

Check Google Classroom Each Day ☺

Here are your individual class codes for science and social studies:

Google Class codes:

Corell os74bxv

Davault hj764a7

Gravatt mx4dzfo



Google Classroom

GIZMO class codes:

Corell 37WR8KQHC

Davault VVVXTDVV9Q

Gravatt 22BR7LVLFD



Please email me with any questions on your assignments. I will be checking my email throughout the day ☺

I will be updating our class website with assignments and information. www.mrcorellsixthgradeclass.weebly.com

Week #4 – April 13th – 17th, 2020

- Read textbook pages 504-508
 - Complete the study guide
- Watch Bill Nye *Chemical Reactions* video (link on class website – Ch. 13 Science)
 - Complete the *Chemical Reactions* worksheet
- Complete the Physical and Chemical worksheet
- Complete and submit the *Science Chapter 13 Lesson 3 Quiz* in Google Classroom
 - Due Friday April 17th

Week #5 – April 20th – 24th, 2020

- Read textbook pages 512-516
 - Complete the study guide *Acids and Bases*
- Complete the GIZMO *pH Analysis*
 - Answer and submit the 5 questions/answers for Gizmo
- Complete and submit the *Science Chapter 13 Lesson 4 Quiz* in Google Classroom
 - Due Friday April 24th

Weeks #6 – April 27th – May 1st, 2020

- New Chapter! Chapter 1 *Cells*
 - Read textbook pages 32-36
 - Complete the Chapter 1 Lesson 1 pages 32-36 study guide
 - Watch Bill Nye *Cells* video (link on class website – Ch. 1 Science)
 - Complete the *Cells* worksheet
 - Optional (You will need a device with a camera)
 - Color the Plant and Animal Cell from [quivervision.com](http://www.quivervision.com)
 - Go to the link below and print the *Plant* and/or *Animal Cell* coloring page
 - <http://www.quivervision.com/education-coloring-packs/#education-starter-pack>
- OR go to our class webpage for a link (Week #4 - #6) ☺
- Download the app and watch the animation! Very Cool!
 - Complete and submit the *Science Chapter 1 Lesson 1 Quiz* in Google Classroom

SCIENCE



Name: _____



+27 points

Use your science textbook pages 504 – 508 to complete.

1. When a substance goes through a _____, the substance itself is **NOT** changed.
2. Give an example (with details) of a physical change: (2 points)

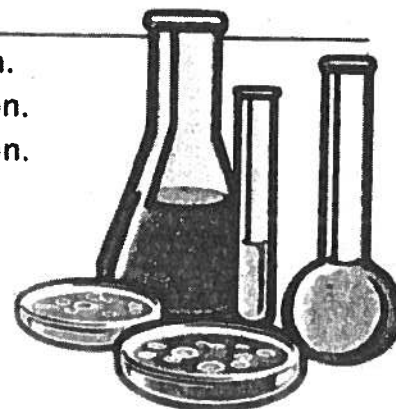
3. A _____ is a change in which one or more new substances are formed.
4. What is one way to tell if a new substance has been formed?

5. **True or False** A burning wick on a candle goes through a chemical change.
6. A _____ is something that describes an individual object or substance.
7. A _____ is something that describes the ability of a substance to react with other materials and form new substances.
8. What is released when sodium comes in contact with water? _____
9. Sodium combines with chlorine to form _____
10. Which element is more reactive – chlorine or neon? _____
11. Which element is more stable – chlorine or neon? _____
12. What is the opposite of reactivity? _____
13. _____ is the ability of a substance to resist going through a chemical change.
14. When a solution of cobalt salts is added to hydrochloric acid a chemical change has occurred. How do you know? Explain (2 points)

15. How many different chemical reactions are possible? _____
16. _____ means "putting together."
Give an example of a synthesis reaction: (2 points)

17. _____ means "breaking up."
Give an example of a decomposition reaction: (2 points)

18. Heat can _____ or _____ a chemical reaction.
19. **True or False** Spoiled milk is an example of a chemical reaction.
20. **True or False** Freezing food will slow down a chemical reaction.



Name: _____

Date: ___ / ___ / ___ Period ___ Room ___

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0204

Chemical Reactions



While watching, complete this video guide.

Three things I knew
that were confirmed in
the video:

A- _____

B- _____

C- _____

Three things I didn't know
but I now know because I
watched the video.

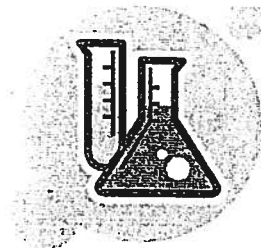
A- _____

B- _____

C- _____

- ___ Δ 1. Everything / Nothing is made of chemicals.
- ___ Δ 2. Chemical reactions happen when _____ link atoms together.
- ___ Δ 3. Water is made up of _____ parts Hydrogen (H) and one part Oxygen.
- ___ Δ 4. Chemicals can / cannot clean pennies.
- ___ Δ 5. You should always / never use safety goggles when dealing with chemicals.
- ___ Δ 6. Sodium Chloride is better known as _____.
- ___ Δ 7. Pyrotechnician is a fancy name given to people who make or use _____.
- ___ Δ 8. When you see a firework burst in the sky, you are seeing a chemical _____.
- ___ Δ 9. A balloon can be a little _____ because a reaction is releasing energy.
- ___ Δ 10. _____ is the most important molecule.
- ___ Δ 11. There are only _____ naturally occurring elements.
- ___ Δ 12. When developing prints, _____ light doesn't affect the picture.
- ___ Δ 13. Alfred Nobel invented _____.
- ___ Δ 14. A cold pack gets cold because the reaction takes up less / more energy than it gives off.
- ___ Δ 15. If chemicals work similarly, they are grouped _____ on the periodic table of elements.

Physical and Chemical

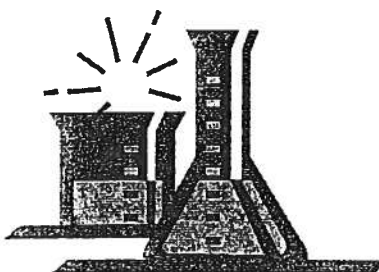


Name: _____ Homeroom: _____

Classify each term below as one of the following:

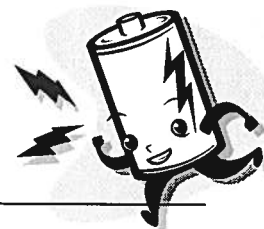
Physical change; physical property; chemical change; chemical property.

1. salt dissolving in water _____
2. a spongy cushion _____
3. kerosene's ability to burn _____
4. milk souring _____
5. water freezing _____
6. soft mineral _____
7. square stone _____
8. fireworks exploding _____
9. paper being ripped _____
10. steel rusting _____
11. marble being sculpted _____
12. green leaf _____
13. ability of chlorine to combine with sodium _____
14. copper tarnishing _____
15. charcoal burning _____
16. water evaporating _____
17. plate shattered _____
18. charcoal burning _____
19. reflective mirror _____
20. sharp nail _____



Chapter 13 Lesson 4 Acids and Bases

Study Sheet



Name: _____ Homeroom: _____

1. An acid is a substance that turns blue litmus paper _____.
2. Weak acids taste _____.
An example of a weak acid is _____.
3. Bases feel _____ to the touch.
An example of a base is _____.
4. Is orange juice an acid or a base? _____.
5. Bases _____, or get rid of, acids.
6. _____ is formed when acids and bases react.
7. The pH of battery acid can be as low as _____.
8. The pH of ammonia can be as high as _____.
9. _____ is the acid that is in your stomach.
10. Alkaline batteries can be an acid or base? _____.
11. Indicators indicate if something is a _____ or a _____.
12. The _____ is a measure of the strength or weakness of acids and bases.
13. Distilled water has a pH of _____.
Distilled water is an acid, base or neutral? _____.
14. The pH scale ranges from 0 to _____.
15. On the pH scale acids range from _____ to _____.
16. On the pH scale bases range from _____ to _____.
17. Complete the following chart:
The pH of lemon juice is _____.
The pH of drain cleaning is _____.
The pH of vinegar is _____.
The pH of milk of magnesia is _____.
~~The pH of lime juice is _____.~~
18. Aspirin is considered a _____ acid.
19. Name the two categories that bases fall into.
1. _____ 2. _____.
20. Are some acids safe to eat? _____.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Student Exploration: pH Analysis

Vocabulary: acid, acidic, alkaline, base, indicator, neutral, pH

Prior Knowledge Questions (Do these BEFORE using the Gizmo.)

1. **Acids** are substances that produce hydrogen ions (H^+) when dissolved in water. Lemon juice is an example of an acid.

A. What does lemon juice taste like? _____

B. What does it feel like if lemon juice gets in your eye? _____

2. **Bases** are substances that produce hydroxide ions (OH^-) when dissolved in water. Hand soap is an example of a base.

A. What does soap feel like? _____

B. What does soap taste like? _____

C. What does it feel like if soap gets in your eye? _____

Gizmo Warm-up

The strength of an acid or base is measured on the **pH** scale. The term "pH" is short for "potential of hydrogen." It is a measure of how many excess H^+ ions there are in a solution. The pH scale runs from 0 to 14, with 0 representing the highest concentration of hydrogen ions. **Acidic** substances have a pH below 7, while **alkaline** substances (bases) have a pH above 7. Pure water has a pH of 7 and is considered **neutral**.

The *pH Analysis* Gizmo allows you to find the pH of a variety of liquids. In the Gizmo, check that the **Substance in the tube** is **Ammonia**, and click **Test**. Wait until the animation is finished.




1. **Indicators** change color in acids or bases. What is the color of the pH paper? _____

2. Compare the paper to the **pH color chart**. What is the pH of ammonia? _____

3. Is ammonia acidic or alkaline? _____



Activity A: Measuring pH	Get the Gizmo ready:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click Reset. • Check that the 0-14 paper is selected. 	
		pH color chart

Goal: Find the pH of 18 common substances.

1. **Test:** Use the Gizmo to find the pH of each of the available substances. Classify each substance as acidic ($\text{pH} < 7$), alkaline ($\text{pH} > 7$), or neutral ($\text{pH} = 7$).


0-14 pH indicator paper		
Material in the tube	pH value	Acidic, alkaline, or neutral?
Baking soda		
Bleach		
Coffee		
Cola		
Drain cleaner		
Hand soap		
Juice (lemon)		
Juice (orange)		
Juice (tomato)		
Milk		
Milk of magnesia		
Oven cleaner		
Saliva (human)		
Shampoo		
Stomach acid		
Vinegar		
Water (distilled)		
Water (ocean)		

2. **Summarize:** Compare all the acidic substances and all the alkaline substances.

A. In general, what types of substances tend to be acidic? _____

B. What types of substances tend to be alkaline? _____



Activity B: More accurate pH	Get the Gizmo ready: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click Reset. • Select the 4.5-7.5 paper. 	
		<p>pH color chart</p>

Goal: Find the pH of substances in a more accurate way.

1. **Test:** Before you begin testing with the 4.5-7.5 paper, list the pH values of the substances below that you found using the 0-14 pH indicator paper. Then find the pH of each substance with the 4.5-7.5 paper.

4.5-7.5 pH indicator paper		
Material in the tube	pH value (0 to 14 paper)	pH value (4.5 to 7.5 paper)
Coffee		
Milk		
Oven cleaner		
Saliva (human)		
Shampoo		
Stomach acid		
Water (distilled)		

2. **Analyze:** Compare the pH values in each column.

A. How do these values compare? _____

B. What is an advantage of using the 4.5-7.5 paper? _____

C. What is a disadvantage of using the 4.5-7.5 paper? _____

D. Given the results from two kinds of indicator paper, which substances appear to be neutral (pH = 7)? _____



Chapter 1 Lesson 1

pages 32 – 36

Name: _____ Homeroom: _____

1. The enclosed structure in the nucleus in which some important cell parts are made is called _____.
2. How many times can an electron microscope magnify an item?

3. Who is credited with naming cells, *cells*?

4. Who built the first microscope that magnified 300 times (300X)?

5. The _____ is the cell's control center.
6. _____ are found in both plant and animal cells and it helps hold the cell material inside the cell.
7. Both plant and animal cells have organelles called _____, which store nutrients and wastes.
8. Name three things that the vacuole stores in plant cells.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
9. Chloroplasts are only found in _____ cells.
10. _____ is what causes you or any other organism to grow.
11. Describe the three-part theory about cells:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
12. Structures called _____ inside a cell enable it to perform photosynthesis.
13. _____ is a clear jelly-like substance that holds organelles in place.
14. The process of respiration takes place in the cells _____.
15. The structures that carry an organism's genetic information are called _____.
16. A plant's leaf cell may have anywhere between ____ to ____ chloroplasts.

17. _____ contains the codes that determine physical characteristics such as hair color.

18. Why did it take until the 1800s for scientists to propose the cell theory?

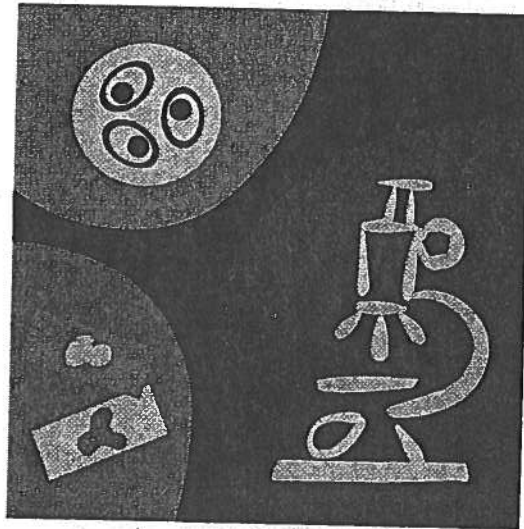
19. How do organisms grow?

20. What is the function of the cell wall?

21. What cell organelles are shared by both plant and animal cells?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

22. How are chromosomes and DNA related?



Name: _____

Date: ___ / ___ / ___ Period ___ Room ___

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0117

Cells



While watching, complete this video guide.

Three things I knew
that were confirmed in
the video:

A- _____

B- _____

C- _____

Three things I didn't know
but I now know because I
watched the video.

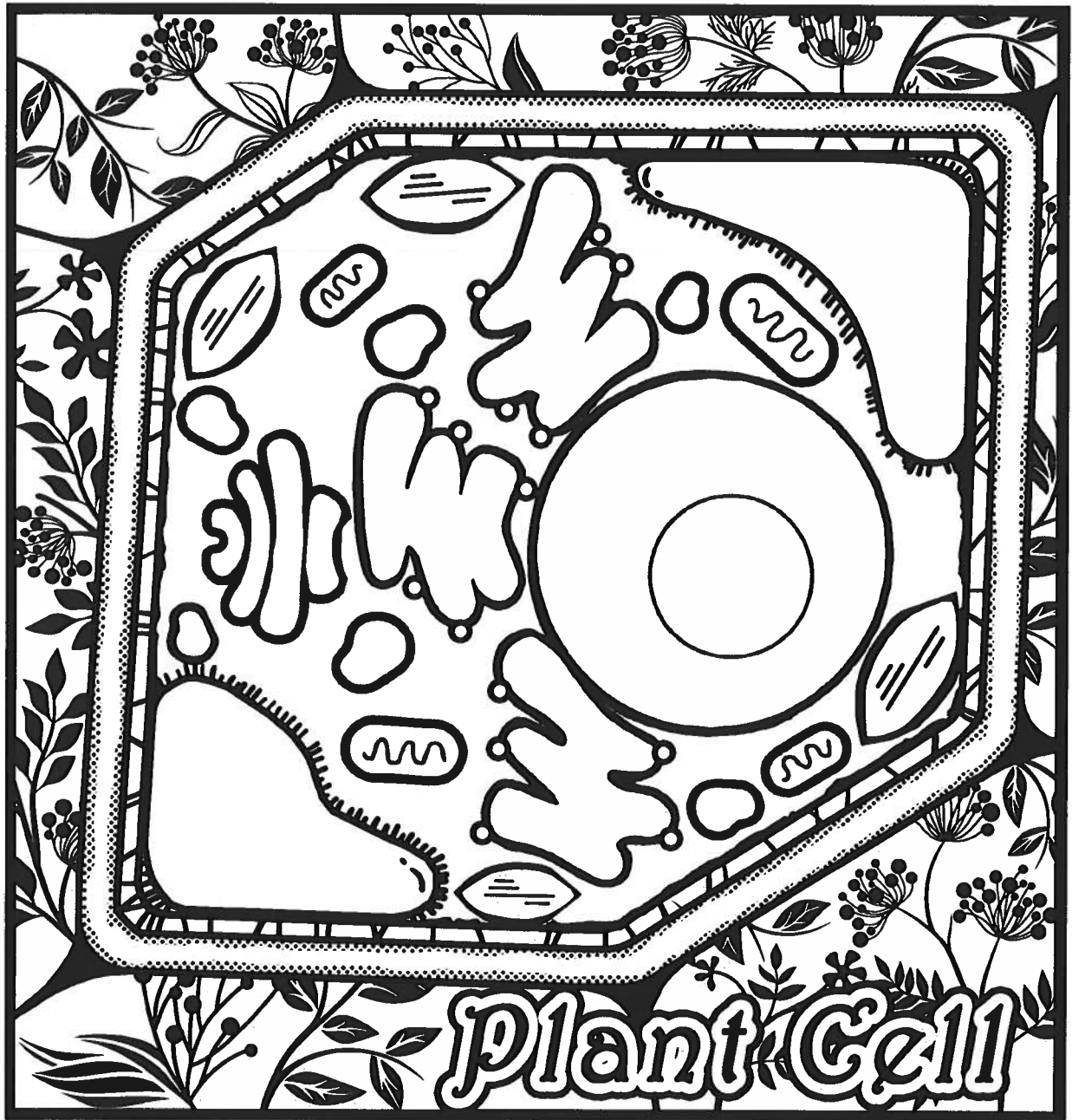
A- _____

B- _____

C- _____

- ___ Δ 1. All living things are made up of _____.
- ___ Δ 2. Different kinds of cells have _____ types of jobs.
- ___ Δ 3. Cells _____ to make new cells.
- ___ Δ 4. Only animal / plant cells have a cell wall instead of a cell membrane.
- ___ Δ 5. In all cells the _____ controls the cell.
- ___ Δ 6. Cells are _____; they eat, reproduce and drink.
- ___ Δ 7. Mitosis is when cells divide / come together.
- ___ Δ 8. In the nucleus, _____ tell cells what to do and how to change.
- ___ Δ 9. The fastest growing organ in humans is the _____.
- ___ Δ 10. Some animals only have _____ cell.
- ___ Δ 11. Genes tell certain cells that you are going to have a certain _____ of eyes.
- ___ Δ 12. _____ is a very long molecule that has chemicals in a special order.
- ___ Δ 13. _____ have cells that are all dried out.
- ___ Δ 14. _____ blood cells help to fight viruses and bacteria.
- ___ Δ 15. Some molecules are so small that they move between other molecules in _____.

<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

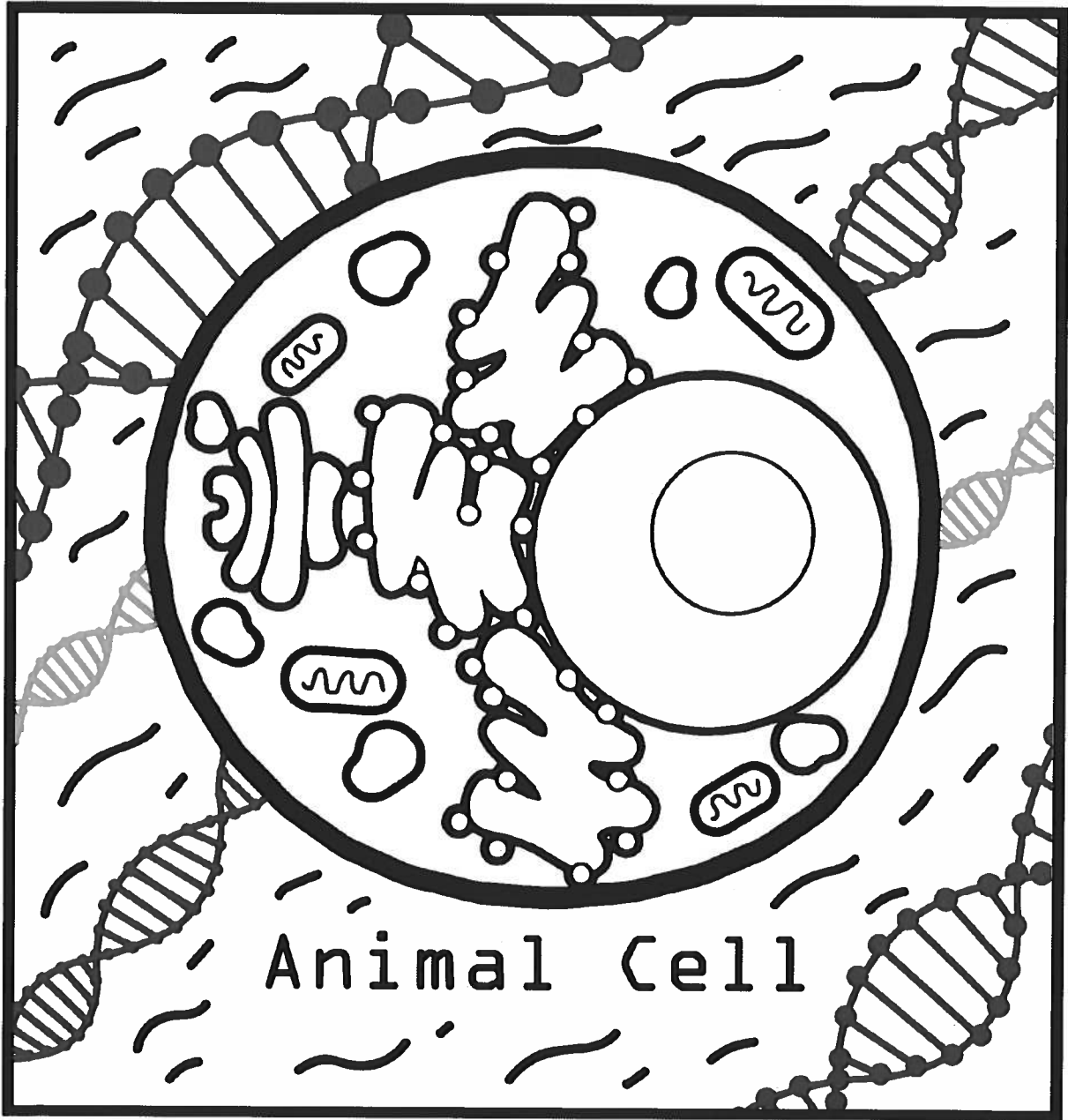


QuiverVision.com

- 1** Print
- 2** Color
- 3** Play

Name: _____

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Cell Nucleus</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Lysosome</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Cell Membrane</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Golgi apparatus</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Ribosome</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Mitochondrion</u> |



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- 1 Print 2 Color 3 Play