

8<sup>th</sup> Grade Assignment Sheet

Date: 5/3/13

POD A

Communications

Book

Yes

No

Donahy:

BW List H  
1. lien  
2. audit

Financial Voc,  
Word Search

History

Book

Yes

No

Hook: • VB # 19-20-21 # 11-15

• AR Test Thunder Rolling in the Mountains

• Ch 19 test

• Read article for Sect. 20-1; answer questions

Mathematics

Book

Yes

No

Meek:

Algebra 1

pg 392 16-31 all

Pre-Algebra

pg 600 7-16 all

Science

Book

Yes

No

Most:

Waves lab

↳ see me to make up

Sec. 17.1 guided reading worksheet

Chapter 17 Mechanical Waves and Sound

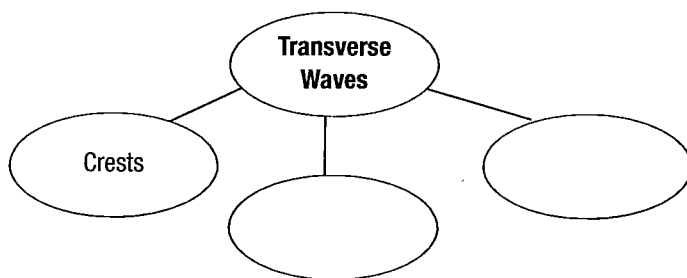
## Section 17.1 Mechanical Waves

(pages 500–503)

*This section explains what mechanical waves are, how they form, and how they travel. Three main types of mechanical waves—transverse, longitudinal, and surface waves—are discussed and examples are given for each type.*

### Reading Strategy (page 500)

**Previewing** As you read this section, use Figure 2 on page 501 to complete the web diagram. Then use Figures 3 and 4 to make similar diagrams for longitudinal waves and surface waves on a separate sheet of paper. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.



### What Are Mechanical Waves? (page 500)

1. A disturbance in matter that carries energy from one place to another is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Is the following sentence true or false? Mechanical waves can travel through empty space. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The material through which a wave travels is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is the following sentence true or false? Solids, liquids, and gases all can act as mediums for waves. \_\_\_\_\_
5. What creates a mechanical wave? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

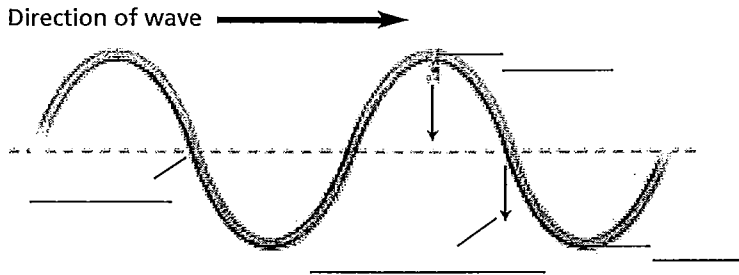
### Types of Mechanical Waves (pages 501–503)

6. Is the following sentence true or false? The three main types of mechanical waves are water waves, longitudinal waves, and surface waves. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Circle the letter of the characteristic used to classify a mechanical wave.
  - a. the height of its crest
  - b. the depth of its trough
  - c. the way it travels through a medium
  - d. the type of medium through which it travels

**Chapter 17 Mechanical Waves and Sound**

8. The highest point of a wave above the rest position is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the lowest point below the rest position is the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What is a transverse wave? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Look at the figure below. Label the missing aspects of the wave in the rope.



11. A wave in which the vibration of the medium is parallel to, or in the same direction as, the direction in which the wave travels is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. When a longitudinal wave carries energy through a spring, the area where the coils of a spring are closer together than they would be in the rest position is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Is the following sentence true or false? A rarefaction is a region in a longitudinal wave where particles of a medium spread out.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Why is an ocean wave classified as a surface wave? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Why do ocean waves transport objects on the surface of the water as they approach shore? \_\_\_\_\_

Match the type of wave to each description below. The type of wave may be used more than once.

Description	Type of Wave
_____ 16. P wave	a. transverse wave
_____ 17. Direction of travel is perpendicular to vibration direction	b. longitudinal wave
_____ 18. Rarefactions with particles that are spread out	c. surface wave
_____ 19. A wave that travels along a boundary separating two mediums	
_____ 20. An ocean wave	

# Finance Vocabulary Word Search

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

ASSETS  
 CHECK  
 CREDIT  
 DEDUCTIBLE  
 EMPLOYER  
 INTEREST  
 LIEN  
 OVERTIME  
 RETIREMENT

AUDIT  
 CLOSING  
 CURRENCY  
 DONATION  
 ENDORSING  
 INTERVIEW  
 LOAN  
 PENSION  
 SALARY

BALANCE  
 COPAY  
 DEBIT  
 DOWNPAYMENT  
 FORECLOSURE  
 LEDGER  
 MEDICARE  
 PERCENT  
 SAVINGS

BENEFIT  
 COSIGN  
 DEBT  
 EMPLOYEE  
 INCENTIVE  
 LIABILITY  
 MORTGAGE  
 PRINCIPAL  
 TRANSACTION

11. trade union    13. strike breaker    15. emigrate  
12. sweatshop    14. monopoly  
\_\_\_\_\_ hired to replace non-workers  
\_\_\_\_\_ organization of skilled workers  
\_\_\_\_\_ one person controls the industry  
\_\_\_\_\_ leave your homeland  
\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous, crowded factory

11. trade union    13. strike breakers    15. emigrated  
12. sweatshop    14. monopoly  
11. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States for new opportunities.  
12. Rockefeller created a \_\_\_\_\_ of the oil industry by controlling all oil companies.  
13. The working conditions in a \_\_\_\_\_ were terrible!  
14. The company hired \_\_\_\_\_ to replace the striking workers.  
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ represented only one group of workers.

16. steerage    18. suffragist    20. prohibition  
17. assimilate    19. ethnic group  
\_\_\_\_\_ laws banning making of alcohol  
\_\_\_\_\_ become part of the culture  
\_\_\_\_\_ foreign minority group  
\_\_\_\_\_ cheap lower deck quarters  
\_\_\_\_\_ fought for women's right to vote

16. steerage    18. suffragist    20. prohibition  
17. assimilate    19. ethnic groups  
16. The Temperance Movement supported \_\_\_\_\_  
17. Many \_\_\_\_\_ fled their homeland because of persecution.  
18. Most immigrants could only afford \_\_\_\_\_ quarters on the ships.  
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ worked hard to get women in America the right to vote.  
20. Many immigrants wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ and become part of the American culture.

# The New Immigrants

## Essential Question

What were some characteristics of the new wave of immigrants that arrived after 1865?

**Directions:** As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below to list five characteristics of the new wave of immigrants that arrived after 1865.

Characteristics of New Immigrants				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.



## Notes

### A Flood of Immigrants (pages 613-615)

#### Contrasting

Complete the following sentences: "Old" immigrants to the United States were from \_\_\_\_\_

"New" immigrants came from \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Notes

### A Flood of Immigrants (continued)

Most people landed at New York City where, after 1866, the magnificent sight of the Statue of Liberty greeted them. At the base of the statue were the stirring words of Emma Lazarus, an American poet. The immigrants had to register at government centers such as Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Those from the Asian countries often registered at the center on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. Examiners asked immigrants for their name, occupation, and whether they had relatives in the United States. Immigrants also had to take health exams.

### The Immigrant Experience (pages 615-616)

#### Describing

What were conditions like for immigrants working in the sweatshops?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Locating

Where did most immigrants to the United States after 1865 settle?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The biggest challenge for immigrants was finding a job. Some found work in industries such as the steel mills. Many others worked in sweatshops. These were dark, crowded shops where workers made clothing. The work was hard and often unsafe. The pay was low, and the hours were long. In their new homes, immigrants wanted to keep their own cultures. Most also wanted to assimilate, or become part of the American culture. Sometimes these two desires caused conflict. For example, while parents continued to speak their own language, children spoke English at school and with their friends. The grandchildren of the immigrants generally spoke only English. New lifestyles sometimes conflicted with traditional ways. This caused problems for some families.

Most immigrants did not have enough money to buy land in the United States. They often settled in cities and worked as unskilled laborers. People of the same ethnic group usually lived in the same area. Jewish, Italian, and Polish groups had their neighborhoods in cities such as New York and Chicago. The immigrants wanted their communities to have some of the same things they had left behind in their homelands. They set up houses of worship and celebrated the holidays as they did in their homelands. Many of the ethnic groups had their own newspapers printed in their home languages. They also had their own stores and theaters.

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