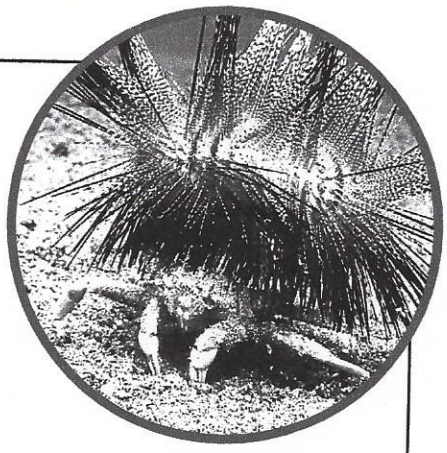
Calamity #8
6th L. Arts 5/13/20

Name: _____



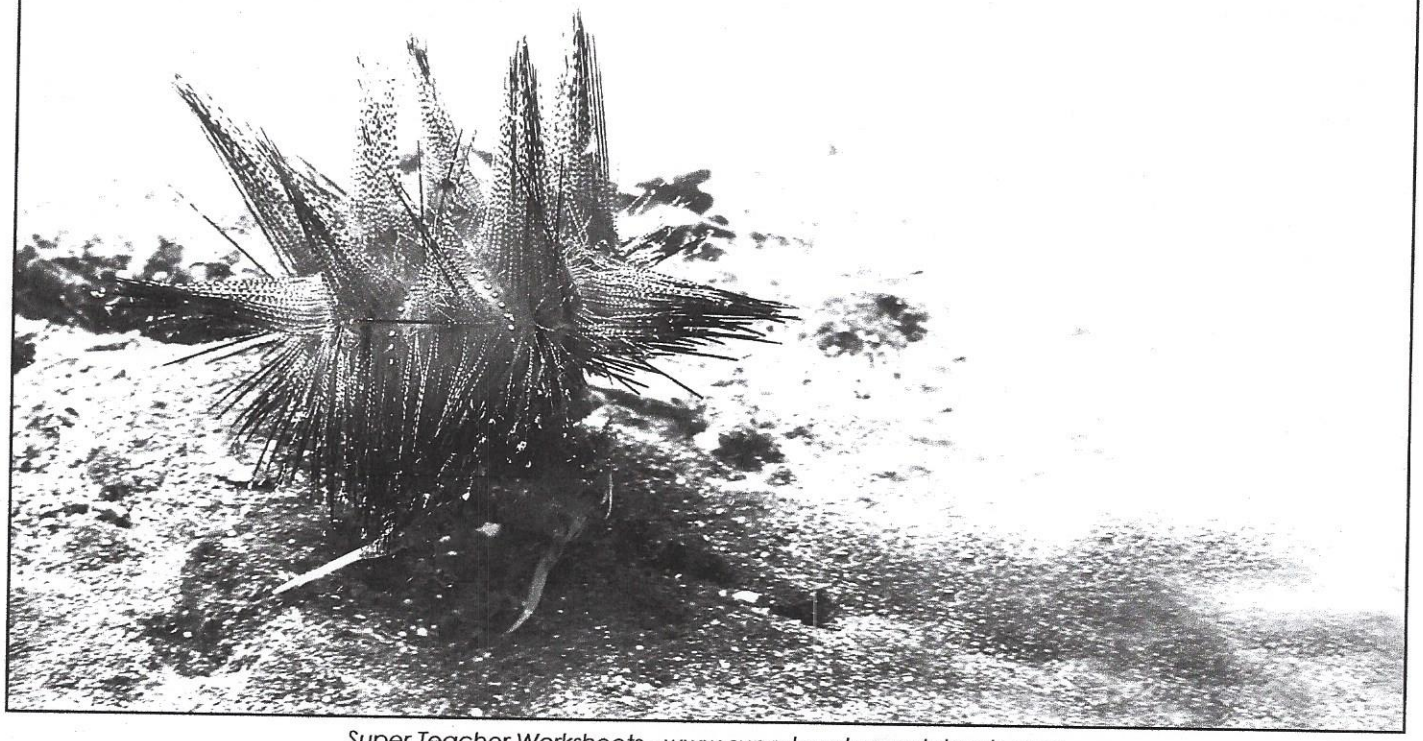
Taxi Crab

By Lill Pluta

When Urchin rides a taxi crab,
that crab is anything but drab
since Urchin sports sharp spiky spines.
Crab for lunch? Great White declines.

While Urchin keeps their foes at bay,
he and Crab scoot far away
to find a safer feeding ground
where snacks for both are all around.

One protects. The other carries.
They are pals not adversaries.



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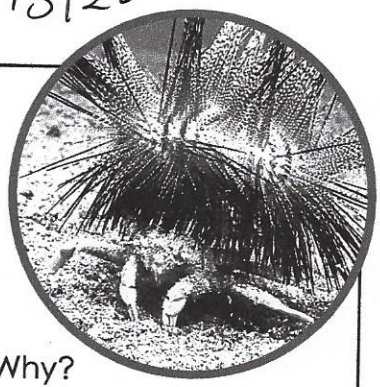

Taxi Crab

By Lill Pluta

1. In the poem, a Great White shark chooses not to eat the crab. Why?

a. The crab has sharp spines.
b. There is a sea urchin on the crab.
c. The shark can't grab the crab.
d. The sea urchin will attach itself to the shark's fins.

2. How does the crab help the sea urchin?

_____

_____

3. How does the sea urchin help the crab?

_____

_____

4. Reread the last line of the poem.

They are <u>pals</u> not <u>adversaries</u>.

Are the underlined words synonyms, antonyms, or homophones? _____

5. The crab and the sea urchin have a symbiotic relationship. What does this mean?

a. The crab and the sea urchin help each other survive.
b. The crab and the sea urchin compete against each other.
c. The crab and the sea urchin communicate with each other.
d. The crab and the sea urchin are both prey to the same animals.

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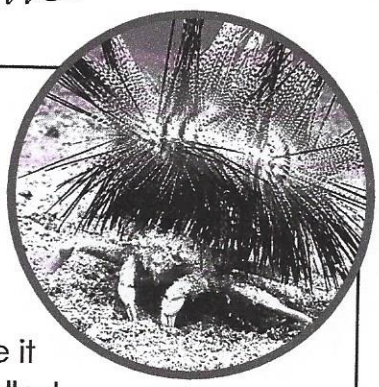


Taxi Crab

By Lill Pluta

The words below are scrambled. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Check back in the story to make sure each word is spelled correctly.

1. n c u r h i _____

clue: *marine animal with a shell covered in spikes*

2. r b a d _____

clue: *dull; not exciting*

3. c e e i d n l s _____

clue: *politely refuses*

4. t o s c o s _____

clue: *moves quickly*

5. e s o f _____

clue: *enemies*

6. s l p a _____

clue: *friends*

Median and Mode

MEDIAN: Place the numbers in order from least to greatest. Find the number in the middle. This number is the median.If there are two middle numbers, find the mean of the two numbers.

MODE: When you look at a set a numbers, the mode is the number that appears the most.
If a number does not appear more than once, there is no mode.

1. Find the median: 8, 2, 3, 9, 3, 7, 3, 2, 7, 9 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 10
- 5
- 7
- 3

2. Find the mode: 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 2 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 2
- 4
- 5
- no mode

3. Find the median: 6,266; 6,626; 6,622; 6,226; 6,662; 6,222; 7,466 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 6,226
- 7,466
- 6, 622
- 6,000

4. Find the median: 17, 24, 8, 19, 6, 34, 10, 28, 48, 12 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 18
- 34
- 6
- 19

5. Find the mode: 765, 657, 567, 756, 755, 675 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 756
- 755
- 567
- no mode

6. The average temperatures across Washington, Texas, Oklahoma, New York, Missouri, Georgia, Hawaii and Michigan are 48, 65, 60, 45, 54, 64, 70, and 45 degrees respectively. Find the median. 1 point

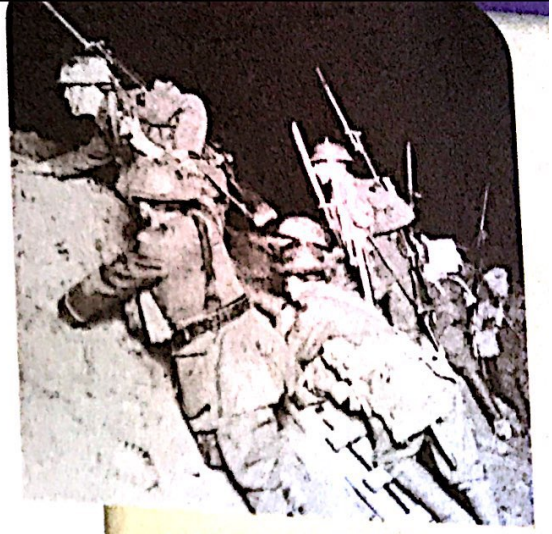
Mark only one oval.

- 48 degrees
- 45 degrees
- 57 degrees
- 54 degrees

from

All Quiet on the Western Front

by Erich Maria Remarque



Soldiers prepare to rush over the top of a trench during a battle in World War I.

About the Reading *In* All Quiet on the Western Front, *author Erich Maria Remarque provides a fictional account of the lives of soldiers during World War I. The book is considered one of the most realistic accounts of the war. In this selection, the book's narrator, twenty-year-old German soldier Paul Bäumer, describes a battle between German and British forces.*

AS YOU READ **Note the words the speaker uses to describe the battle.**

Our trenches have now for some time been shot to pieces, and we have an elastic line, so that there is practically no longer any proper trench warfare. ❶ When attack and counter-attack have waged backwards and forwards there remains a broken line and a bitter struggle from crater to crater. The front-line has been penetrated, and everywhere small groups have established themselves, the fight is carried on from clusters of shell-holes.

We are buried in a crater, the English are coming down obliquely, they are turning our flank and working in behind us. ❷ We are surrounded. It is not easy to surrender, fog and smoke hang over us, no one would recognize that we wanted to give ourselves up, and perhaps we don't want to, a man doesn't even know himself at such moments. We hear the explosions of the hand-grenades coming towards us. Our machine-gun sweeps over the semicircle in front of us . . . Behind us the attack crashes ever nearer.

GUIDED READING

WORD HELP

crater a hole in the ground made by the explosion of a bomb or shell

penetrated passed into or through

obliquely indirectly or underhandedly

❶ An elastic line describes a battle line that is pushed back and forth by enemy forces.

❷ "Turning our flank" refers to a tactic in which one military force moves around the side of the opposing force in order to surround them.

Connecting Literature to Geography

1. **Describing** What details in the first paragraph show that the technique of trench warfare is no longer working?

2. **Making Inferences** Why do you think the location of this trench is so important to the war and the people fighting in it?

6th Grade Science

Khan Academy- What does it mean to have energy? Well, think about how you feel when you wake up in the morning. If you have lots of energy, that probably means you feel awake, ready to go, and able to do what needs to be done during the day. If you have no energy (maybe because you didn't get your eight hours of sleep), then you may not feel like getting out of bed, moving around, or doing the things you need to do.

While this definition of energy is an everyday one, not a scientific one, it actually has a lot in common with the more formal definition of energy (and can give you a helpful way to remember it). Specifically, energy is defined as the ability to do work – which, for biology purposes, can be thought of as the ability to cause some kind of change. Energy can take many different forms: for instance, we're all familiar with light, heat, and electrical energy. Here, we'll look at some types of energy that are particularly important in biological systems, including kinetic energy (the energy of motion), potential energy (energy due to position or structure), and chemical energy (the potential energy of chemical bonds). Energy is never lost, but it can be converted from one of these forms to another.

Kinetic Energy

When an object is in motion, there is energy associated with that object. Why should that be the case? Moving objects are capable of causing a change, or, put differently, of doing work. For example, think of a wrecking ball. Even a slow-moving wrecking ball can do a lot of damage to another object, such as an empty house. However, a wrecking ball that is not moving does not do any work (does not knock in any buildings). The energy associated with an object's motion is called kinetic energy. A speeding bullet, a walking person, and electromagnetic radiation like light all have kinetic energy. Another example of kinetic energy is the energy associated with the constant, random bouncing of atoms or molecules. This is also called thermal energy – the greater the thermal energy, the greater the kinetic energy of atomic motion, and vice versa. The average thermal energy of a group of molecules is what we call temperature, and when thermal energy is being transferred between two objects, it's known as heat.

Potential Energy

Let's return to our wrecking ball example. The motionless wrecking ball doesn't have any kinetic energy. But what would happen if it were lifted two stories up with a crane and suspended above a car? In this case, the wrecking ball isn't moving, but there is, in fact, still energy associated with it. The energy of the suspended wrecking ball reflects its potential to do work (in this case, damage). If the wrecking ball were released, it would do work by making a pancake of someone's poor car. And if the ball is heavier, the energy associated with it will be greater. This type of energy is known as potential energy, and it is the energy associated with an object because of its position or structure. For instance, the energy in the chemical bonds of a molecule is related to the structure of the molecule and the positions of its atoms relative to one another. Chemical energy, the energy stored in chemical bonds, is thus considered a form of potential energy.

Kinetic and Potential Energy Worksheet

Name _____

Classify the following as a type of potential energy or kinetic energy (use the letters K or P)

1. A bicyclist pedaling up a hill _____

2. An archer with his bow drawn _____

3. A volleyball player spiking a ball _____

4. A baseball thrown to second base _____

5. The chemical bonds in sugar _____

6. The wind blowing through your hair _____

7. Walking down the street _____

8. Sitting in the top of a tree _____

9. A bowling ball rolling down the alley _____

10. A bowling ball sitting on the rack _____

What examples can you find in your home that are examples of kinetic and potential energy? (name two for each type of energy)

11. Kinetic:

_____

12. Kinetic:

_____

13. Potential:

_____

14. Potential:

_____