9/10th Journals

All Excerpts taken from newsela.com
Caring too much about how green an avocado is or how many days it has been since a peach was picked can also be a very bad thing. It encourages people to throw out perfectly good food because it is not fresh enough.

The amount of food that goes to waste in the United States has increased in recent years. In 2012, Americans threw out about 35 million tons of food. That is almost a quarter more food than Americans tossed out in 2000.

Roughly half of all food waste comes from families and other individuals, not businesses.

The problem is often caused by the unreasonable standards we have set for foods sold in stores. Several studies have pointed to this very problem. When people buy food, they sometimes get confused about labels. Someone might think that a label suggesting when a food will stay fresh until is actually a warning to not eat the product after that date.

The most recent research confirms that food poisoning is indeed on many people's minds. But it also suggests that food snobbery is not helping either. There are justified reasons to throw away food. "This apple isn't good enough for me," isn't one of them.
The amount of food that goes to waste in the United States has increased. In 2012, Americans threw out about 35 million tons of food. It was almost one-fourth more food than we threw away in 2000.

Roughly half of all food waste comes from families. It does not come from businesses, like restaurants.

When foods are sold in stores, they sometimes have warnings about freshness. The warnings can make people extra worried about food going bad. Studies have shown that this might cause a problem.

This new study says that many people worry about food poisoning. It also suggests that food snobbery is not helping. There are good reasons to throw away food. Just saying, "This apple is less than perfect," is not one of them.
Islamic State recruiters have been using these kinds of apps (WhatsApp/Kik) more over the last several months, officials said. But details of cases in which the technology was used have been kept secret. Investigators didn’t want terrorists to know they are unable to read the messages. During recent terrorism cases, FBI agents have stopped information from being released publicly, said the officials. Social media companies have not been very cooperative. They have been reluctant to change their software and provide the information to law enforcement and intelligence officials. Last week, Tim Cook, the CEO at Apple, defended the decision to keep FaceTime and iMessage private. “Let me be crystal clear,” Cook said. “Weakening encryption or taking it away harms good people that are using it for the right reasons.” He said it has a chilling effect on the constitutional right of freedom of speech, as well as the country’s founding principles.
The FBI thinks that 200,000 people around the world see messages each day from the Islamic State group. The group tries to get followers by looking at Twitter, Facebook and other sites to see who is re-posting their message. They then invite them to text directly. FBI agents fear they will miss important clues because they cannot see the messages. The government has asked social media companies for the information. The companies are not cooperating. Tim Cook is the head of Apple. Last week he defended his company’s decision to make FaceTime and iMessage completely private. Cook said people have many good reasons to use the apps privately. Letting the FBI read iMessages harms freedom of speech, he said. In Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, lawmaker Michael McCaul of Texas gave a warning. He said extremists use the apps to avoid getting caught. He said these tricks are completely new. The United States must change its way of thinking if it wants to stop terrorism. Steinbach wants social media companies to make the information available if a court orders it.
1. One must not judge a person’s character based on looks alone.

2. The towering, raven colored cloud crackled and boomed with electrified violence as the bride and groom said their vows.

3. Pete’s unusually shy nature cripples him socially, so at parties he usually hides behind the curtains.

4. “The Cunninghams are country folks, farmers, and the crash hit them hardest.” Harper Lee To Kill a Mockingbird

5. A red rose

6. You may think you’re a Don Juan, but the ladies think you’re a joke!

J3 10th Match the following examples with their corresponding term(s):

A. symbol
B. characterization
C. figurative language
D. imagery
E. allusion
F. theme
J3 9\textsuperscript{th} Take a sheet of paper and get to work immediately; regardless of your choice, your response must be one page minimum
J4 9th/10th  Please copy the following into your journals verbatim! (word for word)

In an effort to help you help yourself, please complete the following steps before asking a question to the teacher.

• Re-read directions.
• Write a summary of the directions in your own words.
• Highlight and define any unfamiliar words.
• Phone-a-Friend- Ask, text, or chat friend the question (quietly)
• Write the overall objective or goal of the assignment.
• After you have completed all of these steps, you may write down your specific question, and ask the teacher. You must provide proof that you have followed all of these steps, before asking any questions.
Images from the spacecraft also show the difference between the varied and active surface of Pluto and the darker, grayer, cratered terrain of its largest moon Charon. “Now we see how dramatically different they really are,” said Alan Stern, a planetary scientist working on the mission. "These images show a much younger surface on Pluto and an older, more battered surface on Charon." Pluto appears to have craters that have been filled in and are now smooth areas.

It is also now clear that Pluto is quite different from Neptune’s moon Triton. For a long time researchers considered the two to be similar. “It’s unbelievable how alien this place is,” Stern said. For example, it is much redder than Triton, so much so that its surface looks closer to Mars. Charon’s polar cap is also oddly reddish. The surfaces presumably take their color from hydrocarbons that have been baked by solar radiation, creating dark tars known as “tholins.”
Class Work: Begin Working on your Grammar pre-test IMMEDIATELY

- Keep your test and answers at your desk until everyone is done
- You may read silently or work on something for another class when you finish
Use text evidence to demonstrate that Pluto is full of surprise for scientists. (9th)

Pictures sent back to Earth show the differences between the surface of Pluto and its largest moon, Charon. "Now we see how dramatically different they really are," said scientist Alan Stern. He says the pictures show "a much younger surface on Pluto and an older, more battered surface on Charon." Pluto appears to have craters that have been filled in. Now they are smooth areas.

It is now clear that Pluto is quite different from Neptune's moon Triton. For a long time scientists thought they might look alike. "It's unbelievable how alien this place is," Stern said of Pluto. For example, it is much redder than Triton. Pluto's surface looks more like the planet Mars.
Many people still believe that children should learn how to code. Ed Lazowska is a professor of computer science and engineering at the University of Washington. He believes that in the future, knowing how to code will be a very valuable skill in all types of jobs.

Lazowska also points to recent information provided by the U.S. government. The government estimates that 71 percent of all new jobs in STEM fields in the next 10 years will be in computer science. “It's not that kids should be learning this because they want to work at Google and Microsoft and Facebook,” Lazowska said.

Even if students never go into tech jobs, learning how to code teaches valuable "computational thinking" skills. He said they learn how to recognize a problem and "debug" or solve it, for example.
Jim Taylor is a professor at the University of San Francisco. He said that teaching coding to children as young as 5 to 10 years old is ridiculous. Taylor thinks that it is more important for children to play. When children play, they learn important social skills, he says.

Many other people still think children should learn how to code. Ed Lazowska is a professor of computer science at the University of Washington. He thinks that in the future, knowing how to code will be important for all types of jobs.

Lazowska said kids should not learn how to code just because they want to work at Google and Facebook. Students who choose not to go into tech jobs still learn valuable skills. They learn how to recognize a problem and "debug" or solve it.
8/12 9th grade

- Write five questions you have regarding the Lassiter Media Center. You will bring these questions to the Media Center tomorrow and ask the media specialists about anything they do not cover during Media Center Orientation.
For years, people who got on the government's bad side have been forced to write essays criticizing themselves for betraying the country. Television stations run by the state feature interviews with prisoners expressing regret for their misdeeds. These displays of shame are one of the many ways the government pushes people to follow its rules. Now officials are using the tactic to try to reduce smoking.

With more than 300 million smokers — nearly as many people as live in the United States — China is the world's largest tobacco consumer. The government estimates that another 740 million of its citizens are exposed to second-hand smoke. All told, the government believes that more than 1 million people in the country die from smoking-related diseases each year.
Shaming is one of the many ways the government pushes people to follow its rules. Now, officials are using the tactic to try to stop smoking. China has the most smokers in the world. There are more than 300 million people in China who smoke. That is almost as many people as live in the United States.

The government says that 740 million more Chinese are exposed to second-hand smoke. Second-hand smoke is when people breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. Smoking is putting millions of Chinese people at risk. The government believes that more than 1 million people in the country die from smoking-related diseases each year.