

Taylor County Schools

Day 3

Eighth Grade



1. Complete this packet on the third ICE Day.
2. Write your name on the booklet.
3. Return this completed packet after the ICE Pack Day. You will keep the others in the envelope for future ICE Pack Days.

Name: _____

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

1 What is 72,000,000 written in scientific notation?

A 72×10^7

B 7.2×10^7

C 7.2×10^6

D 72×10^8

2 How many zeros are between the decimal and the first nonzero digit once the following is written in standard notation?

8.81×10^7

A 6

B 5

C 7

D 4

3

$32,500,000 = 3.25 \times 10^?$

Which exponential value will make this statement true?

A 5

B 7

C -7

D -6

4 A base of ten raised to a negative exponent corresponds to a number —

A less than -1

B between 0 and 1

C greater than 1

D between 0 and -1

5 Which number is the smallest?

A 8.3×10^{-4}

B 5.3×10^6

C 9.3×10^{-4}

D 2.3×10^7

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

- 6 Four students showed their work in the table below.

Yolanda	$(-3)^{10} = -59,049$
Kenneth	$10^{-3} = 0.001$
Jason	$3^{10} = 30$
Michelle	$(-10)^3 = 1,000$

Which student correctly showed equivalent representations?

- A Kenneth
- B Jason
- C Yolanda
- D Michelle

- 7 Choose the symbol that makes the statement correct.

$$5.4 \times 10^4 \text{ ____ } 5.40 \times 10^4$$

- A =
- B \geq
- C $<$
- D $>$

- 8 Which of the following shows the numbers listed from least to greatest?

- A 4.21×10^5 , 4.1×10^5 , 4.01×10^5
- B 4.01×10^5 , 4.21×10^5 , 4.1×10^5
- C 4.1×10^5 , 4.01×10^5 , 4.21×10^5
- D 4.01×10^5 , 4.1×10^5 , 4.21×10^5

- 9 The diameter of a grain of sand is 0.06534 millimeter. Which value is the BEST estimate of this diameter?

- A $6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ millimeter
- B $7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ millimeter
- C $6 \cdot 10^{-1}$ millimeter
- D $7 \cdot 10^{-1}$ millimeter

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

10 **The average distance from Earth to the Moon is approximately 238,855 miles. Which expression is the BEST estimate of this distance?**

- A $2 \cdot 10^5$ miles
- B $3 \cdot 10^5$ miles
- C $2 \cdot 10^6$ miles
- D $3 \cdot 10^6$ miles

Re-imagine Time Packet – Social Studies 8 Day 3: Date _____

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Pick a cultural group (for example, the Swiss) and then explain a fair or festival that describes the history and preserves the history of that group. Tell why and how the fair or festival relates and preserves their culture.

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Recovery uneven from Exxon Valdez oil spill

By McClatchy Washington Bureau, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.28.14

Word Count **879**

WASHINGTON — Andy Wills was laying on a friend's couch in Cordova, Alaska, on March 24, 1989. He was up early, ready to head out and harvest spring herring in Prince William Sound.

"My buddy had just handed me a cup of coffee in the morning and we're watching 'Good Morning America,'" Wills said. "And there's the Exxon Valdez on TV, spilling oil."

He added, "We were like, 'No!' It was just the start of a nightmare."

The herring of Prince William Sound still have not recovered. Neither have killer whales, and legal issues remain unresolved a quarter of a century later. Monday was the 25th anniversary of the disaster, in which the tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef and spilled at least 11 million gallons of oil into the clean, unspoiled waters of the sound.

Persistent Pockets Of Oil

Prince William Sound today looks spectacular, a stunning landscape of mountainous fjords — cliffs framed by blue-green waters, and thickly forested islands. Pick up a stone on a rocky beach, maybe dig a little, though, and it is possible to still find pockets of oil.

"I think the big surprise for all of us who have worked on this thing for the last 25 years has been the continued presence of relatively fresh oil," said Gary Shigenaka. He's a marine scientist for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The question of how well Prince William Sound has recovered from what at the time was the nation's largest oil spill is open to debate. Exxon Mobil Corp., which owned the Valdez, says studies show the area is bouncing back.

"The sound is thriving environmentally and we've had a very solid, complete recovery," said Richard Keil, a spokesman for Exxon Mobil.

Government scientists have a different view.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, a state-federal group, was set up to oversee the revival of Prince William Sound. It considers the pink and sockeye salmon to be recovered, as well as the bald eagles and harbor seals. Several other species are listed as still recovering.

Sea otters have had a rough time. Thousands died in the months following the spill, and the population has struggled to recover in the 25 years since. The U.S. Geological Survey reported earlier this month that the sea otters of the area had finally returned to their prespill numbers.

Listed as still not recovering are the herring, a group of killer whales and a type of North Pacific seabird.

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

The Fate Of The Herring

Wills, who fished salmon as well as herring, said the spill left a huge mark on those who made a living from Prince William Sound.

Exxon sent money to people to make up for what they lost. But, the checks were too late and too little, he said.

“A lot of people got real hurt. I know a lot of guys committed suicide and all that stuff. I got divorced,” said Wills, who now runs a bookshop and cafe in Homer, Alaska. “It was rough.”

Among the scientific puzzles of the spill, the fate of the herring is a particular mystery. It’s an extremely important species for the ecosystem, giving food and protein to whales, salmon, birds and others.

Prince William Sound was home to a booming spring herring fishery. It supported fishermen badly in need of cash coming off the long winter in between fishing seasons.

Researchers found physical changes in herring exposed to the oil. Then, four years after the spill, the herring population crashed dramatically. The reasons are a subject of intense debate, with suggestions that the effects of the spill could have made the herring weak against disease.

Drop In Killer Whales

“No other (fish) stock in Alaska crashed in 1993, so that’s indirect evidence it is spill-related,” said Jeep Rice. He studied the spill for more than 20 years as a federal scientist. “That’s kind of weak, and yet it is about as good as we can get in terms of explaining why it happened in that year.”

The herring never really recovered, and the current population is too low to fight off predators. Herring fishing, with a brief exception, has been closed for more than 20 years.

The killer whales of Prince William Sound also have suffered. Two groups were hit especially hard. Scientists saw killer whales from one of the groups swimming through oil floating on the ocean surface. A Los Angeles Times photo showed whales from the other group swimming near the tanker as it gushed oil. Populations dropped dramatically in the year after the spill.

“The evidence is pretty compelling that it was a spill-related effect on those two groups of killer whales,” said federal marine scientist Shigenaka.

One of the groups continues its slow recovery. The other numbered 22 killer whales at the time of the spill and is down to just seven. Scientists now expect it to go extinct. If it does, it would be the end of a genetic line that researchers say has hunted in the area for thousands of years, maybe since the last ice age.

The federal and state governments are still weighing the science of the spill’s effects. Court cases will decide whether to seek more money from Exxon Mobil for cleaning up the remaining oil.

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Quiz

1 Read the sentences from the article.

“The sound is thriving environmentally and we’ve had a very solid, complete recovery,” said Richard Keil, a spokesman for Exxon Mobil. Government scientists have a different view.

Select the sentence from the article that suggests there is an unsaid reason for Exxon Mobil to argue for a complete recovery.

- (A) The herring of Prince William Sound still have not recovered.
- (B) Court cases will decide whether to seek more money from Exxon Mobil for cleaning up the remaining oil.
- (C) Prince William Sound today looks spectacular, a stunning landscape of mountainous fjords — cliffs framed by blue-green waters, and thickly forested islands.
- (D) Scientists saw killer whales from one of the groups swimming through oil floating on the ocean surface.

2 Which of the following options BEST describes the author’s reasons for including Andy Wills in the article?

- (A) to show how an individual influences an event (B) to show how an individual influences an idea
- (C) to show how an event influences an individual
- (D) to show how an idea influences an individual

3 Select the paragraph from the section “The Fate Of The Herring” that describes how devastating the personal consequences of the oil spill could be.

4 Read the sentence from the article.

“The sound is thriving environmentally and we’ve had a very solid, complete recovery,” said Richard Keil, a spokesman for Exxon Mobil.

Which of the following has the same basic meaning as the sentence above?

- (A) “The harmony is healthy environmentally and we’ve had a very solid, complete setback,” said Richard Keil, a spokesman for Exxon Mobil.
- (B) “The area is healthy environmentally and we’ve had a very solid, complete rehabilitation,” said Richard Keil, a spokesman for Exxon Mobil.
- (C) “The harmony is booming environmentally and we’ve had a very solid, complete rehabilitation,” said Richard Keil, a spokesman for Exxon Mobil.
- (D) “The area is booming environmentally and we’ve had a very solid, complete setback,” said Richard Keil, a spokesman for Exxon Mobil.

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

B. Experiencing nature is great, but when backpacking, fishing, or hiking in the woods, always keep safety in mind. Remembering several important rules can keep a wilderness **excursion** from turning into tragedy.

First, be prepared for weather changes. Always pack warm clothes and rainwear, just in case! This is particularly true in the mountains. The weather at high altitude is notoriously fickle.

Second, carry a map, compass, and flash light. Even experienced hikers get lost. You should be familiar with your route before you start your trip. Study the map to get to know the area and any landmarks on the way. The flashlight is important if you do get lost. Many trips that start out in daylight become nighttime adventures when people can't find their way.

Third, bring a first-aid kit and know how to use it. Small scrapes can be more serious when

there is no doctor nearby. Finally, tell people where you are going and when you plan to come back. That way, someone will go look for you in case trouble strikes.

1. In this story, the word **excursion** means
 - Ⓐ truck.
 - Ⓑ vehicle.
 - Ⓒ journey.
 - Ⓓ discussion.
2. What is the best title for this story?
 - Ⓐ "First Aid in the Mountains"
 - Ⓑ "Don't Get Lost"
 - Ⓒ "Wilderness Safety Tips"
 - Ⓓ "The Danger of Nature"
3. The purpose of this article is to
 - Ⓐ amuse.
 - Ⓑ frighten.
 - Ⓒ inform.
 - Ⓓ sell a product.

C. Should people be allowed to drive while talking on a cell phone? This question is being asked more and more frequently. Recently, New York became the first state in the nation to ban handheld cell-phone use while driving. Soon, other cities, states, and municipalities may follow New York's lead.

Critics of cell phones say that talking on the phone while driving is a safety issue. They argue that cell phone chatter is distracting. When people pay attention to the phone, they don't pay attention to the road. This can lead to accidents and even deaths. According to one study, people who gab on the phone while driving may be four times more likely to get into an accident. Many motorists have been cut off or nearly hit by drivers deep in chat.

Critics of the cell-phone ban argue that there is no *proof* that talking on the phone is more dangerous than other activities. Modern cars are filled with electronic distractions. Drivers can get into accidents while changing the station on their radios. Why not ban people from eating while they drive? Or from talking to passengers in the back seat?

1. What is now illegal in New York?
 - Ⓐ using handheld cell phones
 - Ⓑ eating while driving
 - Ⓒ changing radio stations while driving
 - Ⓓ using handheld cell phones while driving
2. Critics of the cell-phone ban argue that
 - Ⓐ many different activities can distract drivers.
 - Ⓑ cell phones never distract drivers.
 - Ⓒ cell phones always distract drivers.
 - Ⓓ cell phones save lives.
3. You can infer from this story that
 - Ⓐ all drivers now use cell phones.
 - Ⓑ soon all drivers will use cell phones.
 - Ⓒ driving in a car may become more dangerous.
 - Ⓓ more states may enact laws about cell phones and driving.

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

D. “I could never possibly do it,” I said. I meant it, seriously! My sister Pilar had been describing how much she loved scuba diving. We were spending two weeks at the beach and she had just finished her initial underwater dive. She raved about the brightly colored coral, the anemones, the turtles, and even the shark that she had observed.

“It’s like another world down there, James,” said Pilar. “There’s the world on dry land and the world beneath the water; the only way you can see that world is by putting on a scuba mask and oxygen tank. It’s not actually dangerous. You get trained on the proper usage of the equipment and the instructor is always present. If an emergency occurs, you’re completely prepared.”

“I don’t care about another world,” I replied, “I don’t want to be eaten by sharks and what if I run out of oxygen? I’m a dry-land type of guy.”

E. Some people call it the “Roof of the World.” The country is Bhutan. It’s a tiny kingdom high in the mountains of the Himalayas. Bhutan shares its borders with China and India, the world’s two most populous countries. But compared with those giants, Bhutan is microscopic. It’s only about half the size of Indiana, and has less than two million inhabitants.

Bhutan gained independence in 1947. The country’s name means “Land of the Thunder Dragon,” a reference to the severe storms that roar through the Himalayas. These rugged mountains dominate the country. They also keep it isolated from the rest of the world. Only one airline flies to Bhutan. And the airline only has two planes. Up until 1962, the country had no postal service or paved roads. Now, it is slowly modernizing. Last year, television finally arrived.

Not many people get the chance to see this tiny country. Less than 10,000 tourists are allowed to visit each year. Those who do come to see the Bhutanese way of life, the mountains, and the forests. Bhutan contains

My sister is very **persistent**, however, and before the first week was up, I was enrolled in scuba instruction against my will. Pilar was waiting when I surfaced from my first dive. “Well?” she said. “Wow, Pilar. It is another world!” I shouted.

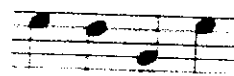
1. At first, how does James seem to feel about diving?
 - A. excited
 - B. terrified
 - C. bored
 - D. interested
2. How does James react to his first dive?
 - A. He seems to be thrilled
 - B. He seems angry.
 - C. He seems disappointed.
 - D. He seems somewhat satisfied.
3. In this story, **persistent** means
 - A. determined.
 - B. prudent.
 - C. agitated
 - D. calm.

a remarkable diversity of wildlife, hundreds of species of birds, and 5,000 plants. These attractions never fail to thrill the visitors.

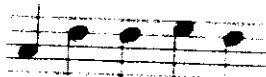
1. Which of these is an *opinion*?
 - A. The country’s name means “Land of the Thunder Dragon.”
 - B. Bhutan’s attractions never fail to thrill visitors.
 - C. Until 1962, the country had no postal service.
 - D. Bhutan has 5,000 species of plants.
2. Compared to India and China, Bhutan
 - A. has a far greater diversity of wildlife.
 - B. has many visitors.
 - C. is very modern.
 - D. is a very small country.
3. Which happened most recently?
 - A. Television arrived in Bhutan.
 - B. Bhutan’s first paved road was built.
 - C. Bhutan became independent.
 - D. Bhutan developed a postal service.

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

since breakfast! Tommy placed the candy on the



of his desk and



up the number of

pieces of candy from his



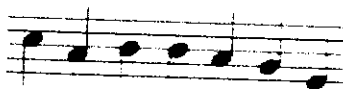
. He was nice enough to give a

piece of candy to each student in the class.

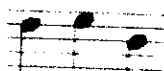


agreed

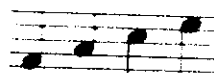
that the candy was much better than the



that he had for breakfast!

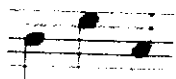


Abe with an awful look on her



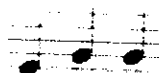
. 'Ugh',

cried

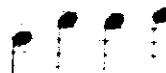


.' How can you eat cabbage for breakfast?' Abe

said that he ran out of



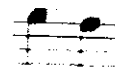
s and



Cabbage was the next best thing to



upon.



said that in his entire life, a

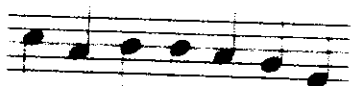


, he

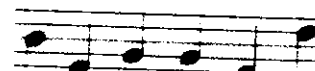
had never heard such a



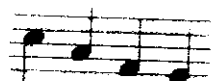
thing as having



for breakfast. Tommy



Abe to change to a sweeter subject and they all went to the



downstairs for a nice lunch. (Story Copyright 2002 by

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

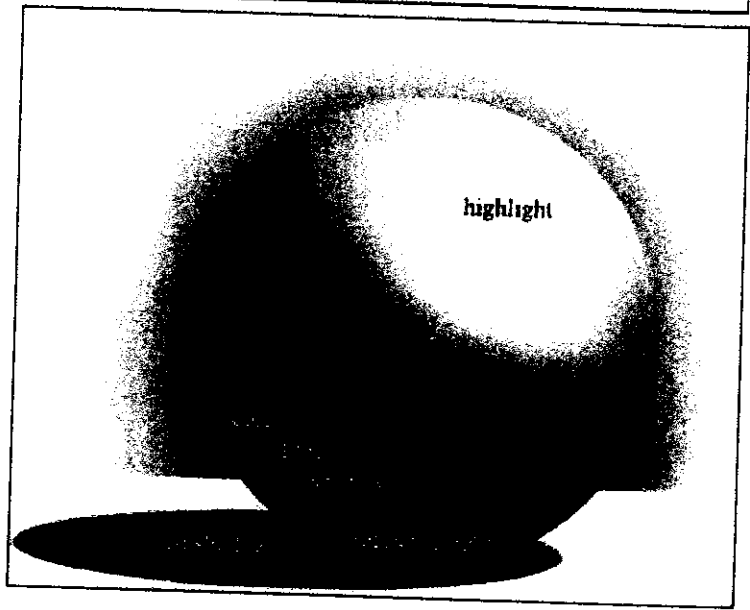
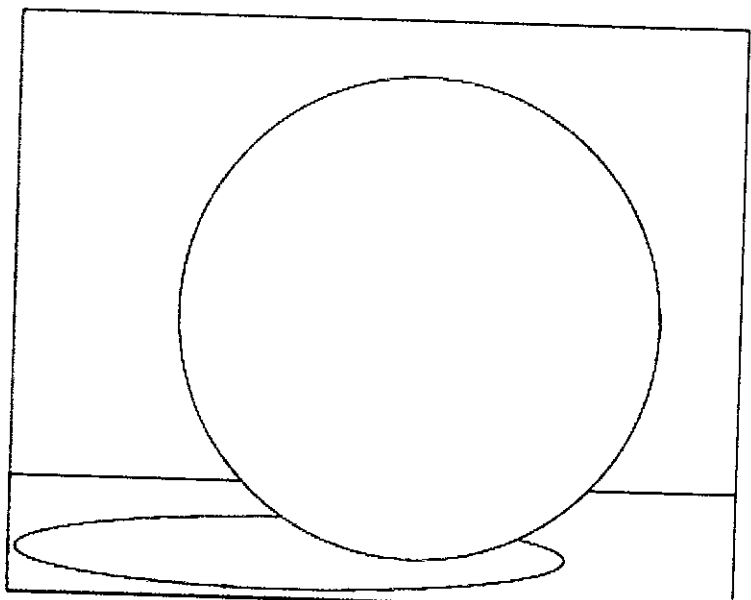
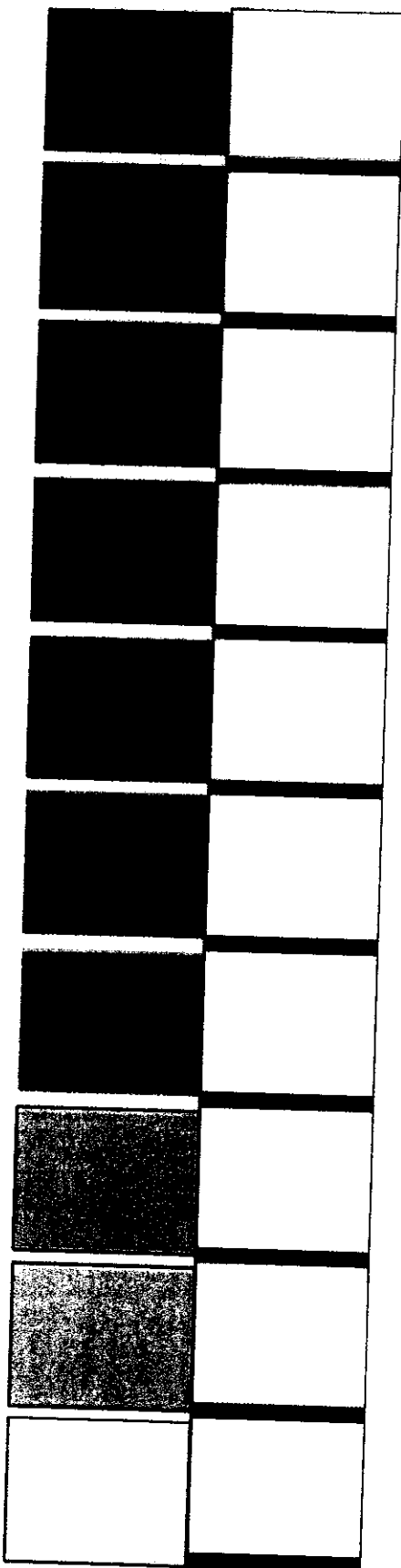
Name _____

Value:

The relative degree of lightness or darkness, a.k.a. "shading"

Directions:

1. Using a pencil, complete the values scale on the left by matching the values in each cell. Try using the side of your pencil. You may have the best luck by blending the graphite with your finger, a paper towel, Kleenex or Q-tip.
2. Using a pencil, complete the modeled-values diagram below by making the circle look like a three-dimensional sphere- just like in the example at the bottom. Once again, you will have the best luck if you blend your values. Try to make them gradually change from one shade into another so that it looks like the lights and shadows "wrap" around the sphere.



Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Blank Computer Keyboard

