

Cover Page AMI Day 1 Assignments

Reading:

- Read self-selected novel for 30 minutes. Parent Signature

- Complete Reading Response
- Read the fluency passage for 1 minute, marking the spot that you finish and record the number of words read in the blank that is provided.
- Complete the writing prompt

Math: Complete the attached pages

Social Studies: Read the article and answer the questions.

Science: Read the article and answer the questions.

Reading

Choose a character from your self-selected novel and give three character traits, providing support from the text. A character trait describes what kind of person they are and the values they have. For example, your character might be patient or lazy. This would be shown by what he or she says or does. Include evidence from the text and the page number to support your analysis.

Trait #1

Trait #2

Trait #3

Break the Cycle

A *cycle* is a pattern that is repeated over and over. Cycles work in two ways. They can have positive results or they can have negative ones. An example of a cycle with positive results is physical exercise. When you exercise, you feel healthier and get stronger. The next time you exercise, you build on those positive effects. As exercise becomes a regular habit, you are able to do it for a longer time. You have more energy and you feel mentally better about yourself.

An example of a cycle with negative results is not studying. Because you fail to study, you create a poor foundation on which to build the next time you study. Your knowledge base becomes thin and incomplete. It seems that you will never be able to learn what you want.

Another example of a cycle with negative results affects your health. When you do not exercise your muscles each day, they become weaker and weaker. Each hour you spend sitting in front of a monitor, computer, or television is an hour your muscles are not used as they should be.

You may eventually decide to get more active. But it will be difficult. You have allowed your body to become weak.

It is not hard to turn these cycles around, though. The key is to do a little each day. Study a little each day. Exercise for a short period of time each day. Your mind and body will benefit greatly from regular activity.

- 1. What is a cycle?
- 2. How can you turn around a negative cycle?

_____ words per minute

Day 1

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ 3 \overline{)219} \\ \underline{21} \\ 09 \\ \underline{-9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$2 \overline{)51}$$

$$5 \overline{)41}$$

$$5 \overline{)11}$$

$$5 \overline{)96}$$

$$8 \overline{)42}$$

$$8 \overline{)66}$$

$$8 \overline{)354}$$

$$8 \overline{)632}$$

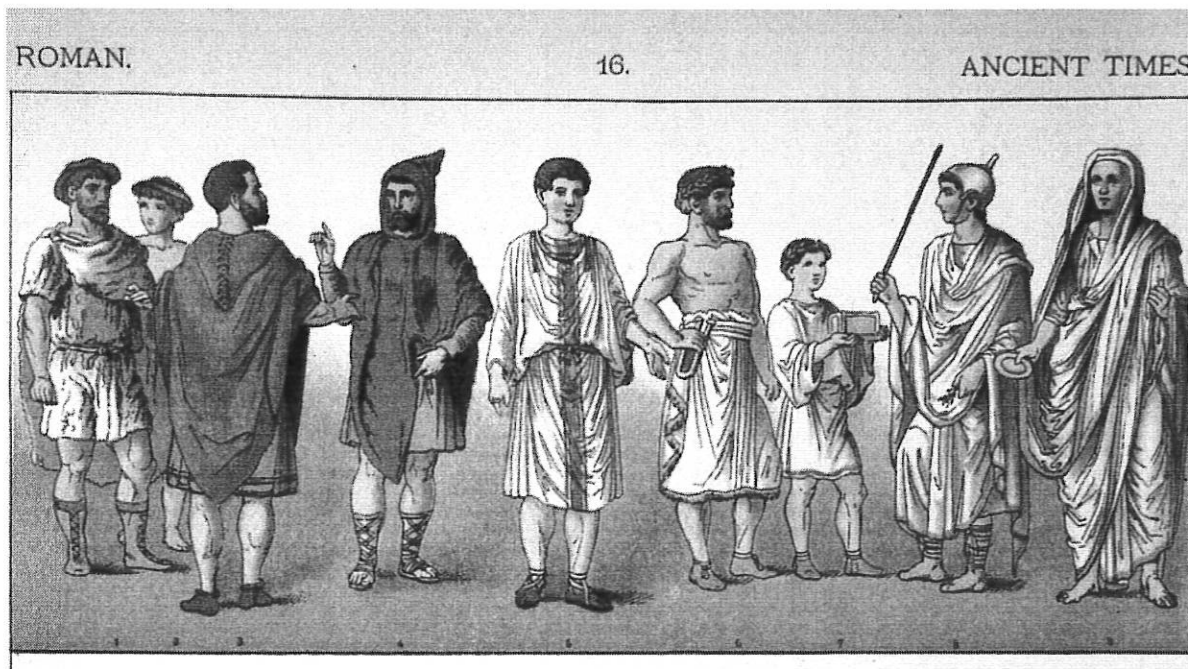


Life of the People in Ancient Rome

By USHistory.org, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.17.17

Word Count **797**

Level **940L**



An illustration of people in ancient Roman society dressed in different clothing indicating their social status. Image from Wikimedia.

The quality of life in the Roman Empire depended on a person's role in society.

During the Pax Romana (Latin for "Roman peace"), the Empire went through 206 years of relative peace. The wealthy built huge, well-decorated houses and usually had servants or slaves to tend to their every need. The average citizen did not have this lifestyle but could still live fairly well in modest housing. However, the largest class of people were poor and lived in what can only be described as poverty.

In Roman family life, the oldest male, known as the patriarch, held considerable power over the rest of the family. The patriarch made all of the major decisions for the family. He had the power to leave his wife or even kill her if she cheated on him.

The patriarch even had the right to kill his own children. He could decide if a newborn baby should live and be raised by the family. The patriarch might choose to have the baby killed if he felt he had too many children, or even just too many girls.

The wife of the patriarch was expected to manage the household and to remain loyal and obedient to her husband. Women could not be politicians, but they gained more rights in later years of the empire. One of these was the right to own property.

Different foods for rich and poor Romans

The Roman diet revolved around three Mediterranean foods: grain, grapes and olives. Everyone there ate these foods daily. The grain, which was mainly wheat, was used to make bread. The grapes were made into wine and the olives were used to make olive oil.

Bread made up the majority of many meals, especially for the poor. Wine was also served with almost every meal. It was often mixed with water to reduce the effect of the alcohol.



The rich liked to explore new flavors and try the strangest food they could find. They ate jellyfish, peacock, ostrich and fungus, to name just a few of their favorites. The wealthy held huge banquets that lasted all day.

Meanwhile, the diet of the poor relied on bread, vegetables such as cabbage, and porridge. The poor met their protein needs by eating some cheese and meat, which was usually pork.

A toga of few colors

Although the toga is the item of clothing most people connect with Roman culture, not all Romans could wear it. Only citizens were allowed to wear this sort of robe. As togas were a sign of social class, citizens wore them with pride, even though they were not very comfortable.

The toga consisted of a very large 18 feet by 6 feet piece of wool cloth that was carefully wrapped around the body. A well-wrapped toga did not require any buttons or pins.

The average citizen wore a white toga, but a person in a position of importance wore a toga with a purple stripe. The emperor's toga was completely purple.

The usual item of clothing for unmarried women was a tunic. Depending on the design of the garment, it was called either a peplos or chiton. Married women wore a toga-like garment called a stola.

Togas are no longer popular attire, but some Roman practices have endured to this day. The Romans came up with the idea of going out for a workout or for a sweat in the sauna. Just like today, saunas were rooms heated by water vapor.

Social hour at the public bath

Romans liked to go to the public baths. The baths were places where men and women (separately) could go to socialize, exercise, read and relax, as well as to get clean.



A typical trip to the public baths was quite an event. It might begin with some exercise in the gymnasium, a building that was inspired by ancient Greece. This was followed by a trip to a warm room where an attendant would rub oil all over the visitor's body.

Next came a visit to the tepidarium, where another attendant scraped the oil, dirt and sweat off the body with a metal tool. When clean, the Romans took a swim in the baths. There were both hot water pools and cold water pools. The waters of the public baths were continuously refreshed by aqueducts and heated by underground furnaces.

Finally, the visit ended by drinking special mineral waters. These were believed to have healing powers.

During the entire experience, visitors to the baths interacted with fellow citizens. This social event might have been the most important purpose of the baths.

Quiz

- 1 Which section of the article BEST supports the following opinion?
Romans were more comfortable being open with their bodies than modern Americans are today.
- (A) Introduction [paragraphs 1-5]
 - (B) "Different foods for rich and poor Romans"
 - (C) "A toga of few colors"
 - (D) "Social hour at the public bath"
- 2 Which sentence from the article BEST supports the idea that Romans were highly concerned with signs of social status?
- (A) However, the largest class of people were poor and lived in what can only be described as poverty.
 - (B) In Roman family life, the oldest male, known as the patriarch, held considerable power over the rest of the family.
 - (C) The average citizen wore a white toga, but a person in a position of importance wore a toga with a purple stripe.
 - (D) This social event might have been the most important purpose of the baths.
- 3 Read the introduction [paragraphs 1-5].
What does this section show that the others do NOT?
- (A) how gender determined roles in Roman society
 - (B) how life differed between the rich and poor in Roman society
 - (C) how social class affected daily life for Romans
 - (D) how Romans spent time socializing

- 4 Read the first sentence of the article.

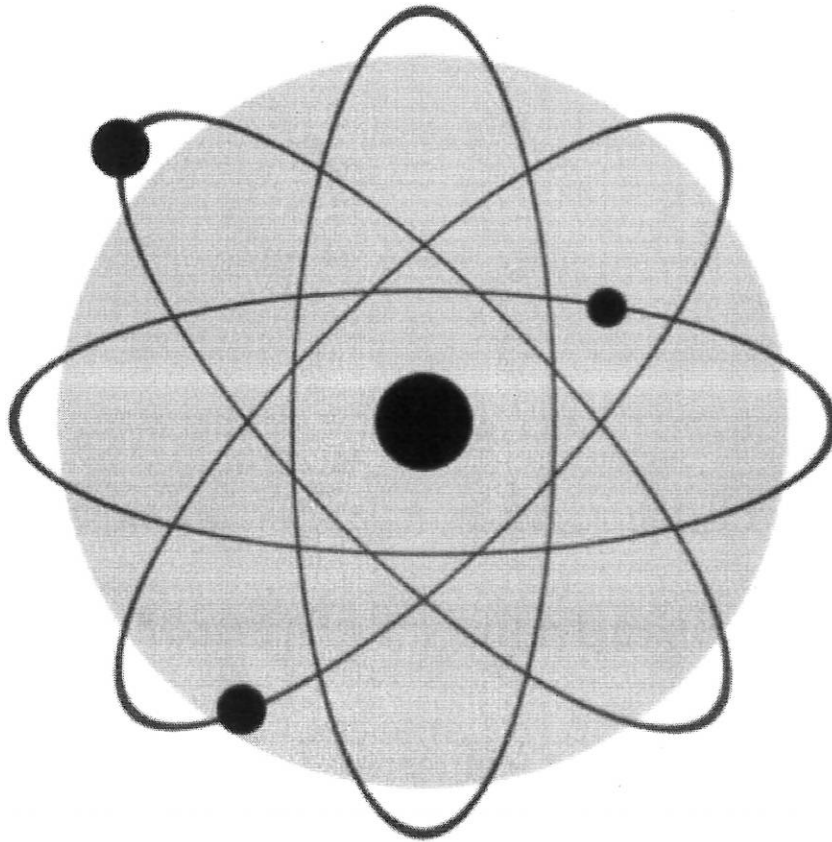
The quality of life in the Roman Empire depended on a person's role in society.

How does the author develop the idea above in the section "Different foods for rich and poor Romans"?

- (A) by emphasizing the nutritional deficiencies of the typical diet of poor Romans
- (B) by arguing that wealthy Romans had no concern for the well-being of poor Romans
- (C) by contrasting the extravagance and variety of foods eaten by rich Romans to the simple, limited diets of poor Romans
- (D) by describing the ways Roman leaders took advantage of their wealth, even flaunting the exotic foods they ate to poor Romans

Matter Is Everywhere!

by ReadWorks



Everything around us is made of matter—your clothes, the trees, even the water you drink! We divide matter into four major categories, which are called the four states of matter: liquid, gaseous, solid, and plasma. However, we will focus on the first three. Whatever the state of matter may be, all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms. These particles are too tiny to see with the naked eye; they're even too small to see with a regular microscope. If you line up a million atoms next to each other, they will be as thick as a single piece of human hair. So, we can only look at atoms through very powerful tools, one of them being the "scanning tunneling" microscope.

How Do We Know?

We can easily see liquids and solids around us, but most gases aren't visible. We can't see the air around us, but it is still made of atoms that constantly move around freely in space. How can we tell?

Take a balloon, for example. When we pump air into a balloon, it visibly inflates. That means that gaseous

matter is filling the balloon and taking up space. The more air we blow into the balloon, the bigger it gets. Therefore, we can observe the way gas moves around space. In the same way, inflatable pool toys also fill with air so that they can float on water. When we fill the plastic shells with air, the toys take shape. Since air is lighter than water, the pool toys can rest on the water without sinking. And then we can enjoy a sunny day while floating in a pool!

Moving Atoms

Atoms are constantly moving. However, atoms move at different speeds within different states of matter. We have been able to determine that atoms move slower in solids than they do in liquids. That's because atoms in solids are tightly packed, and there is less space to move around freely. The atoms in gas move the fastest. Since the atoms move more freely in liquids and gases, they can undergo a process called diffusion. (Solids can diffuse as well, although it's a much longer process.) Diffusion is the movement of particles from a higher concentration to a lower concentration. That's why, when you spray perfume in a corner of a room, you will eventually smell it on the other side of the room. The atoms from the perfume diffuse through the air. Because of this diffusion, the perfume scent is spread.

Identification

We can identify materials according to a variety of properties. Scientists have determined several different measurements to help label materials. Some examples are temperature, hardness, color and length. Usually, these are used to measure solids, like rocks and minerals. However, temperature can be used to measure liquids as well. When geologists study rocks, they often use the Mohs scale of mineral hardness. This scale allows us to characterize the scratch resistance of various minerals. A diamond is described as hard because it is extremely difficult to scratch. Scientists can measure hardness with the Mohs scale and compare minerals to other minerals.

Scientists always use various methods to group materials together-that way, it's easier to study and compare them. That's another reason why we differentiate between liquids, gases, solids and plasmas!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Everything around us is made of

- A. liquids
- B. matter
- C. plasma
- D. gas

2. Why does the author describe the balloon and inflatable pool toys filling up with air?

- A. in order to explain that it is impossible to observe the way gas moves around space
- B. in order to explain that air is not made of atoms that take up space
- C. in order to explain that air is made of atoms that take up space even though air is invisible
- D. in order to prove that these are fun objects to inflate

3. Atoms move slower in solids than they do in liquids. Which evidence from the passage best supports this statement?

- A. Solids, liquids, and gases can all undergo the process of diffusion.
- B. Diffusion is the movement of particles from a higher concentration to a lower concentration.
- C. The atoms in gas move the fastest.
- D. Atoms in solids are more tightly packed than atoms in liquids, so there is less space to move around freely in solids.

4. Based on the passage, the corner where a perfume is initially sprayed has

- A. has no concentration of perfume particles
- B. has the same concentration of perfume particles as the rest of the room
- C. a lower concentration of perfume particles than the other corners of the room
- D. a higher concentration of perfume particles than the other corners of the room

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. matter and the properties it has in certain states
- B. the process of diffusion
- C. the different measurement scientists use to label materials
- D. the inflation of balloons and pool toys

6. Read the following sentences from the passage: "Whatever the state of matter may be, all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms. These particles are too tiny to see with the naked eye; they're even too small to see with a regular microscope. If you line up a million atoms next to each other, they will be as thick as **a single piece of human hair.**"

The author uses the example of "**a single piece of human hair**" to illustrate

- A. how atoms can be seen with a regular microscope
- B. how tiny atoms actually are
- C. how hairy atoms actually are
- D. how much they look like hair

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Scientists group materials together _____ it is easier to compare and study them that way.

- A. however
- B. but
- C. although
- D. because

8. Explain why atoms move at different speeds depending on whether they are in liquids or solids.

9. What is diffusion?

10. Explain whether smoke filling up a room is diffusion or not.