Homework Packet for Eleventh Grade

Week 17

Name _____

Week Starts on / Due on _____]____]__

Each week you are to complete your homework packet and turn it on the day the teacher assigns. Part of the homework is reading 45 minutes a day. This can be done in after school care and they can read to a younger sibling or an adult as well. Weekend reading is encouraged, each week students can get credit for reading on Saturday and/or Sunday. Reading each day is very important to help each student get better at this skill.

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Weekly Home Reading Record

Day	Reading Material	Amount of Time	How many pages
Weekend			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			

Total Reading Time: Hours _____ Minutes _____

Student Signature: _____

Date: _____

Parents Signature: _____

Date: _____

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VOCABULARY BUILDER
WEEK 17
Daily Activity

Monday : Write out the definition of the vocabulary word and the source where you found it. (*note do not use wikipedia*) and break the word down in Syllables.
Example: ABSTRUSE: 2 Syllables , **ab-struse and it sounds like ab-stroos.**

Tuesday : Write a sentence with the vocabulary word (different than the definition of the vocabulary word).

Wednesday : Write a paragraph with the vocabulary word (different than the definition and the sentence with the vocabulary word).

Thursday : Write a 3 to 5 paragraph essay with all the vocabulary words (different than the definition, and sentences you used with the vocabulary word)

Friday : **Turn in all of your work.**

This week's vocabulary words are:

METAMORPHOSIS	MISHAP	MOTLEY
METICULOUS	MITIGATE	MUNDANE
METROPOLITAN	MOLLIFY	MUNIFICENT
MILITATE	MONOTONY	NAIVE
MISANTHROPE	MOROSE	NEBULOUS

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Passage II

SOCIAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from *Great Waters: An Atlantic Passage* by Deborah Cramer (©2001 by Deborah Cramer).

The Sargasso Sea is a part of the northern Atlantic Ocean.

As the *Cramer* idles through the Sargasso Sea, waiting for the wind to rise, the sea is flat and empty. Nothing demarcates or divides the smooth expanse of water dissolving into the horizon. This vast, unroughened surface, this breadth of uniform sea, deceives. But for a few lonely oceanic islands, the unperturbed surface offers no hint of the grand and sweeping energies hidden below.

Only one thousand miles offshore, the *Cramer* has already sailed through some of Atlantic's deepest waters. Contrary to what one might guess, Atlantic's deepest waters, like those in other oceans, are along her edges. As we continue east, toward the middle of the sea, the bottom rises. The unmarked plains of the abyss, here flattened by layers of sediment, give way to rising foothills and then to mountains. The first maps of Atlantic seafloor noted, albeit crudely, this rise. Early efforts to plumb Atlantic's depths proved outrageously inaccurate: one naval officer paid out eight miles (thirteen kilometers) of hemp rope from a drifting ship and concluded the sea had no bottom. Eventually, sailors more or less successfully calculated depth by heaving overboard cannonballs tied to bailing twine. When they hit bottom, the sailors measured and snipped the twine and then moved on, leaving a trail of lead strung out across the seafloor. These crude soundings, forming the basis of the first map of Atlantic's basin, published in 1854, identified a prominent rise halfway between Europe and America.

For many years no one could explain why the basin of Atlantic, unlike a bowl, deepened at its edges and shoaled in its center. People assumed that this "Middle Ground," "Telegraph Plateau," or "Dolphin Rise," as it was variously called, was an ancient and drowned land bridge, or a lost continent, but sailors repairing transatlantic telegraph cable unknowingly produced evidence to prove otherwise. Wrestling with the broken cable, they accidentally twisted off a piece of the "plateau" and dredged up a twenty-one-pound (ten-kilogram) chunk of dense black volcanic rock. It was some of the youngest, freshest rock on earth, and it was torn not from a piece of continent sunk beneath the waves, but from the very foundation of the sea.

Today, highly sophisticated sound waves bring the hazy images of those early soundings into sharp focus, revealing that one of the largest and most salient geographic features on the planet lies on the floor of the ocean. Hidden beneath the waves is an immense submerged mountain range, the backbone of the sea. More extensive, rugged, and imposing than the Andes, Rockies, or Himalayas, it covers almost as much of earth's surface as the dry land of continents. Winding like the seam of a baseball, it circles the planet in a long, sinuous path, running the entire length of Atlantic, slashing the basin neatly in two. Its mountains are stark and black, as black as the sea itself, lit only at their peaks by a thin, patchy covering of white, the skeletal remains of tiny microscopic animals that once lived at the surface. Peaks as high as Mount St. Helens sit in a watery world of blackness, more than a mile below the surface, beyond the reach of light, beyond the sight of sailors.

A great valley, eclipsing any comparable feature on dry land, runs through these mountains. Arizona's Grand Canyon, one of earth's most spectacular places, extends for about 280 miles (450 kilometers). A lesser-known canyon of similar depth but considerably greater length lies hidden in the mountains of the ridge. Although offset in many places by breaks in the mountains, the rift valley, as the canyon is called, extends the length of Atlantic for 11,000 miles (17,700 kilometers). Here in this bleak and forbidding place, where the water is almost freezing, subterranean fires have lifted mounds of fresh lava onto the seafloor. Scientists visiting the rift valley for the first time named the volcanic hills in this otherworldly setting after distant, lifeless planets.

Yet, what had seemed so foreign to scientists is an integral part of earth's very being, for at the ridge our own planet gives birth. The floor of the rift valley is torn; from the gashes has sprung the seafloor underlying all of Atlantic. Here the youngest, newest pieces are made. Earth is still cooling from her tumultuous birth four and a half billion years ago. Heat, leaking from the molten core and from radioactive decay deep inside the planet, rises toward earth's surface, powering the volcanoes that deliver the ridge to the sea.

11. The author's attitude toward the main subject of the passage can best be described as:

- **A.** awe and fascination.
- **B.** disbelief and cynicism.
- **C.** amusement and nostalgia.
- **D.** boredom and indifference.

12. The passage makes clear that "Middle Ground," "Telegraph Plateau," and "Dolphin Rise" were names that people gave to what was actually:

- **F.** an island in Atlantic.
- **G.** a transatlantic telegraph cable.
- **H.** an ancient and drowned land bridge.
- **J.** the immense mountain range in Atlantic's basin.

13. In the first paragraph, the author describes the stillness of the Sargasso Sea as the *Cramer* passes through it primarily to emphasize that the stillness:

A. won't last long, for the sea will become rough when the wind rises.
B. makes it easy for a passenger on the *Cramer* to spot oceanic islands that break the water's surface.
C. is in dramatic contrast to the power of what exists on and under the seafloor far below.
D. makes it seem as if the *Cramer*'s wake is dividing the unbroken expanse of water into two.

14. The passage states that compared to Arizona's Grand Canyon, the canyon that lies within the mountains in Atlantic's basin is considerably:

F. deeper.
G. older.
H. wider.
J. longer.

15. The main purpose of the information in lines 71–76 is to:

A. describe in detail scientists' expectations for their first trip to the rift valley.
B. characterize the rift valley as an alien, seemingly barren place.
C. provide statistics about several geographic properties of the rift valley.
D. list the names that scientists gave to the volcanic hills in the rift valley.

16. One of the main purposes of the last paragraph is to state that the:

F. gashes in the rift valley continue to increase in width.
G. seafloor of Atlantic has cooled.
H. entire Atlantic seafloor has issued from the gashes in the rift valley.
J. volcanoes on Earth's dry land have created the newest, youngest pieces of Atlantic seafloor.

17. The author most strongly implies that people commonly assume the deepest waters of an ocean are:

A. about one thousand miles offshore.
B. at the middle of the ocean.
C. dotted with islands.
D. located in trenches.

18. As it is used in line 19, the phrase *paid out* most nearly means:

F. dispensed.
G. ascertained.
H. suggested.
J. compensated.

19. According to the passage, the mountain range in Atlantic's basin covers nearly the same amount of Earth's surface as does:

A. Mount St. Helens.
B. the Himalayas.
C. the Pacific Ocean.
D. the dry land of continents.

20. According to the passage, the white cover on the peaks of the mountains in Atlantic's basin is:

F. skeletal remains of microscopic animals.
G. thin layers of sedimentary volcanic ash.
H. patches of ice.
J. salt deposits.

4-Digit by 2-Digit Division (C)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Calculate each quotient.

$53\overline{)5416}$	$66\overline{)8076}$	$48\overline{)5457}$
$32\overline{)5841}$	$28\overline{)5245}$	$32\overline{)1308}$
$31\overline{)6785}$	$84\overline{)2588}$	$34\overline{)4602}$

Grade 11

WEEK 17
Use R.A.C.E. Strategy for Math

Example:
Joshua has 32 donuts. He organizes them in boxes. Each box holds 12 donuts. How many boxes of donuts will Joshua have?

R (Restate the question) in your own words	Joshua will have ____ boxes of donuts.
A (Answer the question)	Joshua will have 3 boxes of donuts.
C (Cite the evidence)	I will determine how many boxes of 12 are required to fit all the donuts by dividing the number of donuts (32) by the number that can fit in each box (12). If I need part of a box I will round the solution up to the nearest whole number. 32 ÷ 12 = 2.666 Rounded up is 3
E (Explanation)	Joshua will have 3 boxes of donuts. I determined how many boxes of 12 are required to fit all the donuts by dividing the number of donuts (32) by the number that can fit in each box (12). Since I needed slightly more than two boxes, I rounded my solution to the nearest whole number.

WORD PROBLEMS

1. Bonnie has twice as many cousins as Robert. George has 5 cousins, which is 11 less than Bonnie has. How many cousins does Robert have?

2. Oscar sold 2 glasses of milk for every 5 sodas he sold. If he sold 10 glasses of milk, how many sodas did he sell?

3. Justin earned scores of 85, 92, and 95 on his science tests. What does he need to earn on his next science test to have an average (arithmetic mean) of 93%?

TURN THE PAGE



QUESTION 1

R (Restate the question) in your own words	
A (Answer the question)	
C (Cite the evidence)	
E (Explanation)	

QUESTION 2

R (Restate the question) in your own words	
A (Answer the question)	
C (Cite the evidence)	
E (Explanation)	

QUESTION 3

R (Restate the question) in your own words	
A (Answer the question)	
C (Cite the evidence)	
E (Explanation)	

MAKE SURE THAT ALL YOUR WORK IS COMPLETED BEFORE YOU TURN IT IN.