

Dear Parents,

Here is the work for our Virtual Learning Day. Please help your student complete assignments.

Instructions for logging in to Canvas

1. Go to hawthornacademy.org
2. Hover over the Clever icon. It looks like this:
3. Click Clever
4. Select "Login with Google"
5. Click

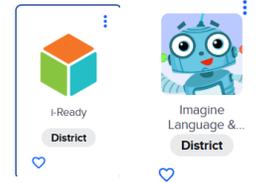


 Use another account

6. Enter your student's username:
firstname.lastname (no spaces) followed by @hawthornstudent.org
Example: *emily.smith@hawthornstudent.org*
Password: hawthorn lunch number (no spaces)
Example: hawthorn1234

Accessing i-Ready and Imagine Learning

1. Once logged in, locate and click the i-Ready icon.
2. This will take them to their lessons they need to work for 15 minutes
3. Once they finish that they will click on the Imagine Learning icon.
4. They will work on this for 20 minutes.



Assignments for the day

1. The assignments are attached here, scroll down to see the assignments for today..
 2. You can either print the assignments or have students do the work on a separate piece of paper. Either option can be turned in to their teacher when we return to school. You can also email a picture to the teacher.
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Thank you for your support in helping your student succeed on our virtual learning day!

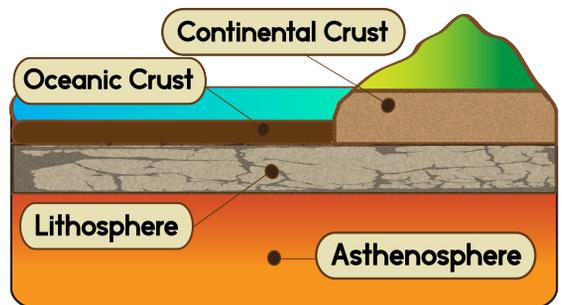
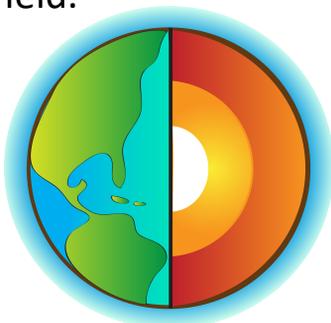
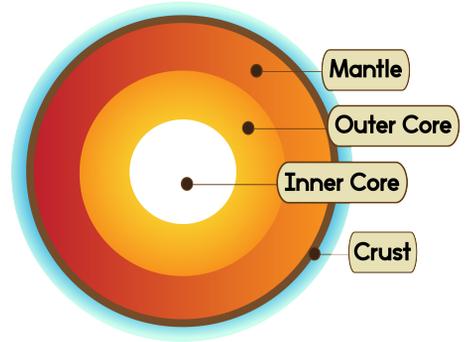
Earth's Layers

By Lynda R. Williams

The Earth is made up of several layers. The crust is the layer of Earth on which we live. It is made up of rocks and other materials and is thin compared to the other layers. The next layer is the mantle. The mantle is much thicker than the crust and is rich in iron and magnesium.

Sometimes the mantle is described in two parts: the upper mantle and the lower mantle. The upper mantle and the crust make up the lithosphere. The outer core is made up of liquid iron and nickel and is extremely hot (7,200 to 9,000 degrees F). The outer core helps to create the Earth's magnetic field. This field of magnetic energy extends into space and helps protect the Earth from solar winds. The inner core is also made up of iron and nickel and is about 10,800 F. The inner core is so deep within the earth that it has incredible pressure.

The current theory that scientists have about the very center is that it is a solid, iron ball. Scientists learn about the layers deep within the Earth's crust by studying how seismic waves travel through the Earth and by studying the magnetic field. For example, we know that our core must be at least partially liquid. Without at least a partially liquid core, convection wouldn't occur, making it impossible for the Earth to form a magnetic field.

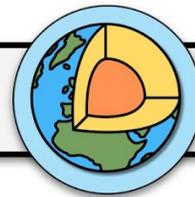


Tectonic Plates and Plate Boundaries

The Earth's outer shell, the lithosphere, consists of the crust and the uppermost mantle. It is divided into large tectonic slabs of lithosphere called plates. Having giant slabs moving on a spherical shape is not always smooth. There are 7-8 major plates and many minor plates on our Earth. Movement varies between 0 to 100mm per year.

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____



Layers of the Earth

1. What are the four main layers of Earth? List them from the outer layer to the deepest layer.

2. Which layer of Earth do we live on, and what is it made of?

3. What do tectonic plates do, and where are they found?

4. Which layer is the thickest? Which is the thinnest?

5. How is the mantle different from the crust?

6. What is magma, and where is it found inside the Earth?

7. How thick is the mantle compared to the other layers?

8. How is the inner core different from the outer core?

9. What might happen to Earth if it didn't have a magnetic field?

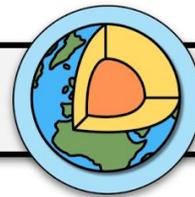
10. Describe the outer core. What is it made of, and what state of matter is it in?

11. Why is the outer core liquid while the inner core is solid, even though both are very hot?

12. How do scientists study layers of the Earth if they can't dig that deep?

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Name: _____

Date: _____

Rounding Decimals

1. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

4.8972

9. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

2.681

2. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

0.628

10. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

4.546

3. Round the number to the nearest hundredth.

0.735

11. Round the number to the nearest hundredth.

1.072

4. Round the number to the nearest hundredth.

0.7915

12. Round the number to the nearest hundredth.

3.033

5. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

1.562

13. Round the number to the nearest hundredth.

4.45

6. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

4.5721

14. Round the number to the nearest hundredth.

1.161

7. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

2.924

15. Round the number to the nearest hundredth.

2.8999

8. Round the number to the nearest tenth.

2.535