

POINT OF VIEW

Point of view refers to the perspective from which the story is written or told. There are three main types of point of view.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<p>A story written using a 1st person point of view is told from the point of view of one of the characters in the story.</p> <p>A story that uses this point of view uses the words I, me, and we when writing.</p>	<p>A story written using a 2nd person point of view is written as if the writer were speaking to the reader directly.</p> <p>A story that uses this point of view uses the words you and your when writing.</p>	<p>A story written using 3rd person point of view is told from the perspective of a narrator who is NOT a part of the story.</p> <p>A story that uses this point of view uses the words he, she, they, and them when writing.</p> <p>There are two main types of 3rd person point of view: Omniscient: This is when the narrator shares thoughts and feelings of all the characters. Limited: This is when the narrator shares thoughts and feelings of only one character.</p>
<p>Example:</p> <p>I will never forget the day I was lost in the woods. It was a terrifying experience that taught me a valuable lesson. I learned to never stray from my family while camping.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Brushing your teeth is extremely important. You should brush your teeth at least twice a day. Some people even say that you should brush after each meal.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Jason stumbled out of bed, hitting his alarm clock and turning it off. He looked outside and saw that it was still dark. He wondered why he had to get up so early just because his older sister was getting married.</p>

Name: _____

Date: _____



ORDER OF OPERATIONS

GUIDED NOTES

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY:

- **Numerical expression:** contains only _____ and _____.
- **Evaluate:** to find the _____ of a numerical expression.

ORDER OF OPERATIONS

1. When evaluating a numerical expression, be sure to follow the _____ of _____.
2. The order of operations makes sure that answers are _____.
3. The order of operations tells the _____ to complete each _____.

ORDER OF OPERATIONS:

1. Perform operations in **P** _____ or **G** _____.
2. Evaluate numbers with **E** _____.
3. **M** _____ or **D** _____ from left to right.
4. **A** _____ or **S** _____ from left to right.

GUIDED PRACTICE

Evaluate the expression below:

$$3 \times (2 + 4)^2 - 2$$

Evaluate the expression below:

$$5^2 - 4 \times 2 + 3$$

Students: Cut apart each strip and complete the activity.

14	$20 - 4^2 + 3 - 2 = ?$
11	$4 \times 5 - 6 + 3 - 3^2 = ?$
26	$2^2 + (7 - 6) \times 4 + 2 = ?$
15	YOU FINISHED!
46	$25 \div 5 \times 2 + 10 \div 2 = ?$
38	$4 \times 3 + 4^2 \div 8 = ?$
10	$2 + 3 \times 4 - 6 \div 2 = ?$
8	$(6 + 4) \times 2^2 - 5 + 3 = ?$
START	$3 + (4 \times 7) - 5 = ?$
5	$100 \div 10 + 3^2 \times 4 = ?$

NAME:

EARLY HUMANS (p. 9)

1. What is history?

Tools of Discovery

2. What are artifacts?

3. What are fossils?

4. Archaeologists and Anthropologists both help us learn about the past. Anthropologists focus on human society. What do they study?

5. How did the Stone Age get its name?

6. What is another name for the Old Stone Age which lasted from 2.5 million years ago until around 8000 BC

Language, Art, and Religion (p. 11)

14. People also developed spoken language during the Paleolithic time. What two advantages did this bring?

Invention of tools (p. 11)

15. The Paleolithic people were the first to use technology. What is technology?

NEOLITHIC TIMES (p. 13)

16. After the last Ice Age ended, people started to domesticate. What does this mean?
17. What was one of the main advantages of learning to grow their own food?
18. The ability to grow food marked the beginning of the New Stone Age. This was also called what?

Why Was Farming Important? (p. 13)

19. What do some historians consider to be the most important event in human history?

Mesopotamia's Civilization (p. 17)

1. What are the 6 basic characteristics of a civilization?

Why were river valleys so important?

2. What were two advantages of having a civilization near a river valley?
3. Cities began to grow and the people needed organization. What did the people form to help with organization?
4. The leaders of the city governments were in charge of what four things?
5. Because their basic needs were being met, people now had much more time to think about other things. What are some of the things they developed, invented and created?

14. Why did Sumerian city-states often go to war with one another?

Gods and Rulers (p.19-20)

15. What did the Sumerians build to try to please the gods? Describe its characteristics.

16. The priests and priestesses may have ruled at one time. Later kings ruled and ran the government. Their position was hereditary. What does hereditary mean?

What was life like in Sumer? (p. 19)

17. Where did kings live?

18. Where did ordinary people live?

19. Name the four main occupations or jobs that people held in Sumer.

26. Who were the only people that were allowed to learn to write?

27. What is a scribe?

Sumerian Literature (p.20)

28. What is an epic?

Advances in Science and Math (p.20)

29. In addition to the irrigation system, what were three additional things that the Sumerians invented?

30. What were three mathematical ideas that the Sumerians developed?

Hammurabi (p.22)

31. What city-state did Hammurabi rule over?

32. How did Hammurabi help make Mesopotamia stronger?

33. What was the name Hammurabi called himself?

THE FIRST EMPIRES

The Assyrians (p.27)

- 1. Where did the Assyrians live? Near what river?**
- 2. Why was the Assyrian land so valuable?**
- 3. How did the Assyrian's protect themselves from invaders?**

Why were the Assyrians so strong?

- 4. Give 4 reasons why the Assyrian army was so strong.**
- 5. How did the Assyrians learn how to make strong weapons?**
- 6. What kind of material did they use to make their weapons? Why was it stronger than the weapons they used before?**

14. What are provinces? Who governed these provinces and what was their job?

Life in Assyria

15. How was life in Assyria similar to other Mesopotamian areas? Were there any differences?

16. What are some accomplishments or “firsts” of the Assyrians?

17. When did the Assyrian Empire fall? What people group was responsible?

The Chaldeans (p. 29)

18. What people group controlled all of Mesopotamia from 605 B.C. to 562 B.C? Who was their king?

19. Describe the City of Babylon.

20. What were the Hanging Gardens and why were they built?

SECTION
2
Reinforcement
Science in Action

Directions: Circle the term in the puzzle that fits each clue. Then write the term on the line. In the puzzle, terms read across or down.

P	E	O	B	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N
M	Q	R	D	Y	B	X	K	H	E	T	P	I
E	K	G	X	I	E	J	N	L	S	B	Y	H
P	Y	A	F	W	Z	S	H	A	T	R	M	Y
N	R	N	C	M	J	A	H	T	L	N	J	P
F	Q	I	R	R	W	O	J	I	V	A	D	O
U	S	Z	D	F	V	Z	B	L	G	C	O	T
P	R	E	D	I	C	T	I	O	N	F	M	H
L	H	G	K	D	W	C	G	U	S	X	O	E
V	T	C	O	N	C	L	U	S	I	O	N	S
Y	Q	W	A	O	M	U	C	T	U	P	N	I
P	G	I	E	Q	V	S	X	K	Z	B	E	S

- Using your senses to gather information is called _____.
- A reasonable and educated guess based on what you know and observe is called a(n) _____.
- Making an educated guess on the results of an experiment based on observations and the hypothesis is called making a(n) _____.
- In any good experiment, the scientist needs to _____ the hypothesis.
- You can use a table or a graph to _____ your findings.
- After your investigation, you can use the results of your experiments to draw _____.

Directions: Answer the following question on the lines provided.

- What is a controlled experiment? Give an example.
