

\*Can complete in G.C.\*

# Sinking Paired Texts Assessment

\* Required

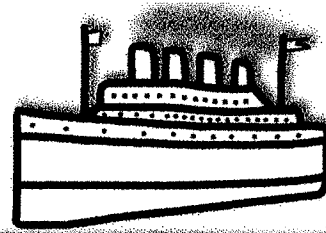
1. Email address \*

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2. Name: \*

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# R.M.S. Titanic Timeline



April 10, 1912 - Passengers begin boarding the *Titanic* in Southampton, England. The *Titanic* leaves the dock for its maiden voyage. It also stops in Cherbourg, France.

April 12-13, 1912 - The *Titanic* sails across calm waters in fair weather. Radio reports of ice are received from other ships, but this is normal in April.

April 14, 1912, 11:40 p.m. - The lookouts in the crow's nest see an iceberg 500 yards away, rising 55-60 feet above the water. They sound the warning bell and Officer Murdoch orders a hard starboard turn (turn all the way to the left). Only 37 seconds pass before the right side of the *Titanic* is scraped by the iceberg.

April 15, 1912, 12:45 a.m. - The first lifeboat is lowered. It could hold 65 people, but only carries 28. Distress calls are being made and rockets are being fired in hopes a nearby ship can help. The *Carpathia*, receiving the call 58 miles away, heads to the rescue.

April 15, 1912, 2:05 - 2:20 a.m. - With 1,500 people still on the ship, panic fully takes over. People begin jumping overboard into the icy water. The bow plunges under the water at 2:17 a.m. The ship's lights blink once, and then go out. The ship breaks in two, and the bow sinks, then the stern.

September 1, 1985 - After searching for many years, Dr. Robert Ballard finally discovers and photographs the wreck of the *Titanic* at a depth of 12,460 feet.

April 11, 1912, 1:30 p.m. - The *Titanic* makes one more stop in Queenstown, Ireland before heading across the Atlantic Ocean with an estimated 2,227 people.

April 14, 1912 - Six more warnings of ice and icebergs are received throughout the day. By 10:30 p.m., the temperature of the ocean is 31° F.

April 15, 1912, 12:05 a.m. - The first five "watertight" compartments are flooded after a 220-foot gash was made by the iceberg. The front of the *Titanic* has begun to sink. Captain Smith orders the lowering of the lifeboats. If all lifeboats are filled to capacity, there is room for 1,178 of the 2,227 people. At 12:20, it is decided that women and children will board the lifeboats first, but some fearful men still get on.

April 15, 1912, 12:55 - 2:00 a.m. - Lifeboats continue to be lowered, not completely filled- one that could carry 40 people only had 12. Water reaches ten feet below the Promenade Deck- which is the level just below the top deck.

April 15, 1912, 4:10 - 8:30 a.m. - Lifeboats are picked up by the *Carpathia*. There were 1,522 people lost.

April 18, 1912 - The *Carpathia* arrives in New York with 705 survivors on board.

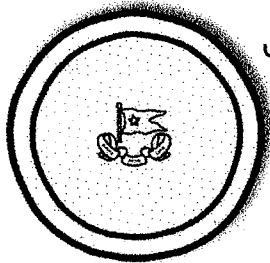
# Finding the Wreckage

12,000 feet below sea level sits the most famous shipwreck in the world. Until 1985, the location of the *Titanic* was unknown. This was mainly due to the incorrect position last given over the radio from the crew as the ship was sinking. Although the ship was large, it is just a tiny speck in comparison to the vast Atlantic Ocean! It was finally found by Jean-Louis Michel and Robert Ballard 13.2 miles from the location that the crew had broadcasted on the radio. The key to finding the wreckage was a remote controlled deep-sea vehicle called *Argo*, which would travel along the bottom of the sea and transmit pictures back to the boat above.

The *Titanic* lies in two pieces about a third of a mile apart. The bow, or forward part of the ship, is still recognizable even with the damage it received from hitting the sea floor. The stern<sup>1</sup>, however, is a twisted heap of metal. It was ruined while sinking 12,000 feet. Lying around the ship for five miles are pieces of the ship, as well as personal items from the passengers of the *Titanic*.



There have been several dozen expeditions to the site of the shipwreck since Ballard found it over 70 years after it sank. Thousands of artifacts have been brought up from the wreckage and can be seen today on display in exhibitions. Some of the artifacts recovered include luggage, jewelry, money, gold coins, White Star Line dishes, and even pieces of the actual ship, like a part of the hull<sup>2</sup>, skylights, windows, a piece of the wheel from the bridge, and a toilet from a first-class room. The ship, though, will remain on the sea floor because it is too fragile to raise to the surface.



<sup>1</sup>stern: back of the ship

<sup>2</sup>hull: main body of the ship

3. 1. How is the information in R.M.S. Titanic Timeline organized? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- in chronological order to show a sequence of events
- through compare and contrast to show how it was different from other ships
- as a problem/solution to show how people were saved
- by description of details to help the reader visualize the ship

4. 2. How does the photograph in Finding the Wreckage help support the passage? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- It shows where lifeboats could have gone on the ship.
- It shows the bow of the ship as it was found 70 years after it sank.
- It shows Argo.
- It shows how the artifacts were brought to the surface.

5. 3. In paragraph 1 of Finding the Wreckage, what does the word vast mean? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- minor
- small
- enormous
- wet

6. 4. Why was the ship found on the sea floor in two parts? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- It broke apart before sinking.
- As it sank, it fell apart.
- It broke when it hit the sea floor.
- Scientists separated it to see inside.

7. 5. Which of the following statements is true? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Lifeboats were completely full before lowering them.
- Captain Smith orders women and children to load the lifeboats, so they were the only ones saved.
- The Carpathia picks up the lifeboats and survivors.
- Murdoch orders the ship be turned after hitting an iceberg.

8. 6. Which of these facts support the idea that people were panicked in R.M.S. Titanic Timeline? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- People were jumping overboard.
- Lifeboats were being lowered half-full.
- Men boarded the lifeboats even though women and children were supposed to board first.
- all of the above

9. 7. The passage, Finding the Wreckage, gives more details about which date found on the R.M.S. Titanic Timeline? \* 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- April 15, 1912
- September 15, 1912
- September 1, 1985
- April 1, 1985

~~10. Why were there only 705 survivors of the Titanic wreck? \* 3 points~~  
~~Support your answer to the question with evidence from both texts.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

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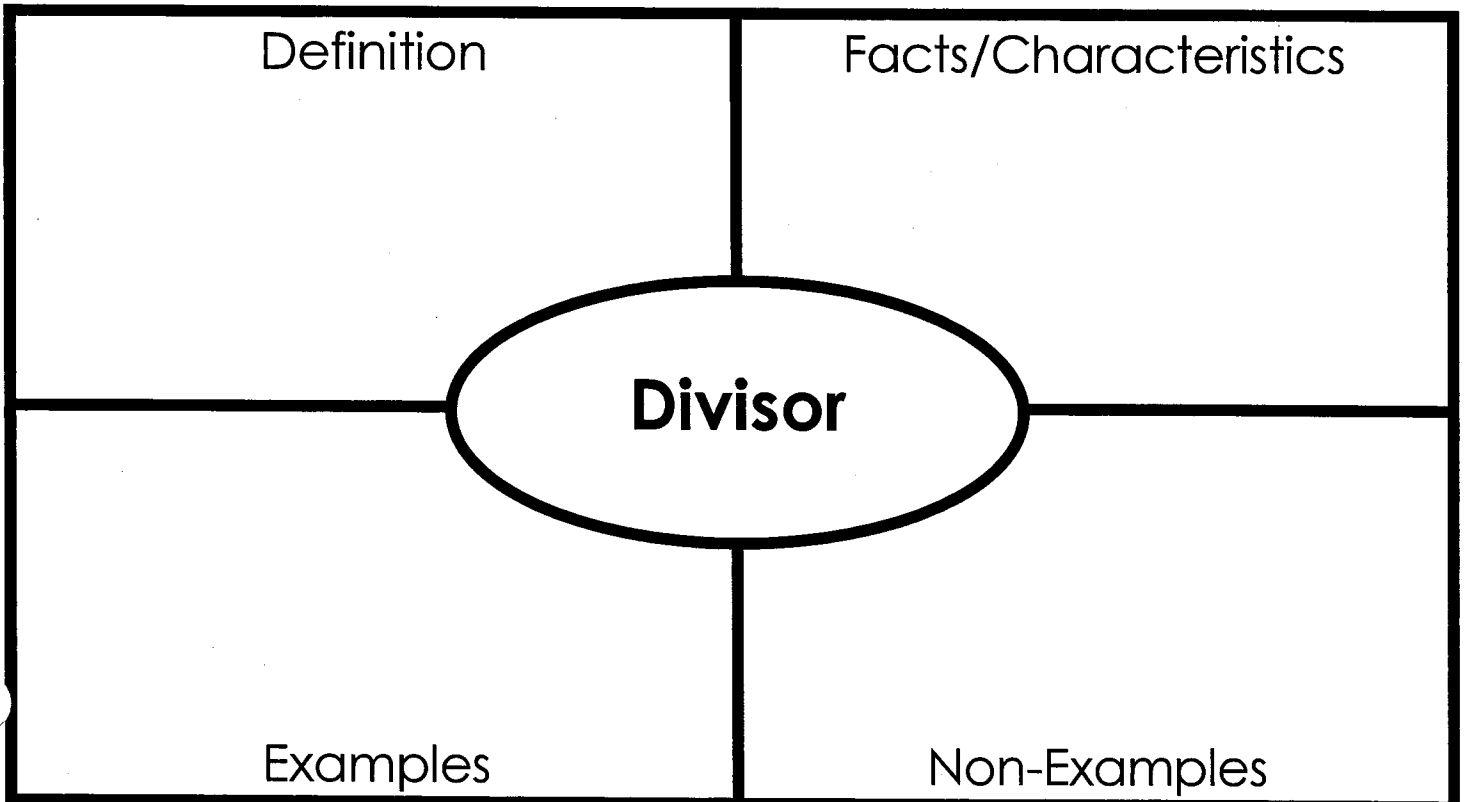
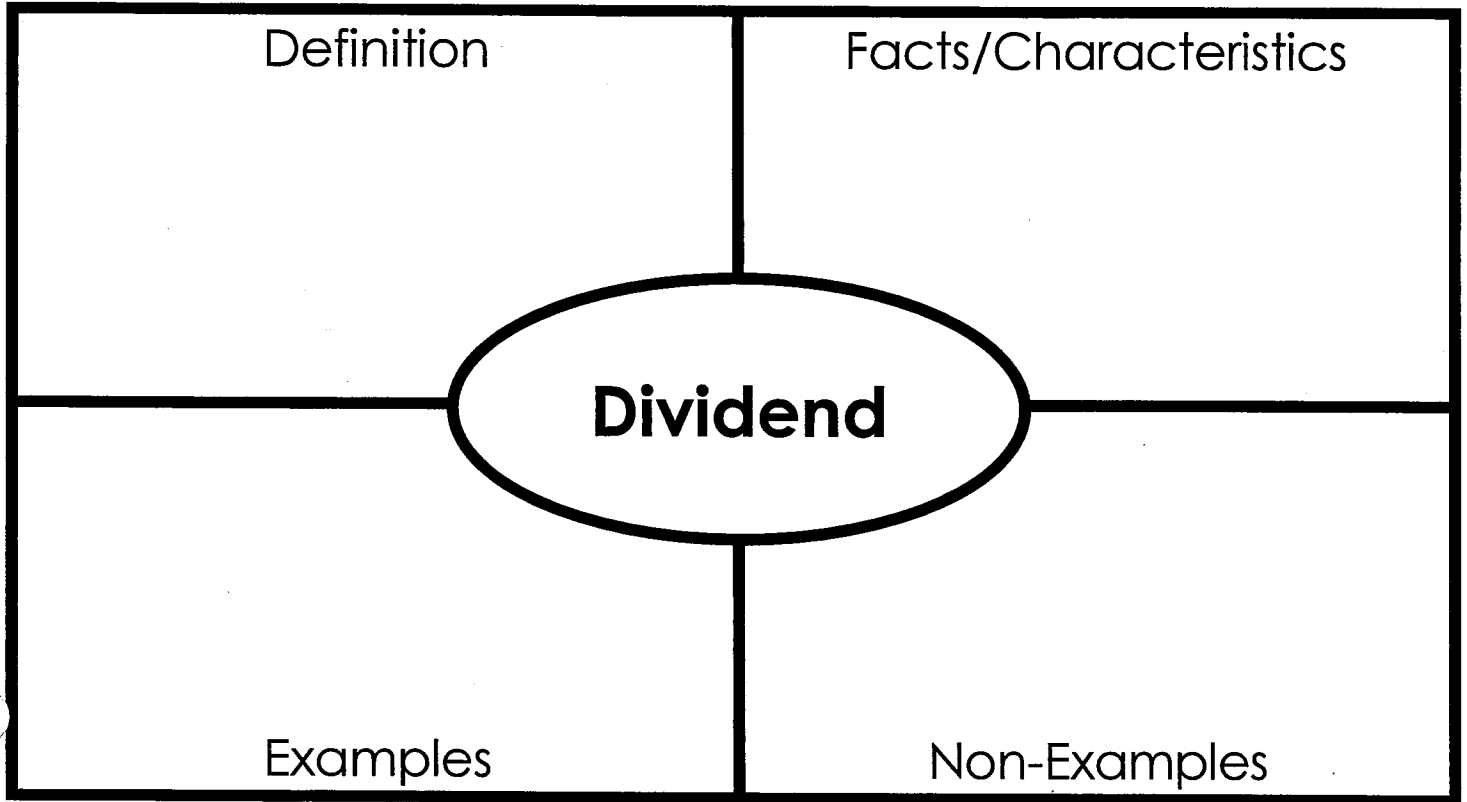
Google Forms

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# DIVIDING DECIMALS BY DECIMALS

VOCABULARY



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# DIVIDING DECIMALS BY DECIMALS

GUIDED NOTES

## IMPORTANT VOCABULARY:

- **Dividend:** The amount being \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Divisor:** The number by which another number is being \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Quotient:** The answer to a \_\_\_\_\_ problem.

## DIVIDING DECIMALS BY DECIMALS

1. To divide a decimal by another decimal, \_\_\_\_\_ the divisor as a whole number.
2. To do this, move the decimal of the divisor to the \_\_\_\_\_ until it is a whole number.
3. Then, move the decimal in the \_\_\_\_\_ the same number of spaces to the right.
4. You may need to add \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the problem so you don't get confused.

## GUIDED PRACTICE

### Dividing Decimals by Decimals

- Move the decimal of the divisor to the right until it is a whole number.
- Move the decimal in the dividend the same number of spaces to the right.
- Add zeros if necessary
- Rewrite the problem and solve.

What is the quotient of 12.48 and 0.8?

What is the quotient of 63.7 and 2.6?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# DIVIDING DECIMALS BY DECIMALS

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

#1 What is 9.14 divided by 0.04?	#2 What is 0.382 divided by 0.8?
#3 What is the quotient of 47.936 and 0.56?	#4 What is the quotient of 82.488 and 0.982?
#5 $681.5 \div 7.25$	#6 $19.4568 \div 2.01$
#7 Joshua spent \$22.68 on apples. If apples cost \$1.89 a pound, how much did he spend per pound?	

Directed Reading for  
Content Mastery

## Section 2 ■ The Different Jobs of Cells

**Directions:** Match the terms in Column II with the definitions in Column I. Write the letter of the correct term in the blank at the left.

### Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. groups of similar cells doing the same work
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Each type of cell has a specific \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. organs working together
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a long-branched type of cell that sends messages quickly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. cell surrounded by calcium and phosphorous
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Cells in many celled organisms are \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the smallest living unit in the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. two or more different types of tissues working together

### Column II

- a. organ system
- b. cell
- c. organ
- d. tissues
- e. nerve cell
- f. bone cell
- g. specialized
- h. job

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences using the terms listed below.

skin

leaf

muscle

plants

9. Long, tubelike cells move water, food, and other materials through \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ cells have long fibers that can contract and relax.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ cells are flat and close together, forming a protective layer over your body.
12. Some \_\_\_\_\_ cells are brick-shaped and contain many chloroplasts.

## SECTION

## 2

## Reinforcement

## The Different Jobs of Cells

**Directions:** Match the description in the first column with the item in the second column by writing the correct letter in the space.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| _____ 1. a group of organs working together               | a. organ system |
| _____ 2. what a cell's shape and size is related to       | b. tissue       |
| _____ 3. group of similar cells that all do the same work | c. function     |
| _____ 4. two or more types of tissue working together     | d. organ        |

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences using the correct terms.

- Cells are \_\_\_\_\_ into systems that work together to keep an organism alive.
- The tongue, stomach, and intestines make up part of an organ \_\_\_\_\_.
- An organism that contains more than one cell is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ organism.
- Plant cells help move \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and other materials throughout a plant.

**Directions:** Unscramble the terms in italics to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.

- Cells in a tissue or organ work *tergheto* to keep an organism alive.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The *yiretporsra* system is one of several organ systems in your body.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Your bones move from contracting *lecsmu* tissue.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Groups of similar cells that do the same sort of work are *sesitus*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Different tissues working together form a(n) *rango*.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

- Describe the various tissues in the stomach and what they do.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- How many muscles make up the muscular system, and what do they do?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_