5th Grade Math:

Students will work on decimals. Work on moving decimals to the 10th and the 100th. Students work on worksheets for decimals and how to add and subtract, multiply, divide decimals.

6th Grade Math:

Probability is simply how likely something is to happen.

Whenever we're unsure about the outcome of an event, we can talk about the probabilities of certain outcomes—how likely they are. The analysis of events governed by probability is called statistics. **The best example for understanding probability is flipping a coin:**

There are two possible outcomes—heads or tails.

What's the probability of the coin landing on Heads? We can find out using the equation $P(H)=?P(H)=?$P, left parenthesis, H, right parenthesis, equals, question mark.You might intuitively know that the likelihood is half/half, or 50%. But how do we work that out?

Probability of an event = (# of ways it can happen) / (total number of outcomes)

P(A) = (# of ways A can happen) / (Total number of outcomes).

7th Grade Math:

Probability is simply how likely something is to happen.

Whenever we're unsure about the outcome of an event, we can talk about the probabilities of certain outcomes—how likely they are. The analysis of events governed by probability is called statistics. **The best example for understanding probability is flipping a coin:**

There are two possible outcomes—heads or tails. What's the probability of the coin landing on Heads? We can find out using the equation $P(H)=?P(H)=?$P, left parenthesis, H, right

parenthesis, equals, question mark.You might intuitively know that the likelihood is half/half, or 50%. But how do we work that out?

Probability of an event = (# of ways it can happen) / (total number of outcomes)

P(A) = (# of ways A can happen) / (Total number of outcomes)

8th Grade Math:

The Pythagorean theorem is used any time we have a right **triangle**, we know the length of two **sides**, and we want to find the third side. For example: I was in the furniture store the other day and saw a nice entertainment center on sale at a good price. **Pythagoras theorem** states that "In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse side is equal to the sum of squares of the other two sides". The sides of this triangles have been named as Perpendicular, Base and Hypotenuse. Here, the hypotenuse is the longest side, as it is opposite to the angle 90°. One of the angles of a right triangle is always equal to 90 degrees. ... The two sides next to the right angle are called the legs and the other side is called the hypotenuse

5th and 6th Grade:

Renewable and nonrenewable energy can be converted into secondary energy sources such as electricity and hydrogen.
- Most of our energy is nonrenewable. In the United States, most of our energycomes from nonrenewable energy sources. ...
- Use of renewable energy is growing. ...
How are secondary sources of energy different?
 What are Different Sources of Energy?
- Solar Energy. Solar power harvests the energy of the sun through using collector panels to create conditions that can then be turned into a kind of power. ...
- Wind Energy. ...
- Geothermal Energy.
- Biomass Energy.
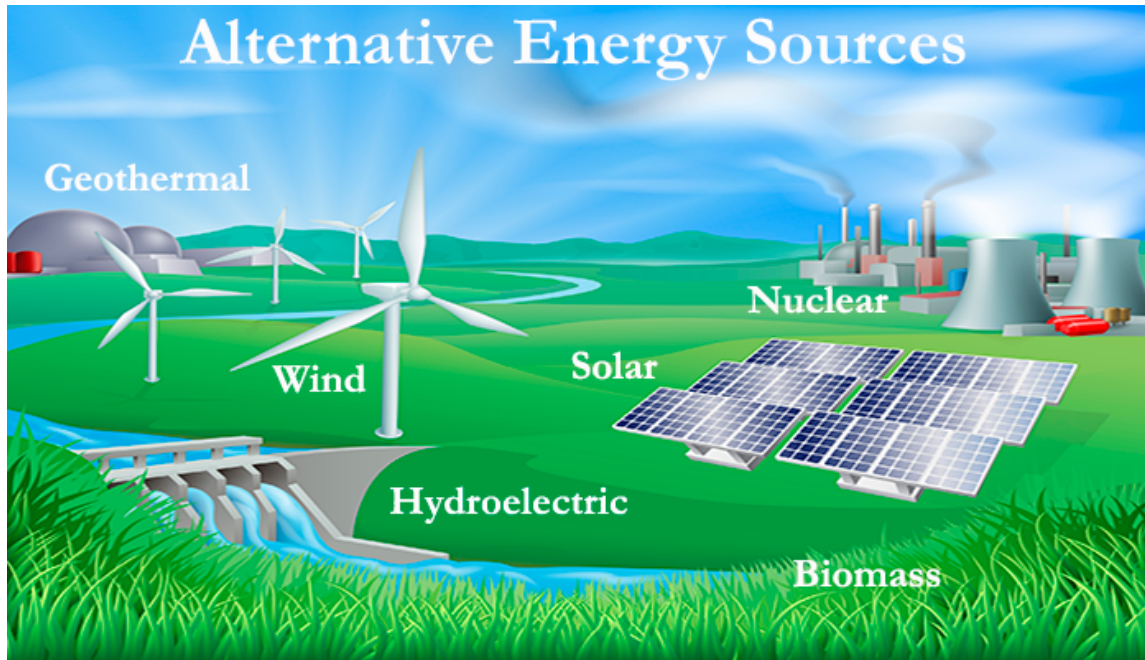
7th & 8th Grade Science:

Ecosystem and biodiversity

An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscapes, work together to form a bubble of life.

Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or nonliving parts. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and other organisms. Abiotic factors include rocks, temperature, and humidity.

Every factor in an ecosystem depends on every other factor, either directly or indirectly. A change in the temperature of an ecosystem will often affect what plants will grow there, for instance. Animals that depend on plants for food and shelter will have to adapt to the changes, move to another ecosystem, or perish.

Moreover, biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth, in all its forms and all its interactions. Biodiversity refers to the variety of living species on Earth, including plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi. While Earth's biodiversity is so rich that many

species have yet to be discovered, many species are being threatened with extinction due to human activities, putting the Earth's magnificent biodiversity at risk.