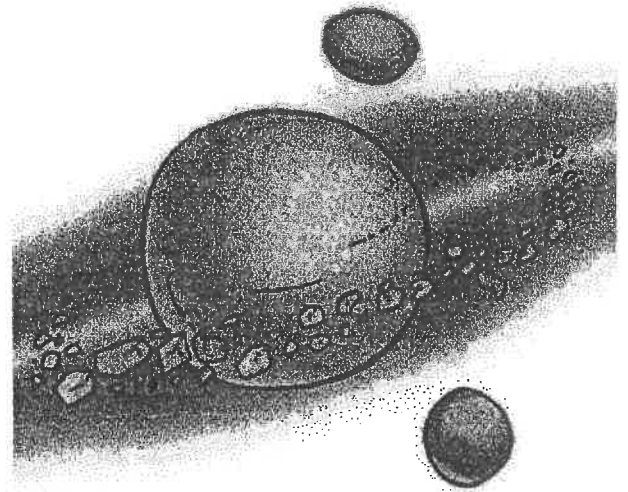
# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark

Did you know that other planets have moons, too? These moons are called *satellites*. A satellite is something that *orbits*, or moves around a planet.

Some of these moons are small. Some of these moons are big. Some of them are really amazing!

Mars is our closest neighbor who has a moon—in fact, Mars has two of them! Mars' moons are named Phobos and Deimos. These moons are shaped like potatoes! Phobos gets closer to Mars each time it rotates around the planet. This means that one day it could crash into Mars!



Jupiter has over sixty moons. Ganymede is the largest out of any of the planets' moons. It is bigger than the planet Mercury! Another amazing moon is Io. It is full of volcanoes!

Saturn has big rings around it. These rings are made of moons that broke apart, and still orbit the planet. Saturn has fifty-three moons!

Uranus has a famous moon, too. Titania is known for earthquakes! Some of Titania's fault lines are a thousand miles long! All together Uranus has twenty-seven moons.

The planet Neptune was named after a god of the sea. Scientists named Neptune's moons after other sea gods! Triton was the first moon of Neptune that scientists found. It rotates in a different direction from the planet. Neptune has thirteen moons.

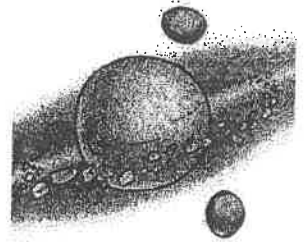
Mercury and Venus are the only two planets in our solar system that don't have moons. They are so close to the sun that any moons would be pulled away by the sun's gravity.

New moons, planets, and stars are discovered every day. Who will discover the next one? It might be you!

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

# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark



1. What is this article mostly about?
  - a. the solar system
  - b. Earth's moon
  - c. planets orbiting the sun
  - d. moons of different planets
  
2. Which is the largest moon in our solar system?
  - a. Jupiter
  - b. Saturn
  - c. Ganymede
  - d. Titania

3. Mars' moon Phobos may crash into Mars one day. Why?

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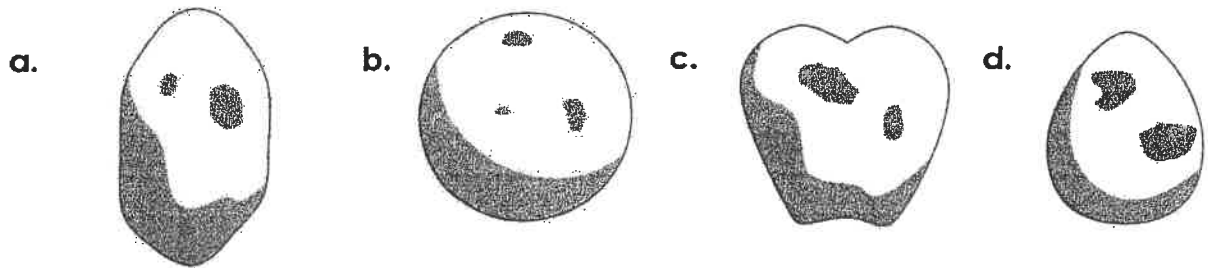
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4. Why don't Mercury and Venus have moons?

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5. Look at the moons pictured below.



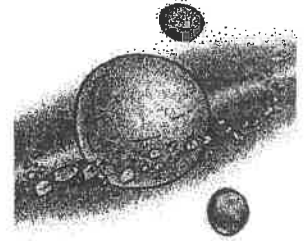
Which moon is Deimos? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain how you know. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark



Match each of the the vocabulary words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. satellite

a. ringed planet

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Saturn

b. force that pulls objects toward the center of a star or planet

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. volcanoes

c. openings in a planet's surface or crust

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. earthquakes

d. vegetables that grow underground

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. rotates

e. events in which there is shaking and shifting of the ground

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. gravity

f. spins on an axis

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. famous

g. object which orbits a planet

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. potatoes

h. well-known

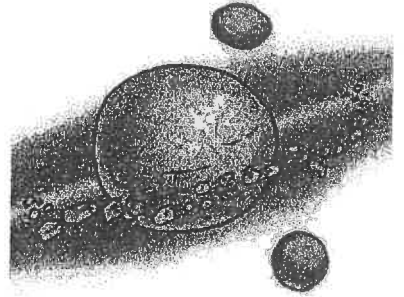
**Now try this:** Re-read the article and highlight each of the vocabulary words.

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

# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark

Choose one moon in our solar system. Use the Internet or encyclopedia to research five interesting facts about the moon you chose.



Name of Moon: \_\_\_\_\_

Planet That It Orbits: \_\_\_\_\_

Fact 1: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fact 2: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fact 3: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fact 4: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

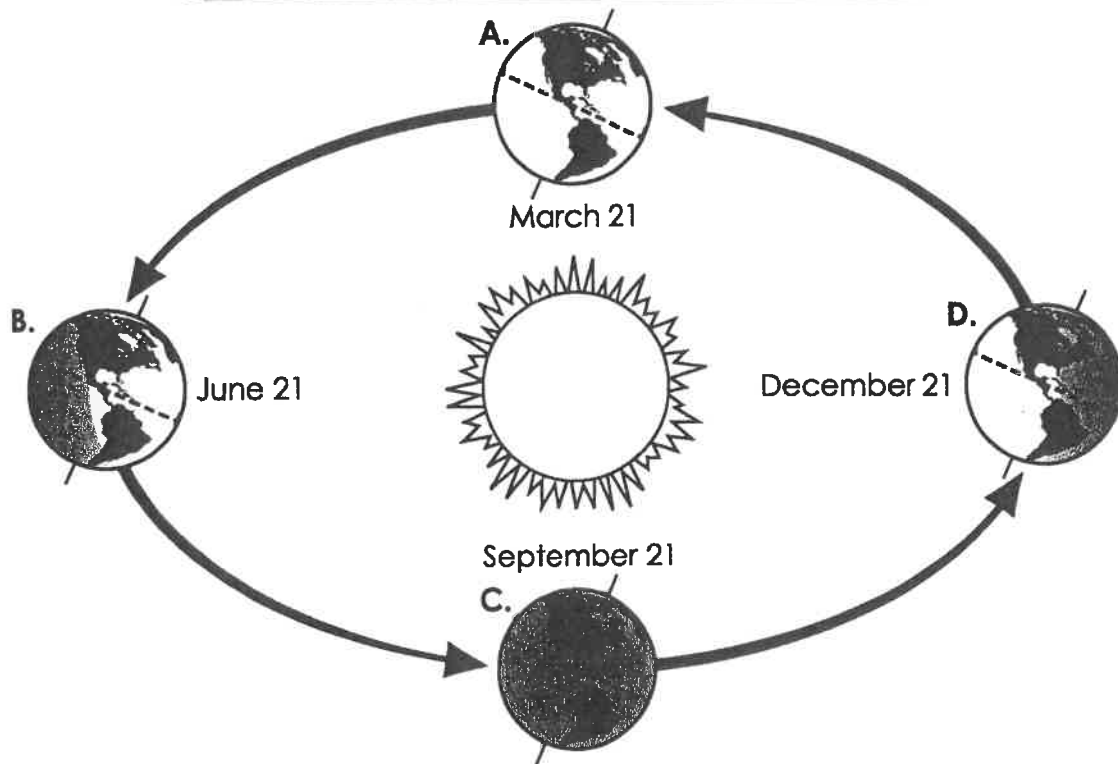
Fact 5: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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

## Earth and the Seasons



The planet Earth has a slight tilt. Seasons are caused by this tilt and the movement around the sun. When part of the Earth tilts **toward** the sun, that part of the Earth gets the most energy from sunlight and is called **summer**. When part of the Earth is tilted **away** from the sun, that part of the Earth gets the least energy from sunlight and is called **winter**.

1. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **B**? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **D**? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **A**? \_\_\_\_\_

4. How were you able to determine the season for question 3? What season would Earth position C have to be for the Northern Hemisphere? \_\_\_\_\_

# The Inner Planets

## Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Earth is just one of the planets in our solar system. Planets are large bodies that rotate around the sun. They reflect its light and warmth. The planets that are located closest to the sun are made out of rocky material. They are relatively small and heavy. In contrast, the planets that are farther away from the sun are much larger. They are formed of light gases. All planets follow a certain path around the sun. They are held a specific distance from the sun by the sun's strong gravitational force.

The inner planets, or those closest to the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Even though these planets are all small and rocky, they have more differences than they have things in common.

Because Mercury is the closest to the sun, the side that faces the sun gets as hot as 427° Celsius. At the same time, the side that faces away from the sun is a freezing -173° Celsius. Mercury also has a slower rate of rotation than Earth. Days and nights on Mercury are much longer than ours. The extreme temperatures alone make it a very unlikely place for life. With an atmosphere too thin for human breathing, it's obvious that people won't be living on Mercury any time soon.

The next planet from the sun is Venus. Below clouds of sulfuric gas lies its 96% carbon dioxide atmosphere. That might be nice for a plant, since a plant "breathes" carbon dioxide, but not for a person. If you managed to survive the atmosphere, the surface of the planet is hot enough to melt solid metal. In addition, the pressure of the air would be strong enough to crush you.

You are probably most familiar with Earth because it is your home planet. It has the perfect conditions for life. Earth's atmosphere and oceans help control the trickiest part of making a planet life-friendly: temperature. Earth is the only planet known to have liquid water.

Mars is the fourth farthest from the sun. Mars has been studied and photographed more than any other planet besides Earth. Some people think it may be possible for life to exist there. Although scientists have not been able to find actual water on Mars, there seems to be evidence of water erosion on its surface. Its canyons and mountains are very similar to those found on Earth. The main difference is that there is no plant life. Some scientists believe that Mars may have been very much like Earth until something happened that made the water supply evaporate.

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

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

- 1) What keeps planets rotating a specific distance from the sun? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Earth is the only know planet to have what important feature? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Why is the atmosphere of Venus more friendly to plants than humans? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Why is there such a the huge difference in temperature between the two sides of the planet Mercury? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Do you think that people will ever be able to colonize other planets in the future? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

# Atmospheric Layers

## Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science

The atmosphere surrounding Earth is made up of several layers of gas mixtures. The most common gases in our atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. The amount of the gases in the mixture varies above the different places on Earth.

The atmosphere puts pressure on the planet. The amount of pressure becomes less and less the further away from Earth's surface you are. When we think of the atmosphere, we mostly think of the part that is closest to us. At any moment in time, the overall condition of Earth's atmosphere, including the part we can see and the parts we cannot, is called weather. Weather can change, and it frequently does. That is because the conditions of the atmosphere can change.

The four main layers in Earth's atmosphere are the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere and the thermosphere. The layer that is closest to the surface of Earth is called the **troposphere**. It extends up from the surface of Earth for about 11 kilometers. This is the layer where airplanes fly. We experience almost all weather in this layer. About three-fourths of our atmosphere's air is also found in the troposphere.

Just above the troposphere is the **stratosphere**. It extends to about 50 kilometers above Earth's surface. Most of our planet's ozone layer is in this colder, drier layer. Ozone is important to the health of our planet because it helps keep some of the sun's dangerous radiation from reaching the Earth's surface.

If we continue upward, the next layer is the **mesosphere**, which extends up to about 80 kilometers above Earth's surface. The mesosphere is extremely cold. It is within this layer that you are most likely to find meteors. Most meteors will completely burn up before they reach Earth's surface.

The final layer is the **thermosphere**, the layer that is closest to the sun. Temperatures in the thermosphere can be over 1,500° Celsius.

Together, the layers of our atmosphere protect Earth. The atmosphere provides the conditions needed to support life.

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

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Which layer of the atmosphere has most of the air?

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

2) If you were to send a bottle rocket 15 kilometers up into the air, which layer of the atmosphere would it be in?

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

3) What are the most common gases in Earth's atmosphere?

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

4) Why is it important to protect the stratosphere?

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

5) Why aren't there many meteors in the troposphere?

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

**Lora Cunningham**  
**6<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies**  
**Weekly assignments**  
**Starting May 1, 2020**

**1<sup>st</sup> Week of new assignments**

- Read week 17- Global Studies Weekly (Southern Asia)
- Complete activities located on the last page of the weekly.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Week of new assignments**

- Read week 18 South-Eastern Asia
- Summarize each sub-section.
- Complete **ALL** assignments on the back of the weekly.
- Please don't forget to write a paragraph about why this site deserves recognition. Proofread your paragraph for spelling, punctuation, and grammar.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Week of new assignments**

- Read week 19- Western Asia.
- Complete back of weekly.
- Remember to complete the writing assignment for that week.

**4<sup>th</sup> Week of new assignments**

- Read week 20- Exploring Oceania.
- Complete the activities page on the back of the weekly.

**5<sup>th</sup> Week of new assignments**

- Read Island Hopping and Eastern Europe, which will be week 21 and week 22.
- Complete all of the activities located on the back of both weeklies.

\*Save each of the global Studies Weekly news papers so that you will be able to review for your final exam given later.

Place your name on all assignments given back to Mrs. Cunningham.

Stay safe!!!

## 6<sup>TH</sup> GRADE MATH

### 6.NS.1 Dividing Fractions

Division w/ fractions

<https://cainc.i-ready.com/lessonPreview.jsf?componentId=DI.MATH.NO.5.5000.10.v2.v2.v2&sc=q>

Division word problems

<https://cainc.i-ready.com/lessonPreview.jsf?componentId=DI.MATH.NO.5.6000.10.v2.v2.v2&sc=q>

**Students should complete and turn in for a grade pages 59-76 in IReady 6 Mathematics Practice and Problem Solving Workbook**

**6.NS.5 Negative Numbers**

<https://cainc.i-ready.com/lessonPreview.jsf?componentId=DI.MATH.NO.6.2100.10&sc=q>

**Students should complete and turn in for a grade  
pages 121-126 in IReady 6 Mathematics Practice  
and Problem Solving Workbook**

## **6.NS.6 Points on a Number Line**

<https://cainc.i-ready.com/lessonPreview.jsf?componentId=DI.MATH.NO.6.2100.10&sc=q>

## **6.NS.7 Absolute Value**

Absolute value video 1

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z1iN\\_fd4UCg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z1iN_fd4UCg)

Absolute value video 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BrYy1bgh3Y0>

**Students should complete and turn in for a grade  
pages 129-136 in IReady 6 Mathematics Practice  
and Problem Solving Workbook**

## **6.NS.8 Graphing on a Coordinate Plane**

Coordinate plane 1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r16I6LB2YbQ>

Coordinate plane 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ctsUsvIp8w>

**Students should complete and turn in for a grade pages 139-148 in IReady 6 Mathematics Practice and Problem Solving Workbook**



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

Ms. N. Harris

Study Topic: *Earth Science*

## Web Assignments:

[www.mobymax.com](http://www.mobymax.com) : School code ms36 : the students should have their user name and password.

### Assignment names:

- \* Patterns in the Sky
- \* Our Planet
- \* Lesson Test: Our Planet

After students have completed these web assignments you can work on whatever you choose on mobymax.

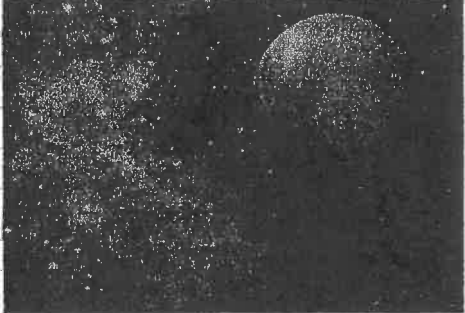
Paper assignments are attached.



## Reading Science

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Oh My Stars!

- 1 What exactly is this thing that we call the universe? The universe holds everything that exists and is home to billions of galaxies. Each galaxy can contain a few million to hundreds of billions of stars that are held together by gravity. There are several types of galaxies. A spiral galaxy, like our own Milky Way, forms new stars in its spiral arms. Our solar system is located in one of the spiral arms of the Milky Way. There are also elliptical galaxies shaped like ovals. They contain old, red stars and do not have enough gas to create new stars. Other galaxies have odd shapes and are called irregular galaxies. These galaxies come in many shapes and sizes and are continuously forming new stars.
 
- 2 When scientists use powerful telescopes like the Hubble Space Telescope, they can see far away galaxies. The farthest galaxies that we can see are over 13 billion light-years away. Astronomers use light-years as a way of describing distances that are too far to measure using miles or kilometers. The Sun, the closest star to Earth, is 149 million kilometers away. Scientists could also say that the Sun is eight light minutes away, as its light takes eight minutes to reach Earth. If something were to suddenly happen to the Sun, we would not know about it for eight minutes because that is how long any change in the Sun's light would take to reach Earth.
- 3 The next closest star to Earth, Proxima Centauri, is 4.2 light-years away. This means that it takes this star's light over four years to reach Earth. Astronomers studying Proxima Centauri are seeing how it appeared 4.2 years ago. Light-years also help scientists observe conditions at an earlier point in the universe. As you look at the stars at night, the lights you see may not actually be there anymore. If a star was three million light-years away, then its light has been traveling for three million years before it reaches your eyes. If that star appears as a red giant today, what we see now actually occurred within that star three million years ago. In essence, we are seeing the past.



## Reading Science

- 4 You may ask yourself, "Where do all of these stars come from?" Dust and gas, which can help create new stars, form into clouds called nebulae. The word *nebula* comes from a Latin word that means "cloud." Not all nebulae create stars. There are dark nebulae that appear to produce no light at all. There are planetary nebulae that are created after stars die, creating a colorful ring that sometimes looks like a planet. There are reflection nebulae that reflect the light of other stars in their dust cloud. They look blue because the nebula cloud scatters the blue light waves, letting the other colors of light pass through. This is also why our sky looks blue on Earth.
- 5 Stars, however, are often "born" in something known as "stellar nurseries." These are also nebulae made of clouds and dust, but they are special. They have the factors needed to create stars. Stellar nursery nebulae are made of mostly hydrogen and helium, and these are important elements in star formation. Stellar nurseries have a lot of energy. The energy of motion (kinetic energy) makes the nebula expand. Gravity (potential energy) makes the nebula shrink. If those energies are balanced, a star cannot be formed, so the energy must shift. This shift has to do with gravity.
- 6 If the nebula cloud is large enough, its gravity can make it collapse on itself. As it collapses, the dust cloud gets more dense. This means that the cloud has more mass per volume. As the collapsing dust cloud gets denser, it heats up. If it gets hot enough, it will create something called a protostar. As with the larger nebulae, if the kinetic energy and potential energy of the protostar are balanced, and if it gets even hotter, a new star will be "born." If there is enough matter around the new star, planets may be formed, and a new solar system may even be created. The universe is an amazing and ever-changing thing.
1. What is a light-year?
- The distance that light can travel in one year
  - A unit of measure that shows how much light is in one year
  - The amount of time it takes for light to reach the Sun
  - The distance that a star travels in one year
- 
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Dust and gas form nebulae.
  - There are several types of galaxies.
  - The light from stars shows us what the star will look like in the future.
  - Distance in space is measured in light-years.



## Reading Science

3. The sky on Earth is blue because blue light is scattered through the atmosphere as the other colors of light pass through undisturbed. Which nebulae have a similar effect?
- A. Emission nebulae
  - B. Dark nebulae
  - C. Reflection nebulae
  - D. Planetary nebulae
- 

4. What factors need to be in a "stellar nursery" for a star to be "born"?
- A. There must be helium and hydrogen.
  - B. The nebula must be large enough so its gravity makes it collapse on itself.
  - C. There must be more potential energy than kinetic energy in the nebula.
  - D. All of the above
- 

5. REFLECTION NEBULAE : PRODUCE BLUE LIGHT :: DARK NEBULAE : \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. PRODUCE BLUE LIGHT
  - B. PRODUCE NO LIGHT
  - C. PRODUCE COLORFUL RINGS
  - D. PRODUCE RED LIGHT
- 

6. What distance separates Earth and the Sun?
- A. 300,000 kilometers per second
  - B. Eight light minutes
  - C. 149 million light seconds
  - D. One light-year

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

# Earth

by Cynthia Sherwood

Earth is the "just right" planet. It's not too close to the sun and it's not too far away. That means Earth doesn't get too hot or too cold, unlike all the other planets. Because of its comfortable temperatures, Earth is the only place in the entire universe where we know that life exists. That makes Earth very special!



Earth is unique in another way too. Living creatures must have water to survive. Since water covers about seventy percent of Earth's surface, our planet is an ideal place to support life in many different forms. The rest of Earth's surface is made up of seven land masses called *continents*.

Scientists say Earth is about four-and-a-half billion years old. Fossils show microscopic life first appeared about a billion years later. Evidence of the first human beings came much later—only about 200 thousand years ago. That's many millions of years after the dinosaurs became extinct.

Earth is the fifth largest planet and the third planet from the sun, which is about 93 million miles away. It takes one year for Earth to travel completely around the sun. Earth also spins around like a top, going about a thousand miles an hour. You'd think we'd all need seat belts! Earth rotates around like this once every twenty-four hours, and that's what gives us night and day.

Earth is divided into several layers: the top part is called the *crust*, the part below that is called the *mantle*, and the part in the center is called the *core*. The core is solid and is probably made up of iron. Temperatures at the center of the core may be even hotter than the surface of the sun!

Scientists who study Earth are called *geologists*. Astronauts can also study Earth from space, adding to what we know about our unique and beautiful blue and green planet. Don't you feel lucky to live on the "just right" planet?

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

# Earth

by Cynthia Sherwood



1. Complete the following sentences with information from the article.

Seventy percent of the Earth's surface is covered in \_\_\_\_\_.

Earth is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet from the sun.

Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest planet in our solar system.

Earth is \_\_\_\_\_ miles away from the sun.

2. What causes night and day on Earth?

- a. The rotation of Earth.
- b. Earth orbiting the sun.
- c. The moon moving around Earth.
- d. Wind moving across Earth.

4. Which sentence correctly describes Earth's layers?

- a. The crust is below the mantle.
- b. The mantle is below the core.
- c. The mantle is above the crust.
- d. The mantle is below the crust.

5. Describe the temperature at the center of the Earth.

\_\_\_\_\_

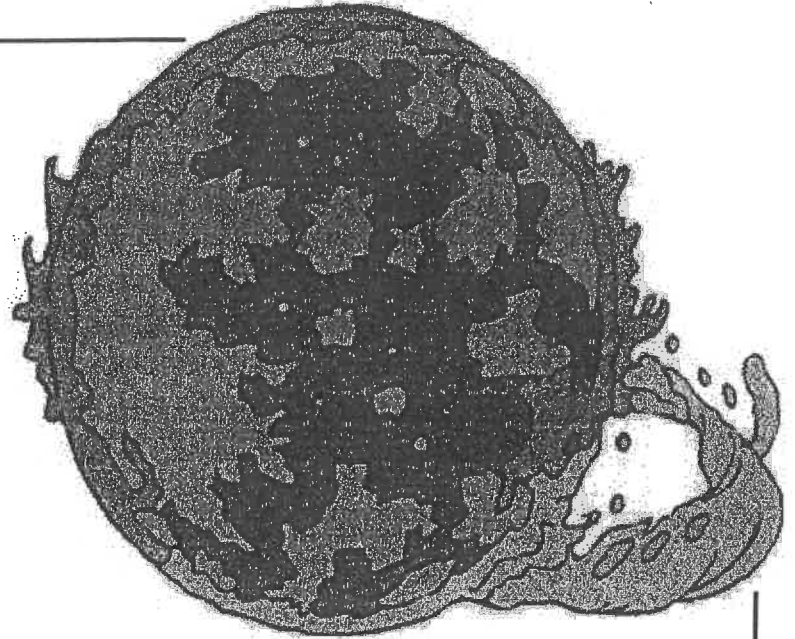
**Challenge:**

People have never walked on any planet besides Earth. (Astronauts have been to the moon, but that's not a planet.) On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph telling why you would or would not like to visit another planet.

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

# The Sun

by Cynthia Sherwood



You may have heard people use the term "solar energy." They're probably talking about the technology that powers a house or heats a swimming pool. But there's only one place that you can find true "solar energy"—the sun!

Without the sun, there wouldn't be life on earth. The sun provides us with both light and heat. It's at the very center of our solar system, with all eight planets revolving around it. The planets' moons, thousands of asteroids, and trillions of comets also revolve around the sun.

From earth, we see the sun as a bright yellow dot in the sky that's sometimes hidden by clouds. But the sun is actually a glowing ball of fiery gas. The part of the sun that we see has a temperature of 10-thousand degrees Fahrenheit (5,600 degrees Celsius). Inside the sun, at its core, the temperature is 27-million degrees (15-million Celsius).

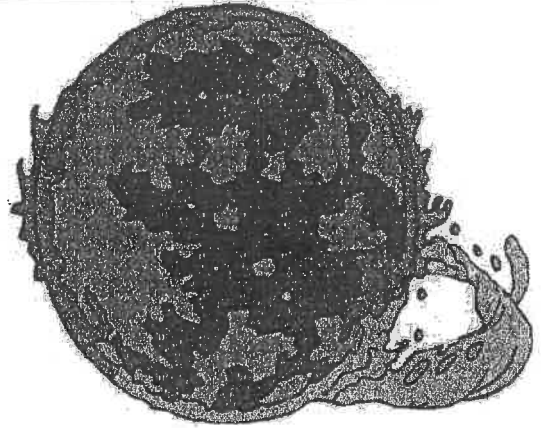
The core is where the sun's incredible energy is created. The temperature is so extreme that nuclear reactions take place and energy travels to the surface of the sun. That energy is then released as light and heat. It takes a million years for energy produced in the sun's core to reach its surface.

Besides being hotter than we can even imagine, the sun is amazingly big. You could fit more than a million Earths inside the sun! But believe it or not, the sun isn't anywhere close to being the biggest object in the universe. The sun is actually a star, just like the others you see at night. It's about average in size when compared to other stars. But to us here on earth, there's nothing average about the sun!

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

# The Sun

by Cynthia Sherwood



1. Where is the sun located?
- a. the center of the universe
  - b. the center of the galaxy
  - c. the center of the solar system
  - d. the center of the Earth

2. How hot is the sun's surface? How hot is the sun's core?
- 

3. The sun is...
- a. the largest known star
  - b. an average-sized star
  - c. a small star
  - d. the hottest known star

4. Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. solar energy

a. center, inside of a ball-shaped object

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. solar system

b. heat, light, or electrical power made from the sun

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. core

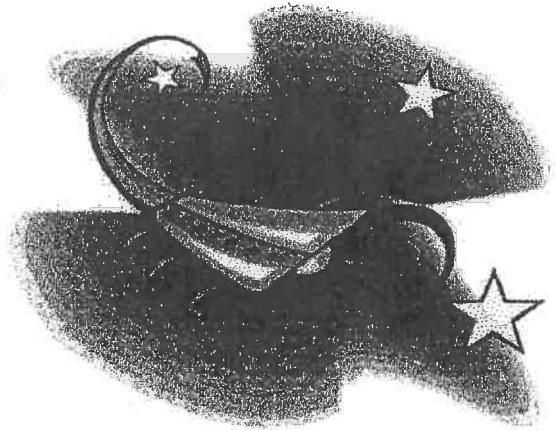
c. the sun, and all of the things that orbit around it



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

# Pictures in the Stars

by Kelly Hashway



Have you ever stared at the clouds and tried to see pictures in them? Well, this is very similar to how ancient astronomers named the constellations.

Constellations are groups of stars, and today there are 88 officially recognized constellations. Each is named for a figure or object that astronomers saw when they viewed the star group. Most of the constellations are named after characters in mythology. Hercules, Draco, Orion, and The Great Bear are just a few. Others are named after the signs of the zodiac, like Sagittarius, Capricorn, and Scorpius. But the way they were named is very similar. Just like we look at clouds today and see figures and other objects, the astronomers looked at the stars and saw things.

But if you've ever played this cloud gazing game with your friends, you've probably noticed that different people see different things in the clouds. You may see a bear, while your best friend sees a lion in the very same cloud. This was also the case with naming the constellations. And as a result, the same constellation can be known by different names across the globe:

One of the best-known constellations is the Big Dipper. If you've ever seen it in the sky, then you know it looks like a scooper or a dipper. But the ancient Greeks called the Big Dipper "Ursa Major" or "Big Bear". The ancient Irish and French called the Big Dipper the "Chariot," and the British referred to it as the "Plough". So you can see how star gazing and studying the constellations to find shapes in the patterns can cause a single constellation to have multiple names.



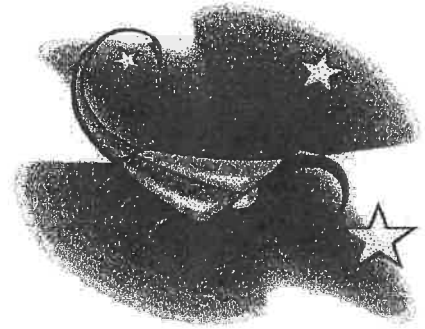
Another thing that contributes to these differing names is the expansion of the universe. The stars are moving and changing positions in the sky, which can make them look less like what they were originally named and more like something completely different. The constellation Cassiopeia originally looked like a W, but today it appears to be a squiggly line. Astronomers believe that the Big Dipper will look like a number five in 50,000 years.

Imagine what you will see the next time you look at the stars.

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

# Pictures in the Stars

by Kelly Hashway



1. What is a constellation?
- a. a group of stars that are close to Earth
  - b. a group of stars that is named after a zodiac symbol
  - c. a group of stars that was named for a figure or object that ancient astronomers saw
  - d. a group of stars shaped like an unusual animal

2. How many officially recognized constellations are there? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Long ago, the constellation Cassiopeia was shaped like a W. Today it is shaped like a squiggly line. Why does it look different today than it did many years ago?

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4. Complete each sentence below.

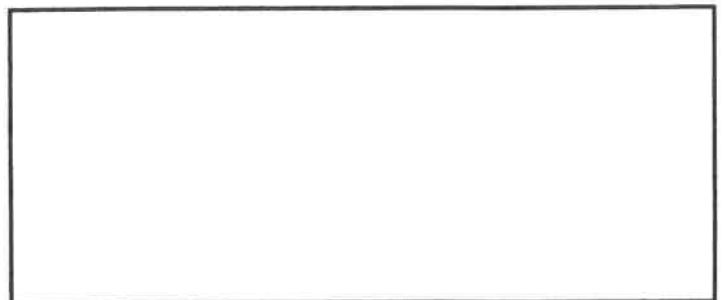
The ancient Greeks thought the Big Dipper looked like a \_\_\_\_\_.

Long ago, people of Britain thought the Big Dipper looked like a \_\_\_\_\_.

Ancient Irish and French people thought the big dipper looked like a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. In the box, draw a picture of what the Big Dipper Will probably look like in 50,000 years.

(note: The Big Dipper has seven stars.  
Be sure there are 7 stars in your picture.)



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

# Pictures in the Stars

## Vocabulary Activity



The words below are scrambled words from the article. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Look back in the article to be sure each word is spelled correctly.

1. 

c	a	n	n
t	e	i	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** from long ago

2. 

n	m	i	i
a	g	e	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** to form a picture in the mind

3. 

a	c	r	h
t	o	i	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** two-wheeled vehicle pulled by a horse

4. 

n	m	t	e	s	s
r	r	o	o	a	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** people who study stars and outer space

5. 

a	o	s	x	i
n	n	e	p	

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** growth; getting bigger

6. 

l	l	o	o	i	a	c
e	t	t	s	n	n	s

 \_\_\_\_\_

**Clue:** the 88 group of stars that makes an officially recognized shape

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

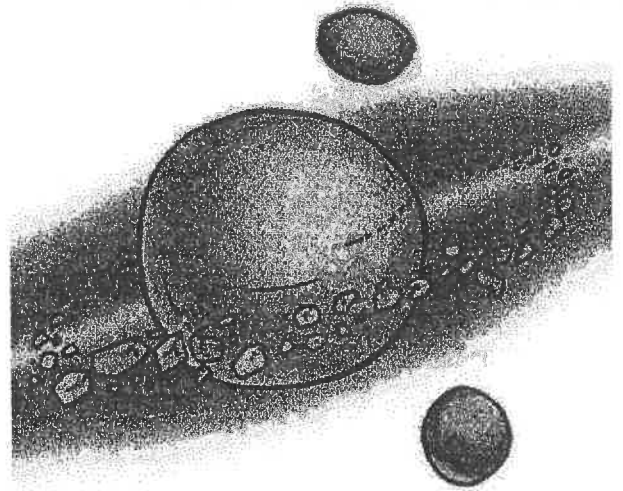
# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark

Did you know that other planets have moons, too? These moons are called *satellites*. A satellite is something that *orbits*, or moves around a planet.

Some of these moons are small. Some of these moons are big. Some of them are really amazing!

Mars is our closest neighbor who has a moon—in fact, Mars has two of them! Mars' moons are named Phobos and Deimos. These moons are shaped like potatoes! Phobos gets closer to Mars each time it rotates around the planet. This means that one day it could crash into Mars!



Jupiter has over sixty moons. Ganymede is the largest out of any of the planets' moons. It is bigger than the planet Mercury! Another amazing moon is Io. It is full of volcanoes!

Saturn has big rings around it. These rings are made of moons that broke apart, and still orbit the planet. Saturn has fifty-three moons!

Uranus has a famous moon, too. Titania is known for earthquakes! Some of Titania's fault lines are a thousand miles long! All together Uranus has twenty-seven moons.

The planet Neptune was named after a god of the sea. Scientists named Neptune's moons after other sea gods! Triton was the first moon of Neptune that scientists found. It rotates in a different direction from the planet. Neptune has thirteen moons.

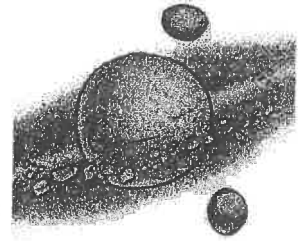
Mercury and Venus are the only two planets in our solar system that don't have moons. They are so close to the sun that any moons would be pulled away by the sun's gravity.

New moons, planets, and stars are discovered every day. Who will discover the next one? It might be you!

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

# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark



1. What is this article mostly about?
  - a. the solar system
  - b. Earth's moon
  - c. planets orbiting the sun
  - d. moons of different planets
  
2. Which is the largest moon in our solar system?
  - a. Jupiter
  - b. Saturn
  - c. Ganymede
  - d. Titania

3. Mars' moon Phobos may crash into Mars one day. Why?

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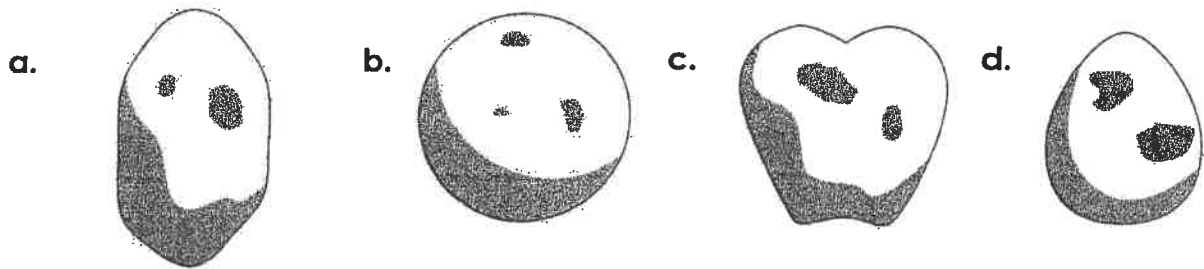
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4. Why don't Mercury and Venus have moons?

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5. Look at the moons pictured below.



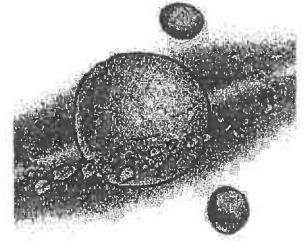
Which moon is Deimos? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain how you know. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark



Match each of the the vocabulary words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. satellite

a. ringed planet

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Saturn

b. force that pulls objects toward the center of a star or planet

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. volcanoes

c. openings in a planet's surface or crust

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. earthquakes

d. vegetables that grow underground

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. rotates

e. events in which there is shaking and shifting of the ground

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. gravity

f. spins on an axis

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. famous

g. object which orbits a planet

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. potatoes

h. well-known

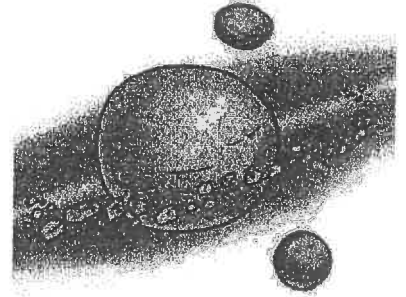
**Now try this:** Re-read the article and highlight each of the vocabulary words.

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

# Moons in Orbit

by Katie Clark

Choose one moon in our solar system. Use the Internet or encyclopedia to research five interesting facts about the moon you chose.



Name of Moon: \_\_\_\_\_

Planet That It Orbits: \_\_\_\_\_

Fact 1: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fact 2: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fact 3: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fact 4: \_\_\_\_\_

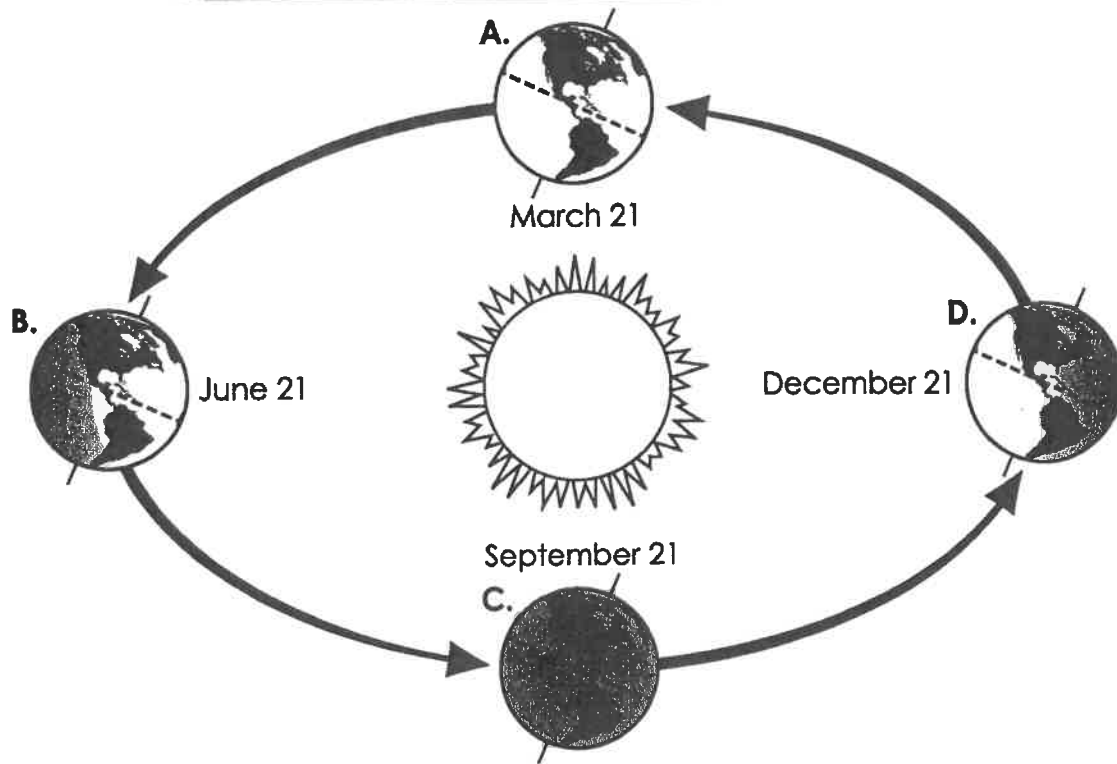
\_\_\_\_\_

Fact 5: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

## Earth and the Seasons



The planet Earth has a slight tilt. Seasons are caused by this tilt and the movement around the sun. When part of the Earth tilts **toward** the sun, that part of the Earth gets the most energy from sunlight and is called **summer**. When part of the Earth is tilted **away** from the sun, that part of the Earth gets the least energy from sunlight and is called **winter**.

1. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **B**?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **D**?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **A**?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How were you able to determine the season for question 3? What season would Earth position C have to be for the Northern Hemisphere?

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



# The Inner Planets

## Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Earth is just one of the planets in our solar system. Planets are large bodies that rotate around the sun. They reflect its light and warmth. The planets that are located closest to the sun are made out of rocky material. They are relatively small and heavy. In contrast, the planets that are farther away from the sun are much larger. They are formed of light gases. All planets follow a certain path around the sun. They are held a specific distance from the sun by the sun's strong gravitational force.

The inner planets, or those closest to the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Even though these planets are all small and rocky, they have more differences than they have things in common.

Because Mercury is the closest to the sun, the side that faces the sun gets as hot as 427° Celsius. At the same time, the side that faces away from the sun is a freezing -173° Celsius. Mercury also has a slower rate of rotation than Earth. Days and nights on Mercury are much longer than ours. The extreme temperatures alone make it a very unlikely place for life. With an atmosphere too thin for human breathing, it's obvious that people won't be living on Mercury any time soon.

The next planet from the sun is Venus. Below clouds of sulfuric gas lies its 96% carbon dioxide atmosphere. That might be nice for a plant, since a plant "breathes" carbon dioxide, but not for a person. If you managed to survive the atmosphere, the surface of the planet is hot enough to melt solid metal. In addition, the pressure of the air would be strong enough to crush you.

You are probably most familiar with Earth because it is your home planet. It has the perfect conditions for life. Earth's atmosphere and oceans help control the trickiest part of making a planet life-friendly: temperature. Earth is the only planet known to have liquid water.

Mars is the fourth farthest from the sun. Mars has been studied and photographed more than any other planet besides Earth. Some people think it may be possible for life to exist there. Although scientists have not been able to find actual water on Mars, there seems to be evidence of water erosion on its surface. Its canyons and mountains are very similar to those found on Earth. The main difference is that there is no plant life. Some scientists believe that Mars may have been very much like Earth until something happened that made the water supply evaporate.

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

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What keeps planets rotating a specific distance from the sun? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Earth is the only know planet to have what important feature? \_\_\_\_\_

3) Why is the atmosphere of Venus more friendly to plants than humans? \_\_\_\_\_

4) Why is there such a the huge difference in temperature between the two sides of the planet Mercury? \_\_\_\_\_

5) Do you think that people will ever be able to colonize other planets in the future? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

# Atmospheric Layers

## Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science

The atmosphere surrounding Earth is made up of several layers of gas mixtures. The most common gases in our atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. The amount of the gases in the mixture varies above the different places on Earth.

The atmosphere puts pressure on the planet. The amount of pressure becomes less and less the further away from Earth's surface you are. When we think of the atmosphere, we mostly think of the part that is closest to us. At any moment in time, the overall condition of Earth's atmosphere, including the part we can see and the parts we cannot, is called weather. Weather can change, and it frequently does. That is because the conditions of the atmosphere can change.

The four main layers in Earth's atmosphere are the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere and the thermosphere. The layer that is closest to the surface of Earth is called the **troposphere**. It extends up from the surface of Earth for about 11 kilometers. This is the layer where airplanes fly. We experience almost all weather in this layer. About three-fourths of our atmosphere's air is also found in the troposphere.

Just above the troposphere is the **stratosphere**. It extends to about 50 kilometers above Earth's surface. Most of our planet's ozone layer is in this colder, drier layer. Ozone is important to the health of our planet because it helps keep some of the sun's dangerous radiation from reaching the Earth's surface.

If we continue upward, the next layer is the **mesosphere**, which extends up to about 80 kilometers above Earth's surface. The mesosphere is extremely cold. It is within this layer that you are most likely to find meteors. Most meteors will completely burn up before they reach Earth's surface.

The final layer is the **thermosphere**, the layer that is closest to the sun. Temperatures in the thermosphere can be over 1,500° Celsius.

Together, the layers of our atmosphere protect Earth. The atmosphere provides the conditions needed to support life.

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

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Which layer of the atmosphere has most of the air?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) If you were to send a bottle rocket 15 kilometers up into the air, which layer of the atmosphere would it be in?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3) What are the most common gases in Earth's atmosphere?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Why is it important to protect the stratosphere?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5) Why aren't there many meteors in the troposphere?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_