

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.

Other available online resources are:

MDE- M-Step online tools

<https://wbte.drcedirect.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

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

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

amurphy@oakparkschools.org
mlbonds@oakparkschools.org

Name: _____

Galileo and His Telescope

Galileo Galilei was born in the year 1564 in the town of Pisa, Italy. When he was 20 years old, he was studying in Pisa. His father wanted him to be a doctor, but Galileo was bored with school except for math. Because math was the one subject where he was doing well, the court mathematician offered to tutor him privately so he could become a qualified mathematician. Galileo's father was disappointed, but he agreed.



A painting of Galileo showing his telescope to a nobleman.

Because he needed to earn money, Galileo began experimenting with different things, trying to come up with some sort of invention that he could sell for money. He had a little bit of success with his invention that was like a compass that could be used to measure plots of land. He had already experimented with pendulums, thermometers, and magnets.

When he heard that a Dutch inventor had invented something called a spyglass, but was keeping it a secret, Galileo decided to work on one of his own. Within 24 hours, he had invented a telescope that could magnify things to make them appear ten times larger than real life.

One night, he pointed his telescope toward the sky, and made his first of many space observations: the moon was not smooth, like everyone thought. The moon was covered in bumps and craters. As technology has improved, first Galileo, and then many others, have made improvements on the telescope, the wonderful device that allows us to see from a distance.



Why Is It Important?

The text says: "Within 24 hours, he had invented a telescope that could magnify things to make them appear ten times larger than real life." Why is this sentence important in order to understand Galileo?

SCIENCE 8A

Name: _____



In the wild, it often comes down to predator and prey, the hunter and the hunted. As you can imagine, most organisms want to stay alive. They have developed ways of adapting to severe habitats, and hiding or escaping from those who would like to eat them. So how do they do it?

One very helpful adaptation is called camouflage. You may have been surprised by an animal that was using camouflage in the past. It blended into its surroundings so well that you nearly

missed seeing it at all. Its coloring, markings, or other physical features resemble its habitat so much that you can look directly at it without seeing it at first. This is often good enough to fool a predator that is scanning an area to look for food. This helps prey to hide from its predator. But did you know that it often works the other way around, too? Predators can use camouflage to trap their prey.

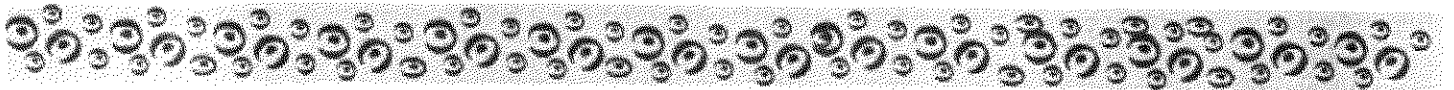
If a predator wants to eat a certain animal, and that animal cannot see it lying in wait, it can pounce on its prey unexpectedly, devouring it before it even knows what is happening.

Another popular adaptation is mimicry. Mimicry is when an animal has markings or other physical characteristics that allow it to look like some other kind of animal or plant. If it can make its predators believe that it is something that preys on them, or would at least be difficult or painful to catch, its predator will often go off in search of an easier target.

Sometimes animals are able to survive when their habitat changes because they adapt to the new conditions. For example, birds that were accustomed to nesting on high cliffs or in tall trees have survived industrialization of their habitat by learning to nest in the crevices of tall buildings. Raccoons easily adapt to residential areas that have taken over their woodland homes. They often help themselves to any food they can grab, whether it is in trashcans, or inside people's homes!



The spots on a leopard's coat allow it to blend into its habitat.



What's the Main Idea?

What is the main idea of the text?

List two supporting details for the main idea.
