### May 8th, 2017

funny funny word word word word

#### Quotations!? How do we use them?

"Like Miranda got to you."

"Like Miranda got to"
"Why do you keep bringing Miranda up?" I yelled impatients. Please Is. "Why do you keep "I'm trying to talk to you about your friends. Please keep mine on

"You're not even friends with her anymore."

"What does that have to do with what we're talking about"

The way August was looking at me reminded me of a doll's face He was just staring at me blankly with his half-closed doll eyes.

"She called the other day," he said finally.

"What?" I was stunned. "And you didn't tell me?"

"She wasn't calling you," he answered, pulling both comic books out of my hands. "She was calling me. Just to say hi. To see how I was doing. She didn't even know I was going to a real school now. I can't believe you hadn't even told her. She said the two of you don't hand out as much anymore, but she wanted me to know she'd always love me like a big sister."

Double-stunned. Stung. Flabbergasted. No words formed in my mouth.

"Why didn't you tell me?" I said, finally.

"I don't know." He shrugged, opening the first comic book again.

"Well, I'm telling Mom and Dad about Jack Will if you stop going to school," I answered. "Tushman will probably call you into school and make Jack and those other kids apologize to you in front of everyone, and everyone will treat you like a kid who should be going to a school for kids with special needs. Is that what you want! Because that's what's going to happen. Otherwise, just go back to school and act like nothing happened. Or if you want to confront Jack about it, fine. But either way, if you—"

"Fine. Fine. Fine," he interrupted.

"What?"

"Fine! I'll go!" he yelled, not loudly. "Just stop talking about it already. Can I please read my book now?"

something

Ino

### Character Mash-Up

As you wrote your story, did you remember that each speaker in your story inhabits his or her own paragraph? If you have forgotten this rule, you have a character mash-up!

Remember NP: New Person= New Paragraph.

### Example:

Kelli said, "I want my band shirt back right now. You didn't have permission to borrow it." "No," said Paul, "but you didn't have permission to take my CD either, and I can see it on your desk."

The dialogue should be written in the form of two paragraphs, as shown below:

Kelli said, "I want my band shirt back right now. You didn't have permission to borrow it."

"No," said Paul, "but you didn't have permission to take my CD either, and I can see it on your desk."

Check the dialogues in your story for character clashes.

- 1. Count the speaking characters in your story.
- 2. Choose a highlighter or marker of a different color for each speaker (or if you're working on a computer, use different color fonts for each speaker).
- 3. With the first highlighter or marker, highlight the speech of the first character throughout your narrative.
- 4. Continue through your writing again for every additional speaker, using a different color for each one.
- 5. Now that you have color-coded each character's remarks, can you guess what you have if you see two or more colors in the same paragraph? That's right—a character clash!
- 6. Revise any character clashes by starting a new paragraph whenever the speaker changes.

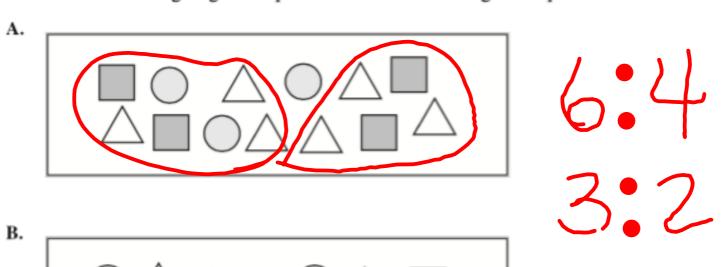
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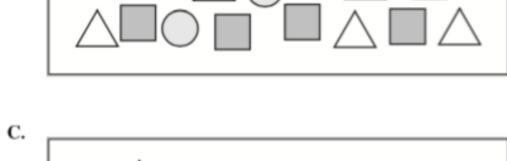
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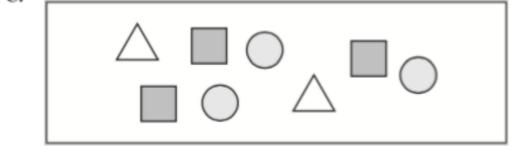
### Please arrange the seats in a circle

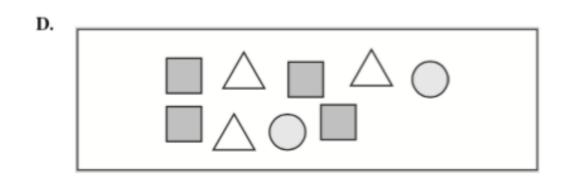
You will be sharing the opening paragraph of your story.

28. Which of the following diagrams represents a 3:2 ratio of triangles to squares?





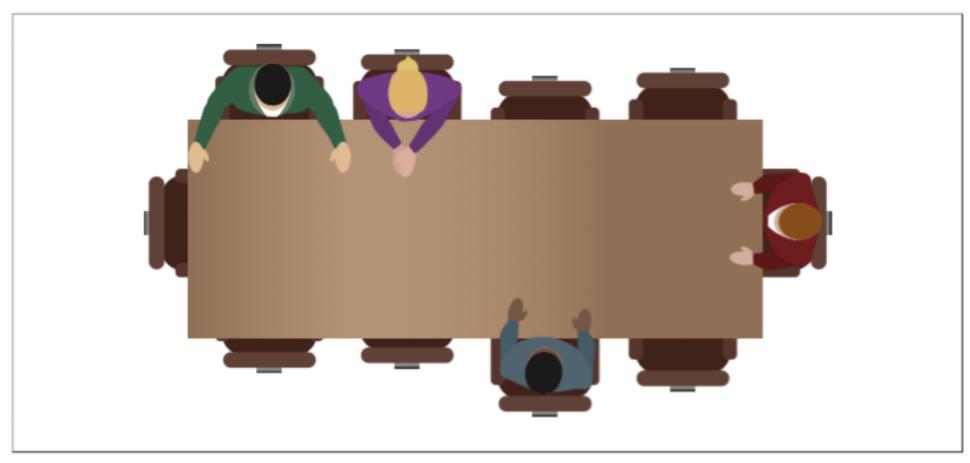




What do you know?

What do you need to find out?

### Use the following information to answer question 1.



- 1. What is the ratio of chairs to people?
  - **A.** 2:5
  - **B.** 4:5
  - **C.** 5:2
  - **D.** 5:4

10 chairs 4 people 10:4 Use the following information to answer question 33.

## Decimal Numbers 0.40 0.91 0.01 0.99 0.75 0.09

- 33. How many of the decimal numbers shown above are greater than  $\frac{1}{10}$  and less than  $\frac{9}{10}$ ?
  - **A.** 1
  - **B.** 2
  - **C.** 3
  - **D.** 4

Percentages: What is a percent?

Partner Talk

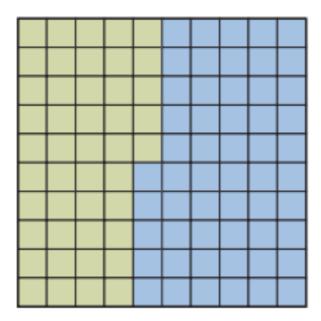
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QFrqTFRy-LU

out of 100

nones lents hondred this

$$\frac{27}{100} = \frac{27}{50}$$

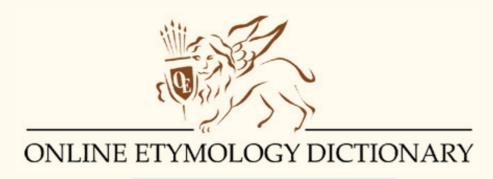
The hundredths grid represents 1 whole.



Here are 4 ways to describe the green part of the grid.

- Compare the number of green squares to the total number of squares: 45 out of 100 squares are green
- Write a fraction.  $\frac{45}{100}$  of the grid is green.
- Write a decimal.0.45 of the grid is green.
- Write a percent.
  45% of the grid is green.
  Percent is another name for hundredths.

% is the percent symbol.



Search: percent

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

percent 📀

1560s, per cent, from Modern Latin per centum "by the hundred" (see per and see hundred). Until early 20c. often treated as an abbreviation and punctuated accordingly.

cent = 100

ОК

Which coupon should I use?

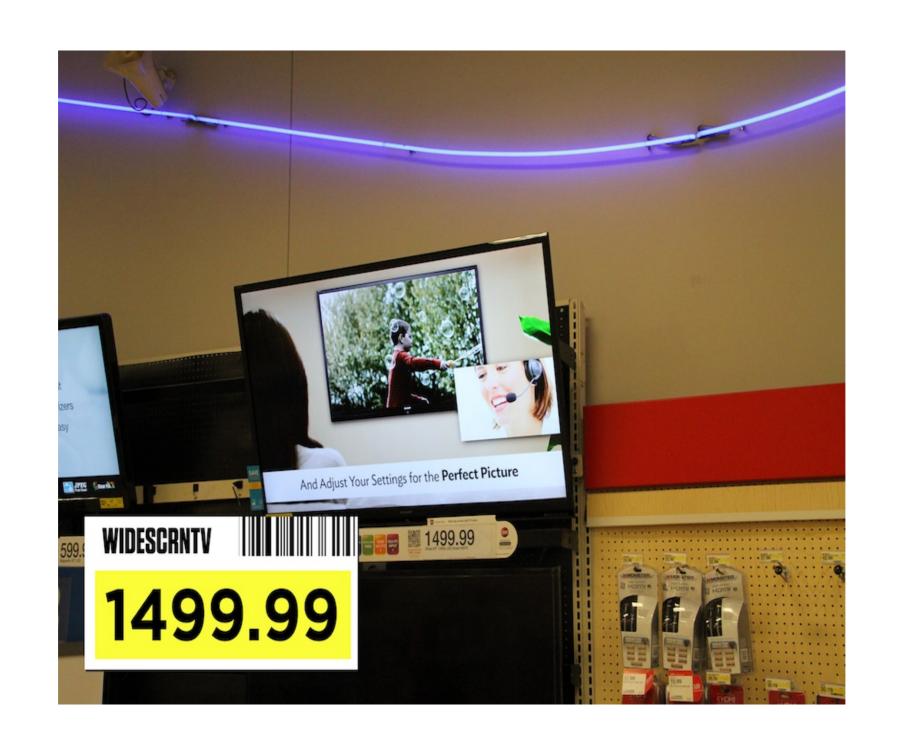


### 20 % or \$20.00 off?









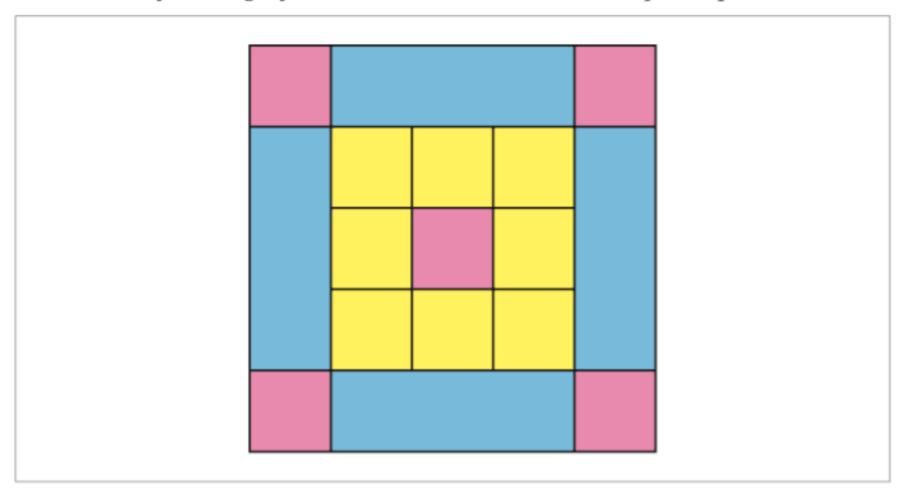
### Use the following information to answer question 2.

A chocolate bar has 10 equal sections.



- 2. What percentage is equivalent to  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the chocolate bar?
  - **A.** 4%
  - **B.** 8%
  - **C.** 40%
  - **D.** 80%

Use the following information to answer numerical-response question 2.



### **Numerical Response**

2. What percentage of the diagram shown above is shaded blue?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_ %

(Record your answer in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

### Use the following information to answer question 18.

A bag contains 300 marbles of which 24% are green.

18. Which of the following equations can be used to find the total number, n, of green marbles?

**A.** 
$$\frac{24}{100} = \frac{n}{300}$$

**B.** 
$$\frac{300}{n} = \frac{24}{100}$$

**C.** 
$$\frac{24}{100} = \frac{200}{n}$$

**D.** 
$$\frac{100}{200} = \frac{n}{24}$$

### **36.** Which row shows the fraction form and the decimal form of 7%?

Row	Fraction Form	Decimal Form
Α.	$\frac{7}{10}$	0.07
В.	<del>7</del> 10	0.7
C.	<del>7</del> 100	0.07
D.	<del>7</del> 100	0.7

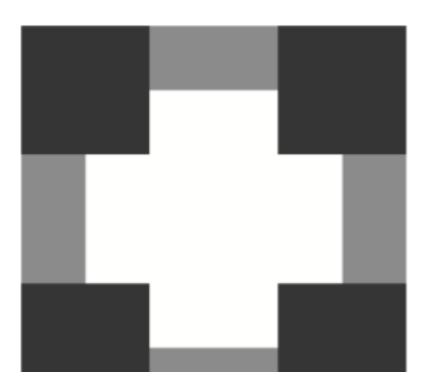
### Use the following information to answer question 17 and numerical-response question 5.

The 4 black squares in the diagram below have the same dimensions. The area of each grey rectangle is equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the area of a black square.



- 17. The percentage of the diagram shown above occupied by the black squares is approximately
  - **A.** 44%
  - **B.** 50%
  - **C.** 56%
  - **D.** 60%

The 4 black squares in the diagram below have the same dimensions. The area of each grey rectangle is equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the area of a black square.



### **Numerical Response**

What is the area of the white polygon in the diagram above if the area of each grey rectangle is 2 cm<sup>2</sup>?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

(Record your answer in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

### What is an Integer?

Temperature is measured in degrees Celsius (°C). Water freezes at 0°C.



On a typical summer day in La Ronge, Saskatchewan, the temperature might be 24 degrees Celsius above zero.

A temperature greater than 0°C is positive.

We write: +24°C

We say: twenty-four degrees Celsius



On a typical winter day in La Ronge, the temperature might be 18 degrees Celsius below zero.

A temperature less than 0°C is negative.

We write: -18°C

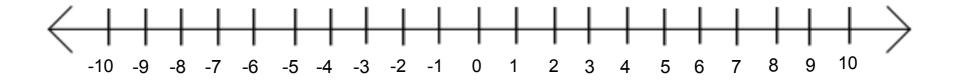
We say: minus eighteen degrees Celsius

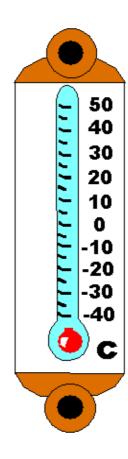
Use a positive or negative number to represent each situation.

- · eight degrees above zero
- · ten degrees below zero
- parking three levels below ground level
- twenty-three metres above sea level in Victoria, BC
- · a loss of sixteen dollars
- taking four steps backward
   Suppose you change the sign of each number.
   What situation would each number now represent?



Butchart Gardens, Victoria



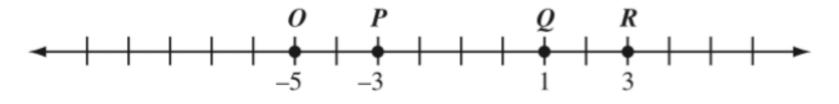


# Coldest Temperature Ever Recorded

Province/ Territory	Coldest Temperature (°C)
Alberta	-61
Manitoba	-53
Nova Scotia	-47
Nunavut	-64
Ontario	-58
Quebec	-54

#### Use the following information to answer question 26.

The locations of four points are shown on the number line below.



- **26.** Where would a point that is both 5 units from point *R* and 3 units from point *Q* be located on the number line above?
  - **A.** Between points O and P
  - **B.** Between points P and Q
  - C. To the right of R
  - **D.** To the left of O

### Use the following information to answer question 35.

Integers are compared in the statements below.

-5>-4
10 < 16
0>-4
-18 < -13
11 < -12
5 > 4
-13 > -15
7<0

- 35. How many of the statements in the chart above are correct?
  - A. 3
  - **B.** 4
  - C. 5
  - **D.** 6

### Use the following information to answer question 33.

Margo uses integers to represent floor levels in a building. Starting at ground level (floor 0), an elevator travels in the following directions:

- down 5 floors
- up 1 floor
- up 7 floors
- · down 8 floors

33. If floors that are below ground level are represented by negative integers, then on which floor does the elevator make its **last** stop?

- **A.** -5
- **B.** -4
- $\mathbf{C}$ . -3
- **D.** -2

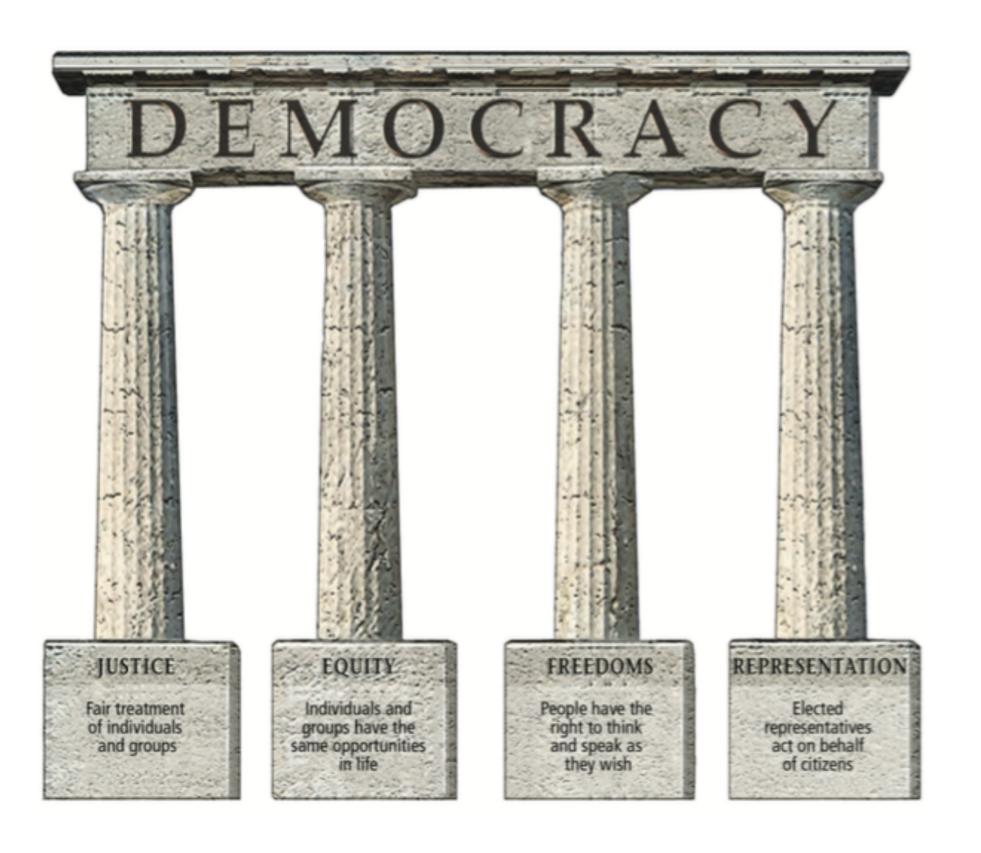
### Use the following information to answer question 17.

Ben is thinking about a certain integer that is:

- less than -5
- greater than -12
- closer to -12 than to -5
- 17. Which of the following integers could Ben be thinking about?
  - **A.** -4
  - **B.** −6
  - **C.** -10
  - **D.** −14

### The Four Principles (Pillars!) of Democracy









**Equality = SAMENESS** 

**Equity** = FAIRNESS

Equality is about SAMENESS, it promotes fairness and justice by giving everyone the same thing.

EQUITY is about FAIRNESS, it's about making sure people get access to the same opportunities.

in this example equality only height.

BUT it can only work IF every- Sometimes our differences and/or one starts from the SAME place, history, can create barriers to participation, so we must FIRST works if everyone is the same ensure EQUITY before we can enjoy equality.

Learning focus: Understanding the role of and the Importance of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.





The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms has served as a model for the development of human rights declarations in a number of countries, including Israel, New Zealand and South Africa. It is therefore fair to say that Canadian values play an influential role on the international stage.

### "It's a free country."

What does this really mean?

### What is a Right?

A right is being entitled to or able to claim a privilege.

Example: religion, language.

### What is a Freedom?

A freedom is the right to think speak or act responsibly without interference.

Example: free speech, freedom of movement.

#### Pg 116-117 Read and discuss

Rights and Freedoms are not universal.

Activity: In some other countries.

With a partner find and record which sections of the Charter protects Canadian children in each of the areas on the Chart.

```
# 1 is Equity Rights
#2 is Legal Rights
# 3 is Fundamental Freedoms
#4 is Legal Rights
#5 is Equality Rights
#6 is Democratic Rights
```

There is a difference between Canadian rights and freedoms compared to other countries.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms describes the rights and Freedoms of Canadian Citizens. They are organized in different categories.

- -Fundamental Freedoms have and express your opinion, belong to a group, practise your religion, organize peaceful meetings and demonstrations.
- -Democratic Rights To vote in an election, to participate in an election, to have legislatures and parliaments meet at least once a year, general elections every 5 years.
- -Mobility Rights to enter, stay, leave Canada if you wish, to move and earn a living in any province.
- -Equity Rights to live free of discrimination, everyone is treated equally and fairly.
- -Legal Rights to feel free and safe, to have a fair and quick trial, to be assumed innocent until proven guilty.
- -Official languages of Canada Rights to communicate with and receive services in French and English
- -Minority Language Education Rights For publicly funded schools in minority speaking areas.
- -General Rights to uphold existing Aboriginal and treaty rights and multicultural heritage rights of Canadians.
- -Enforcement Rights to go to court if any of these rights are denied.

We have collective rights, ones that determine the rights of society(i.e. language rights) and individual rights

(the right to have and express your opinion.)

Charter of Rights and Freedoms



#### A World without the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

#### **Learning Intention:**

I understand that the Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects individual and collective rights in Canada

**Task:** You have been assigned a right or freedom in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms that you will create a skit about. The skit needs to illustrate what life would be like in Canada if your chosen right/freedom did not exist.

- 1. Read about your assigned Right or Freedom
- 2. Brainstorm possible scenarios
- 3. Plan your skit
- 4. Practice your skit
- 5. Present your skit
- 6. The rest of the class will try to guess which right/freedom you were assigned.