

Our Lady of Port Richmond School
3233 E. Thompson Street
Philadelphia, PA 19134

Dear Parents and Students,

This packet of work is to be completed only if the school would be closed for a period of time. The work: Religion, Math, grammar, Social Studies, and Science will be graded for a grade for the third trimester. This packet of work needs to be returned on the first day back to school.

Thank you,

Mrs. Koch and Mrs. McCook

Science in the News

Mrs. McCook

Science in the News Guidelines:

Due Date _____

- Obtain an article (dated within the past 5 years): may be a magazine, newspaper, web-article, or other science related article.
- Make sure that your article is science related and actual current events. The news articles may pertain to any of the following areas: diet, health (No WebMD), medicines, exercise, new pharmaceuticals (NO advertisements), endangered species, zoo- or aquarium-related news, medical breakthroughs, environmental/ conservation news (locally or globally), bacterial or viral outbreaks, or any other area that is science-related news
- Write a response to the article as follows:

Heading includes:

Name

Date

Science Grade 7

Mrs. McCook

Title of the Article

- **First Paragraph:** Who the article was written by, where the article came from, describe the main idea of the article
- **Second Paragraph:** In your own words, summarize the main ideas of the article, at least 5 supporting details.
- **Third Paragraph:** Explain how this article connects to you or your class. What is your opinion of the article and the ideas it presents? At least 3 sentences

The rubric and a copy of your article must be given to your teacher no later than the due date for the assignment.

This assignment can be typed or neatly written in pencil or blue ink on lined theme paper.

Science in the News Grading Rubric:

15 Total Points Possible

Category	3	2	1	0
Summarize Content	Information from news article is clearly summarized. Introduction is comprehensive. Includes five supporting details.	Information from news article is clearly summarized. Introduction is clear. Includes 3-4 supporting details.	Summary may be unclear or incomplete. Only 1-2 supporting detail.	Too much information was copied from the article or important details are left out.
Connection	Insightfully makes multiple connections to science.	Makes appropriate connections to science.	Connections are not relevant or are in error.	No connections were made.
Style	Writer makes little or no errors in grammar or spelling. Every paragraph contains sentences that are well-constructed.	Writer makes very few errors in grammar or spelling. Most sentences are well-constructed.	Writer makes some major errors in grammar or spelling. Some sentences may not be well-constructed	Writer makes many errors in grammar or spelling. Sentences lack structure and appear incomplete or are confusing.
Neatness	Completely legible, no stray marks, no wrinkles	Somewhat legible, 1-2 stray marks, a few wrinkles	Somewhat illegible, 3-5 stray marks, quite a few wrinkles	Completely illegible, 6-8 stray marks, paper is completely wrinkled
Attachments	Rubric and original article attached to the current event	Missing either rubric or article.		Neither rubric nor article attached.

Student Name: _____ Points Earned: _____

Science in the News

Mrs. McCook

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- Obtain an article (dated within the past 5 years): may be a magazine, newspaper, web-article, or other science related article.
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- Write a response to the article as follows:

Heading includes:

Name

Date

Science Grade 8

Mrs. McCook

Title of the Article

- **First Paragraph:** Who the article was written by, where the article came from, describe the main idea of the article
- **Second Paragraph:** In your own words, summarize the main ideas of the article, at least 5 supporting details.
- **Third Paragraph:** Explain how this article connects to you or your class. What is your opinion of the article and the ideas it presents? At least 3 sentences

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Student Name: _____ Points Earned: _____

Name _____

Date _____

Social Studies Current Events

Grade 7 Mrs. McCook

DUE DATE _____

Article Title, Source, Author

PICK THE BEST LINE FROM YOUR ARTICLE PUT IT IN QUOTES HERE:

SYNOPSIS: What is your article about? Include the introduction, choose 4-5 details talked about, and the conclusion, to write a 5-6 sentence summary of the article.

REACTION: In 2-3 sentences write your reaction to the article, what are your feelings about it?

Name _____

Date _____

Social Studies Current Events

Grade 8 Mrs. McCook

DUE DATE _____

Article Title, Source, Author

PICK THE BEST LINE FROM YOUR ARTICLE PUT IT IN QUOTES HERE:

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Name _____

The Great Depression

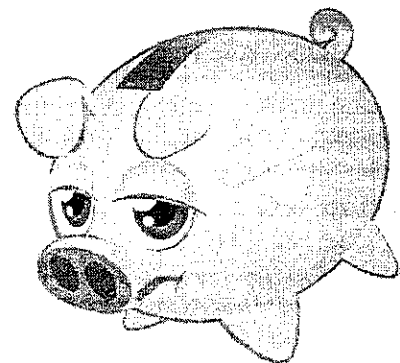
The Great Depression

The Great Depression began with the stock market crash in October, 1929. By 1933, the value of the stock market had sunk to only 10% of what it had been. About 11,000 banks failed. Back then there was no government guarantee that people would not lose money they had deposited in banks, so between the stock market failure and the bank crashes, many people were left penniless. About 300,000 businesses went out of business. Many people lost their jobs. When people were unable to pay their rents or mortgages, they lost their homes. From 1929 to 1933, the unemployment rate rose from 3% to 25%. Family incomes declined by almost half.

At the start of the Great Depression, Herbert Hoover was president, and many people blamed him for what happened. The crudely-built neighborhoods on the outskirts of cities where many people lived after they lost their homes were nicknamed "Hoovervilles." In 1933, at the height of the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president. Roosevelt's plan to turn around the economy was called the "New Deal."

The New Deal created around 100 new government offices and 40 new agencies. The laws put into place during this time put new regulations in place on the stock market, banks, and businesses. Programs were set up to help people get back to work, as well as to make sure people received food and housing. Some of these programs, like the Social Security Act, still exist today. In all, 15 major laws were enacted during Roosevelt's "First Hundred Days" of office.

The Great Depression was ended by World War II, when a wartime economy provided new opportunities for people to go back to work.



Name _____ **The Great Depression**

QUESTIONS: The Great Depression

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which event set the Great Depression into motion?
 - A. the New Deal
 - B. the Stock Market Crash
 - C. the Social Security Act
 - D. World War II

2. Which of the following is NOT an even contributing to the Great Depression?
 - A. banks failing
 - B. unemployment
 - C. social security
 - D. business going out of business

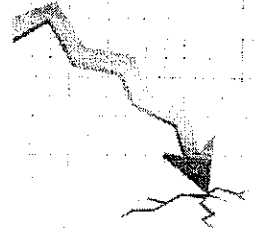
3. Who created the New Deal?
 - A. President Herbert Hoover
 - B. President Theodore Roosevelt
 - C. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - D. none of the above

4. Which of the following was NOT a result of the New Deal?
 - A. the Social Security Act
 - B. the First Hundred Days
 - C. new regulations on the Stock Market
 - D. programs to get people back to work

5. Which event marks the end of the Great Depression?
 - A. the New Deal
 - B. the Stock Market Crash
 - C. the Social Security Act
 - D. World War II

Name _____

The Great Depression



The Stock Market Crash of 1929

The stock market crash that took place in 1929 was one of the worst crashes in the market's history.

One reason for the crash is what is called over speculation, which means that stocks had become worth much more than the actual values of the companies they represented. The new automobile and radio industries had spurred a rampant optimism that the economy would continue to grow. In fact, the stock market had grown 600% between 1921 and 1929, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average rising from 63 points to 381 points. People were also purchasing stocks on credit, rather than putting actual money into the stock market, so the supposed rise in the value of the stock market was actually just an illusion. As the economy slowed, the value of the stock market fell. Not wanting to lose their money, people panicked and began selling their stock. On October 28th and 29th, known as Black Monday and Black Tuesday, stock values fell a total of 23%, which remains the worst 2-day drop in history.

The market was unable to recover, and over the next few months the stock market fell to 40% of what it had been, and many people lost everything that they had. The market finally reached its all-time low in the summer of 1932 when its value was only about 10% of what it had been at its peak. By that point, the country was entrenched in a deep economic depression.

The stock market crash had cascading effects. Over 10,000 banks that had invested in the stock market, or who had lent money to investors, went out of business. Many other businesses went bankrupt, and unemployment rose to 25%. The stock market would not recover its pre-1929 value until the middle of the 1950s.

Name _____

The Great Depression

QUESTIONS: The Stock Market Crash of 1929

Circle the correct answer.

1. What is overspeculation?
 - A. stocks are worth much more than the companies they represented
 - B. purchasing stocks on credit
 - C. stocks are worth much less than the companies they represented
 - D. rapid increase in the value of stocks
2. Which industry had spurred optimism in economic prospects?
 - A. automobile
 - B. radio
 - C. A and B
 - D. none of the above
3. The Stock Market Crash of 1929 is also known as:
 - A. Black Monday
 - B. Black Tuesday
 - C. Black Monday and Tuesday
 - D. the darkest days in history
4. In the summer of 1932, the Stock Market reached its all-time low of _____ of what it had been at its peak.
 - A. 40%
 - B. 600%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 10%
5. Which was NOT a cascading effect of the stock market crash?
 - A. many charities sprang up around the country
 - B. banks went out of business
 - C. businesses went bankrupt
 - D. unemployment rose to 25%

Name _____

Date _____

Daily reading summary log sheet. Students are required to read daily at home for 15 minutes. When finished with their reading they are to answer the following questions in complete sentences with supporting details for each day. **(Use your key words)** The summary will be checked daily then collected on Fridays.

Title of Book _____

Author _____

Monday, Identify the main idea with one supporting detail.

Tuesday, What is the tone expressed by one character, give details to support your answer.

Wednesday, What is the theme of your book? Give one detail to support your answer.

Thursday, Write a 5 sentence summary for your book and the pages read so far.

Name _____

Date _____

Daily reading summary log sheet. Students are required to read daily at home for 15 minutes. When finished with their reading they are to answer the following question in complete sentences with supporting details. **Name one character from the story and their character trait. Give 2 details to support your answer. (Use your key words)** The summary will be checked daily then collected on Fridays.

Title of Book _____

Author _____

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Parts of Speech Proper Nouns

Definition: A **proper noun** is the name of a person, place, or thing. It can be acted upon and is capitalized. A proper noun may be a single word, a group of words (with or without abbreviations), or a hyphenated word.

Examples: *Josh* was honored person
 at *U.S. Memorial Auditorium* place
 with the *Smith-Lee Award*. thing

Writing Hints

Capitalize all words that make up proper nouns, except articles (*a*, *an*, and *the*), prepositions, such as *of*, *to*, and *from*, and conjunctions, such as *and*, *or*, and *but*.

Practice

Circle the proper nouns in the following story. Make sure to circle all words belonging to each proper noun.

John Francis left his home in Beatrice, Nebraska in 1941, shortly before the start of World War II. Traveling first by bus to Chicago, he then boarded the *Southwestern Chief* to ride to Los Angeles. At Grand Central Station, John met his sister, Jane, and immediately began looking for part-time work and an apartment. He found employment at Blix Hardware on Western Avenue and a room to rent in nearby South Hollywood.

When war was declared, John enlisted in the army and was stationed at Fort Ord. He played trumpet in the Army Band and was promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant. The United States was fortunate to have so many young men, like John, serving their country.

After the war in 1945, John enrolled in the University of Southern California, paying his tuition with money from the G.I. Bill. Graduating Cum Laude with degrees in Business and Social Science, he continued to play trumpet in clubs all over Southern California. Upon marrying Janice Jones, he took a job at California Federal Savings and Loan and was promoted to Senior Vice-President. He and his wife raised two children, who both graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles. John retired in 1980 to travel and play his trumpet.

Application

Write your own sentence with person, place, and thing proper nouns.

Parts of Speech Common Nouns

Definition: A **common noun** is an idea, person, place, or thing. It can be acted upon and is capitalized only at the start of a sentence. A common noun can be a single word, a group of words, or a hyphenated word.

Examples: It takes <i>self-control</i>	idea
for a <i>teenager</i>	person
to drive to <i>school</i>	place
in a <i>sports car</i> .	thing

Practice

Sort the following common nouns as an idea, person, place, or thing in the correct columns: mountain, friendship, teacher, neighborhood, food, self-image, freedom, toy, fire-fighter, cousin, rock, country, lamp stand, football stadium, police officer, self-confidence, grandfather clock, family room, brother-in-law, world peace

IDEA

PERSON

PLACE

THING

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Application

Write four sentences, using a common noun from each category. Use none of the common nouns listed on this worksheet. Be as specific as possible.

idea _____

person _____

place _____

thing _____

Parts of Speech Adjectives

Definition: An adjective describes a proper noun, a common noun, or a pronoun with *how many*, *which one*, or *what kind*.

Examples: The *five* teammates
took *that* bus
to the *old* arena across town.

How Many?
Which One?
What Kind?

Writing Hints

Adjectives usually are placed before nouns and pronouns. Don't use descriptive adjectives instead of well-chosen nouns and verbs. Especially avoid using adjectives that do not add meaning to a sentence. For example, adjectives such as *interesting*, *beautiful*, *nice*, and *exciting* do not help your reader understand the nouns or pronouns any better. Be specific as possible with your adjectives. The *sympathetic* man is better than the *nice* man.

Practice

Sort the following *italicized* adjectives into the correct columns:

twenty-story building, *most* sports, *juicier* hamburgers, *these* games, *that* bright color, a *dozen* flowers, the *muddy* Missouri River, *few* announcements, *this* idea, *those* desserts, *navel* orange, *thousands* of islands, *spicy* pizza, *certain* groups, *loud* rap music

How Many?	Which One?	What Kind?
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Application

Write three sentences using an adjective from each category. Use none of the adjectives listed on this worksheet. Be as specific as possible.

How Many? _____

Which One? _____

What Kind? _____

Parts of Speech Pronouns

Definition: A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a proper noun or common noun.

Examples: Hello. This is *she*.
Is it *her* basket?

Writing Hints

Pronouns are used in the *first person*, *second person*, or *third person* point of view. The *first person* pronoun stands for the one speaking; the *second person* pronoun stands for the one spoken to, and the *third person* pronoun stands for the one spoken about. Avoid *first* and *second person* pronouns in essays designed to inform or convince your reader.

The following chart shows how pronouns are grammatically organized:

Number/ Point of View	Subject	Object	Possessive (before a noun)	Possessive (with no noun)	Reflexive and Intensive
SINGULAR					
First Person	I	me	my	mine	myself
Second Person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
Third Person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers	himself, herself, itself
PLURAL					
First Person	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
Second Person	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
Third Person	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Practice: Circle the pronouns in the following spooky story.

I woke up in the middle of the night to find you standing by my bed, shining your flashlight. It shone down on me, illuminating faces full of fear, both mine and yours. We clearly heard their voices downstairs. They had come for us and what was rightfully ours.

John, himself, had seen them yesterday, down by the river. She was creeping along with him, wearing that black hat of hers to hide her stringy, long hair, while he hid his hideous face with a scarf. John saw a campsite of theirs, its campfire still smoldering. Suddenly...

Application

Finish the rest of this spooky story, using as many pronouns as possible.

17

The Preposition • Practice 1

A preposition relates a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence.

PREPOSITIONS											
We ordered pizza	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>with</td> <td>}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>without</td> <td>}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>instead of</td> <td>}</td> </tr> </table>	{	with	}	{	without	}	{	instead of	}	meatballs.
{	with	}									
{	without	}									
{	instead of	}									

Exercise 1 Identifying Prepositions. Circle the preposition(s) in each sentence below. The number in parentheses indicates the number of prepositions in the sentence.

EXAMPLE: Gerry left without a word to anyone. (2)

1. A new family has moved into the house next to ours. (2)
2. The club isn't much fun without Sharon. (1)
3. Among the three of us, we had just enough money for a pizza. (3)
4. Because of that incident, the families do not speak to each other. (2)
5. We watched the fireworks display from a spot across the river. (2)
6. Draw a line through any words that are not needed. (1)
7. The rake has been leaning against the garage since yesterday. (2)
8. A letter for Mike is on the table in the hall. (3)
9. You will be safe from the mosquitoes until dusk. (2)
10. No one except Judy's mother baked brownies. (1)

Exercise 2 Using Prepositions in Sentences. Fill in each blank below with a preposition to complete the sentence.

EXAMPLE: We agreed to meet before dinner.

1. Carl has ridden his bike _____ the river.
2. I haven't seen Louise _____ a month.
3. We waited _____ six o'clock for the train to arrive.
4. A crowd of people pressed _____ the movie star.
5. I found my sneakers _____ the couch.
6. Many people became restless _____ the long delay.
7. I am reading a book _____ Judy Blume.
8. Basketball is my favorite sport _____ baseball.
9. The realtor took us _____ a number of houses.
10. Fred sits _____ me in math class.

17 The Preposition • Practice 2

Exercise 1 Supplying Prepositions. Fill in each blank below with a preposition to complete the sentence.

EXAMPLE: I will meet you outside the store.

1. Put your briefcase _____ the table.
2. Tie the string _____ the package.
3. We have been waiting for a reply _____ yesterday.
4. The game will not be held _____ noon.
5. The restaurant is _____ a lake.
6. Draw a line _____ the paper.
7. I will search for the letter _____ my desk.
8. The covering was placed _____ the furniture.
9. Look _____ the telescope to see Saturn.
10. Call me any day _____ Tuesday.

Exercise 2 More Work With Prepositions. Follow the directions for Exercise 1.

1. Pull the chair out from _____ the table.
2. The liquid smells _____ perfume.
3. The plants reach _____ the light.
4. There is a garage _____ the grocery store.
5. I traveled _____ the town on a bicycle.
6. I voted _____ the changes suggested by the mayor.
7. The meat and vegetables were already _____ the table.
8. Wait _____ tomorrow for the results of the survey.
9. We looked for the pad _____ the pile of papers.
10. Please leave the newspaper _____ the front door.

Writing Application Using Prepositions in Sentences. Using a preposition in each sentence, write ten sentences telling where a number of things in your home are located. Use as many different prepositions as you can.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____