

Lewis County Middle School

8th Grade NTI Day 30

Contents:

- **Language Arts**
- **Math**
- **Science**
- **Social Studies**

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Day 30: Complete ONLY ONE of the four prompts. You should complete the same number each day. (Ex: Always complete #4 every day from 21-30)

1. NTI Daily Reading Log

Directions: Choose a book or some articles and spend at least 20 minutes a day reading. After you read, record the date, name of the book, the time you spent reading, and the number of pages you read in the reading log for that day. Then, write a summary of a few sentences about what you read. Remember the summary practice you completed in the previous week to help you capture key details in your log.

Day 30

Date:	Name of Book:	Time Spent Reading:	Number of Pages Read:
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Day 30 Summary: (1-2 sentences about what you read)

2. Journaling Directions and Rubric

Journaling is a great way to reflect on things that happen during your day, get to know yourself better, reduce stress, clarify your thoughts and feelings, and (of course) become a stronger writer.

Reminder: This journal will remain confidential. That is, it will stay between you and your teacher unless you write something that shows that you want to hurt yourself or others or you write something that shows someone wants to hurt you. (Everything must be in accordance with applicable state and federal law regarding confidentiality)

Directions: Each day, complete a 100-200 word writing in a physical or online journal (like a Google Doc). You can either respond to the daily prompts or simply record important events in your life, consider current events, or make a gratitude/happiness record. You might consider how a journal record of your perspective during current events might be interesting to study in the future. You can write more, but keep in mind that your goal is 100-200 words.

Turn in your journal entries weekly on Google Classroom. That is, turn in days 21-25 together and days 26-30 together.

Day 30: Write a short letter to yourself 5 years from now. Be supportive! What advice do you have for your future self? What from this year is important to you, and why should you remember it?

3. i-Ready Reading Directions and Rubric

Complete the three lessons assigned to you on i-Ready Reading. Aim to work 20-30 minutes per day. Log your i-Ready work time in the chart below and the score you get on quizzes. Turn in a copy of this log each week. That is, turn in days 21-25 on Google Classroom and days 26-30 separately on Google Classroom.

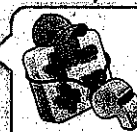
Day 30: Analyzing Word Choice: Connotation OR continue your learning path OR redo any previous lesson

Date:	Lesson Title:	Time spent working:
Lesson Complete? Quiz Score:	In one complete sentence, what is something you learned from this lesson today?	

4. Multimedia Prompts Directions and Rubric

Directions: For each day, create a thoughtful image that meets the requirements of each prompt. Feel free to be creative! Fill the page with color/drawings. Put effort into your assignment and take pride in each day's work. You can take pictures of these images and submit them on Google Classroom, via email, or on paper.

Day 30: Choose a character from a movie, book, tv show, or other story. Draw that character and label them with at least 3 character traits they show and an example of that trait. Ex: Draw Cinderella and label her heart "compassionate" because "she treated her animal friends with kindness"



Selected Response

- The square root of a number is 9. What is the other square root?

(A) -9 (C) 3

(B) -3 (D) 81
- A square acre of land is 4,840 square yards. Between which two integers is the length of one side?

(A) between 24 and 25 yards

(B) between 69 and 70 yards

(C) between 242 and 243 yards

(D) between 695 and 696 yards
- Which of the following is an integer but not a whole number?

(A) -9.6 (C) 0

(B) -4 (D) 3.7
- Which statement is false?

(A) No integers are irrational numbers.

(B) All whole numbers are integers.

(C) No real numbers are irrational numbers.

(D) All integers greater than 0 are whole numbers.
- Which set of numbers best describes the displayed weights on a digital scale that shows each weight to the nearest half pound?

(A) whole numbers

(B) rational numbers

(C) real numbers

(D) integers

- Which of the following is not true?

(A) $\pi^2 < 2\pi + 4$ (C) $\sqrt{27} + 3 > \frac{17}{2}$

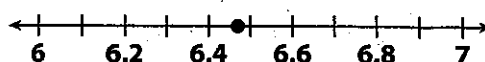
(B) $3\pi > 9$ (D) $5 - \sqrt{24} < 1$

- Which number is between $\sqrt{21}$ and $\frac{3\pi}{2}$?

(A) $\frac{14}{3}$ (C) 5

(B) $2\sqrt{6}$ (D) $\pi + 1$

- What number is shown on the graph?



- (A) $\pi + 3$ (C) $\sqrt{20} + 2$
- (B) $\sqrt{4} + 2.5$ (D) 6.14
- Which is in order from least to greatest?

(A) $3.3, \frac{10}{3}, \pi, \frac{11}{4}$ (C) $\pi, \frac{10}{3}, \frac{11}{4}, 3.3$

(B) $\frac{10}{3}, 3.3, \frac{11}{4}, \pi$ (D) $\frac{11}{4}, \pi, 3.3, \frac{10}{3}$

Mini-Task

- The volume of a cube is given by $V = x^3$, where x is the length of an edge of the cube. The area of a square is given by $A = x^2$, where x is the length of a side of the square. A given cube has a volume of 1728 cubic inches.

- Find the length of an edge.

- Find the area of one side of the cube.

- Find the surface area of the cube.

- What is the surface area in square feet?

Ready to Go On?



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1.1 Rational and Irrational Numbers

Write each fraction as a decimal or each decimal as a fraction.

1. $\frac{7}{20}$ _____

2. $1.\overline{27}$ _____

3. $1\frac{7}{8}$ _____

Solve each equation for x .

4. $x^2 = 81$ _____

5. $x^3 = 343$ _____

6. $x^2 = \frac{1}{100}$ _____

7. A square patio has an area of 200 square feet. How long is each side of the patio to the nearest 0.05? _____

1.2 Sets of Real Numbers

Write all names that apply to each number.

8. $\frac{121}{\sqrt{121}}$ _____

9. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ _____

10. Tell whether the statement "All integers are rational numbers" is true or false. Explain your choice.

1.3 Ordering Real Numbers

Compare. Write $<$, $>$, or $=$.

11. $\sqrt{8} + 3$ ☐ $8 + \sqrt{3}$

12. $\sqrt{5} + 11$ ☐ $5 + \sqrt{11}$

Order the numbers from least to greatest.

13. $\sqrt{99}$, π^2 , $9.\overline{8}$ _____

14. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $0.\overline{2}$ _____



15. How are real numbers used to describe real-world situations?

Name _____ Team _____

Science NTI Day 30- Review

1. Which part of a chocolate chip cookie is similar to inclusions?

- a) The dough
- b) The chocolate chips
- c) The flour
- d) None of the above

2. Earth's surface is like a giant jigsaw puzzle that has been pulled apart. Wegener called this super-continent _____ when it was combined.

- a) Pangea
- b) Plate Tectonics
- c) Lithospheric Plates
- d) Superposition

3. The Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction killed off _____ % of all plant and animal species.

- a) 1-10
- b) 20-30
- c) 40-50
- d) 60-70

4. Scientist use fossils to interpret environmental changes brought about by plate tectonics. To do this they apply the principle of _____.

- a) Catastrophism
- b) Uniformitarianism
- c) Tectonics
- d) None of the above



Day 30: Maynard/Robinette

Where the Buffalo no Longer Roamed

Cheers greeted the telegram that arrived in New York City from Promontory Summit, Utah, at 3:05 p.m. on May 10, 1869. It announced the long-awaited completion of one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of the 19th century: the Transcontinental Railroad was complete. After more than six years of backbreaking labor, east officially met west with the driving of a ceremonial golden spike. In City Hall Park in Manhattan, the announcement was greeted with the firing of 100 guns.

Bells rang out across the country in celebration. In Utah, railroad officials and politicians posed for pictures. Meanwhile, the Chinese, Irish, German and Italian laborers who built the railroad were hidden from view.

Not long after President Abraham Lincoln signed the Pacific Railway Act of 1862, railroad financier George Francis Train proclaimed, "The great Pacific Railway is commenced.... Immigration will soon pour into these valleys. Ten millions of emigrants will settle in this golden land in 20 years.... This is the grandest enterprise under God!"

Yet Train could not imagine the full and tragic effect of the Transcontinental Railroad. Within 40 years, it would wipe out millions of buffalo and destroy the lives of countless Native Americans. Deadly European diseases and wars with settlers had already killed off many Native Americans. The U.S. government had signed nearly 400 treaties with the Plains Indians. But the pressures of Manifest Destiny, the belief that it was the Americans' God-given right to settle the West, led to greater expansion as settlers continued to stream westward. The government, citing the doctrine of Manifest Destiny, broke most of the treaties and continued pushing Native Americans off their ancestral lands.

General Sherman's ruthless campaign

General William Tecumseh Sherman, a Union hero in the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865), became commander of the Army in the West after the war. His biggest job was to protect the construction of the railroads from Native American attacks. Outraged by the Battle of the Hundred Slain, where Lakota and Cheyenne warriors ambushed and killed a troop of 81 U.S. Cavalry in Wyoming, Sherman had argued for a ruthless campaign against the Sioux, "even to their extermination, men, women and children." When Ulysses S. Grant assumed the presidency in 1869, Sherman was promoted and General Philip Henry Sheridan assumed Sherman's command. Sheridan's attitudes toward Native Americans were just as tough as Sherman's.

In the Winter Campaign of 1868-1869, Sheridan set out to destroy Cheyenne encampments, destroying the Indians' food, shelter and livestock. One of the best-known surprise raids took place at dawn during a November snowstorm in Indian Territory, which is now the state of Oklahoma. Sheridan ordered the nearly 700 men of the 7th Cavalry to "destroy villages and ponies, to kill or hang all warriors, and to bring back all women and children." The soldiers charged into a Cheyenne village on the Washita River. They attacked people as they fled from their lodges. Despite orders to capture women and children, Cavalry scouts reported seeing them pursued and killed "without mercy." The event became known as the Washita Massacre.

The Transcontinental Railroad made Sheridan's call for "total war" much more effective. In the mid-19th century, it was estimated that 30 million to 60 million buffalo roamed the plains. Native Americans were careful not to overhunt. Even men like William "Buffalo Bill" Cody, who was hired to kill bison to feed rail laborers, did little to change the buffalo population. By mid-century, an estimated 200,000 buffalo were killed annually. But then the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad sped up this process of decimating the species.

Buffalo population is severely threatened

Massive hunting parties began to arrive in the West by train, and thousands of men came packing .50 caliber rifles. Unlike the Native Americans or Buffalo Bill, who killed for food, clothing and shelter, these hunters killed mostly for sport. The railroads advertised trips for "hunting by rail," where trains encountered massive herds alongside or crossing the tracks. Hundreds of men aboard the trains climbed to the roofs and took aim, or fired from their windows. They left thousands of the 1,500-pound animals where they died. Native Americans looked on with horror as the prairies filled with rotting buffalo carcasses. Some settlers made efforts to save the buffaloes from extinction. However, Sheridan and others pointed out that destroying the buffalo meant wiping out Native Americans' main food source, and this argument won the day. The slaughter continued. The devastation of the buffalo population signaled the end of the Indian Wars. Native Americans were pushed into reservations. By the end of the 19th century, only 300 buffalo were left in the wild. It was only then that Congress finally took

action, outlawing the killing of any animals in Yellowstone National Park, where the only surviving buffalo herd could be protected. Conservationists established more wildlife preserves, and the species slowly rebounded. Today, there are more than 200,000 bison in North America.

Sheridan acknowledged the role of the railroad in destroying the buffalo, defeating the Native Americans and changing the West. In an 1878 report, he wrote: "We took away their country and their means of support, broke up their mode of living, their habits of life, introduced disease and decay among them, and it was for this and against this they made war. Could anyone expect less? Then, why wonder at Indian difficulties?"

Answer the following and return to either Mr. Maynard or Mr. Robinette:

Day 30

1. Which paragraph in the introduction (paragraphs 1-4) suggests that the laborers who worked on the Transcontinental Railroad were NOT valued by society?

- a. Paragraph 1
- b. Paragraph 2
- c. Paragraph 3
- d. Paragraph 4

2. Read the sentence from the section "General Sherman's ruthless campaign."

Outraged by the Battle of the Hundred Slain, where Lakota and Cheyenne warriors ambushed and killed a troop of 81 U.S. Cavalry in Wyoming, Sherman had argued for a ruthless campaign against the Sioux, "even to their extermination, men, women and children."

Which word could replace "ruthless" WITHOUT changing the meaning of the sentence?

- a. Cruel
- b. Unkind
- c. Angry
- d. Unneeded

3. Read the selection from the first paragraph of the article.

It announced the long-awaited completion of one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of the 19th century: the Transcontinental Railroad was complete. After more than six years of backbreaking labor, east officially met west with the driving of a ceremonial golden spike.

HOW does the word "backbreaking" affect the TONE of the second sentence?

- a. It suggests that the people who built the railroad were weak.
- b. It indicates that it was tough work building the railroad.
- c. It suggests that it took a long time to build the railroad.
- d. It indicates that workers were forced to build the railroad.

4. Which sentence from the article explains WHY buffalo thrived before the Transcontinental Railroad was built?

- a. The U.S. government had signed nearly 400 treaties with the Plains Indians.
- b. In the mid-19th century, it was estimated that 30 million to 60 million buffalo roamed the plains.
- c. Native Americans were careful not to overhunt.
- d. Native Americans were pushed into reservations.