

Kirkbride-LA  
Blizzard Bag #2

## Turkey Melt

Underline the verbs in the story below.

My family took a journey to Canada, a friendly nation full of kind people and giant plastic animals. We wanted to see the world's largest turkey. We found it in Slipwaddle, Ontario.

It was noon when we arrived. The sun seared my skin, cooked my hair, and melted my tennis shoes. My little brother, Simpwell, jumped out of the car screaming, "Look!" He was pointing like a bird dog to the tallest, widest, ugliest plastic turkey in the world. "Let's climb on him!" he said.

Before I could answer, Simpwell climbed a giant turkey leg, shinnied up the turkey's neck and sat on its head.

"Get down from there!" I yelled, but Simpwell ignored me and spurred the turkey like a wild mustang.

Then the turkey blinked. I stood stunned. It blinked again, then took a step out into the road. Cars screeched to a halt. A police car flipped on its siren. People leaped out of their cars. The turkey was running now in giant leaps, heading for the cool blue lake shimmering in the distance.

"Help!" Simpwell screamed.

The police car roared off in a spray of gravel.

I raced after Simpwell yelling, "Hold on!"

At the turn into the lake, the turkey slowed, staggered, then wobbled and collapsed, flipping Simpwell like a pork chop into the air. He tumbled and soared, higher and higher, until he spun into the water and surfaced on the shore like a chubby chunk of driftwood.

The turkey, meanwhile, was melting in the summer sun. It was exhausted by the run to the lake, and now lay on the boiling pavement outside Jack's Hot Dog City.

"I'm melting! I'm melting!" the turkey croaked.

The cries of the turkey could be heard for miles, and everyone gathered to watch the disappearance of one of Canada's leading roadside distractions.

We drove back there years later to see the stain in the road where the great gobbler once was. There on the side of the highway, like a beacon of hope for health-food enthusiasts, was a sign over old Jack's Hot Dog City: "EAT HERE—HOME of the ORIGINAL TURKEY MELT."

Simpwell and I strolled inside, plopped ourselves at the counter and ordered a super-sized turkey melt with fries. Then we gobbled it down. Now that is closure!



# INTERGERS

Day Two

Name : ..... Class : ..... Score .....

Find the answers of the following :

1.  $-5 ( 6 ) =$

\_\_\_\_\_

2.  $- 4 ( - 7 ) =$

\_\_\_\_\_

3.  $-45 \div 9 =$

\_\_\_\_\_

4.  $10 ( -3 ) =$

\_\_\_\_\_

5.  $-45 \div - 9 =$

\_\_\_\_\_

6.  $-67 ( - 1 ) =$

\_\_\_\_\_

7.  $6 ( 10 ) =$

\_\_\_\_\_

8.  $-2( -1 )$

\_\_\_\_\_

9.  $25 \div - 5 =$

\_\_\_\_\_

10.  $2 ( 4 ) =$

\_\_\_\_\_



Environment & Pollution, Body & Health

## News Brief: People shed clouds of tell-tale germs

*A new study suggests it might be possible to spy people from the germs their bodies spew into the air*

By Sarah Schwartz 7:00am, October 11, 2015



Here we see a cloud of dust surrounding this child. What we can't see: an invisible plume of germs spewed by the child.

slobo/iStockphoto

Everyone's storing things in the cloud these days — including, apparently, their own personal germs.

Bacteria that live in and on people form a unique microbial cloud surrounding each of us. This mist spreads through the air. Eventually, bits of it will settle onto nearby surfaces. Sampling the air for evidence of this cloud can be used to identify if someone is in a room. Because the makeup of each cloud is so individual, it sometimes also can point to the actual identity of who is there. James Meadow is a data scientist at Phylagen Inc., in San Francisco, Calif. He and his colleagues at the University of Oregon reported their new findings September 22 in *PeerJ*.

For their study, they asked each of three volunteers to sit in a sanitized room for four hours. (Don't worry. They had a sterilized laptop for entertainment.) Meadow's team found that as each person sat in the room, collection dishes nearby began collecting bacteria. These germs were types typically linked to people. They included one often found on skin: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (STAF-uh-low-KOK-us EH-pih-DER-mih-dis). A common mouth resident also

showed up: *Streptococcus oralis* (STREP-tuh-low-KOK-us OR-uh-lis).

Each person's cloud contained a distinct mix of germs. The amounts of each also varied by person. Every cloud was so different that the scientists could identify someone by his or her microbes.

In a later experiment, five of eight participants could be similarly recognized solely on the basis of their germ cloud. The researchers simply analyzed microbes that had collected in air filters for the room. Two of the five people produced so much microbial material that they could be identified based on cloud bacteria that got stuck in ducts used to move air through the room. And these people shed their germ clouds even while just sitting at a desk.

The fact that the germ clouds differed so much from one person to another "suggests a forensic application." For instance, police or spies might sample the air to see who was recently present. One limitation: They would need to first know what a person's typical cloud looked like — sort of like needing an initial fingerprint for comparisons.

## Power Words

(for more about Power Words, [click here](#))

**bacterium** (*plural bacteria*) A single-celled organism. These dwell nearly everywhere on Earth, from the bottom of the sea to inside animals.

**forensics** The use of science and technology to investigate and solve crimes.

**germ** Any one-celled microorganism, such as a bacterium, fungal species or virus particle. Some germs cause disease. Others can promote the health of higher-order organisms, including birds and mammals. The health effects of most germs, however, remain unknown.

**microbe** Short for microorganism, a living thing that is too small to see with the unaided eye, including bacteria, some fungi and many other organisms such as amoebas. Most consist of a single cell.

**sanitize** The process of removing substances that can spread disease.

**ventilation** A system that supplies a room with fresh air or processes that move air around and between different rooms.

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## Further Reading

R. Kwok. "[The bugs within us.](#)" *Science News for Students*. May 22, 2015.

**Original Journal Source:** J.F. Meadow *et al.* [Humans differ in their personal microbial cloud.](#) *PeerJ*. Published online September 22, 2015. doi: 10.7717/peerj.1258.

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**Source URL:** <https://student.societyforscience.org/article/news-brief-people-shed-clouds-tell-tale-germs>



# CHECKS AND BALANCES WORKSHEET

Checks and balances is a political principle which describes how the branches of government work with each other. The Constitution of the United States established the three branches of the United States government. These branches are the executive, legislative and judicial. The President is the head of the executive branch, which enforces the laws. Congress, made up of the Senate and House of Representatives, is the head of the legislative branch which makes the laws. The judicial branch, which interprets the laws, is made up of the Supreme Court and the federal courts.

**Executive Branch**

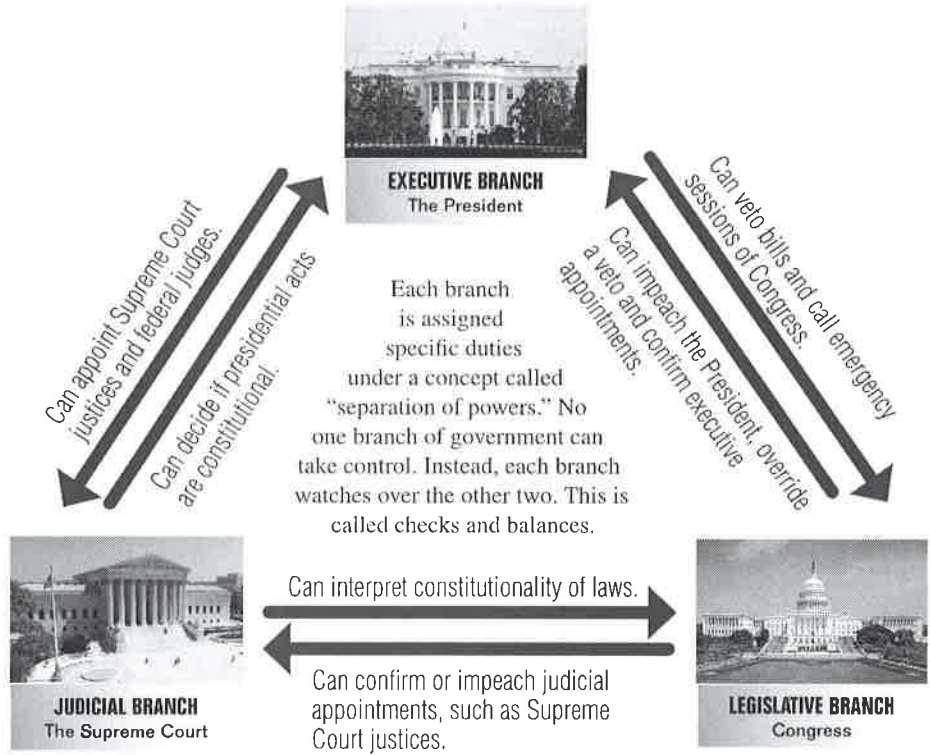
- President
- Vice President
- The Cabinet
- Departments, such as Department of Defense and Department of Education
- Boards and Commissions, such as the National Park Foundation

**Legislative Branch**

- U.S. Senate
- U.S. House of Representatives
- Congressional support organizations, such as the Library of Congress

**Judicial Branch**

- Supreme Court
- Lower courts, such as U.S. District Courts
- Special Courts, such as the U.S. Tax Court
- Court Support organizations, such as U.S. Sentencing Commission



## Word Search

Find the hidden words from the list at the right.

N P R E S I D E N T K E S S C	<b>WORD LIST</b>
Q O J E V E Z C B H V L T K O	APPOINTMENTS
H P I E X H M A O I H Y N C N	BALANCES
O A T T V E L E T U U L E E G	BRANCH
U O V U U A C A R E R X M H R	CHECKS
S D T D N T L U T P T T T C E	CONGRESS
E H J C F S I A T Y U R N R S	CONSTITUTION
B H E H I C N T N I A S I E S	COURT
N S Z G S E Y T S D V F O X B	EXECUTIVE
B A E W S F P O E N P E P T J	HOUSE
W L L A I C I D U J O L P W P	JUDICIAL
B R A N C H S W A L B C A P H	LAWS
S T N Z S R C B E R L M W X E	LEGISLATIVE
H N S N X V P M O U I Y I Z L	PRESIDENT
T B R W E V O B I I D A M Z G	SENATE
	SUPREME
	VETO

## QUIZ

1. Which branch of the government makes laws? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who can veto a bill which Congress passes? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which branch of the government appoints justices to the U.S. Supreme Court? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which branch of the government interprets the laws? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which branch of the government decides if laws are constitutional?  
\_\_\_\_\_

