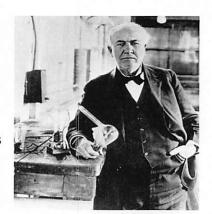


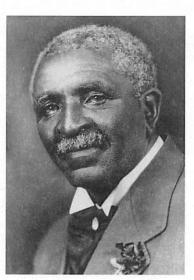
Student Name_____

A Day in the Life of...

Thomas Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, was an inventor who has been credited with creating over 1,000 inventions. One invention he is credited with is a long-lasting filament for the electric light bulb. He is also known for developing the phonograph or record player as well as developing motion pictures. His inventions very much relied on electricity. He created machines that used electricity to solve problems for enhancing everyday life. He was not only an inventor but also a successful businessman, marketer, and manufacturer.

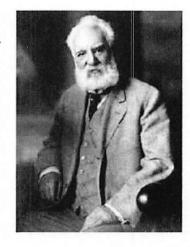


George Washington Carver was born a slave. He became one of our



nation's most famous agricultural scientists. In 1896, he began teaching at the Tuskegee Institute. It was there that he researched methods to improve agricultural production. Carver is most known for his research on peanuts and his commitment to helping struggling southern African American farmers. He is most known for teaching southern farmers to rotate crops to replenish nutrients back to the soil by rotating cotton crops with peanut crops. Because of his work, peanuts became an important agricultural crop in Georgia. Carver developed more than 300 uses for peanuts including peanut milk, Worchestire sauce, peanut paper, and peanut soap. Dr. George Washington Carver also discovered more than 100 uses for the sweet potato and a variety of southern plants.

Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist, inventor, and engineer. He is famous for his patented invention of the telephone in 1876. He made the first phone call on March 10, 1876, to his assistant, Thomas Watson. The telephone was a device that was almost immediately popular and became so affordable that over time nearly every American household contained at least one telephone. The telephone dramatically changed communication throughout the country. Bell launched the Bell Telephone Company in 1877. He was also an audiologist, speech therapist, and teacher of the deaf.



Your Task: Imagine spending the day with one of the scientists/inventors you just read about. Write a diary entry describing a day that you spent with one of the scientists/inventors (Thomas Edison, George Washington Carver, or Alexander Graham Bell) on the "My Diary" sheet. Include information about at least two important events or times in the inventor's life.

Use this checklist to help you:

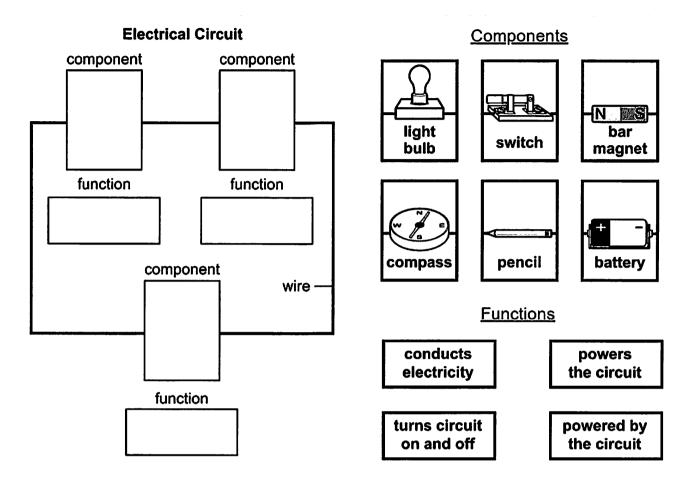
- First person (I, me, we, us)
- Past tense
- Feelings
- Events in chronological order (time order)
- Time order words (in the morning, after that, at 2 o'clock)



We use electricity every day, but the electronics around us largely operate without us being aware of how they do so. The "how" of electronics working is answered by electrical circuits. Electrical circuits allow currents to flow through our electronic devices to produce light, sound, and a variety of other effects.

In order for electricity to flow and power a device, there must be an unbroken or closed pathway. Think about a light switch, when the circuit is open, the light is off. When the circuit is closed, energy is able to flow and the light is on. Simple electrical circuits that you have studied in school have 3 main

parts: the power source, path, and light source. Look at the image below. Cut out the "Components and Function" cards (on the right). Glue or tape the cards on the left to design a simple electric circuit. If scissors and glue aren't available, draw a quick sketch of the components. Write the functions in the spaces provided.



Become an Inventor- Think about a problem that you would like to solve. How can you design a solution to your problem using a simple circuit? What can you invent to help solve the problem?

Questions to think about:

- What is your problem?
- How can a simple electric circuit be used to solve your problem?
- What materials will you need to design your invention? What is the function of each material?
- How will your invention work?

Your Task: Using the attached paper, write a paragraph about your invention. Use the
questions above to help you write about your invention. Draw a sketch of your invention below.
Label as many components as possible.
1
1
•
• •
]]
1 1
!
: !
!
i
<u>.</u>
i
! !
t
· •
]
· •

Use the information below to help you solve the Math Into Action Problems

5.473							
(Step 1)	(Step 2)	(Step 3)	(Step 4)	(Step 5)			
Copy the numbers vertically, with decimal points aligned	Compare the whole numbers. Because they match, move to the next digit	Compare the digits in the tenths place. Because they match, move to the next digit	Compare the digits in the hundredths place. Because they match, move to the next digit	Compare the digits in the thousandths place. They do not match! So, we compare those digits			
5.473 5.474	5.473 5.474	5.473 5.474	5.4 <mark>7</mark> 3 5.4 7 4	5.473 5.474 3 < 4			
	5	5.473 < 5.474					

Math Into Action

Alexander Graham Bell was a famous inventor and teacher of the deaf. He is famous for creating the first communication device known as the telephone. One of his calls lasted for .659 seconds and another lasted for .81 seconds. Which call lasted the longest?

Later, three of Alexander Graham Bell's phone calls lasted 34.23 seconds, 46.47 seconds and 57.1 seconds. How many seconds did they last altogether?

During Bell's early phone calls, Bell was able to talk for an average of 0.76 seconds eight times. How many seconds was he able to talk in total?

OPTIONAL Open Middle Math Challenge with Family

Can you and your family members find more than one solution to solve this problem? Use one set of the numbers 1-9 from below to solve the problem in as many ways as possible.

O openmiddle.com/subtracting-decimals-2/	
	August 23, 2020
Directions: Using the digits 1-9, at most once each, fill in the boxes to make a true statement.	
- =	
Hint	

Where do you find it most manageable to begin placing digits? Think about what digit will end up in the hundredths place of the difference based on the digit you use in the hundredths place of the subtrahend.

Multiplying Decimals Family Game

Play Multiplying Decimals with a family member. You will need two cards below and a piece of grid paper. First, cut the digit cards below apart. Turn the cards over. Beginning with the person who has the next birthday, flip over two cards twice. Create two 2-digit decimals. Each player will use a piece of grid paper to see who covers the most after three rounds.

0		2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
0		2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9

Use the included grid paper to help solve the problems.

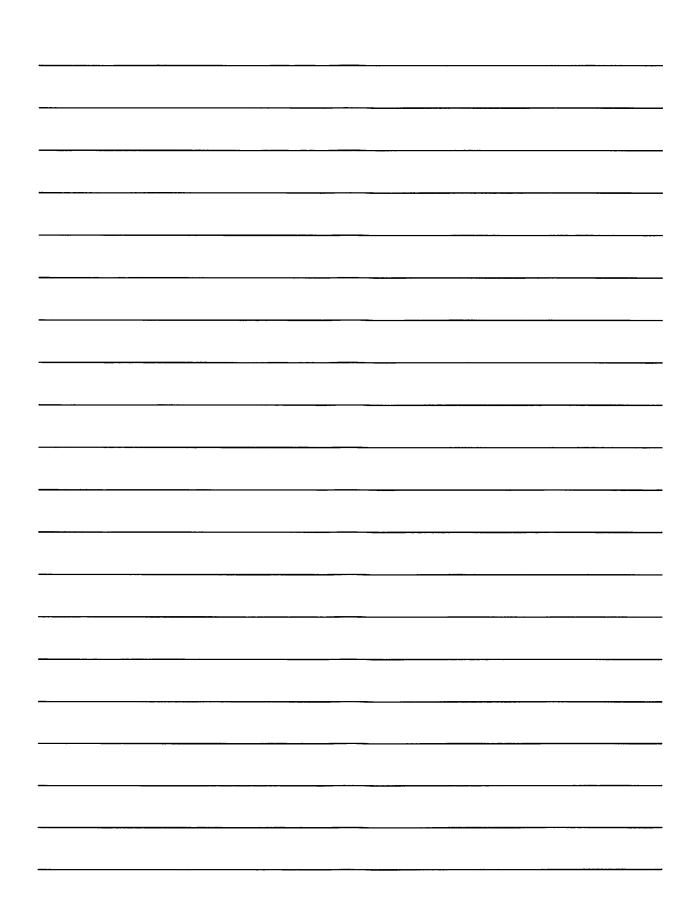
My Diary

Write a diary entry describing a day that you spent with Thomas Edison on the My Diary sheet. Include information about at least two important events or times in Thomas Edison's life.

Use this checklist to help you:

- First person (I, me, we, us)
- Past tense
- Feelings
- Events in chronological order (time order)
- Time order words (in the morning, after that, at 2 o'clock)

Dear Diary,	Date



£

1-CENTIMETER GRID PAPER

