

SNOW DAY PACKETS for Ms. Underwood's and Mrs. Ward's Classes

Name:

- 1) Snow day packets for Day 1, Day 2, and Day 3 are in this file folder.
- 2) All of the work for each day must be completed when the student returns to school.
- 3) Snow day packets will be for a grade.
- 4) Snow day packets will not be on Google Classroom.

DAY 1:

ELA/SS

- 1) Similes Worksheet (Write answers on the paper).
- 2) Johnny Appleseed (Write the answers on the BACK of the paper).
- 3) Job Application (Write on the application. Apply for your dream pretend job).

MATH/SCIENCE

- 1) Multiplication Fact Sheet
- 2) Density Worksheet

DAY 2:

ELA/SS

- 1) Metaphors Worksheet (Write answers on the paper).
- 2) Doggy Day Spa Worksheet (Write answers on the BACK of the paper).
- 3) Paul Revere Worksheet (Write answers on the BACK of the paper).

MATH/SCIENCE

- 1) Prime Number Worksheet
- 2) Wave Characteristics Worksheet

DAY 3:

ELA/SS

- 1) Personification Worksheet (Write answers on the paper).
- 2) Crows and Ravens Worksheet (Write answers on the BACK of the paper).
- 3) Veteran's Day 2 (Write answers on the BACK of the paper).

MATH/SCIENCE

- 1) Divisibility Worksheet
- 2) Predator/Prey Worksheet

Day 2

Metaphors Intermediate Writing

Name _____

Date _____

Metaphor = a comparison without using *like* or *as*.

Metaphors encourage readers to imagine and enliven language.

Examples:

- The snow is a white blanket. (Comparing snow with a blanket)
- Toni's room is a pig sty. (What's being compared?)
- The kindergarten classroom was a zoo. (What's the meaning?)

- Complete each sentence correctly using metaphors.

1. Life is _____

2. _____ was a _____

3. _____ are old dinosaurs.

4. Mary's backpack _____

• A creative essay will have 1-2 metaphors. They don't need to be complicated. Just think: What's another way to compare creatively?
Poor: *The lake was peaceful.*
Better: *The lake was a peaceful mirror.*

5. Write a paragraph correctly using three metaphors. (8-10 sentences)

- Ted decided to try chair balancing in a quiet place... (and no, he doesn't fall).

6. Add a metaphor to make the scene more imaginative:

- The stars are a sparkling...
- The stormy ocean was...
- His tears were...
- The kids were more interesting than...



7. Answer each question. (1-2 sentences each)

- Why are metaphors often used in poetry?
- How can a metaphor enliven your creative essay?
- Interpret this metaphor: *You are my sunshine.*

Doggy Day Spa

Analyzing Interactions

Directions: Read the following passage from *185 To Go*, a humorous book about beach life, and answer the questions.

I ran an errand for mother this afternoon, dropping off a bag of books at A&A Doggy Day Spa: “Home of the Poodle Bouffant.” Mrs. Buchanan runs the daily operations of the family business, named after her twin children, Aly and Aubrey.

When I walked through the door, Aubrey and Aly were busy helping two clients, Ms. Cleo and Cleveland. Mrs. Pierce had also brought Sir Alfred in for his monthly primping. There is a lot of information to absorb when you walk into Doggy Day Spa. Sometimes it is difficult to know which signs are for humans and which are for dogs: *No Sniffing Customers, Checks Accepted, Toilet not for Drinking.*

Once a beautification plan is chosen, washing and styling begin. To help dogs choose their hairstyle, Aubrey puts on various wigs, like the Rover, Lassie, or Clifford. For more adventurous dogs, there is the Elvis “You Ain’t Nothing But a Hound Dog” (dyed black, slicked back with gel.) Aly carefully studies tail wags, and the wig with the most wags wins.

While they are shampooed and shammied, the dogs can chose to watch relaxing videos. There is a video monitor for each customer, with such options as Snoopy, cars driving past houses – and the always humorous – cats taking baths.

“Hold still, Ms. Cleo. It’s time for your *pet-i-cure*,” smiled Aly, who always enjoys puns and working with the off-white Lhasa Apso. Fancy is the theme for housedogs.

“Hold still, Cleveland,” stated Aubrey, who lost rock-paper-scissors to her sister. “Yo, Cleveland, over here. Cleveland, this way Cleveland, *this way*. Yoo-hoo Cleveland, Cleve-land!” After repeatedly clogging the dog spa drain, Cleveland is no longer offered the pressure wash option. Instead, Mrs. Buchanan gives him a voucher for the drive-thru car wash down the street.

Once, Mrs. Buchanan even tried extra luxury, like the big Hollywood dog spas. She offered customers cucumber slices for their eyes, as a way to relieve stress from chasing sticks and their tails. However, every veggie slice placed on a customer’s face was quickly eaten. As a final exclamation point to the whole doggy spa experience, the patrons choose their own aromas:

Perfume for the ladies – tuna, chicken, or jasmine.

Cologne for the gentlemen – peppermint, bacon, or garbage.

Sir Alfred had just finished his bacon spritz behind the ears and one for his breath. Mrs. Pierce paid at the register, speaking aloud to Sir Alfred, “Why don’t you wait outside on the sidewalk, while mommy pays.”

A well-heeled Sir Alfred knew exactly what to do after doggy spa – trot across the street and roll in seaweed.

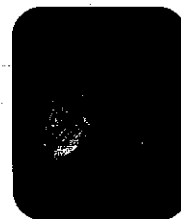


Questions:

1. Describe three features at Doggy Day Spa. (≥3 sentences)
2. Analyze the spa’s atmosphere. Is it a pleasant experience for dogs? (≥3 sentences, cite text using quotes)
3. Explain the meaning in context: *Aubrey, who lost rock-paper-scissors to her sister.* (1 sentence)
4. If you were a dog, what part of the spa experience would you enjoy the most? (≥2 sentences)
5. What type of people should Mrs. Buchanan hire to work at her spa? (≥2 sentences)
6. Irony is a twist in the story – the unexpected happens. Explain the ironic ending. (≥1 sentence)

Paul Revere

Poetry & Historical Context



Directions: Read the following passages about Paul Revere and answer the questions.

Paul Revere (1734-1818) – Revolutionary War patriot, silversmith, known for his famous ride.

“Paul Revere’s Ride”

By Henry W. Longfellow. (excerpts)

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five:
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, “If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry-arch
Of the North-Church-tower, as a signal-light,—
One if by land, and two if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and to arm.”

You know the rest. In the books you have read,
How the British Regulars fired and fled,—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard-wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load...

The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

Historical Context

Patriot Paul Revere is best known for his midnight ride to alert colonists in April 1775 of approaching British forces, before the battles of Lexington and Concord. It was dramatized in Henry W. Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride" (1861).

With the impending Civil War, Longfellow wanted to remind Americans of earlier heroes, hoping to unite the country by emphasizing common history. Longfellow was successful in creating a legend: Revere's importance rose significantly in the years following the poem's publication.

Fearing the colonists would start a revolution, British soldiers marched to confiscate guns and powder from local militias. Revere was one of 40 riders that night spreading the alarm: “The Regulars are coming!” Other patriotic riders included Samuel Prescott, William Dawes, Sybil Ludington, and Israel Bissell who rode 345 miles to Philadelphia in four days.

British soldiers captured Revere on his ride but later released him. He continued onward that night to warn John Hancock and help him flee. A few hours later, shots were fired in Lexington, and the Revolutionary War began.

Parts of the ride route near Boston, Massachusetts are posted with signs marked "Revere's Ride", and his journey is re-enacted annually.

Source: Wikipedia

Questions:

1. What is the difference between the two passages? (≥3 sentences)
2. Who is Longfellow’s target audience in the poem’s opening? (1 sentence)
3. What will be the signal at the Old North Church? (1 sentence)
4. Rewrite the poem’s third stanza in your own words. (≥3 sentences)
5. In historical context, what was the purpose of Longfellow’s poem? (1 sentence, use “because”)
6. Name three other riders on that night. (1 sentence)
7. Why is it good to remember Paul Revere? (1 sentence, use “because”)

Prime Numbers
Divisible Only by 1 and Itself

Prime Numbers = A number is prime if its only factors are itself and 1.


- 19 is a prime number because the only factors are 1, 19. ($1 \times 19 = 19$)
- 24 is a composite number because its factors are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24.
- 0 and 1 are neither prime nor composite.
- Prime numbers are used extensively in the field of computer encryption.

Directions: Shade the circles of all prime numbers. (These are quick problems. If it is composite, ignore it and move on.)

What percent of the human brain is made of water?

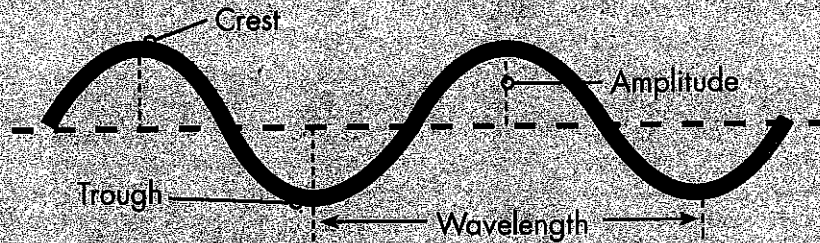
25	18	40	28	51	55	16
100	6	3	53	31	61	17
26	15	13	4	59	39	41
10	44	2	32	29	24	11
38	14	22	48	8	12	36
52	84	43	7	19	47	5
21	64	23	30	121	20	69
6	96	37	57	42	75	27




Careful, just because a number is odd does not mean it is automatically prime.
9, 27, 51...

What are wave characteristics?

The dotted line shows the water's position before a wave passes through it. If you measure from that line to the crest or trough, you know the amplitude. On a windy day, the waves pick up energy and amplitude increases.



Answer these questions about the diagram above.

1. What is the highest part of the wave called?

2. What does amplitude measure on a wave?

3. What happens to amplitude on a windy day?

4. How do you measure wavelength?

