Compton USD

Learning Packet

#5

Sixth Grade

Name_____

6th Grade Learning Packet
TABLE OF CONTENTS
Week 6

Day	Lesson	Date Completed
1	1) ELA - Language Spiral - #1-5	
	2) Math - Go Math 16.4 Practice and Problem Solving: A/B	
	3) Science - Read,"Environmental impact of agricultural changes"	
	4) ELD - Primary and Secondary Sources	
2	1) ELA - Language Spiral #6-9	
	2) Math-Go Math 16.4 Practice and Problem Solving: C	
	3) Science - Read and Annotate section, "Irrigation"	
3	1) ELA - Language Spiral - #10-12	
	2) Math - 16.4 Practice and Problem Solving: D	
	3) Science - Read and Annotate section, "Livestock Grazing"	
	4) ELD - 1. Review Modeled Writing and Rubric 2. Complete Journal Writing Entry 1	
4	1) Language Spiral - #13-17	
	2) Math - 16.4 Reteach Dot Plots and Data Distribution	
	3) Science - Read and Annotate section, "Chemical Fertilizers"	
5	1) My SBAC Coach - Read the story. What is the theme of the text?	
	2) Math 16.4 Reading Strategies: Build Vocabulary	
	3) Science - List in each category the *effects* of "Irrigation", "Livestock Grazing" and "Chemical Fertilizers" on the FlowMap	
	4) ELD -Complete Journal Writing Entry 2	

1. Which sentence makes correct use of the pronoun?

A. Whom is your dentist?
B. To whom are you speaking?
C. Who are you going to the dance with?
D. Through whom did you arrange your vacation?

L.6.1.A

---

2. Which sentence **correctly** uses an intensive pronoun?

A. While watching TV by herself, Dana fell asleep.
B. He has no one to blame for his behavior but himself.
C. It was the girl herself who finally owned up to breaking her mother's necklace.
D. After a week of lying around, the boys decided to take themselves on an adventure.

L.6.1.B

---

3. Which pronoun correctly completes the sentence?

> No one should give _____ password to classmates.

A. its
B. them
C. ours
D. his

L.6.1.C

---

4. What does the word *his* refer to in the sentence?

> Jim asked Robert to help him look for a present for his brother.

A. Robert's
B. a
C. the
D. which

L.6.1.D

---

5. Which sentence is appropriate in a letter to a friend but not in a formal report?

A. Brisbane is located about ten hours north of Sydney, Australia.
B. It's a really cool place because it's right on the coast near the beach.
C. Brisbane is a popular tourist destination because it is located on the coast.
D. Most Americans fly into Sydney and then take a connection from Sydney to Brisbane.

L.6.1.E

Pronouns
Pronouns
Pronouns
Pronouns
Language Variations

Dot Plots and Data Distribution

Practice and Problem Solving: A/B

Tell whether each question is a statistical question. If it is a statistical question, identify the units for the answer.

1. How far do you travel to get to school? _____

2. How tall is the door to this classroom? _____

Use the data set at the right and the description below to complete Exercises 3–6.

The class took a survey about how many people live in each student's home. The results are shown at the right.

People in Our Homes
4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 6, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 2, 7, 3, 2, 5, 3, 4, 11, 4, 5, 3

3. Make a dot plot of the data.

People in Our Homes

4. Find the mean, median, and range of the data.

mean:_____; median:_____; range:_____

5. Describe the spread, center, and shape of the data distribution.

_____

_____

6. Which number is an outlier in the data set? Explain what effect the outlier has on the measures of center and spread.

_____

_____

7. Survey 12 students to find how many people live in their homes. Record the data below. Make a box plot at the right.

_____

_____

6. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

    A. I was not able to finish my report at the library today, so I will finish it at home?
    B. I was not able to finish my report at the library today, so I will finish it at home!
    C. I was not able to finish my report at the library today, so I will finish it at home.
    D. I was not able to finish my report at the library today, so I will finish it at home;

L.6.2.A

7. The passage below may contain an error in punctuation, capitalization, or spelling.

> ### Excerpt from **The Secret Garden**
> Frances Hodgson Burnett
>
> She had not wanted a little girl at all, and, when Mary was born, she handed her over to the care of an Ayah <u>who was made to understand</u> that if she wished to please the Mem Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible.

Which answer corrects the mistake in the underlined part of the passage?

    A. Correct as is.
    B. who was maid to understand
    C. whom was made to understand
    D. who, was made to understand

L.6.2.B

8. Which is the **BEST** way to combine the sentences below?

> This war was over. Another war was just beginning.

    A. This war was over, but another one was just beginning.
    B. Because this war was over, another one was just beginning.
    C. This war was over because another war was just beginning.
    D. Because another war was just beginning, this war was over.

L.6.3.A

9. Read the short passage below.

> Few people or animals were awake at this hour. It was Peter's favorite time of day. He moved quietly down a path, noticing the sun peeking through the branches overhead and the soft, moist ground underfoot.

Which maintains the tone established in these three sentences?

    A. Peter shook his head in disgust when he discovered piles of trash on the trail.
    B. Peter tried to remain calm when he heard a frightening shriek behind some bushes.
    C. Peter yawned with boredom and wondered how anyone could like being outside so much.
    D. He and his thoughts continued to wander as he smiled and breathed in the fragrant morning air.

L.6.3.B

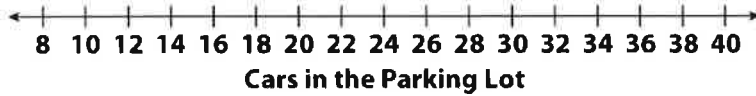## LESSON 16-4 Dot Plots and Data Distribution

Practice and Problem Solving: C

Use the data set at the right and the description below to complete Exercises 1–4.

Cars in the Parking Lot
30, 22, 33, 22, 26, 24, 33, 8, 30, 33, 40, 28, 38, 30, 38, 33, 33, 28, 22, 28, 30

The class counted the cars in the parking lot each hour from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. for 3 days. The results are shown in the data set.

1. Make a dot plot of the data.

```
←+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+—+→
  8  10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40
              Cars in the Parking Lot
```

2. Find the mean, median, and range of the data.

   mean:_____; median:_____; range:_____

3. Describe the spread, center, and shape of the data distribution.

   _____

   _____

4. Which number is an outlier in the data set? Explain what effect the outlier has on the measures of center and spread.

   _____

   _____

Answer the questions below.

5. Write a survey question that you can ask at least 15 people.

   _____

6. Complete your survey. List the results.

   _____

   _____

7. In the blank space at the right, make a dot plot to show the results of your survey.

8. Find each of the following.

   mean:____ ; median:____ ; range:____

10. Read the passage below.

Excerpt from **Wuthering Heights**
Emily Brontë

The difference between him and the others forced me to be *less partial.*

In this sentence from the passage, the phrase *less partial* could easily be replaced with which synonym?

A. fair
B. forgiving
C. loving
D. strict

L.6.4.A

11. Read the short passage below.

Excerpt from **Seaplanes**
Roberto Barerra

[2]Flying boats have a fuselage, or body, that looks and acts like a ship's hull. This hull enables them to float on water very easily. Two small floats underneath its wings keep the flying boat stable in rough water. These seaplanes are usually larger and more stable on water than floatplanes are. A floatplane is a seaplane that has two long floats, called pontoons, under the fuselage. This is the only part of the plane that touches the water. Unlike flying boats, floatplanes often come in a wide variety of sizes. An amphibious vehicle can be either a flying boat or a floatplane with wheels. This allows the aircraft to land on both land and water.

If *amphi-* means both and *–bious* means mode of life, which word means adapted for both land and water?

A. dubious
B. ambitious
C. amplified
D. amphibious

L.6.4.B

12. To find the definition of the word *biosphere* which would be the BEST resource?

A. an online almanac
B. a thesaurus
C. a dictionary
D. an online encyclopedia

L.6.4.C

LESSON 16-4
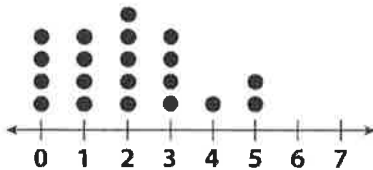# Dot Plots and Data Distribution
Practice and Problem Solving: D

Use the data set at the right and the description below for Exercises 1–3. The first one is done for you.

The class took a survey about how many dogs and cats each student has. The results are shown in the data set.

Dogs and Cats in Our Homes
1, 0, 3, 5, 1, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 0, 5, 3, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3

1. Make a dot plot of the data.

Dogs and Cats in Our Homes

2. Find the mean, median, and range of the data.

mean:_____; median:_____; range:_____

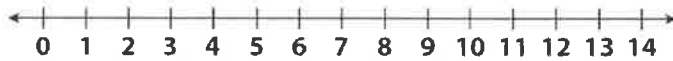3. Choose the best description of shape of the data distribution.

A. symmetric   B. not symmetric

Answer the questions below.

4. The data set at the right shows the hours that a group of students spent volunteering each weekend. Make a dot plot of the data. Then use your dot plot to complete Exercises 5–7.

Hours Spent Volunteering on Weekends
5, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 2, 14, 1, 2

Hours Spent Volunteering on Weekends

5. Find the mean, median, and range of the data.

mean:_____; median:_____; range:_____

6. Choose the best description of shape of the data distribution.

A. symmetric   B. not symmetric

7. 14 is far away from the other data. What is 14 called? _____

13. What guide words would you look between to find the definition of the word below?

KEEP

A. kangaroo - kick
B. kid - kitchen
C. kite - know
D. label - lap

L.6.4.D

14. Read the short passage below.

Excerpt from **Newton Minow's Speech to National Association of Broadcasters**
speech by Newton Minow

[5] But when television is bad, nothing is worse. I invite you to sit down in front of your television set when your station goes on the air and stay there without a book, magazine, newspaper, profit-and-loss sheet, or rating book to distract you—and keep your eyes glued to that set until the station signs off. I can assure you that you will observe a vast wasteland.

In this speech, television is compared to

A. a jungle.
B. a wasteland.
C. a vast ocean.
D. a bustling city.

L.6.5.A

15. Which causal word is most commonly associated with the word *fever*?

A. infection
B. infirmary
C. medicine
D. treatment

L.6.5.B

16. Read the sentence below.

It's not exactly a <u>trek</u> across the country!

Which word is the closest in meaning to the underlined word?

A. outing
B. stroll
C. walk
D. journey

L.6.5.C

17. Which expression can be used to replace the underlined words and describe the weaving in and out of traffic as a fun, exciting experience?

Weaving in and out of bustling traffic makes my morning drive <u>a dreaded chore.</u>

A. a nightmarish experience.
B. an exhausting start to the day.
C. an exciting roller coaster ride.
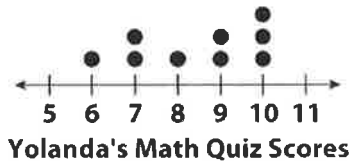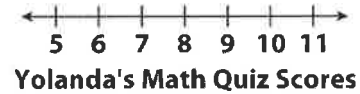D. a suspenseful way to begin the day.

L.6.6*

LESSON 16-4	**Dot Plots and Data Distribution**
	Reteach

A **dot plot** gives you a visual display of how data are distributed.

Example: Here are the scores Yolanda received on math quizzes: 6, 10, 9, 9, 10, 8, 7, 7, and 10.
<u>Make a dot plot for Yolanda's quiz scores.</u>

Step 1: Draw a number line.

Step 2: Write the title below the number line.

Step 3: For each number in the data set, put a dot above that number on the number line.

5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Yolanda's Math Quiz Scores

5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Yolanda's Math Quiz Scores

<u>Describe the dot plot by identifying the **range**, the **mean**, and the **median.**</u>

Step 4: Identify the range. $10 - 6 = 4$

Step 5: Find the mean. $76 \div 9 = 8.4$

Step 6: Find the median. 9

Range: Greatest value − least value

Mean: $\dfrac{\text{Sum of data values}}{\text{Number of data values}}$

Median: Middle value

Use the data set at the right to complete Exercises 1–4.

1. Draw a dot plot for the data.

Game Scores			
12	6	15	10
14	15	8	10
12	21	15	8

4   6   8   10   12   14   16   18   20   22
Game Scores

2. Find the range. _____

3. Find the mean. _____

4. Find the median. _____

Assignment

Determine a Theme from Literary Text

Topic: Camped in the backyard

Your Assignment:

Read the story below. What is the theme of the text? Explain using key details from the text to support your answer.

The Big Night Out

By Kiki E.

A couple of weeks ago I had an unexpected day off from work. I didn't want to do the usual which is rent a movie, so I made a plan. Boy were my kids going to be surprised! After heading out to Ralph's for some supplies, I invited our cousin, Vin, over to get in on the action. Once Vin arrived, I ordered pizza from the local Pizza Hut.

When our bellies were full of tasty pizza, my kids and I camped out in my backyard! Not being one to "rough it," I was a little nervous about my adventure. It took me a while, but I set up my tent all by myself and the kids even set up their tent too! As the daylight faded into darkness, I toasted marshmallows on the crackling fire to turn them into S'mores. They're called S'mores because once you have one, you always want SOME MORE! At the end of the evening, I snuggled in my tent like a bear in its cave, hoping for a long hibernation. That's when I saw the shadow of a wild beast passing by my tent. It had pointy ears and a long tail- oh no! Luckily it was just my cat. Unfortunately, my

hibernation was not what I had hoped for because I was too worried about what might be lurking outside my tent.

Early the next morning the sun woke me up like an alarm clock, so I snuck inside for a much needed cup of coffee. Not wanting to wake my sleeping children, I silently closed the door to my house and began to cook breakfast. Homemade waffles are a favorite around here! I am going to go camping in the real wilderness next time, and hopefully I won't see any mysterious shadows!

Stem Starters:

You may want to consider starting your response using one of these stems. You do not have to do so, but they are here to help you if you need them.

The theme of the story is...

After reading the story, I learned that...

Your Response:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

LESSON 16-4

Dot Plots and Data Distribution
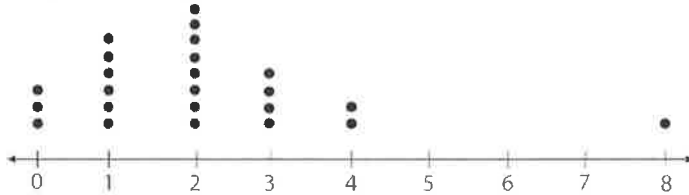
Reading Strategies: Build Vocabulary

When people study data, they are often asked questions that have a mathematical answer. Some such questions are **statistical**, meaning they have answers that can vary. Some are **not statistical**, meaning they have a single correct answer. For example:

Statistical question: How many books does a typical student read in a week?

Not a statistical question: How many books did Dave read last week?

Statistical questions are answered by collecting and analyzing data.

The data below was collected as an answer to the statistical question above. The data is shown in the dot plot at the right.
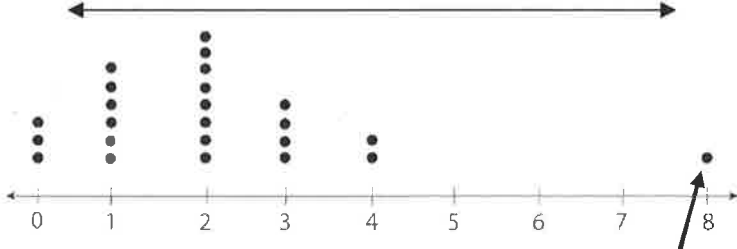
A **dot plot** is a visual way of displaying data.

4	2	1	0	3	2	4	1
1	2	3	8	2	1	0	2
2	3	3	1	1	2	2	0

You can describe the spread, the center, and the shape of a dot plot.

Spread: Range or difference between least and greatest values

Measures of **center**:

Mean: $\dfrac{\text{Sum of data values}}{\text{Number of data values}}$

Median: Middle value

The **shape** of this dot plot is **not symmetrical**, which means there are more dots on one side of the center of the range than on the other side of center.

An **outlier** is a data value much greater or less than other data values.

Mean, median, and range might be affected by an **outlier**.

Use the dot plot above to answer each question.

1. How would you describe the spread of the dot plot?

_____

2. What is the mean? What is the median?

_____

3. What do you think it means if a dot plot is symmetrical?

_____

Environmental impacts of agricultural changes

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.02.20

Word Count **819**

Level **1020L**

Image 1. Terraced rice fields in Bali, Indonesia. These layered fields work well for rice crops, which must be grown in a flooded area. This is one agricultural method. Photo by: Cyril Ruoso/NaturePL/Science Source

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Agricultural, or farming, methods have intensified continuously since the 18th century. The Industrial Revolution brought new equipment and farming methods that increased food production. In the mid-20th century, scientists discovered ways to produce stronger crops that produce more food, which increased crop harvests even further.

The increases in food production allowed the global population to grow quickly. In fact, it quadrupled in the past century. As the human population grew, so did the amount of space dedicated to feeding it. In 2016, more than 7 million square kilometers (2.7 million square miles) were devoted to growing corn, wheat, rice and other grains. That's nearly half of all cropland on the planet.

In the coming decades, however, feeding a growing population will likely be more difficult. Changing climates linked to Earth's warming are altering many of the natural processes that make

modern agriculture possible.

Modern agriculture itself is also partly responsible for its problems. Farmers rely on many methods that are not sustainable. Farming sustainably means meeting the current needs without compromising the ability for future generations to meet their needs. Farmers often boost productivity in ways that also cause harmful effects on the environment. Below are brief descriptions of three ways intensive agriculture threatens ecosystems.

Irrigation

Agriculture accounts for 70 percent of freshwater use worldwide. Much of this water is used for irrigation, or the practice of watering crops through pipes, canals and sprinklers. Irrigation is needed to support large harvests. Experts predict that agricultural water use may need to increase 15 percent or more by 2050 to feed the growing population.

Researchers and farmers are becoming more aware of the consequences of irrigation. One major consequence is the depletion of rivers and underground water systems; however, there are a number of other effects. When irrigation floods a particular area, the soil changes. It also creates conditions that poison plant roots. When there is too little water in area, soils can become too salty, which also harms plant growth.

In addition, irrigation causes increases in water evaporation. This affects air temperature and pressure, as well as moisture conditions. Recent studies have confirmed that cropland irrigation can influence rainfall patterns -- not only over irrigated areas but also thousands of miles away. Irrigation has also been connected to the erosion of coastlines.

Livestock Grazing

A huge amount of agricultural land is used for cattle and other livestock. In the western United States, hundreds of millions of acres are set aside for livestock grazing, which is when animals eat grass in pastures.

Livestock are responsible for a large proportion of global greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gases trap heat in Earth's atmosphere, causing the Earth to warm. Methane and carbon dioxide are two major greenhouse gases. Cows and their manure are responsible for releasing huge amounts of methane. Land use and destruction also lead to the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

In addition, overgrazing is a major problem for environmental sustainability. In some places, land is grazed so heavily that grasses are unable to grow back, and some native plants are so damaged that the species dies off. Cattle often concentrate near streams and other water ways. The combination of overgrazing and animal waste can pollute water sources. Cattle and other large grazing animals can even damage soil by trampling on it, destroying the top layer of soil and causing erosion.

Chemical Fertilizers

Modern agriculture has become heavily dependent on chemical fertilizers, which can help plants grow. The fertilizers usually contain nitrogen and phosphorus. They are particularly effective on corn, wheat and rice crops. In large part, they are responsible for the explosive growth of grain cultivation in recent decades. China, with its rapidly growing population, has become the world's leading producer of nitrogen fertilizers.

Chemical fertilizers have helped double the rate of food production. They have also helped bring about a gigantic increase in nitrogen and phosphorus levels throughout the environment. These nutrients have become pollutants. Roughly half the nitrogen in chemical fertilizers escapes from the fields where it is applied. It finds its way into the soil, air and water.

Large amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus harm ecosystems. Ecosystems can become loaded with too many nutrients -- this process is called eutrophication. In water bodies, eutrophication can cause toxic algae, or water plants, to grow. When the algae decay, they consume oxygen in the water. This leaves very little oxygen for other plants and animals in the water. These areas of little to no oxygen are called "dead zones" because organisms die without oxygen. Dead zones often occur in parts of the Gulf of Mexico.

As the population continues to grow, agricultural productivity and environmental health will clash. We will have to find ways to feed people without harming the ecosystems that we need for growing food.

Environmental impacts of Agricultural Changes

Effects of Chemical Fertilizers

Effects of Livestock Grazing

Effects of Irrigation

Primary Source (Day 1 Assignment)

Definition:

A **primary source** gives you first-hand information about things that happened in the past because the authors were actually there.

Some examples of primary sources are: letters, diaries, journals, newspapers, maps.

What **primary sources** would you use to know more about what happened during September 11, 2001?

As **primary sources,** I would use _____

Los Angeles Times
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2001

TERRORISTS ATTACK NEW YORK, PENTAGON
Thousands Dead, Injured as Hijacked U.S. Airliners Ram Targets; World Trade Center Is Destroyed

President Shoulders Historic Weight

A Struggle to Escape Fiery Chaos

The Choreography of Carnage Was Precisely Timed, FBI Says

Secondary Source (Day 1 Assignment)

Definition:

A **secondary source** tells you about an event but is from a time
<u>after</u> the event. Secondary sources interpret, critique, or analyze
primary sources.

Some examples of secondary sources are: textbooks, magazines,
encyclopedias, reviews.

What **secondary source(s)** would you use to know more about
what happened during September 11, 2001?

As **secondary sources,** I would use _____

Journal Entry-SAMPLE

Prompt: What are you doing to protect yourself?

It is April 8, 2020, there is a pandemic in the world, so people want to protect themselves from being infected. One thing I do to protect myself is wash my hands for at least 20 seconds with warm water. I also avoid touching my face. Something else I do is practice social distancing if I have to go outside. I stay six feet away from people at all times. Lastly, I wear a mask if I need to go places. Yesterday, I went to the supermarket with my mother and we made sure we had our masks on. I do not want to breathe any germs that might be in the air if someone coughs or sneezes. As you can see, I try to keep myself as safe as I can.

Let's take a closer look at the **paragraph:**

❏ **The paragraph includes a beginning, a middle, and an end.**

Beginning =	Introduction	It is April 8, 2020, there is a pandemic in the world, so people want to protect themselves from being infected.
Middle =	Body	One thing I do to protect myself is wash my hands for at least 20 seconds with warm water. I also avoid touching my face. Something else I do is practice social distancing if I have to go outside. I stay six feet away from people at all times. Lastly, I wear a mask if I need to go places. Yesterday, I went to the supermarket with my mother and we made sure we had our masks on. I do not want to breathe any germs that might be in the air if someone coughs or sneezes.
End =	Conclusion	As you can see, I try to keep myself as safe as I can.

Let's take a closer look at the **middle/body** of the journal entry.

❑ The middle/body of the entry includes **main ideas** and **details.**

Main ideas are highlighted in green.

-       **Details** are highlighted in red.

Middle =	Body	One thing I do to protect myself is wash my hands for at least 20 seconds with warm water. I also avoid touching my face. Something else I do is practice social distancing if I have to go outside. I stay six feet away from people at all times. Lastly, I wear a mask if I need to go places. Yesterday, I went to the supermarket with my mother and we made sure we had our masks on. I do not want to breathe any germs that might be in the air if someone coughs or sneezes.

Main Ideas	Details
1. One thing I do to protect myself is wash my hands for at least 20 seconds with warm water.	
2. I also avoid touching my face.	
3. Something else I do is practice social distancing if I have to go outside.	➢ I stay six feet away from people at all times.
4. Lastly, I wear a mask if I need to go places.	➢ Yesterday, I went to the supermarket with my mother and we made sure we had our masks on. ➢ I do not want to breathe any germs that might be in the air if someone coughs or sneezes.

Here you can see that:

❑ you can add details, examples, descriptions to any main idea you want to write more about. Here the student wanted to add details for just main ideas 3 and 4. He added one detail for main idea #3 and two details for main idea #4.

❑ You need to add transition words (words that link ideas) for a smooth writing. In this paragraph, those words are:
   ❑ **One thing**
   ❑ **Also**
   ❑ **Something else**
   ❑ **Lastly**

Consider all these tips when you write your journal entry!

"QUICK WRITE" RUBRIC
(Journal Entries)

RUBRIC	FOCUS	ORGANIZATION	SUPPORT AND ELABORATION
4	• Writing is focused on responding to the prompt. • Demonstrates deep understanding of key ideas.	• Ideas are introduced in a mostly logical and effective order. • Ideas can be easily understood by the reader.	• Perceptive and insightful opinions and interpretations. • Superior explanation of ideas.
3	• Writing is focused on responding to the prompt (may stray in areas, but gets back on topic). • Demonstrates understanding of key ideas.	• Ideas are introduced in a generally logical and effective order. • Ideas can be understood by the reader.	• Logical opinions and interpretations. • Sufficient explanation of ideas.
2	• Somewhat focused on responding to the prompt (may have difficulty getting back on topic or may stray often) • Demonstrates gaps in understanding of key ideas.	• Ideas are introduced in a seldom logical order. • Ideas can be sometimes understood by the reader.	• Some logical opinions and interpretations. • Somewhat limited explanation of ideas.
1	• No attempt or focus on the prompt or subsitutes a different task. • Demonstrates little or no understanding of key ideas.	• Ideas are randomly presented or merely listed.	• Illogical opinions and interpretations. • Little or no attempt at explanation of ideas.

Journal Writing Entry 1

Introduction: One way that we understand the past is by using **primary sources**, such as letters, diaries, newspapers, original pictures, recordings, speeches, and journals. Many years from now your descendants may want to know what life was like during a pandemic. They may wonder what you went through, how you felt, and how your life changed.

For this activity, you are going to help them learn about the 2020 pandemic by writing journal entries. For **Day 1**, the focus of the journal entry is going to be **YOU**.

Here are three **prompts** that can help you get started:

1. How are you spending your day?
2. What are you doing to keep yourself entertained?
3. What are you doing to protect yourself?

Write a paragraph in English about **one** of the prompts above.

- Your paragraph should include at least three complete sentences and should have a beginning, a middle, and an end.
- Use descriptions, details, and examples to make your writing interesting.
- Check your writing for correct grammar, capital letters, punctuation, and spelling.

Journal Writing Entry 2

For **Day 2**, the focus of your journal entry is going to be **your family and/or friends**.

Here are **three prompts** that can help you get started:

1. What are you doing to keep in touch with other family members or friends? Are any of them in different cities, states, countries? How are things in their neighborhood?
2. What kinds of activities are you doing with your family?
3. What things would you like to do with your family or your friends when things go back to normal?

Write a paragraph in English about **one** of the prompts above.

- Your paragraph should include at least three complete sentences and should have a beginning, a middle, and an end.
- Use descriptions, details, and examples to make your writing interesting.
- Check your writing for correct grammar, capital letters, punctuation, and spelling.