

• Read for 30 minutes

parent's signature

• complete page on theme

Identifying Theme

Directions: Determine what the theme is for each story and explain your answer. Remember, a theme is a lesson or message in the story. **Write in complete sentences.**

1. Katie Clean invited Messy Missy to her house to work on their biology project, but Katie Clean had no idea what a visit from Messy Missy entailed. First of all, it was raining and Messy Missy neither bothered to take her boots off nor thoroughly wiped them on the doormat. Then Messy Missy ate a bag of hot chips on Katie Clean's white bedspread without asking, and Messy Missy is a sloppy eater, so hot chip powder got all over the bedspread. Katie Clean tried to be polite and ignore Messy Missy's sloppy behavior, but then Messy Missy threw her chip wrapper on the floor. Offended, Katie Clean pretended that she was sick and asked Messy Missy to leave. The next day Katie Clean asked the teacher if she could work by herself. After explaining her situation, the teacher allowed Katie to work alone. Messy Missy would have finished the assignment by herself, but she spilled grape soda all over her assignment.

What is the theme of the story? _____

What happens in the story that leads you to believe this? _____

2. Money Mark was born rich. He never had to work a day in his life and he got everything handed to him on a silver platter. When he was six, Money Mark wanted to go to a basketball game. His father paid the starting five of the Bulls and Celtics to play a private game of Nerf-ball in Money Mark's bedroom. When Money Mark turned thirteen, he wanted to start a band. His father hired the Rolling Stones to play with him every Saturday at the family's private concert hall, though his family was never there. By the time he was twenty-one, Money Mark was bored with life. He was surrounded by a bunch of possessions that he didn't appreciate and Money Mark could find nothing new or exciting in his life. Despite his vast wealth, Money Mark never found happiness. Penny Petal was born poor. Her family hardly had anything to eat, but they loved each other. Penny Petal appreciated every thing she got. When she was six, her father walked her around the United Center before the Bulls played the Celtics. She was excited by the crazy fans and feeling in the air. She looked forward to the day that she could see a real game. When she was thirteen, she learned to play the buckets. She was an extremely talented musician, a natural percussionist, and everyone on the block loved the rhythms that poured from her palms. By the time she was twenty-one, Penny was a successful businesswoman. Now she had everything that she had ever dreamed of and she truly loved to share her wealth and happiness with her family who supported her through all of the hard times.

What is the theme of the story? _____

What happens in the story that leads you to believe this? _____

3. Tammy and Sammy were both students in Mr. Morton's reading class. Mr. Morton wasn't too strict about deadlines, and Sammy took advantage of that. He did all of his homework in his other classes but never bothered to complete Mr. Morton's reading assignments, figuring that he could complete them later. Tammy, on the other hand, completed each assignment Mr. Morton assigned the night that he assigned it. She had to stay up a little later, but she didn't want to get a penalty for turning in her reading work late. Tammy knew reading was a core subject and that she had to keep "C" average for the entire year or she would have to go to summer school. When the end of the quarter came, Tammy and Sammy had both planned on going to the Enchanted Castle amusement park, but Mr. Morton called Sammy's mother, and she grounded Sammy until he turned in all of his work. That weekend was horrible for Sammy. He stayed up until 2:00 AM each night and still couldn't complete all of the assignments. The whole while, Tammy had a great time eating pizza at Enchanted Castle, watching movies late at night, and enjoying her weekend free of stress and pressure. At the end of the quarter, Sammy was lucky to squeak by with a "C" minus in reading while Tammy earned an "A." Sammy still hasn't learned his lesson and probably won't complete this activity either.

What is the theme of the story? _____

What happens in the story that leads you to believe this? _____

4. Mr. Pig and Mr. Dog were hanging out at the food court of the animal shopping mall. Mr. Pig was eating a huge feast of pizza and drinking a large jug of fruit punch and Mr. Dog was watching him eat. "Hey, Mr. Pig. If you give me a slice of your pizza, I'll let you have the next bone I find." Mr. Pig declined, even though it hurt his stomach to eat the last three slices of pizza. "I'm sorry, Mr. Dog," Mr. Pig said, "but I paid for this pizza and it's all mine." Mr. Dog sighed and waited for Mr. Pig to finish, and then they left the animal mall together. On the way out, a hunter spotted them and gave chase. Mr. Pig normally could have escaped the hunter but since he was weighed down by such a large meal, Mr. Pig collapsed and the hunter killed him. Mr. Dog easily escaped. Later that night while returning to the scene, Mr. Dog caught the scent of something delicious and began digging around a trash can. He found a large ham bone with lots of meat and marrow still stuck to the bone. Mr. Dog happily ate.

What is the theme of the story? _____

What happens in the story that leads you to believe this? _____

5. In his sophomore year of high school, Michael Jordan tried out for the varsity basketball team at Laney High School in Wilmington, North Carolina. But at five feet and eleven inches tall, the coach believed that Jordan was too short to play at that level, so Jordan was cut from the team. Jordan didn't let this obstacle defeat him. In fact, it pushed him to work even harder. He trained vigorously and grew another four inches the following summer. When he finally made the varsity squad, Jordan averaged 25 points a game and went on to become one of the greatest basketball players in history.

What is the theme of the story? _____

What happens in the story that leads you to believe this? _____

ACT I - DAY 6 pg. 1/2

Read About Simple Machines

WHAT ARE SIMPLE MACHINES?

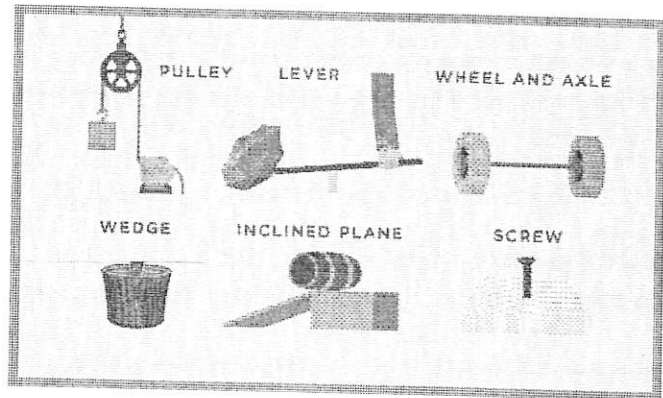
Simple machines make work easier. They have few or no moving parts and they work by changing the direction of a force or the amount of force needed to do something.

To better understand how simple machines work...

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

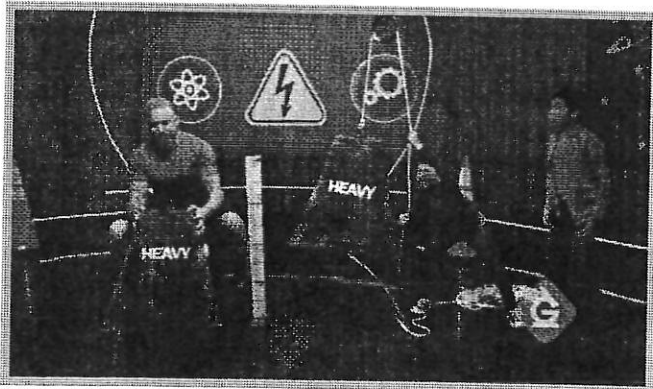
There are six different simple machines.

The six simple machines are the wedge, screw, lever, pulley, inclined plane and the wheel and axle. They all make work easier and have few or no moving parts.



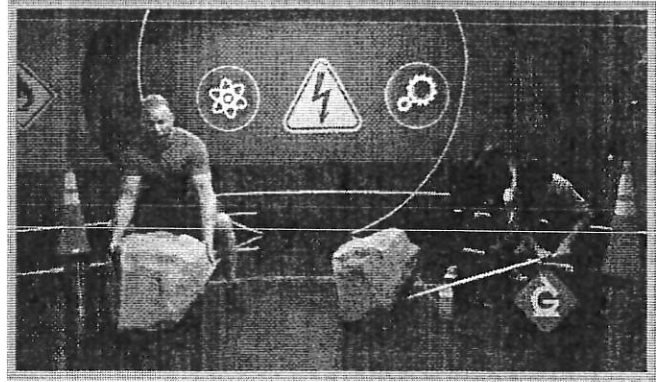
A pulley can move things from a low area to a higher one.

A pulley has a wheel that allows you to change the direction of a force. As you pull down on the rope, the wheel turns and whatever is attached to the other end goes up.



A lever helps move heavy objects.

When you push down on one side of a lever, the other side goes up. Levers can also be used to lift heavy objects such as a rock or furniture. A seesaw is an example of a lever.



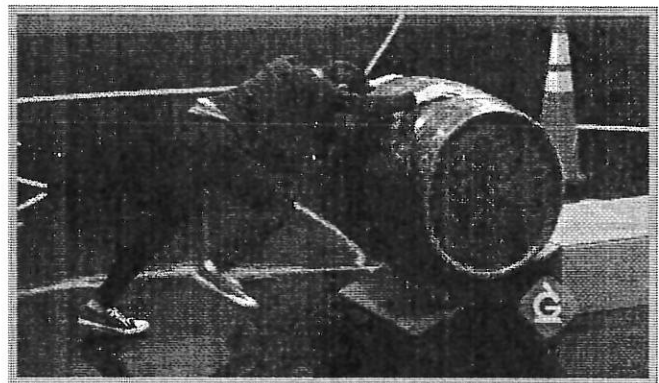
A wedge is a simple machine used to split material.

By placing the thin end of the wedge onto a log, you can hit it with a hammer. The wedge changes the direction of the force and it pushes the log apart.



An inclined plane can help you to move heavy objects.

It is easier to move heavy things up a ramp than it is to lift them straight up. A ramp is a common example of an inclined plane. It takes longer to go up one, but it is easier.



Science AMI Packet - Page 1 - Simple Machines

Describe a simple machine.

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Why are simple machines important?

How does a pulley help lift things?

How does a lever help move heavy objects?

How does the wheel and axle make it easier to move heavy objects?

What are some examples of using a wedge?

Day 6 AMI Packet

Writing

Use the following quote for your free write, "A silence fell when I thought that over."

Begin your rough draft starting with the quote. It should be one page, Times New Roman and double-spaced.

Social Studies

Close read the article, "Roman Emperors" for What does the text say?

1- What does the text say?

_____ I labeled the central idea (CI).

_____ I wrote the main idea in the margin or **labeled each heading MI**

_____ I highlighted **ONLY** the key details in each paragraph. (**NO** complete sentences!)

Roman Emperors



Background: Roman emperor was the ruler of Rome during the

period of imperial rule. In 27 BC Rome transformed into an empire from republic. Julius Caesar played the most vital role in this transformation and his son, Octavian (Augustus) is commonly considered as the first Roman Emperor. However, some historians believe that Julius Caesar was also an emperor, considering his unmitigated control of senate and army which made him absolutely powerful. Imperial Rome was different from the days of the kingdom. The Emperor could exercise authority only if he had control over the senate and army. Roman emperors used titles like 'Augustus', 'Caesar' and 'Imperator'. They also used the religious title of 'Pontifex Maximus'.

This title was last used by a Roman emperor in 387 AD, when Gratian surrendered it to Pope Siricius. Romulus Augustus is widely accepted as the last Roman emperor of Western Roman Empire. He abdicated his throne in 476 AD, which also spelled the end of Western Roman Empire. However, Eastern Roman Empire continued to exist for another thousand years in some form till the 'Siege of Constantinople' by Ottomans in 1453. Eastern Roman Empire was also called Byzantine Empire and its last emperor was Constantine XI.

Powers of the Emperor: The first Roman emperor, Augustus refused to have supreme authority like the Roman kings of past. He preferred to have several titles and offices which gave him authority over all major state bodies. Roman Emperors title 'Princeps Senatus' meant he oversaw the working of senate, convened their sessions, commanded their agenda and set forth rules and regulations for the senate.

As 'Pontifex Maximus', the emperor had religious authority to conduct religious ceremonies, consecrate temples, control the Roman calendar and appoint the vestal virgins. Emperors also exercised legal authority of a tribune. He could punish any civilian or citizen for a crime, could pardon anyone, call a senate session anytime he deemed appropriate and could veto senate's decisions and decrees.

Imperial Dynasties: The first imperial dynasty was the Julio-Claudian dynasty which was founded by Augustus in 27 BC. It had five emperors in all. They were Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero. After Nero's assassination, a year of civil war and strife followed. This period is known as 'The Year of Four Emperors'. At the end of this period Vespasian assumed the office of emperor and founded the Flavian Dynasty in 69 AD. Other well known imperial dynasties were Nerva-Antonine dynasty, Severan dynasty, Gordian dynasty, Constantinian dynasty, Valentinian dynasty and Theodosian dynasty.

Eastern Roman Empire: Roman Empire expanded its territories greatly with the passage of time. The areas also included Mediterranean regions in east that were previously under Greek influence and were culturally very different from western regions of the empire. The two regions

however, remained part of the empire and maintained their different cultures and social outlook. In 293 AD, Emperor Diocletian, administratively divided east and west and appointed a co-emperor to share power with him.

This system existed till 313 AD, after which the empire was recentralized. After the fall of western regions, Eastern Empire or Byzantine Empire continued to exist till 1453 AD. Several imperial dynasties ruled it till its eventual demise.

Famous Roman Emperors: There are many Roman emperors who are remembered for different reasons in history. Augustus was the first emperor of Roman Empire. Caligula is known for his tyrannical rule. Nero is remembered for his indifference while Rome burnt. Vespasian is known for building The Colosseum. Other well known emperors were Titus, Marcus Aurelius, Constantine I and Commodus.

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : Emison (math)

Date : _____

AMI day 6

Evaluate the Exponents

1) $(7)^4 =$ _____

11) $(6)^4 =$ _____

2) $(2)^2 =$ _____

12) $(6)^4 =$ _____

3) $(5)^4 =$ _____

13) $(8)^2 =$ _____

4) $(5)^3 =$ _____

14) $(12)^3 =$ _____

5) $(7)^4 =$ _____

15) $(3)^2 =$ _____

6) $(2)^2 =$ _____

16) $(4)^3 =$ _____

7) $(9)^3 =$ _____

17) $(3)^3 =$ _____

8) $(2)^2 =$ _____

18) $(9)^3 =$ _____

9) $(12)^4 =$ _____

19) $(10)^2 =$ _____

10) $(8)^3 =$ _____

20) $(2)^4 =$ _____



