



Student Name: _____

Blizzard Bags are pre-made lessons and activities that allow students to work from home in the case of a school closing (not a delay). Saint Mary School will notify you through Parent Alert when a Blizzard Bag needs to be completed.



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Subject and Assignments

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Blizzard Bags should be returned to school within one week of the announced snow day. **In order for the snow day to count as a school day, all students are required to return their Blizzard Bags to avoid extending the school year. The work will be graded and will become part of your child's overall grade.**



Student Name: _____

Religion

Read the Gospel of the day and write a brief reflection on it. Remember that each time you read the Scripture, there is a message from God in there for you.



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Math

Math- Kassa

Log on DeltaMath and do the assignment labelled Blizzard bag #4

Math – MacDonough – Solve the following systems by graphing.

Kuta Software - Infinite Algebra 1 Name _____

Solving Systems of Equations by Graphing Date _____ Period _____

Solve each system by graphing.

1) $y = -\frac{5}{3}x + 3$
 $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 3$

2) $y = 4x + 3$
 $y = -x - 2$

3) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$
 $y = \frac{1}{4}x - 4$

4) $y = -1$
 $y = -\frac{5}{2}x + 4$



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Science

INQUIRY SKILL FOCUS Introduction

Design an Experiment

Have you ever timed two different routes to school or compared two kinds of shampoo? If you have, you have performed a simple experiment. You probably did not plan your experiment on paper before you carried it out. Scientists, however, design experiments carefully before actually performing them. **Designing an experiment** is making an organized plan to test a hypothesis. An experimental design usually follows a definite pattern. When you design experiments according to this pattern, you will use many individual science skills. Some of these skills are described briefly below.

Pose a Question

Scientists design experiments to answer questions or solve problems. For example, suppose you've heard people say that adding sugar to the water in a vase of flowers keeps the flowers fresh. You wonder whether that statement is true. To find out, you will perform an experiment. You write the topic to be investigated in the form of a scientific question: "Does adding sugar to water keep flowers fresh?"

Develop a Hypothesis

You then write a hypothesis, which is a possible answer to a question or explanation to be tested. A hypothesis can take the form of an *If... then ...* statement. The hypothesis you decide to test in your experiment is *"If I add sugar to the water in a vase, then the flowers will stay fresh longer."*

Plan the Procedure

The procedure describes what you plan to do and identifies the data you plan to collect. Begin by identifying the manipulated variable—the factor you will purposely change—and the responding variable—the factor you predict will change as a result of the manipulated variable. Here, the manipulated variable is the presence or absence of sugar in the water. The responding variable is the length of time that the flowers remain fresh. The procedure is a step-by-step description of how you will change the manipulated variable and observe the effects



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Design an Experiment (*continued*)

upon the responding variable. Preparing a data table for recording your observations is a key part of planning the procedure.

Before you begin carrying out the procedure, you must also identify the materials you will need. Write a list of those materials and then continue making your plan. When your plan is complete, revise the materials list, if necessary.

Control Variables To be sure that your results are caused only by changes in the manipulated variable, you need to control all other variables that might affect your experiment. Controlling variables means keeping conditions the same. For example, you would keep all the flowers at the same temperature. Other variables you would control include the type and size of the containers, the number of flowers in each container, and the amount of light they receive.

Write Operational Definitions To enable anyone to repeat and test your experiment, you must write an operational definition for any key term that does not have a single, clear meaning. For example, you could define “remaining fresh” as “flowers keeping their petals.” That definition tells anyone how to measure the responding variable.

Interpret the Data

During the experiment, you record all your observations. These observations are your data. Interpreting the data means explaining that data. You may make simple comparisons or look for trends or patterns. For example, if flowers in both groups kept the same number of petals, both groups of flowers stayed fresh the same length of time.

Draw Conclusions

After you interpret the data, you need to compare that interpretation with your hypothesis and decide whether the hypothesis was true or false. This step is called drawing a conclusion. This step may conclude a scientist’s investigation, or it may lead the scientist to raise new questions and design new experiments.



Designing an experiment properly can be a challenging task. Why do scientists take the time to plan all the details carefully before beginning work on an experiment? (*answer in complete sentences*)



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ELA

Please complete the following Common Lit assignment:

https://www.commonlit.org/en/students/student_lessons/3873595

Social Studies

See Google Classroom Assignment: Blizzard Bag #4

Spanish

See Google classroom