

## HOMEWORK PACKETS AND M-STEP ONLINE RESOURCES



Hello Oak Park Preparatory Family,

Homework packets are currently available on the Oak Park Preparatory Academy Website: ( <http://www.oakparkschools.org/schools/oppa> ) and will be updated in the system by Tuesday of each week.

You can also go to the Oak Park Schools website and on the left side under Schools, select Preparatory Academy. This will take you to the Oak Park Preparatory Academy website. On the right side of the OPPA site, please click your student's team (6A, 6B, 7A, 7B, 8A, 8B) and the homework packet can be downloaded. The packet will also be sent home in a hard copy with your student on every Monday.

If your student's English Language Arts teacher is:

Ms. Leonard the student is on Team 6A

Ms. Stewart, the student is on Team 6B

Ms. Kallabat, the student is on Team 7A

Mr. Hartsig, the student is on Team 7B

Mr. Olds, the student is on Team 8A

Ms. Kraiza, the student is on Team 8B

Currently, all students have access to IXL ( <https://www.ixl.com/> ) and Study Island ( <https://www.studyisland.com/login> ) online learning. The students have their sign in information. If you encounter any problems or your child cannot sign in, please contact Ms. Yvonne Taylor – [ytaylor@oakparkschools.org](mailto:ytaylor@oakparkschools.org).

Other available online resources are:

MDE- M-Step online tools

<https://wbte.drceirect.com/MI/portals/mi/>

M-Step Sample Performance Tasks/Activities **Math and English (grades 3-8/6-11)**  
[4615,7-140-22709\\_70117-350553--,00.html](http://4615,7-140-22709_70117-350553--,00.html)

M-Step paper/pencil Sample Items **ALL grades 3-11, ALL subjects**

[http://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,4615,7-140-22709\\_70117-350086--,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,4615,7-140-22709_70117-350086--,00.html)

Smarter Balance practice: **Math and ELA**

<http://www.smarterbalanced.org/sample-items-and-performance-tasks/>

Khan Academy Resources for Test Prep to Use in Classes

<https://www.khanacademy.org/>

General Online assessment awareness

<http://aware.22itrig.org/start-here.html>

Please ensure that your child is reading at least one hour a day and utilizing the online resources 4 – 5 days a week. Go Blue Knights!!

Ms. Akeya Murphy, Ed.S., Interim Principal  
Ms. Marcia Bonds, Assistant Principal

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[mibonds@oakparkschools.org](mailto:mibonds@oakparkschools.org)

Team 6A

NAME/HOUR:

TEACHER: Ms. Leonard Vocabulary Menu

Directions: For each week you must select the choices from this menu that best meets your learning needs. You need to pick one activity from category A and B to complete during the week. You also need to include the Mandatory category (definitions for the words). It is due by Friday.

YOUR WORD LIST IS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE.

<u>MANDATORY</u>	<u>Category A</u>	<u>Category B</u>
<u>Define each spelling word.</u> <u>Please number your words and focus on complete and quality effort.</u> (use a quality college based dictionary from your phone or internet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Make a set of flash cards for studying (must include definition and word in a sentence).</li><li>• Draw a picture that represents each word.</li><li>• Write the <i>synonym</i> and <i>antonym</i> of each word.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use each word in a meaningful sentence that gives context clues to its meaning.</li><li>• Create a song or poem that includes at least 5 <i>assigned words</i>.</li><li>• Write a story that includes all of the words in an appropriate manner.</li></ul>

1. First person (point of view)
2. Second person (point of view)
3. Third person limited (p.o.v.)
4. Third person omniscient (p.o.v.)
5. Identify
6. Summarize
7. Arrange
8. classify
9. Recall
10. Label

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Comprehension: Informational Text

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions. Use information from the text to support your answers.

## Biomes of the World

Biomes are areas of land or water that share the same climate. Earth has several major biomes. Deserts receive little rain and have extreme temperatures. Forests receive more rain and have moderate temperatures. The trees in a deciduous forest lose their leaves every autumn. The trees in the taiga are mostly evergreens, many of which have needle-like leaves. Grasslands cover the most area of land on Earth. Rain is usually seasonal, so there is a dry season during which dust storms may be created. The tundra is located at very high elevations and near the North and South Poles. Few plants grow in the tundra, and the ground is permanently frozen. There are two types of aquatic biomes: marine and freshwater. Marine biomes cover about three-fourths of Earth's surface and include all of the world's oceans. Freshwater biomes are bodies of water such as lakes, rivers, and ponds.

1. What is the main idea of this story?

- a. Some biomes receive little rain.
- b. Deserts can be very hot or very cold.
- c. Earth has many different biomes.

2. What are biomes?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How are deserts and forests different?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What do many evergreens look like?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What happens during the dry season in the grasslands?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

6.RI.10

## Comprehension: Informational Text

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions on page 43. Use information from the text to support your answers.

### Go, Bones!

Most preteens do not worry about what their bodies will be like after they turn 40 or 50. After all, that's OLD!! Yet there are some very simple things that can be done before age 18 that will have a huge impact on life after 50. It is as simple as exercising, eating right, and getting plenty of calcium and vitamin D, which is needed for calcium absorption.

So what's the big deal? Osteoporosis—a big word that means bones are losing mass and are more apt to break or fracture. Osteoporosis can even cause collapsed vertebrae, resulting in incredible back pain and spinal deformities like a rounded back. About half of the women and one third of the men over 50 have osteoporosis. Over 20 million Americans and over 1.4 million Canadians suffer from this condition.

Osteoporosis cannot be cured. It can be treated, but not always successfully. The best way to take care of it is to prevent it. The best time to prevent it is before the age of 18. From birth to the late teens, people build their greatest amount of bone mass. This is the time when dietary calcium—from food instead of pills—directly results in bones growing to their maximum density. If bone mass is not built during this time, it cannot be “caught up” later.

The problem is that many children are not getting enough calcium in their diets. Milk and other dairy products are rich in calcium. Several studies have shown that girls and boys who drink lots of soft drinks and fruit beverages tend to drink less milk. Other studies have shown that drinking cola and caffeinated beverages leaches calcium out of the bones, meaning that more calcium is needed to compensate. Depending on the amount of caffeine, that can mean anywhere from one to five servings of calcium being leached from the bones.

Most adults need about 1000 mg of dietary calcium per day, without drinking cola; children need slightly more. People under 18 need the equivalent of four to five glasses of milk each day. For those who don't like milk, the good news is calcium can also be found in other foods like yogurt, cheese, and some green vegetables. In fact, if you start checking labels, you will be surprised where calcium shows up.

Other preventative measures include regular exercise, a balanced diet, and no smoking. The good news is you have the power to take preventative measures now. Armed with knowledge, you can have a direct impact on what your own life will be like when you become “old.”

### Comprehension: Informational Text

Use the article on page 42 to answer each question. Verify your answers in the text.

1. What is osteoporosis? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. List two possible consequences of a person over 50 getting osteoporosis. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why should kids be concerned about osteoporosis? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When is the most bone mass grown? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why is milk important to this issue? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What if you do not like to drink milk? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What effect do caffeinated beverages have on the bones? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What, besides calcium, will strengthen your bones and help prevent osteoporosis?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Evaluate your own lifestyle. What could you do to help your bones? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the main idea of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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# 7.5

## Practice B

Write the word sentence as an inequality.

1. A number  $b$  times 3.5 is no less than 21.
2. The quotient of a number  $y$  and 9 is greater than 4.
3. The difference between a number  $h$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  is at most 0.
4. The sum of a number  $w$  and 2.56 is at least 10.24.
5. The product of 6 and number  $c$  is less than 12.

Tell whether the given value is a solution of the inequality.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 6. $\frac{x}{6} \leq 1; x = 5$          | 7. $1.4v > 16; v = 11$                   |
| 8. $t + 9.8 \geq 21.01; t = 11.1$       | 9. $2\frac{1}{2} < \frac{m}{30}; m = 90$ |
| 10. $\frac{1}{2} > 3p; p = \frac{1}{6}$ | 11. $2.16 \geq 3z - 0.5; z = 0.6$        |

Write an inequality and a word sentence that represent the graph.



Graph the inequality on a number line.

- |                  |                 |                       |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 14. $6.5 > a$    | 15. $u \leq -8$ | 16. $y > 0$           |
| 17. $-18 \geq s$ | 18. $w < -56.8$ | 19. $n > \frac{7}{5}$ |
20. A highway passes under a road. The clearance height is 7.75 feet. Write and graph an inequality that represents the height of a vehicle that can travel on the highway.
  21. You must be at least 48 inches tall to go on the Scrambler at an amusement park. You must be at most 48 inches tall to go on the Busy Boats at the park.
    - a. Write an inequality that represents the height you must be for each of the rides.
    - b. You are allowed to ride both rides. What is your height?
  22. Describe the numbers that are solutions of both of the following inequalities:
 
$$n \leq 8 \text{ and } n > 2.$$

**7.6 Practice B****Solve the inequality. Graph the solution.**

1.  $x + 12 \geq 15$

2.  $c - 8 < 4$

3.  $q - 9.8 > 1.2$

4.  $t + 54 \leq 85.6$

5.  $9\frac{1}{4} < z - 4\frac{1}{8}$

6.  $\frac{6}{5} \geq g + \frac{3}{5}$

7.  $5.76 \leq k + 5.76$

8.  $6 > \frac{1}{3} + x$

9.  $u + \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

10.  $y - 58 < 74$

11.  $d + \frac{5}{8} \leq 1$

12.  $h - 3.1 > 1.3$

**Write the word sentence as an inequality. Then solve the inequality.**

13. The difference between a number and 4.5 is greater than 8.

14. The total of  $\frac{3}{4}$  and a number is no more than 2.

15. 9.1 less than a number is less than 4.6.

16. A number minus  $\frac{7}{12}$  is at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .17.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  is greater than a number plus  $2\frac{1}{10}$ .**Solve the inequality. Graph the solution.**

18.  $a - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{2}$

19.  $n + 1.25 - 0.75 > 6$

20.  $12.4 + 6.07 \leq v - 8.13$

21. You are cooking a turkey. The turkey must reach a temperature of at least 165 degrees to be fully cooked. The temperature is 135 degrees. Write and solve an inequality to represent the number of degrees the temperature must increase for the turkey to be done.

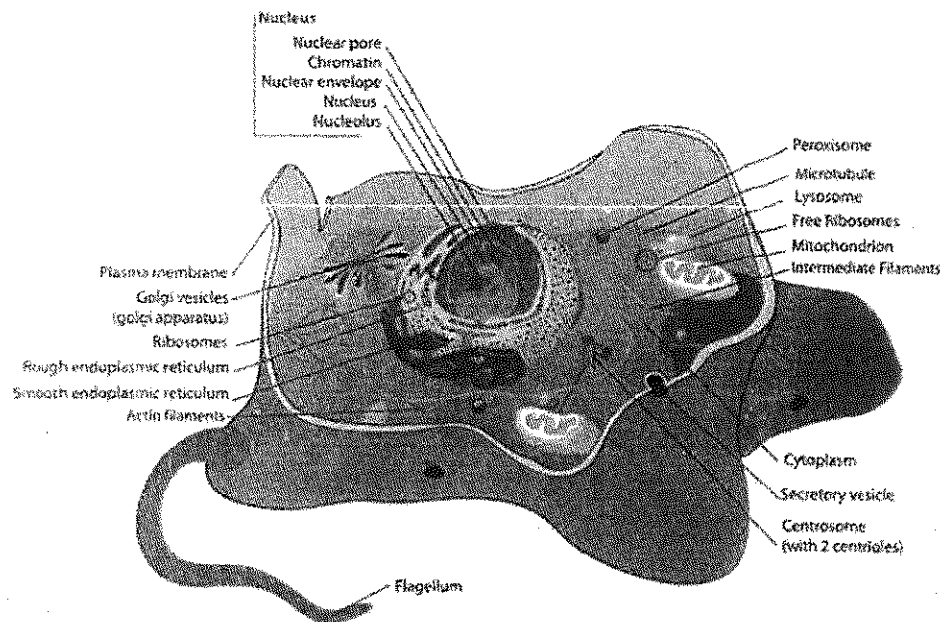
22. The memory card on a cell phone can store up to 50 phone numbers. There are 21 phone numbers stored on the cell phone. Write and solve an inequality to represent the number of additional phone numbers you can store on the cell phone.

23. The possible values of  $x$  are given by  $x + 2.1 \leq 6.5$ . What is the greatest possible value of  $\frac{x}{4}$ ?



## The Cells That Make Us

### By ReadWorks



"Mom, I'm hurt," said Mike.

"What happened?" asked Mike's mom.

"I stumbled and fell while playing football at the playground today. I scraped my knee," said Mike.

"You poor dear. Here, let's put a Band-Aid on your knee," said his mom.

Mike's mom gingerly wiped his bleeding knee with a wet cloth and pasted a Band-Aid on it. Mike wondered aloud, "Our bodies are made of arms and legs. The arms and legs are made of blood and bones. But what are these blood and bones made of?"

Mike's mom replied, "Everything in our body is made of small units called cells. Think of it this way. Just like hundreds of thousands of bricks form a house, millions of cells form our blood, muscles, bones, skin, and hair—eventually coming together to form the human body."

As Mike looked at his bandaged knee, he wondered, "Wow, can I see these cells?"

"You cannot see your cells directly," said his mom. "A cell is tiny and is as small as the bacteria and other microorganisms that we cannot see with our naked eye. A cell is the smallest unit that can be said to be alive. You can see a cell if you have a powerful enough microscope, just like you'd see bacteria or microbes under a microscope."

"So, every part of my body consists of cells?" Mike said.

"Yeah. Not just your body, mine too," said Mike's mom. "Your pet dog, Tommy? He's made of cells. Your friend Jim's cat? She's made of cells, too. The lions we saw on safari last year, the spiders in our storeroom. Every creature on earth is made of tiny cells, just like you and me."

"Wow, so an ant or an amoeba is built up of cells, like so many Lego blocks?"

"Yes, just like Lego blocks. Only some creatures have just a single cell, like an amoeba. They are called unicellular organisms. Others, like us human beings, are collections of cells. These are called multicellular organisms. Multicellular organisms can range in size from brown algae to large animals like elephants, whales, and giraffes, which have trillions of cells."

"But what does a cell look like?"

"A cell is tiny, of course. But if you did manage to peer into a cell with a microscope that was powerful enough, you could see that a cell consists of different parts, too."

"So what parts are these?"

"Just like parts of our body are responsible for different activities (legs for movement, stomach for digestion, eyes for seeing, etc.), different parts within cells are responsible for different functions. These different parts perform the activities that keep the cell alive."

"Wow, so how does this teeny weeny cell stay alive?"

"The different parts of the cell work together to keep the cell alive. The nucleus is the 'brain' of the cell. It controls and coordinates all activities of the cell. The nucleus is surrounded by the nuclear membrane, which is like a blanket that protects the nucleus. The cell membrane is the outer covering of the cell, much like the nuclear membrane is the covering of the nucleus. The cell membrane is like a tap which controls what enters and leaves the cell. It can allow certain substances (food and water) to enter the cell, and block out other substances (waste or poisonous substances)."

"So the cell membrane is like a sieve that lets in some things and blocks other things?"

"Yeah. Or like an electric switch, if you think of it that way. Then there is the cytoplasm, which is a jellylike fluid that fills the cell, much like blood fills our body."

"Or like air fills the atmosphere around us?"

"Exactly! Only, all of this is within the tiny cell you can only see with the help of a microscope."

"Wow. This is like a tiny machine!"

"Yeah. But that's not all. All plant, fungal and some animal cells also have vacuoles, which is a cavity that works like a storage container."

"And what goes inside it?"

"It depends. Mostly, vacuoles are used to isolate harmful and waste material from the rest of the cell and help get rid of it."

"And what else?"

"Water; in plants, vacuoles help maintain the right water pressure. Animal cell vacuoles also help to store fats, starches, and glycogen which are all energy products."

"Is energy produced inside the vacuoles too?"

"No. Energy production happens in a part of the cell called the mitochondrion. These mitochondria are shaped like kidney beans. They convert food into chemical energy for the cells."

"And all the millions of cells keep me alive."

"Absolutely. With the accumulated energy in every one of the millions of cells, you and I get the strength to move our arms and legs, to think, move about, and to live."

"Wow. But each cell is tiny, so each cell would produce only a tiny amount of energy."

“Yeah. So these cells have to work together. A group of cells band together and form a tissue. There are many types of tissues. For example, connective tissues include blood or bones. These form connections between parts of the body. Muscle tissues form muscles, which help us move. Nervous tissues help parts of our body transmit messages—or ‘think’ and react to things that happen around us. Epithelial tissues are outer tissues that form protective layers.”

“Like, skin?”

“Exactly! These tissues are specialized for different functions, so they work together in unison. For instance, all the cells in the muscle tissue in your calf muscles work together so that you can walk or run.”

“...and the tissues in my biceps help me wave my hand,” said Mike, waving his hand from side to side.

“That’s not all,” said Mike’s mom. “Often, tissues cannot function or operate by themselves. So, these tissues team up to form organs.”

“Just like me and my friends together form a football team,” said Mike, reminded of his scraped knee.

“Yeah, just like you can’t play football by yourself, a tissue cannot do anything by itself. It teams up with other tissues, and together, they perform the body’s activities. So, a group of tissues team up to form your nose and help you smell. Other tissues in your pancreas help you digest food. So, each organ performs its specific function because of the tissues that constitute it.”

“And the tissues, of course, are formed by the teeny weeny cells. Wow, so even if a cell by itself cannot smell anything, or a tissue by itself cannot smell anything, a collection of tissues can actually smell? That is so cool!”

“Unless you’re a unicellular organism, one cell can’t do much on its own. But in unity, there is strength. When millions of cells work together, magic happens. When cells combine to become tissues and tissues combine to become organs, the organs can perform the everyday activities like digestion, breathing, smell, taste—and just about everything else you do.”

“Wow, all because of a teeny weeny cell! That is truly magical.”

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. According to Mike's mom, what is a cell?

- A another name for an amoeba
- B the smallest unit of life
- C a group of tissues
- D a jellylike fluid

2. How does Mike's mom compare the nuclear membrane and the cell membrane?

- A Both the cell membrane and nuclear membrane are protective coverings.
- B The cell membrane is like a blanket, while the nuclear membrane is like a sieve.
- C The nuclear membrane is like an electric switch, while the cell membrane is like a sieve.
- D Both the cell membrane and the nuclear membrane allow substances to enter the cell.

3. Read the following sentences from the passage: "Only some creatures have just a single cell, like an amoeba. They are called unicellular organisms. Others, like us human beings, are collections of cells. These are called multicellular organisms. Multicellular organisms can range in size from brown algae to large animals like elephants, whales, and giraffes, which have trillions of cells."

What can be concluded about cells based on this information?

- A Unicellular organisms were once part of collections of cells.
- B Cells in multicellular organisms are stronger than unicellular organisms.
- C Cells can only support life if they are part of a multicellular organism.
- D Some cells can support life independently. Other cells support life collectively.

4. Read the following sentences: "A group of cells band together and form a tissue. There are many types of tissues. For example, connective tissues include blood or bones. These form connections between parts of the body. Muscle tissues form muscles, which help us move. Nervous tissues help parts of our body transmit messages—or 'think' and react to things that happen around us."

Based on this information, what can you conclude about tissues?

- A All tissues in the body have similar functions.
- B All tissues band together to form organs.
- C Each kind of tissue has a different function.
- D There are only four kinds of tissues in the human body.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A how the parts of the cell, tissues, and organs work together
- B the importance of mitochondria in the life of a cell
- C how tissues are made from groups of cells to serve different functions
- D the differences between unicellular and multicellular organisms

6. Read the following sentences: "Just like you can't play football by yourself, a tissue cannot do anything by itself. It teams up with other tissues, and together, they perform the body's activities. So, a group of tissues team up to form your nose and help you smell. Other tissues in your pancreas help you digest food. So, each organ performs its specific function because of the tissues that **constitute** it."

As used in this sentence, what does the word "**constitute**" most nearly mean?

- A take away from something
- B give something energy
- C make up the parts of something
- D change in shape or size

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

\_\_\_\_\_ a tissue by itself cannot digest food, a collection of tissues can work together as an organ to digest food.

- A Thus
- B Although
- C Above all
- D For instance

8. Why do tissues "team up" to form organs?

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9. Why are all the different parts of the cell necessary?

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10. "When different parts of an organism work together in unison, things can be accomplished that could not happen otherwise." Explain this statement, using the interactions between different parts of the cell, tissues, and organs to support your answer.

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