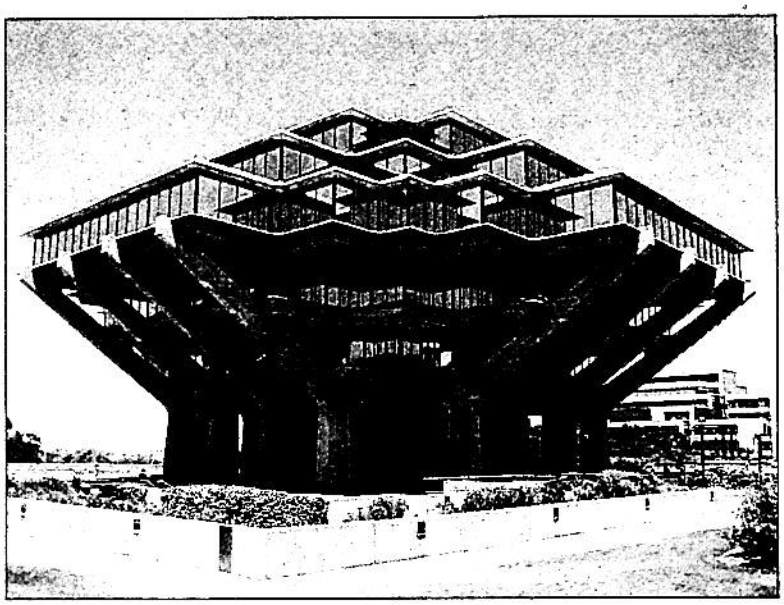
Digital Learning Days - February 15, 2021
Middle School Music

Read the article on theThe 20th Century and complete the accompanying worksheet. All answers should be able to be found in the reading. If you have any questions regarding this, I will be available by email from 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM. My email is mhynek@kings144.org.

The 20th Century

ABOUT THE 20th CENTURY . . .

Industrialization, which began at the end of the 19th century, continued to revolutionize the way of life in the 20th century. Communication was changed with the invention of the radio, the phonograph, the telephone, and the television. Computerization and computer networking made business more efficient and radically changed education and communication worldwide. Transportation became faster with the development of automobiles and airplanes.



The *Geisel Library* on the University of California, San Diego campus was designed by architect William Pereira in the late 1960s and is a well-known example of Brutalist architecture in the 20th century.

Art and architecture moved from one idea to the next with such speed that more art movements and styles existed in the 20th century than in any previous period. Many artists broke from the traditional technique of making their drawings look realistic. Instead, artists used geometric or unfamiliar shapes to express their artistic ideas, a style called "abstraction." The horror of World War I (1914–1918) was one cause for this rejection of Realism. In the latter half of the 19th century, a style or movement called Impressionism developed. The name of the movement is derived from the title of a Claude Monet painting, *Impressionism Sunrise*. Like its precursor in the visual arts, musical Impressionism focused on suggestion and atmosphere rather than strong emotion or the depiction of a story as in program music. French composers Claude Debussy and Maurice Ravel are generally considered to be the two great Impressionist composers. European artists called Expressionists adopted distorted shapes and violent colors to reflect their anger about the war. Architecture also began to use less traditional, more unusual forms, such as the striking, organically-shaped Notre Dame du Haut by Swiss architect Le Corbusier (1887–1965).

Realism came back into style at points during the century. In the 1950s and 1960s, for example, mass-production and consumerism had become so widespread that artists developed an art form called Pop Art, which incorporated consumer images. American artist Andy Warhol (1928–1987) made prints of familiar objects like Campbell's soup cans, and Roy Lichtenstein (1923–1997) reproduced comic strips in bright colors on a large scale. Fashion changed rapidly during the century, as well, but formal occasions usually required suits and ties for men, and casual attire included blue jeans for both men and women.

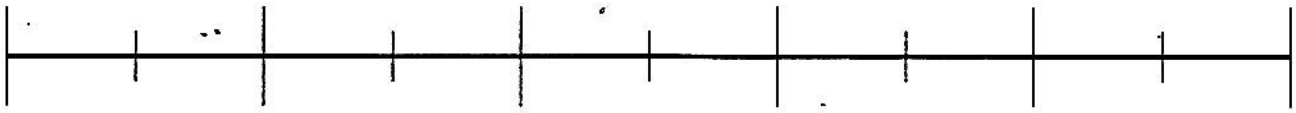
20th CENTURY MUSIC

With the invention of vinyl records, cassette tapes, video tapes, compact discs, mp3 players, and the Internet in the 20th century, performers and composers could record and distribute their music all over the world to all kinds of people rather than performing only in concert settings. Popular music, or music of everyday life, particularly, became a much more pervasive social and economic force. Popular music has existed throughout the ages. For example, the music of minstrels in the Middle Ages (400–1400), madrigals in the Renaissance (1400–1600), chamber music for amateurs in the Classical Period (1750–1820), and music for ballroom dancing in the Romantic Period (1820–1900) were all forms of popular music of their times. Most of what we refer to today as folk music was also the popular music of its day. In the 20th century, popular music included blues, ragtime, Dixieland, swing, bop, soul, rock, rap, marching band music, and music from Broadway shows. Other musical forms of the past, such as the symphony of the Classical Period and programmatic music and symphonic poems of the Romantic Period, continued and evolved in the 20th century. In this context, this music is distinguished from popular music as "art" music. Important 20th century composers include Richard Strauss, Gustav Holst, Maurice Ravel, Béla Bartók, Igor Stravinsky, Sergei Prokofiev, George Gershwin, Aaron Copland, and Leonard Bernstein.

INSTRUMENT UPDATE

The 20th century, beginning to end, became the greatest transitional period for music to date. Musical instrumentation ran the gamut of everything from traditional orchestral instruments of strings, brass, woodwinds, and percussion to the use of electronic technology as music-producing instruments. The invention of electric instruments such as the electric guitar and the synthesizer made it possible to explore new sounds and styles in music. Pop music (and all its sub-genres) in particular made extensive use of electronic instruments.

The 20th Century



1. Place these historical events at the correct place on the timeline by inserting a vertical line and corresponding letter.
   a. The Wright brothers fly an engine-powered airplane (1903)
   b. The first motion picture with sound, *The Jazz Singer*, is produced (1927)
   c. World War II ends (1945)
   d. The Berlin Wall is torn down (1989)

2. What inventions improved worldwide communication in the 20th century?

3. What forms has popular music taken since the Middle Ages?

4. Give at least three examples of art music.

5. There is a greater variety of music, art, and architecture in the 20th century than in any preceding period.
   ☐ True ☐ False

6. Fill in the letter of the description that best matches each word or phrase.

_____	abstractions	a. blues, ragtime, Dixieland, swing, bop, soul, rock, and rap
_____	Expressionism	b. the use of geometric or unfamiliar shapes to express artistic ideas
_____	Pop Art	c. art form that incorporates consumer images
_____	examples of popular music	d. use of distorted shapes and violent colors to reflect anger about the war
_____	examples of art music	e. symphony, programmatic music, and symphonic poems

7. Name at least three composers from the 20th century.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Food and Energy

Guide for Reading

- Why does your body need food?
- How do the six nutrients needed by the body help carry out essential processes?

Foods provide your body with materials for growing and for repairing tissues. Food also provides energy for everything you do.

Your body breaks down the foods you eat into nutrients. **Nutrients** are the substances in food that provide the raw materials and energy the body needs to carry out all its essential processes. There are six kinds of nutrients necessary for human health—carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water.

The amount of energy released by nutrients can be measured in units called calories. One **calorie** is the amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of one gram of water by one degree Celsius.

Carbohydrates are nutrients composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. They are a major source of energy. **In addition to providing energy, carbohydrates provide the raw materials to make parts of cells.** Carbohydrates are either simple or complex. Simple carbohydrates are sugars. One sugar, **glucose,** is the major source of energy for your body's cells. Complex carbohydrates are made up of many sugar molecules linked together in a chain. Starch is a complex carbohydrate found in some plant foods. Fiber is a complex carbohydrate found in plant foods. Fiber keeps the digestive system functioning properly.

Like carbohydrates, **fats** are energy-containing nutrients that are composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. They contain twice as much energy as an equal amount of carbohydrates. **In addition to providing energy, fats have other important functions. Fats form part of the cell membrane, the structure that forms the boundary of a cell. Fatty tissue protects and supports your internal organs and insulates your body.** Unsaturated fats are usually liquid at room temperature. Saturated fats are usually solid at room temperature. trans fats are found in many commercially baked goods. Cholesterol is a waxy, fatlike substance found only in animal products. Large amounts of cholesterol, saturated fats, and trans fats can lead to heart disease.

Proteins are nutrients that contain nitrogen as well as carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. **Proteins are needed for tissue growth and repair. They also play an important part in chemical reactions within cells.** Proteins are made up of small units called **amino acids.**

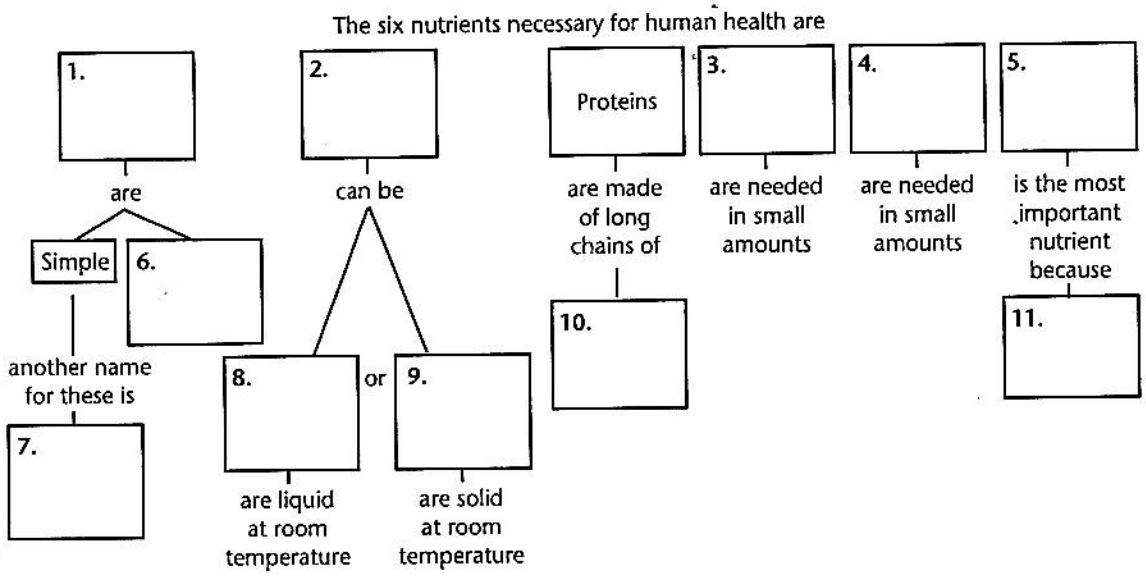
Vitamins act as helper molecules in a variety of chemical reactions within the body. **Minerals** are nutrients that are not made by living things. You obtain minerals by eating plant foods or animals that have eaten plants. **Both vitamins and minerals are needed by your body in small amounts to carry out chemical processes.**

Water is the most important nutrient because the body's vital processes—including chemical reactions such as the breakdown of nutrients—take place in water. People cannot live without fresh water.

Food and Energy

Understanding Main Ideas

Fill in the blanks in the concept map below.



Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

12. Nutrients provide two things that are necessary for body processes. What are these two things?
13. What is the difference between a calorie and a Calorie?

Building Vocabulary

From the list below, choose the term that best completes each sentence.

calorie	fat	vitamin	glucose
fiber	carbohydrate	protein	cholesterol
mineral			

14. _____ is a waxy, fatlike substance found only in animal products.
15. A(n) _____ acts as a helper molecule in many chemical reactions in the body.
16. _____ is a useful complex carbohydrate that cannot be broken down by your body.
17. The sugar _____ is a major source of energy for your body's cells.
18. A(n) _____ is a nutrient that contains nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
19. A(n) _____ is a nutrient not made by living things.

SCHOLASTIC

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THE LANGUAGE ARTS MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 2020/JANUARY 2021
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SEARCHING FOR THE TITANIC

The amazing true story of one man's quest to find the most famous shipwreck in the world

VOL. 69, NO. 4 • ISSN 0

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NARRATIVE NONFICTION
nonfiction that uses literary techniques

SEARCHING FOR

Can the most famous shipwrec

Nonfiction

THE TITANIC

in history ever be found? By Lauren Tarshis

As You Read · What obstacles did Robert Ballard face in his search?

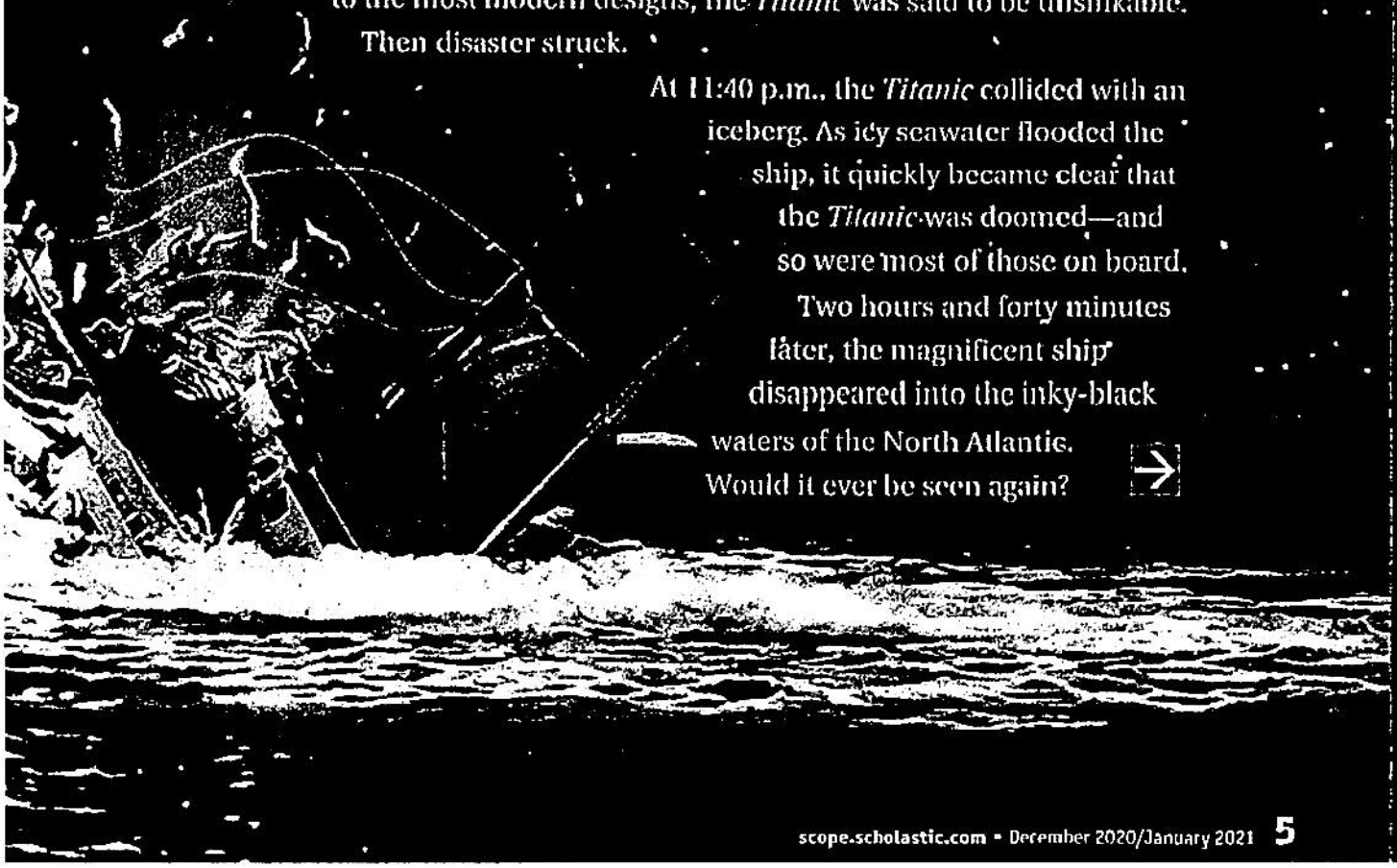
On the night of April 14, 1912, the *Titanic* sped across the Atlantic Ocean. The sky glittered with stars over a sea as still as glass. On board were more than 2,200 people—bejeweled millionaires and hopeful immigrants, passengers from all over the world.

This was the *Titanic*'s first voyage, but the luxury passenger liner was already world famous. Built from the strongest steel, according to the most modern designs, the *Titanic* was said to be unsinkable.

Then disaster struck.

At 11:40 p.m., the *Titanic* collided with an iceberg. As icy seawater flooded the ship, it quickly became clear that the *Titanic* was doomed—and so were most of those on board.

Two hours and forty minutes later, the magnificent ship disappeared into the inky-black waters of the North Atlantic. Would it ever be seen again?



"*Titanic* Sinks! 1,500 people lost!"

News of the *Titanic*'s demise shocked the world. Immediately, people demanded that the ship be found. Some families held out hope that their loved ones could still be alive, sealed off somewhere inside the wreck. But in truth, no one who went down with the ship could have survived.

What's more, there was simply no way to reach the wreck. The *Titanic* had come to rest on the ocean floor more than 10,000 feet beneath the surface. At that depth, the water pressure—the force that water puts on its surroundings—is incredibly powerful. (Water pressure becomes increasingly crushing the deeper you go.) The submarines that existed in 1912 could not venture that far down. Had one tried, it would have been crushed like a soda can.

The *Titanic* was lost in a world as mysterious and unreachable as outer space.

HUMAN-SIZED WORMS

In the following decades, new inventions slowly opened the deep sea to exploration. The most important was a technology called sonar, which uses sound waves to create images of objects underwater.

Then, in 1960, two researchers in a submersible—a tiny, submarine-like vehicle called the *Trieste*—reached the deepest known part of the ocean on Earth, a region in the Pacific Ocean known as Challenger Deep. They descended 7 miles down into the murky blackness. They didn't see much, but their submersible withstood the water pressure and the men made it back to the surface alive.

Their achievement inspired a new generation of undersea explorers. One of them was Robert Ballard.

As Ballard was growing up in Southern California, his friends loved to surf. But Ballard was more interested in what was happening *underneath* the waves. He went to college to become an oceanographer—a scientist who studies the sea. By the late 1970s, Ballard had spent more time in deep-sea submersibles than almost any other human.

What wonders he saw! Eyeless fish. Worms the size of humans. Foot-long clams. Plants that thrived without a speck of sunlight and mysterious plumes of boiling-hot fluid shooting up from vents in the seafloor.

But there was another undersea wonder that Ballard longed to find: the *Titanic*. Decades had passed since its sinking, yet millions of people, like Ballard, remained entranced by the ship. Like an

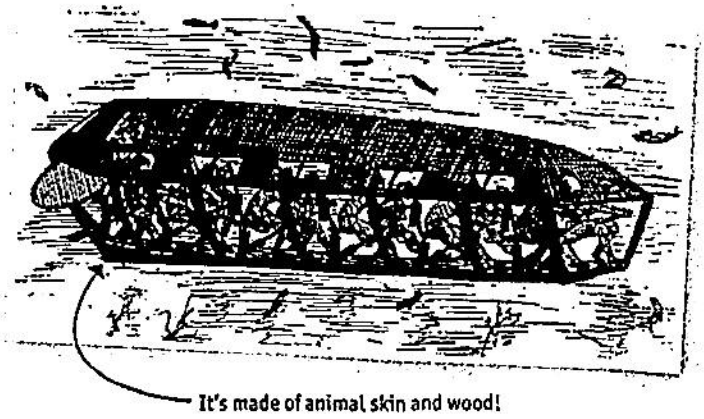
THE RACE TO THE DEEP

Humans have been trying to reach the deep ocean for centuries.

1620

The First Submarine

The invention is credited to a Dutch engineer named Cornelis Drebbel. The vessel can go down a whopping 15 feet.



It's made of animal skin and wood!

invisible hand reaching up from the bottom of the sea, the *Titanic* held tight to hearts and imaginations.

FROZEN TERROR

What about the *Titanic* was so fascinating? There was the ship itself, of course. At the time it was built, the *Titanic* was the biggest moving object ever constructed and few ships were as luxurious. But more than the *Titanic*'s powerful engines or opulent first-class cabins, it was the heartbreaking tragedy of the sinking that captivated people like Ballard. More than 1,500 people perished when the *Titanic* went down—and most of those deaths could have been prevented.

The *Titanic*'s crew had been warned that icebergs lurked in the ship's path, yet the captain kept the ship steaming across the ocean at close to top speed. Even after the collision, it might have been possible to save all the passengers, but the ship carried only enough lifeboats for half those on board.

In the years following the disaster, survivors shared their terrifying memories: the haunting cries they heard as the ship sank, their hours of frozen terror in the lifeboats, their tears of relief when, at dawn, the ship *Carpathia* arrived to rescue them.

Reading these poignant stories, Ballard became more determined to find the wreck. But where exactly was the *Titanic*? Nobody was sure.

The *Titanic*'s crew had relayed the ship's location after striking the iceberg—about 400 miles south of Newfoundland, Canada. But the ship had surely drifted during the more than two hours it took to sink. Ballard scoured historical records until finally settling on a 100-square-mile area to search.

In 1977, he and a team set out for the North Atlantic. Hopes were high. But then, just days into the voyage, a 50-ton piece of Ballard's ship came loose and crashed down. Six hundred thousand dollars' worth of sonar and other borrowed equipment plunged into the sea.

Devastated, Ballard returned home.

OTHER DREAMS

Ballard's failure made it hard for him to get support for another search. And soon he had a rival: a millionaire named Jack Grimm.

1888

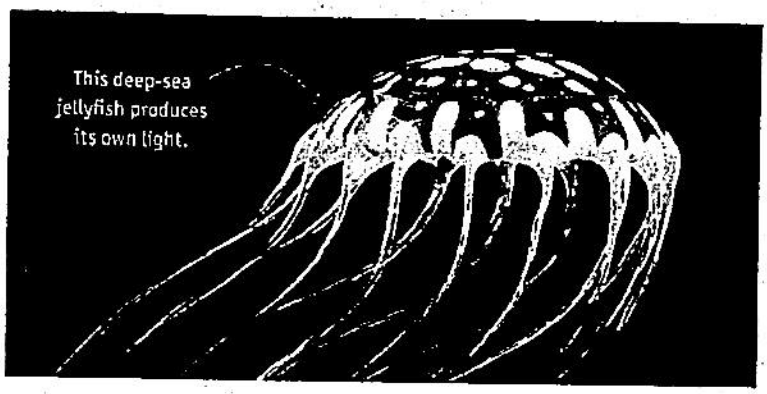
The First Military Submarine

The French navy launches the first fully functional military submarine, called the *Gymnote*. The steel, battery-powered vessel can reach a depth of about 240 feet. In the coming decades, research on military submarines will contribute to the development of new technology for deep-sea exploration.

1934

An Alien World

Two scientists, William Beebe and Otis Barton, reach a depth of 3,000 feet off the coast of Bermuda. The scientists travel inside a small metal sphere attached to a ship. They witness an alien world of **bioluminescent** creatures that had never been seen before.



Grimm loved spending money on attention-grabbing quests. Over the years, he'd searched, without success, for Bigfoot and the Loch Ness monster. In 1980, Grimm set his sights on the *Titanic*.

He hired top scientists and purchased the best equipment. Ballard felt certain Grimm's team would prevail. He tried to let go of his *Titanic* dreams.

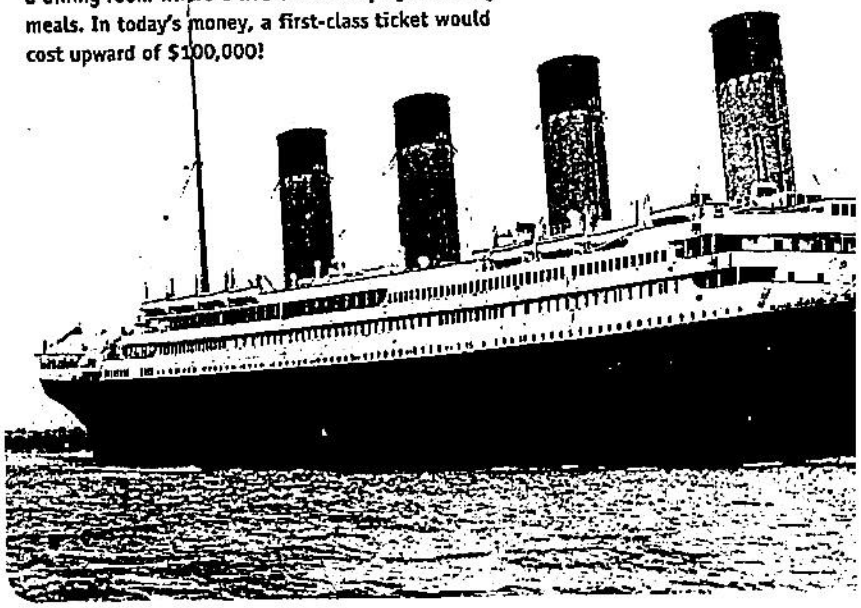
Fortunately, he had other dreams to pursue. For years, Ballard had longed to create a better way to explore the deep sea. Submersibles enabled scientists like Ballard to glimpse the undersea world, but those journeys were perilous. Plus, submersibles could remain underwater for only a few hours at a time.

Ballard had an idea for a new kind of remote-controlled submersible, one he called *Argo*. It was essentially an underwater robot covered with cameras. Like an octopus with cameras and lights clutched in every tentacle, *Argo* would capture footage over large underwater areas that scientists on the surface could view on TV screen

With money provided by the U.S Navy, Ballard and a team got to wor on *Argo*. Meanwhile, Grimm's *Titan* search went on and on—without success. Finally, after three mission

SHIP OF DREAMS

When the *Titanic* set sail, it was the most luxurious ship ever built. It had a gym, a swimming pool, and a dining room where a live orchestra played during meals. In today's money, a first-class ticket would cost upward of $100,000!



1942

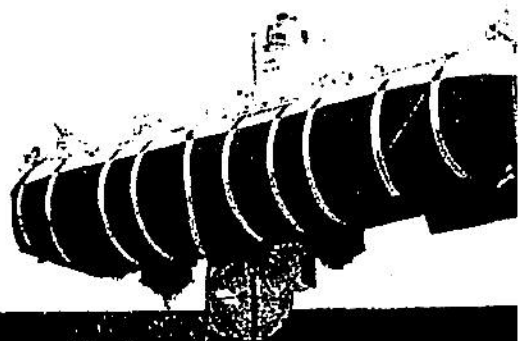
The Aqua-Lung

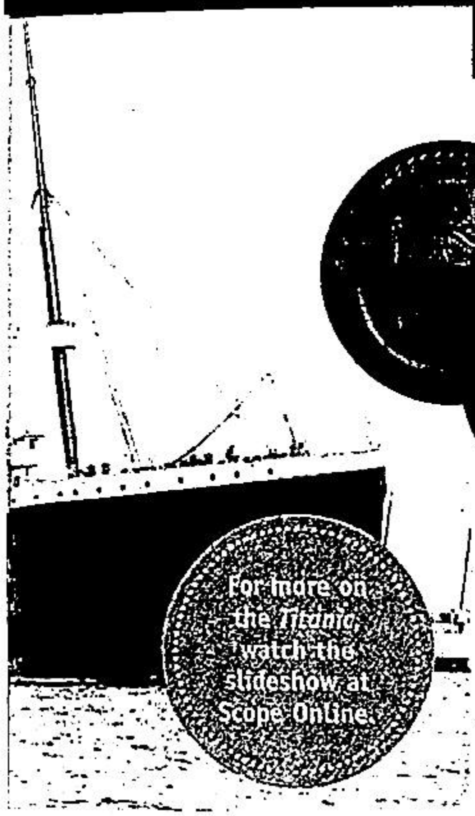
Underwater explorers Jacques Cousteau and Emile Gagnan invent the first modern scuba system, called the Aqua-Lung. It enables them to stay underwater longer than ever before possible. In the 1950s, Cousteau develops sophisticated underwater videography tools and produces several documentaries about the ocean. These films allow many people at home to experience the wonders of the world's oceans for the first time.

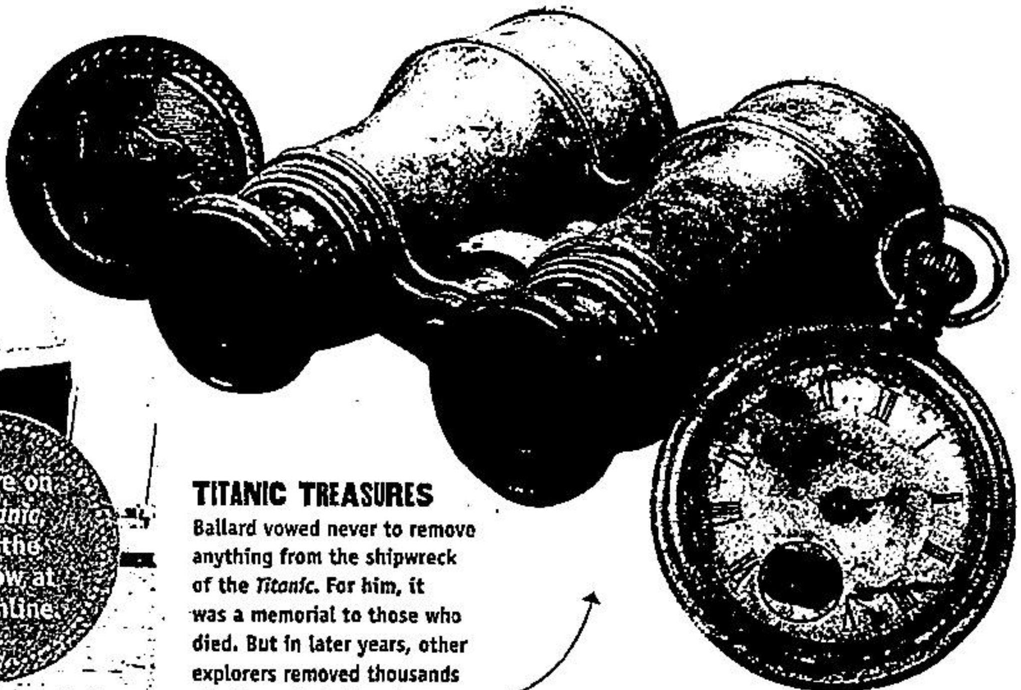
1960

***Trieste* and Challenger Deep**

At approximately 36,000 feet beneath the ocean's surface, Challenger Deep is the deepest known part of the ocean on Earth. In 1960, a steel submersible called the *Trieste* becomes the first manned vessel to reach the seafloor of Challenger Deep.







TITANIC TREASURES
Ballard vowed never to remove anything from the shipwreck of the *Titanic*. For him, it was a memorial to those who died. But in later years, other explorers removed thousands of objects, including these.

costing millions of dollars, Grimm ended his *Titanic* quest.

BOMB CRATERS

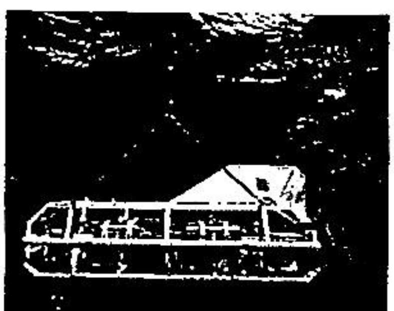
By 1984, Ballard had decided to try again to find the *Titanic*. This time would be different, though, because this time, he had *Argo*.

The new submersible worked just as Ballard had imagined it would. In one of the first tests, Ballard used *Argo* on a secret U.S. Navy mission to explore two sunken submarines. Both subs had vanished in the Atlantic in the 1960s. Using *Argo*, Ballard quickly located the missing subs—and **gleaned** a key lesson in the process. The submarines had broken up as they sank, and debris was scattered across more than a mile of the seafloor. *Argo*—and Ballard—spotted the debris and followed the trail to the wrecks.

Surely the *Titanic* had also broken apart as it sank, Ballard realized. Furniture and dishes and other objects would have spilled out and been carried by ocean currents. Like a trail of breadcrumbs, the *Titanic*'s debris could lead to the main part of the wreck.

Or so Ballard hoped.

On August 24, 1985, Ballard and his team were



1985

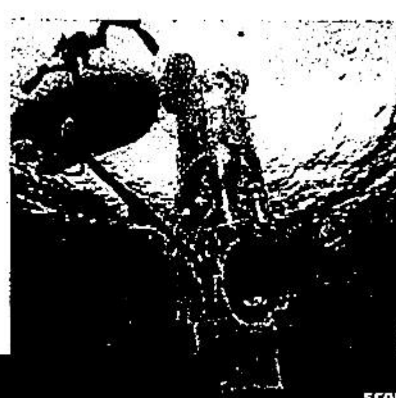
Argo

On September 1, using his new remote-controlled submersible *Argo*, Robert Ballard discovers the wreck of the *Titanic*.

2012

A New Record

Inside his submersible the *DeepSea Challenger*, explorer and filmmaker James Cameron becomes the first person to complete a solo trip to Challenger Deep. This is the first time a person has reached Challenger Deep since the *Trieste* in 1960.



MYSTERIES OF THE DEEP

Oceans cover more than two-thirds of our planet, yet we know more about the surface of Mars than we know about the ocean floor. In fact, humans have explored only about 20 percent of Earth's oceans. In recent years, however, new technologies have helped humans explore more of the deep ocean. We've discovered a world of near total darkness, where all sorts of creatures thrive—like this viperfish, which glows in the dark.

back in the North Atlantic. They directed *Argo* to the area where the *Titanic* had most likely sank. *Argo*'s images flashed onto TV screens. Just as Ballard had envisioned, *Argo* provided a window into the deep sea.

In the coming days, *Argo* would reveal deep undersea canyons, giant boulders, and enormous holes in the ocean floor. But mostly the team saw . . . nothing.

The days ticked by with no sign of the *Titanic*, not even a glint of metal. Ballard started to panic. The U.S. Navy was paying for this mission and had provided the ship and equipment. It had given Ballard a strict deadline, after which he and his team would have to head home.

Was Ballard's quest to find the *Titanic* going to end in failure yet again?

SHIP OF DREAMS

On September 1, Ballard went to his cabin to catch a few precious hours of rest. He was exhausted and deeply discouraged.

But then he was called back to the deck. He hurried to the control room and found his team studying an image on one of the screens. It appeared to be an enormous metal object covered in rust. His heart pounding, Ballard realized what he was looking at: one of the *Titanic*'s boilers—a part of the ship's engines. Soon other images appeared: a piece of twisted metal, portholes, a banister.

Cheers erupted.

They had done it.

In the coming days, Ballard and his team made more incredible discoveries. They found that the ship had cracked in half just before it sank; the front part of the ship was a third of a mile away from the back. They found jewels and dishes and shoes scattered across the seafloor. Ballard became world famous.

But in those first exhilarating moments of discovery, a chill ran through his heart. Ballard thought of the people who'd been on board. His mind filled with their voices, their cries. He hadn't found just an empty shipwreck. He'd found the final resting place of a magnificent ship of dreams—and of the hundreds who lost their lives on that starlit night in 1912. ●

Writing Contest

What challenges did Robert Ballard face in his quest to find the *Titanic*? How did he overcome those challenges? Answer both questions in a well-organized essay. Support your ideas with text evidence. Send your essay to Titanic Contest. Three winners will each get *Unsinkable* by Gordon Korman.

Get this activity online.

Entries must be submitted by a legal resident of the U.S. age 18 and older, who is the teacher, parent, or guardian of the student. See page 2 for details.

RMS Titanic [History]

The History questions attached here are to help you gain Historical context related to the RMS Titanic sinking. You are tasked with finding the answers to these questions, all of which can be found in the attached article.

* Required

1. Type your first and last name here. *

_____

2. What was the date of the Titanic sinking? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ April 1, 1920
- ◯ April 14, 1912
- ◯ April 12, 1914
- ◯ April 14, 2012

3. What event caused the ship to sink? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ A whale struck the ship's keel
- ◯ The ship struck an iceberg
- ◯ The water became unexpectedly shallow
- ◯ The ship was poorly built, and fell apart at the speed it was traveling

4. Which end of the ship sank first? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ The Bow (front)
- ◯ The back (Stern)
- ◯ The ship flipped over.
- ◯ None of these. The Titanic did not sink.

5. How long did it take for the ship to fully sink? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ 35 minutes.
- ◯ 2 hours and 40 minutes.
- ◯ 4 hours.
- ◯ 1 day.

6. Which ocean did the Titanic sink into? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ North Atlantic
- ◯ South Pacific
- ◯ Arctic
- ◯ None of these. The Titanic sank in the Mediterranean Sea.

7. According to the article, how deep into the ocean did the Titanic sink? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ 1,000 feet
- ◯ 5,000 feet
- ◯ 7,000 feet
- ◯ 10,000 feet

8. What was the name of the remote controlled submarine Ballard used to discover the Titanic's remains? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Argo
- ◯ Argus
- ◯ UNIT
- ◯ The Trieste

9. Who piloted the Deep Sea Challenger in 2012 and broke the deep sea record? * 1 point

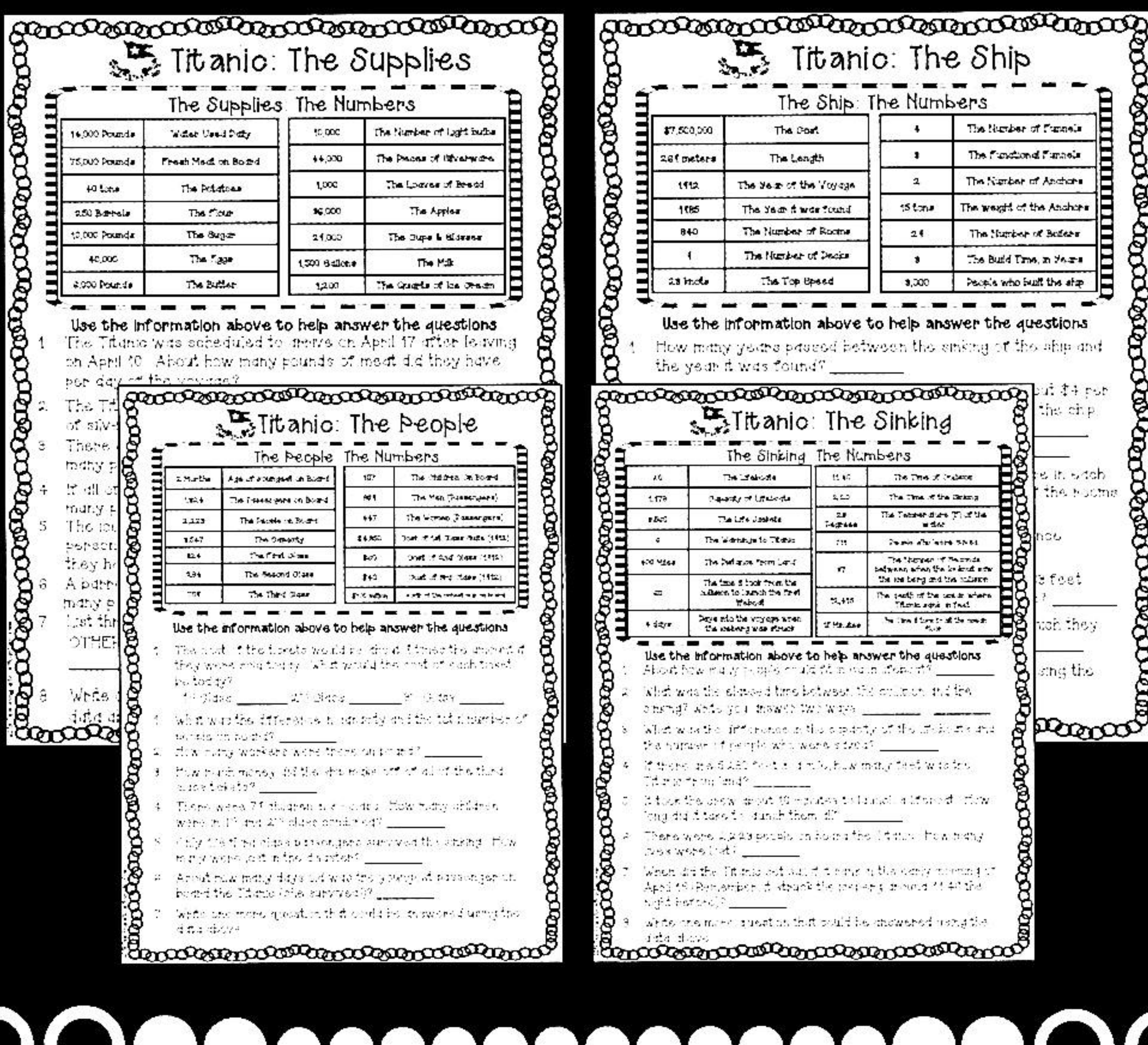
Mark only one oval.

- ◯ James Cameron
- ◯ Jacques Cousteau
- ◯ Captain Nemo
- ◯ Nobody. Deep Sea Challenger was a fully robotic vessel.

10. Why was the Titanic referred to as the "Ship of Dreams"? (2 sentence minimum) * 4 points

11. Who invented the Aqua lung and why? * 2 points

TITANIC MATH



Titanic: The Supplies

The Supplies: The Numbers

14,000 Pounds	Water Used Daily	10,000	The Number of Light Bulbs
75,000 Pounds	Fresh Meat on Board	44,000	The Pieces of Silverware
40 tons	The Potatoes	1,000	The Loaves of Bread
250 Barrels	The Flour	36,000	The Apples
10,000 Pounds	The Sugar	24,000	The Cups & Glasses
40,000	The Eggs	1,500 Gallons	The Milk
6,000 Pounds	The Butter	1,200	The Quarts of Ice Cream

Use the information above to help answer the questions

1. The Titanic was scheduled to arrive on April 17 after leaving on April 10. About how many pounds of meat did they have per day of the voyage?

Titanic: The Ship

The Ship: The Numbers

$7,500,000	The Cost	4	The Number of Funnels
269 meters	The Length	3	The Functional Funnels
1912	The Year of the Voyage	3	The Number of Anchors
1985	The Year it was found	15 tons	The weight of the Anchors
840	The Number of Rooms	29	The Number of Boilers
9	The Number of Decks	3	The Build Time, in Years
23 knots	The Top Speed	3,000	People who built the ship

Use the information above to help answer the questions

1. How many years passed between the sinking of the ship and the year it was found? ________

Titanic: The People

The People: The Numbers

Use the information above to help answer the questions

Titanic: The Sinking

The Sinking: The Numbers

Use the information above to help answer the questions

Titanic: The Ship

The Ship: The Numbers

$7,500,000	The Cost
269 meters	The Length
1912	The Year of the Voyage
1985	The Year it was found
840	The Number of Rooms
9	The Number of Decks
23 knots	The Top Speed

4	The Number of Funnels
3	The Functional Funnels
2	The Number of Anchors
15 tons	The weight of the Anchors
29	The Number of Boilers
3	The Build Time, in Years
3,000	People who built the ship

Use the information above to help answer the questions.

1. How many years passed between the sinking of the ship and the year it was found? _____
2. Each of the workers who built the ship was paid about $4 per week. How much did The White Star Line, who built the ship, pay ALL the people who worked on it each week? _____
3. What year did they begin building the Titanic? _____
4. If the ship was at full capacity, and 5 people could be in each room at one time, how many people might be in all of the rooms at once (Note: This number will be more than the TRUE capacity!)? _____
5. The ship was 53 meters high. What was the difference between the height and the length? _____
6. A football field is 360 feet long. The Titanic was 883 feet. About how many football fields long was the Titanic? _____
7. If the rooms were evenly split among the decks (which they were NOT), how many would be on each floor? _____
8. Write one more question that could be answered using the data above.

Titanic: The Supplies

The Supplies: The Numbers

14,000 Pounds	Water Used Daily
75,000 Pounds	Fresh Meat on Board
40 tons	The Potatoes
250 Barrels	The Flour
10,000 Pounds	The Sugar
40,000	The Eggs
6,000 Pounds	The Butter

10,000	The Number of Light bulbs
44,000	The Pieces of Silverware
1,000	The Loaves of Bread
36,000	The Apples
29,000	The Cups & Glasses
1,500 Gallons	The Milk
1,200	The Quarts of Ice Cream

Use the information above to help answer the questions.

1. The Titanic was scheduled to arrive on April 17 after leaving on April 10. About how many pounds of meat did they have per day of the voyage? _____
2. The Titanic had about half as many plates as they did pieces of silverware. About how many plates did they have? _____
3. There are approximately 3,000 potatoes in a ton. About how many potatoes were on board the Titanic? _____
4. If all of the loaves of bread were cut into 12 pieces, how many pieces of bread would there be? _____
5. The ice cream was served as dessert on the ship. Each person got half a pint of ice cream. How many half pints did they have on board? _____
6. A barrel of flour has about 200 pounds of flour in it. How many pounds of flour did the Titanic have on board? _____
7. List three different things water may have been used for, OTHER than for drinking. _____

   _____
8. Write one more question that could be answered using the data above.

Titanic: The People

The People: The Numbers

2 Months	Age of Youngest on Board
1,324	The Passengers on Board
2,223	The People on Board
3,547	The Capacity
324	The First Class
284	The Second Class
709	The Third Class

107	The Children On Board
869	The Men (Passengers)
447	The Women (Passengers)
$4,350	Cost of 1st Class Suite (1912)
$60	Cost of 2nd Class (1912)
$40	Cost of 3rd Class (1912)
$100 million	Worth of the richest man on board

Use the information above to help answer the questions.

1. The cost of the tickets would be about 9 times the amount if they were sold today. What would the cost of each ticket be today?
   1st Class _____ 2nd Class _____ 3rd Class _____
2. What was the difference in capacity and the total number of people on board? _____
3. How many workers (NOT passengers) were there on board? _____
4. How much money did the ship make off of all of the third class tickets? _____
5. There were 79 children in 3rd class. How many children were in 1st and 2nd class combined? _____
6. Only 178 third class passengers survived the sinking. How many were lost in the disaster? _____
7. About how many days old was the youngest passenger on board the Titanic (she survived!)? _____
8. Write one more question that could be answered using the data above.

Titanic: The Sinking

The Sinking: The Numbers

20	The Lifeboats
1,178	Total Capacity of Lifeboats
3,560	The Life Jackets
6	The Warnings to Titanic
400 Miles	The Distance from Land
60 Minutes	The time it took from the collision to launch the first lifeboat
4 days	Days into the voyage when the iceberg was struck

11:40	The Time of Collision
2:20	The Time of the Sinking
28 Degrees	The Temperature (F) of the water
711	People Who Were Saved
37	The Number of Seconds between when the lookout saw the ice berg and the collision
12,415	The depth of the ocean where Titanic sank, in feet..
15 Minutes	The Time it took to hit the ocean floor

Use the information above to help answer the questions.

1. About how many people could fit in each lifeboat? _____
2. What was the elapsed time between the collision and the sinking? Write your answer two ways. _____ _____
3. What was the difference in the capacity of the lifeboats and the number of people who were saved? _____
4. If there are 5,280 feet in a mile, how many feet was the Titanic from land? _____
5. It took the crew about 10 minutes to launch a lifeboat. How long did it take to launch them all (Note: In reality, there was more than one crew launching lifeboats, but it still took them 80 minutes to launch them all)? _____
6. There were 2,223 people on board the Titanic. How many lives were lost? _____
7. When did the Titanic set sail if it sank in the early morning of April 15 (Remember, it struck the iceberg around 11:40 the night before)? _____
8. Write one more question that could be answered using the data above.