

ABC
dE VOCABULARY ACTIVITY 7-3

The Qin and Han Dynasties: Words to Know

Building Academic Vocabulary

unify, *verb*, combine into one

Directions: Study the word *unify*. Then answer the following questions. You may use a dictionary or Internet resources to help you.

1. What does the prefix *uni-* mean? _____
2. Write a definition of the following words that also use the prefix *uni-*.
 unicycle _____
 uniform _____

Directions: Fill in each blank below with the word that best completes the sentence. You will use the academic vocabulary and words from the box below.

acupuncture	Guangzhou	Han Wudi	Liu Bang
Luoyang	Qin Shihuangdi	Silk Road	

(3) _____ means "the First Qin Emperor." This ruler made changes in China's government. He appointed government officials, called censors, to make sure that other officials did their jobs. He also

(4) _____ China by creating one currency to be used throughout the empire and by building roads and a huge canal that connected the Chang Jiang to the city of (5) _____.

(6) _____ founded the Han dynasty. He continued to use censors, and he also divided the empire into provinces and counties. The Han dynasty reached its peak under (7) _____. To fill government posts, he made job seekers take civil service examinations. During the Han dynasty, Chinese doctors began to use a treatment known as (8) _____ to ease patients' pain. Merchants began using the (9) _____ to ship expensive goods to other countries.

SECTION 7-3



GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 7-3

The Qin and Han Dynasties

Directions: Reading for Accuracy Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about the Qin and Han dynasties. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly on the line.

- _____ 1. Qin Shihuangdi based his rule on the ideas of Daoism and allowed opposing views within his government.

- _____ 2. The Xiongnu were nomads who excelled at fighting on horseback.

- _____ 3. The wall built by Qin Shihuangdi is the same Great Wall of China that we know today.

- _____ 4. Liu Bang, a former peasant, founded the Han dynasty in 202 B.C.

- _____ 5. The civil service examinations developed by Han Wudi favored the poor.

- _____ 6. Farmers of the Han dynasty regained ownership of farmland from aristocrats.

- _____ 7. The Chinese developed a way to move the sails of ships that allowed ships to sail into the wind for the first time.

- _____ 8. Paper was the most valuable trade product of the Han dynasty.

- _____ 9. The Silk Road was an inexpensive way to export Chinese products.

- _____ 10. Indian merchants and teachers brought Buddhism to China.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Pronoun Identification

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun.

Antecedent: An antecedent is the noun that the pronoun refers to or replaces.

Example: Sara likes blue because *it* is her favorite color.

Sara is the antecedent and **it** is the pronoun.

The **team** won *its* game against Valley.

Team is the antecedent and *its* is the pronoun.

PART 1:

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Example: Mary likes chocolate because (**it** / they) is delicious.

1. The bananas are (theirs / its).
2. (She / They) attentively listen in class to the teacher.
3. A teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was too loud.
4. A teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was at the movie theater.
5. There are two choices, and only (both / one) is correct.

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the antecedent. Circle the noun that the bolded pronoun is referring to.

Example: Mary likes **chocolate** because **it** is delicious.

1. Many times my younger brothers can help, but **they** also can annoy me.
2. Please turn **it** down because the volume is too loud.
3. Lupe wants to tell him how **she** really feels.
4. Those pennies are ours, and we save **them** in the milk jug.
5. The boys on the team enjoy watching baseball because **they** are also baseball players.
6. This is Henry, and **he** has a dog.
7. I **myself** am going to finish this project tonight.
8. Before the band signed its first record deal, **they** sent out many demo tapes.
9. The car **that** I drive is blue.
10. Mrs. Johansson, **who** is very strict, is my geometry teacher.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT PRONOUNS

Student Reference Sheet

Pronoun: A part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence.

Personal Pronoun: A personal pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a specific person or thing.

Examples: he, she, it, them

Possessive Pronoun: A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that demonstrates ownership.

Examples: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, whose.

Indefinite Pronoun: An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that refers to things or people in general.

Examples: few, everyone, all, anything, nobody, some

Relative Pronoun: A relative pronoun is a pronoun that connects a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun.

Examples: who, whom, which, that

Reflexive Pronoun: A reflexive pronoun is used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself.

Examples: pronouns that end in “self” or “selves.”

Intensive Pronoun: Intensive pronouns emphasize a noun or a pronoun.

Examples: myself, himself, herself, themselves, itself, yourself

Demonstrative Pronoun: Demonstrative pronouns focus the attention on the nouns that they are replacing.

Examples: this, these, those, that, such

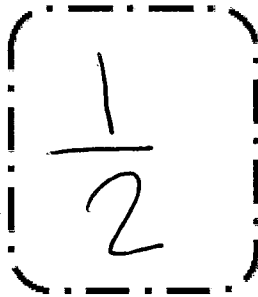
Interrogative Pronoun: Interrogative pronouns are used when you are asking a question.

Examples: who, whom, which, what, whatever

Fraction of the Day

Numerator:

Denominator:



Equivalent Fraction

Compare:
_____ ○ _____

Write & solve a word problem:

Draw a model:

Create & place it on a number line:

Add it:
_____ + _____ = _____

Subtract it:
_____ - _____ = _____

Multiply it:
_____ x _____ = _____

Divide it:
_____ ÷ _____ = _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



DIVIDING FRACTIONS

VOCABULARY

Definition	Algebraic Example
Reciprocal	
Examples	Non-Examples

Definition	Algebraic Example
Quotient	
Examples	Non-Examples

Name: _____

Date: _____



DIVIDING FRACTIONS

WARM-UP

Find each product:

1. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} =$ _____

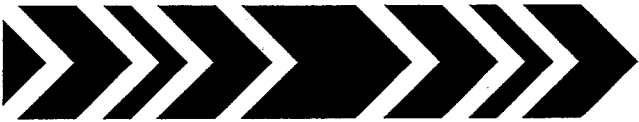
2. $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{2}{8} =$ _____

3. $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{14}{15} =$ _____

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Name: _____

Date: _____



DIVIDING FRACTIONS

WARM-UP

Find each product:

1. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} =$ _____

2. $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{2}{8} =$ _____

3. $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{14}{15} =$ _____

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Name: _____

Date: _____



DIVIDING FRACTIONS

GUIDED NOTES

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY:

- **Reciprocal:** The multiplicative _____.
- **Quotient:** The answer to a _____ problem.

DIVIDING FRACTIONS

1. To find the reciprocal of a number, write the number as a _____.
2. Then, _____ the numerator and denominator.
3. Any number times its reciprocal is _____.
4. Find the reciprocal of each number below.

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \text{---} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \text{---} = 1$$

$$\frac{8}{9} \times \text{---} = 1$$

$$7 \times \text{---} = 1$$

5. To divide fractions, change the operation to _____.
6. Then, multiply the dividend by the _____ of the divisor.
7. An easy way to remember it is:

_____ **the dividend the same**
_____ **division to multiplication**
_____ **the divisor to its reciprocal**

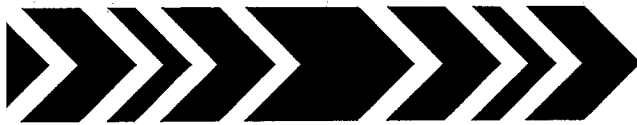
GUIDED PRACTICE

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{3}{8} =$$

Name: _____

Date: _____



DIVIDING FRACTIONS

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Find each quotient. Simplify your answers.

#1 $\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{10}{14} =$

#2 $\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{2}{7} =$

#3 $\frac{4}{9} \div \frac{8}{12} =$

#4 $\frac{6}{14} \div \frac{1}{8} =$

#5 $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{15}{21} =$

#6 $\frac{3}{24} \div \frac{2}{6} =$

#7 Shea is making costumes for the school play. She has 14 feet of ribbon. She needs to cut pieces that are $\frac{3}{5}$ feet long. How many full pieces can Shea cut? How much will she have leftover.