

NTI Day 4, Math, Grade 7,

Rounding

Rounding a numerical value means replacing it by another value that is approximately equal but has a shorter, simpler, or more explicit representation. We round numbers to a specific place value. UNDERLINE the place value you're rounding to. Then check the place to the right and decide whether to keep it the same or round up.

Round each of the following decimals to the nearest tenth. Write your answer on the blank.

1. 87.46 _____

4. 8.862 _____

2. 13.4395 _____

5. 654.839 _____

3. 23.648 _____

6. 32.971 _____

Round each of the following decimals to the nearest hundredth. Write your answer on the blank.

7. 26.879 _____

9. 429.76492 _____

8. 675.495132 _____

10. 3.8961 _____

Round each of the following decimals to the nearest thousandth. Write your answer on the blank.

11. 653.0985 _____

14. 1.9970 _____

12. 9.0019 _____

15. 13.1121 _____

13. 11.54001 _____

16. 90.3456 _____

Name: _____



Are You a Good Citizen?

Directions: Write ways you can be a good citizen in your community. Our communities are dependent upon good citizens. What makes a good citizen? A Good Citizen...

Treats others and others' property with respect.

Cares about keeping the community clean.

Follows the rules and laws of a community.

Does the correct thing even when no one is looking.

Informs the proper authorities when something bad has happened.

Works to give back to the community and not just take from it.

On the Road [The Run Series, #4]

by Lynne Stahl



"That doesn't look good."

Dennis and Mac glanced at each other, then over their shoulders at the girl. She was huddled in the back of the truck. Her eyes were wide with horror as she stared down at the gash on her leg. Dennis forced his own gaze back to the road ahead of him. Sunnydale was shrinking quickly in the rearview mirror. For a second, the only noise was the truck's engine as the group sped across the abandoned countryside.

"Well, I guess we found Anna," said Mac, "Now what?"

"Let's find a safe spot, like we planned," replied Dennis, "Maybe we can set up camp in the woods around here." He gestured to the west, where a thick tree line rose up not far from the road. Whether the seclusion it offered was inviting or ominous, nobody could decide.

"Will Anna be okay?" Jeremiah piped up, looking worried. He turned and mouthed, "Are you all right?" through the rear windshield. She gave a weak nod.

"I'm sure she'll be okay," said Mac with confidence. He didn't want the boy, who was clearly scared, to panic. But Mac felt close to panic himself. Would Anna be okay? He looked at Dennis, whose furrowed brow suggested that he was having the same thoughts. Mac glanced back at Anna again. She was hugging legs to her chest, her forehead pressed against her knees. Mac saw that she was shaking. He couldn't tell if it was from the bumping of the truck on the uneven road or from crying. The wound on her leg stood out angrily against her pale skin.

"How do you think the plague spreads?" asked Mac carefully, "I mean, how does someone turn into a zombie?"

Dennis shuddered, then seemed to steel himself. "It doesn't matter," he said firmly, "We saved her, and we're going to help her. Her leg is a mess." He steered the truck gently off the road toward the tree line. He slowed down, not wanting to jostle Anna in the back of the truck.

Mac nodded, "So we're a party of four now. Well, if I learned anything from my time on the farm, it's how to clean up messes." He tried to force some cheer into his voice for his own sake as much as for his companions, "Jeremiah, you didn't happen to take anything from the First Aid aisle at the gas station, did you?"

Jeremiah rifled through the stash of items he had grabbed. The gas station now seemed ages ago. "Band-Aids!" the boy held up a box of brightly colored Spider-Man bandages triumphantly, "and hand sanitizer!" He looked so hopeful that Mac had to suppress a laugh.

"Perfect," Mac replied. "She'll feel better in no time."

"This seems like a good place to stop for now," said Dennis. Fortunately, the woods were sparse enough that he had managed to inch the truck through. They were stopped at a clearing. Dennis parked the truck and removed the keys from the ignition. He let out a breath that he didn't know he had been holding, "I think we're safe for now." He opened the door, hopped out, and turned toward the back of the truck. "You must be Anna. I'm Dennis, and they're Mac and Jeremiah," he indicated his companions. "We heard you on the radio. Are you okay?"

Anna stood up, still shaky, and clambered out from the back of the truck. "You saved me!" her voice was ragged and breathless. "I thought I was a goner. Thank you so much."

Mac came around to the side of the truck and put a steadying hand on her shoulder. "Don't mention it," he said, "but we'd better take care of that cut." He led her to a rock where she could sit while he attended to her leg. "This is going to sting," he told her apologetically, holding up the bottle of hand sanitizer, "but that means it's working."

Anna nodded bravely and bit her lip. She winced as the clear gel made contact with the wound, but she didn't complain. "Do you..." her voice trailed off into a whisper. "Do you think I'm going to become one of them?"

Mac didn't have to ask what she meant by "them." With more confidence than he felt, he replied, "No way! The worst you'll get is a cool scar and a heck of a story to go along with it. If anything, you'll end up with superpowers from these Spider-Man Band-Aids."

Anna managed a small smile as Mac finished dressing the wound. Despite his joke, he was worried. Maybe it was his imagination, but the gash seemed to be intensifying in color. It had deepened into an unnatural shade of purple that almost glowed in the fading daylight. Anxiety gnawed at his stomach. He hastily covered the cut with the friendlier hues of the bandages. "You're all set," he tried to grin. "Now let's see how Dennis and Jeremiah are doing."

Dennis and Jeremiah had set up camp as the sun set. They used old blankets and tarps from the truck to create improvised beds. The four companions looked at each other, unsure what to do next. If not for the frightening circumstances, it would have felt like a fun camping trip. Nobody had much of

an appetite, and all were exhausted. "We can make plans in the morning," Dennis said, "Right now, I'm too tired to think." The others agreed and tucked themselves in as well as they could.

Balling up his jacket to use as a pillow, Mac decided not to voice his fears about Anna's cut. He would wait until tomorrow, when he could get a moment alone with Dennis. He didn't want to scare Anna or Jeremiah further. He closed his eyes. Images from the day's events swirled in his head, but eventually sleep overtook him.

Hours later, Mac awoke to a strange rustling sound. It took him a moment to remember where he was, and why. Then, recalling his anxiety from the previous night, he rolled over and looked toward Anna's pile of blankets. He gasped.

Anna was gone.

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Ed. : *The tale continues in Part 5, "Missing."*

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. What injury does Anna have?
 - A. a sprained wrist
 - B. a gash on her leg
 - C. a cut on her forehead
 - D. a broken ankle

2. The climax of a story is the most exciting or intense point in the story. What is the climax of this story?
 - A. the boys' conversation about whether Anna will be okay
 - B. Anna's disappearance from the camp
 - C. Mac cleaning and dressing Anna's wound
 - D. Mac deciding not to voice his fears about Anna's cut

3. Over the course of the story, Anna's wound is getting worse. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?
 - A. "...the gash seemed to be intensifying in color. It had deepened into an unnatural shade of purple that almost glowed in the fading daylight."
 - B. "[Anna] winced as the clear gel made contact with the wound, but she didn't complain."
 - C. "[Mac] hastily covered the cut with the friendlier hues of the bandages. 'You're all set,' he tried to grin."
 - D. "Her eyes were wide with horror as she stared down at the gash on her leg."

4. Anna asks Mac if he thinks she's going to become "one of them". Who might she mean by "them"?
 - A. doctors and nurses
 - B. Dennis and Jeremiah
 - C. the three boys
 - D. the zombies

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Four friends go on a camping trip in the woods, but one of them gets hurt.
- B. An injured girl asks for help from some boys she comes across in the woods.
- C. Three boys help an injured girl as they find a spot in the woods to stay safe from plague-ridden zombies.
- D. Three boys hide from an injured girl whom they fear will get a plague and become a zombie.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Maybe it was his imagination, but the gash seemed to be intensifying in color. It had deepened into an unnatural shade of purple that almost glowed in the fading daylight."

Based on these sentences, what might the word "intensify" mean?

- A. to become stronger or deeper
- B. to become weaker or lighter
- C. to become more painful
- D. to become worried or anxious

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Mac didn't want to scare Anna or Jeremiah further, _____ he decided not to voice his fears about Anna's cut.

- A. although
- B. while
- C. but
- D. so

8. When Mac is taking care of Anna's wound, Anna asks if he thinks she is going to become "one of them." What does Mac reply?

9. Describe how Mac feels as he is dressing Anna's wound.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

10. Read these sentences from the text.

"Mac decided not to voice his fears about Anna's cut. He would wait until tomorrow, when he could get a moment alone with Dennis. He didn't want to scare Anna or Jeremiah further."

What might Mac fear about Anna's cut?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Instructions:

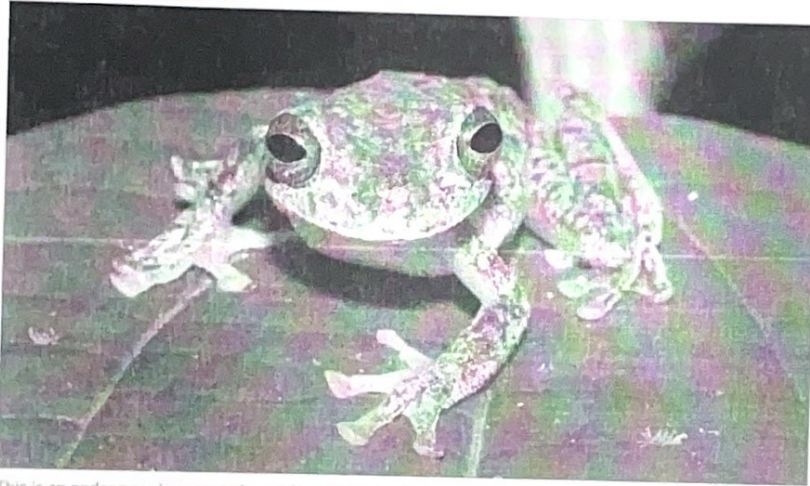
1. Read and annotate the article and data table and respond to the 5 Data Dive tasks at the end.

Analyze This: Amphibian populations are on the decline The chytrid fungus has been wiping out frogs around the world

By Sarah Zielinski May 29, 2019 at 5:30 am

A deadly disease has been traveling the world for more than three decades now. Called *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, or Bd, it's a fungal pathogen that infects the skin of frogs, toads and other amphibians. A related fungus, *B. salamandrivorans*, infects salamanders and newts. Together, these pathogens are known as chytrids (KIH-trids) because the disease they cause is called chytridiomycosis (Kih-TRIH-dee-oh-my-oh-KOH-sis).

Scientists have known that these pathogens can be deadly. They have documented the effects that chytrids have had on amphibian populations. Now researchers have tallied up the effects of one chytrid, Bd, on species around the world. Their report appeared March 29 in the journal *Science*.



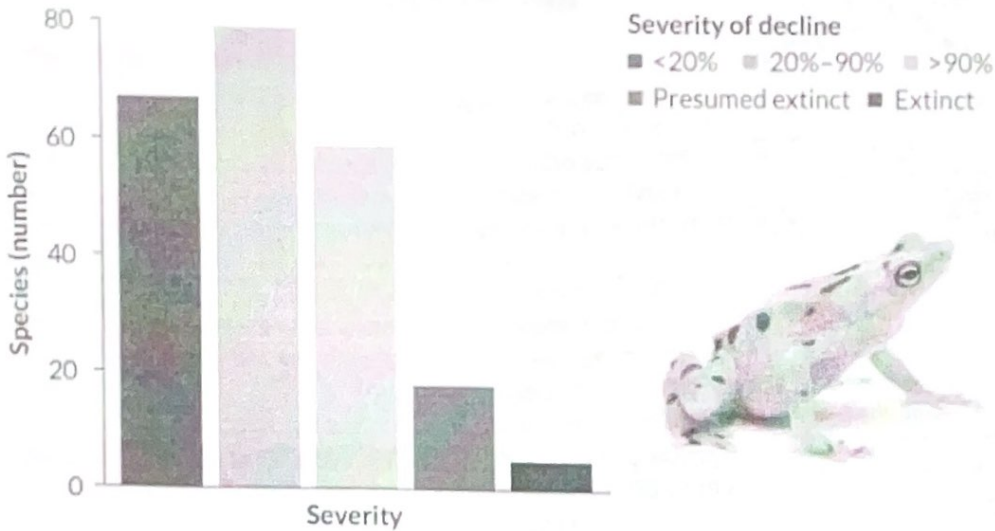
This is an endangered mossy red-eyed frog (*Duellmanohyla soralia*) from Honduras. Its species is among at least 500 whose numbers have declined due to chytrid fungal infections, a new tally shows.

JONATHAN E. HOLBY/HONDURAS AMPHIBIAN RESCUE & CONSERVATION CENTER

Bd has played a role in the decline of some 500 amphibian species in the past 50 years, the scientists found. Australia and the Americas have been especially hard hit. But these declines have been occurred around the world, except in Asia. That's where the fungus is thought to originate. The pathogen may be responsible for the extinction of as many as 90 species, the researchers report. Others are still in peril. About 40 percent of those 500 species are

still declining in numbers. And about one in every four of those species now hold on at less than a tenth of their former population size.

Amphibian declines due to chytrid fungus in Mesoamerica



GRAPH: B. C. SCHEELE ET AL/SCIENCE 2019. FROG: B. GRATWICKE/SMITHSONIAN CONSERVATION BIOLOGY INSTITUTE

Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean Islands — a region known as Mesoamerica — has been hard hit by chytrid fungal infections. This chart divides up species into how much their population numbers have declined due to the fungus.

Data Dive:

1. What does each bar in the chart above represent?
2. According to the chart, how many species in Mesoamerica have gone extinct or are presumed extinct due to the chytrid fungus?
3. Can you determine from this chart if there are any species that have not been affected by the chytrid fungus? Explain your answer.
4. What is the overall message of this chart? What does it tell you about the effect of the chytrid fungi in Mesoamerica?
5. Why is this an example of how environment, rather than genetics is having more of an impact on organism development and survival?

NTI Day 4

The Wars With Persia

The Persians

About 1000 B.C., an Indo-European people called the Persians occupied the area east of the Tigris River in western Asia. They became a powerful nation during the sixth century B.C. under King Cyrus the Great (559–529 B.C.). Cyrus not only made Persia a strong empire in western Asia, but also expanded Persian rule to include most of western Asia up to the Indus River. The Greek cities on the western coast of Asia Minor were also conquered by Cyrus and became subjects of the Persians. His sons, Cambyses (529–522 B.C.) and Darius (522–486 B.C.), who succeeded him on the throne of Persia, expanded the empire to include Egypt and northern Greece. By about 500 B.C., Persia extended from the Mediterranean Sea in the west to the edge of India in the east and from the Black Sea in the north to the Persian Gulf in the south. (See map on page 21.) It was organized into 20 provinces called **satrapies**, each ruled by a **satrap** or governor. Trade and communication were made efficient (and thus aided in the ruling of the empire) by the building of the **Royal Road**, which ran from the first capital city, Sousa, to Sardis. Not much later, the capital was moved to Persepolis under King Xerxes (486–465 B.C.), son of Darius.

The Ionian Revolt

The Greeks in Asia Minor were not very happy under Persian rule and wanted freedom. Therefore, they decided to revolt against their foreign rulers in 499 B.C. Thus began the **Ionian Revolt**, which was the beginning of the fighting between the Greeks and Persians, known as the Persian Wars. The Persian Wars were described in detail by the first known Greek historian, Herodotus, in the fifth century B.C. The Ionian Revolt was started by Aristagoras, tyrant of the Greek city of Miletus, who spurred on the other Ionian cities to rise up against the Persians. (See map on page 18.) The Ionian Greeks, realizing they needed help from the mainland Greeks to accomplish their goal, asked both Sparta and Athens for ships and men. Only Athens and its ally Eretria in Euboea were willing to help, and they sent out 25 manned ships. The aid, however, was too little, and after a major defeat, the Greek allies were forced to withdraw. The uprising ended when Miletus was sacked by the Persians in 494 B.C. The revolt had failed, and the Ionian Greeks were back under Persian control. However, as Herodotus said, this incident was the beginning of trouble for both the Greeks and the Persians.

Persian Wars, Battle of Marathon

Darius, King of the Persians at this time, partially intending to punish the Athenians for their aid to the Asiatic Greeks and partially to expand Persian rule into Europe, decided to invade mainland Greece. This first expedition occurred in 492 B.C., but was a disaster. The Persian fleet was wrecked in a major storm off the Aegean coast in northern Greece. In 490 B.C. Darius and his Persian troops tried again and sailed instead across the Aegean Sea. On their way to take Athens, they first besieged and captured Eretria in Euboea and from there sailed across to the east coast of Attica to the bay of Marathon. The Greeks, with the exception of the Spartans who were busy with a religious festival, went out to meet the Persians at Marathon instead of waiting for them to come to Athens. The first land battle of the Persian Wars followed. This was the Battle of Marathon. Even though the Persians were far more numerous than the Greeks in manpower, Athenian battle tactics allowed for a major Greek victory. The Persian ships that were not captured by the Greeks after the battle proceeded to sail around Attica in order to take Athens while the city was unprotected.

However, the Greeks were quicker and returned to defend Athens by that evening. At this point, the Persians decided to withdraw and return to Asia. Darius's second expedition had failed, and Greek morale was high. The victory at Marathon had shown the Greeks that they could withstand the mighty Persians. The Persians, however, were to return ten years later under the next ruler, King Xerxes.

After the victory at Marathon, Athens began to build up a strong navy in case of another Persian attack. This was accomplished by the great politician of Athens at that time, Themistocles. Two hundred new warships called *triremes* were built. A trireme was a ship of about 120 feet long and 12 feet wide that was powered by three sets of oars. Each trireme had a crew of 170 rowers, a boatswain, a helmsman, 20 marines, and a few officers.

Battle of Thermopylae

In 480 B.C. the Persians returned to fight another war. Xerxes was determined to take revenge on the Greeks and decided to invade. He crossed the **Hellespont** (the narrow strait of water connecting the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea), then both his army and his fleet advanced along the Aegean coast and finally down into Greece. The first battles between the Greeks and the Persians were fought both by land and sea. The sea battle took place at Cape Artemision, north of Euboea. At the same time, a land battle was fought at Thermopylae, a narrow pass between Thessaly and Boeotia that the Persians had to cross to reach Athens. At this battle three hundred Spartans led by King Leonidas met their deaths at the hands of the Persians. The main Greek forces had not arrived in time for the battle. The Spartan soldiers put up a noble resistance. None tried to retreat but fought till the last man fell, showing the bravery and courage of the Spartan soldier. This battle is considered the most "glorious" defeat in Greek history. After the Persian victory at Thermopylae, the Persian forces were now in control of central Greece and were on the way to occupying and destroying Athens.



Monument to the Spartans at Thermopylae

Battle of Salamis

Meanwhile in Athens, Themistocles persuaded most of the Athenians to evacuate the city and assemble the Athenian fleet at Salamis, an island off the coast of Athens. The Delphic **oracle** (a priestess located in the sanctuary of Apollo in Delphi where the Greeks could get advice from the gods on any matter they wished, with the answers given in the form of riddles) had told Themistocles that Athens would be saved by "wooden walls," which he took to mean a wall of ships. When the Persians found the city of Athens deserted, they set fire to it and destroyed it. They soon were tricked by Themistocles into fighting the Athenians in the bay of Salamis. The Battle of Salamis was chaotic and bloody. "The sea was full of wreckage and blood. . . . never in one day did such a multitude of men die." (Herodotus, VII, 420ff.) At the end, the Athenians were victorious and Xerxes ordered his Persian troops to withdraw. He himself went back to Persia, but left behind a Persian land force in northern Greece. A year later in 479 B.C., the Greek army attacked and defeated the remaining Persian army at the Battle of Plataea, in Boeotia. The Persians were forced to withdraw back to Persia. The last action of the Persian Wars, supposedly fought on the same day as the Battle of Plataea, was a sea battle at Cape Mycale in Ionia, where the remainder of the Persian fleet was destroyed. The war was finished. The Greeks were victorious in driving the Persians out of Greece. They had liberated their land from the barbarians.

Matching

- _____ 1. Royal Road
- _____ 2. fleet
- _____ 3. Persians
- _____ 4. oracle
- _____ 5. trireme
- _____ 6. satrapies
- _____ 7. Ionian Revolt
- _____ 8. Hellespont

- a. a group of ships
- b. provinces in the Persian empire
- c. narrow strait of water connecting the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea
- d. people who occupied the area east of the Tigris River in western Asia
- e. Greek ship powered by three sets of oars
- f. Greeks living in Asia Minor decided to revolt against their foreign rulers
- g. priestess who would deliver advice from the gods in the form of a riddle
- h. ran from the capital city of Sousa to Sardis

Multiple Choice

9. Who was the king of Persia during the Ionian Revolt?

- a. Cyrus
- b. Cambyses
- c. Darius
- d. Xerxes

10. What destroyed the Persian fleet during the first expedition to invade mainland Greece?

- a. a storm
- b. an earthquake
- c. the Athenians
- d. the Spartans

Constructed Response

11. Why were the Greeks able to defeat the Persians despite being outnumbered? Use details from the reading selection to support your answer.
