WASHINGTON ACTIVITY PACKET

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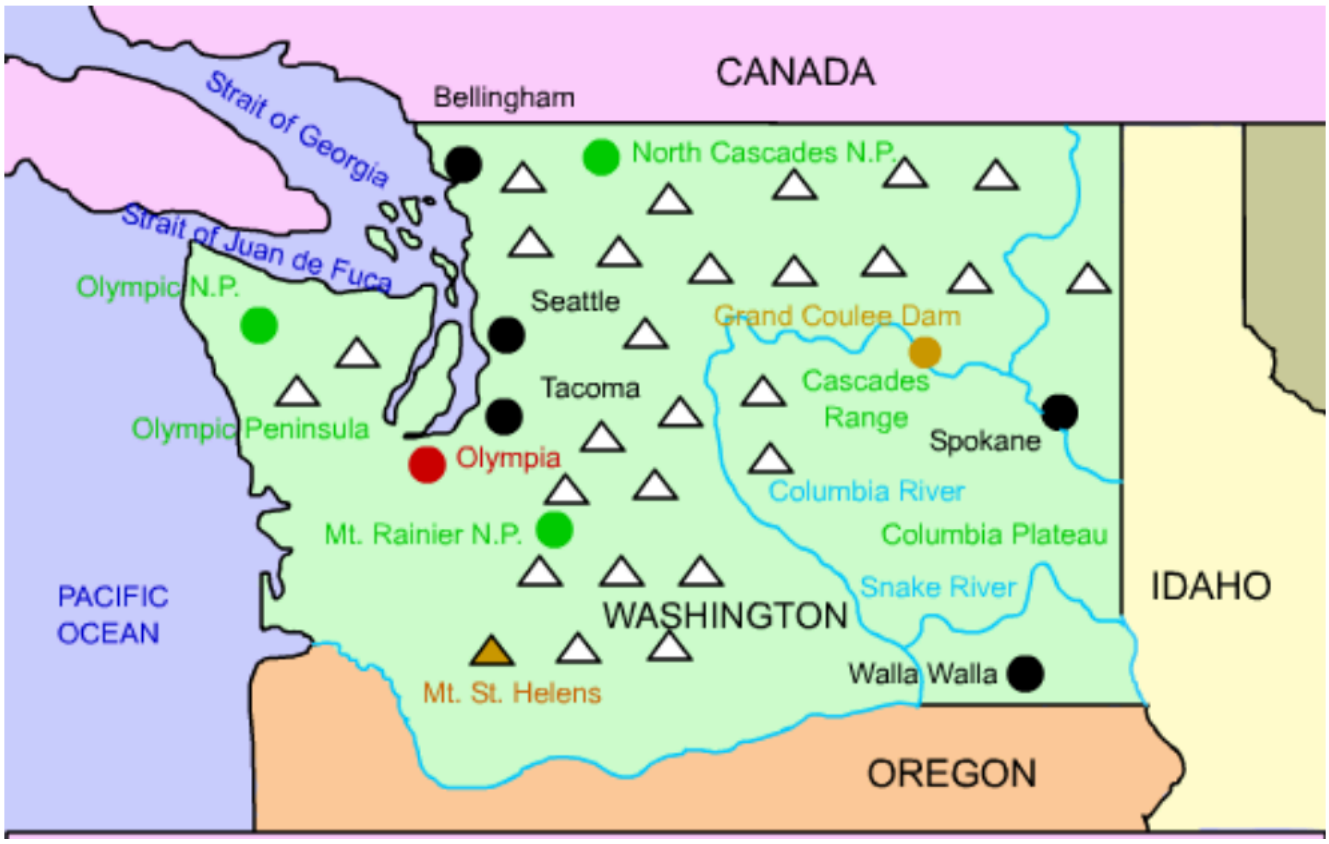
WASHINGTON



Capital: Olympia
Area: 71,303 sq. miles (18th)
Population: 7,536,000 (13th)
Date of Union Entry: 11/11/1889 (42nd state)
State Bird: American Goldfinch
State Flower: Coast Rhododendron
State Tree: Western Hemlock
Highest Point: Mt. Rainier – 14,411 feet
Motto: By and By

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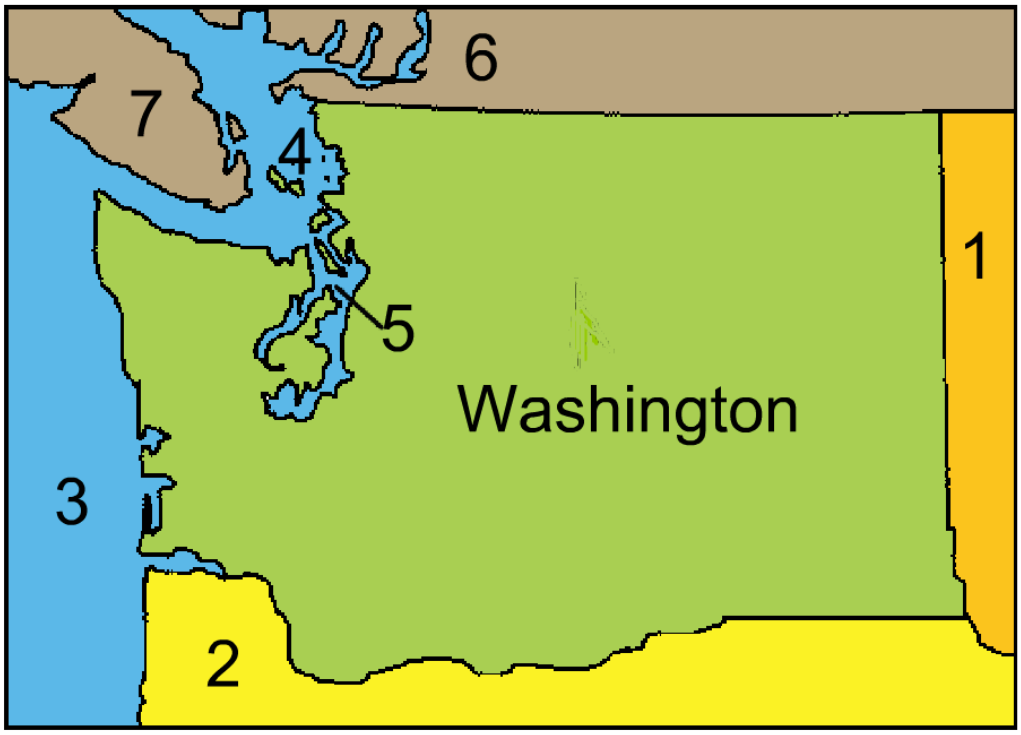
Washington Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels

San Juan Islands
Idaho
Victoria Island (Canada)
Pacific Ocean
British Columbia (Canada)
Oregon
Puget Sound

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

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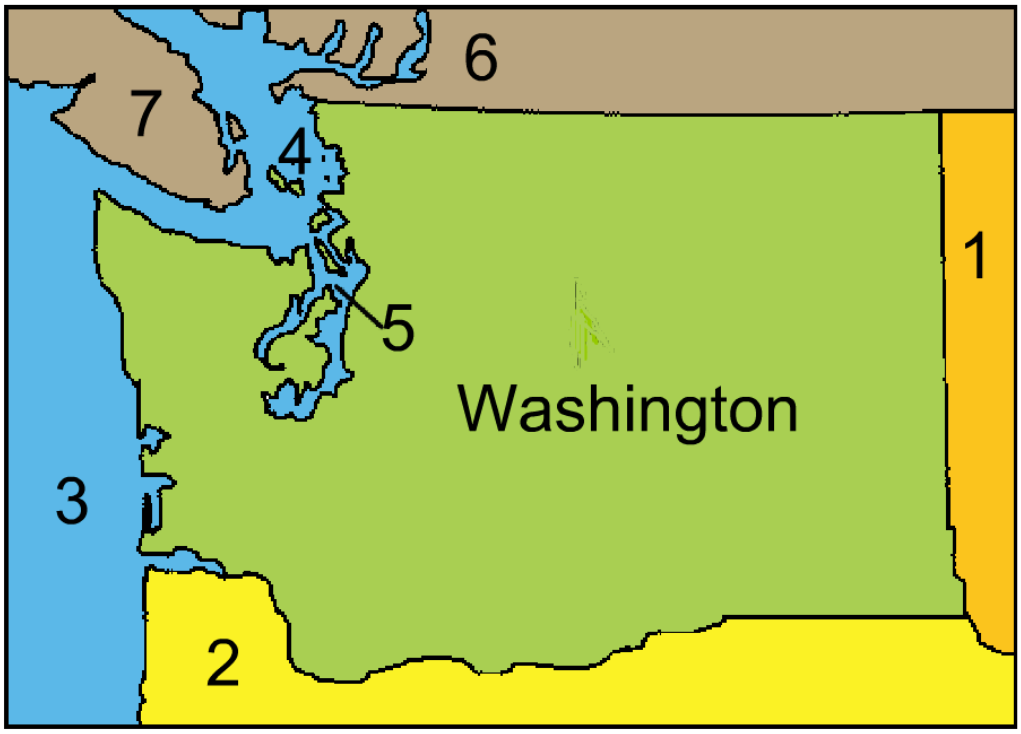
Washington Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels

San Juan Islands
Idaho
Victoria Island (Canada)
Pacific Ocean
British Columbia (Canada)
Oregon
Puget Sound

1. Idaho
2. Oregon
3. Pacific Ocean
4. San Juan Islands
5. Puget Sound
6. British Columbia (Canada)
7. Victoria Island (British Columbia, Canada)

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Washington - **25** cents

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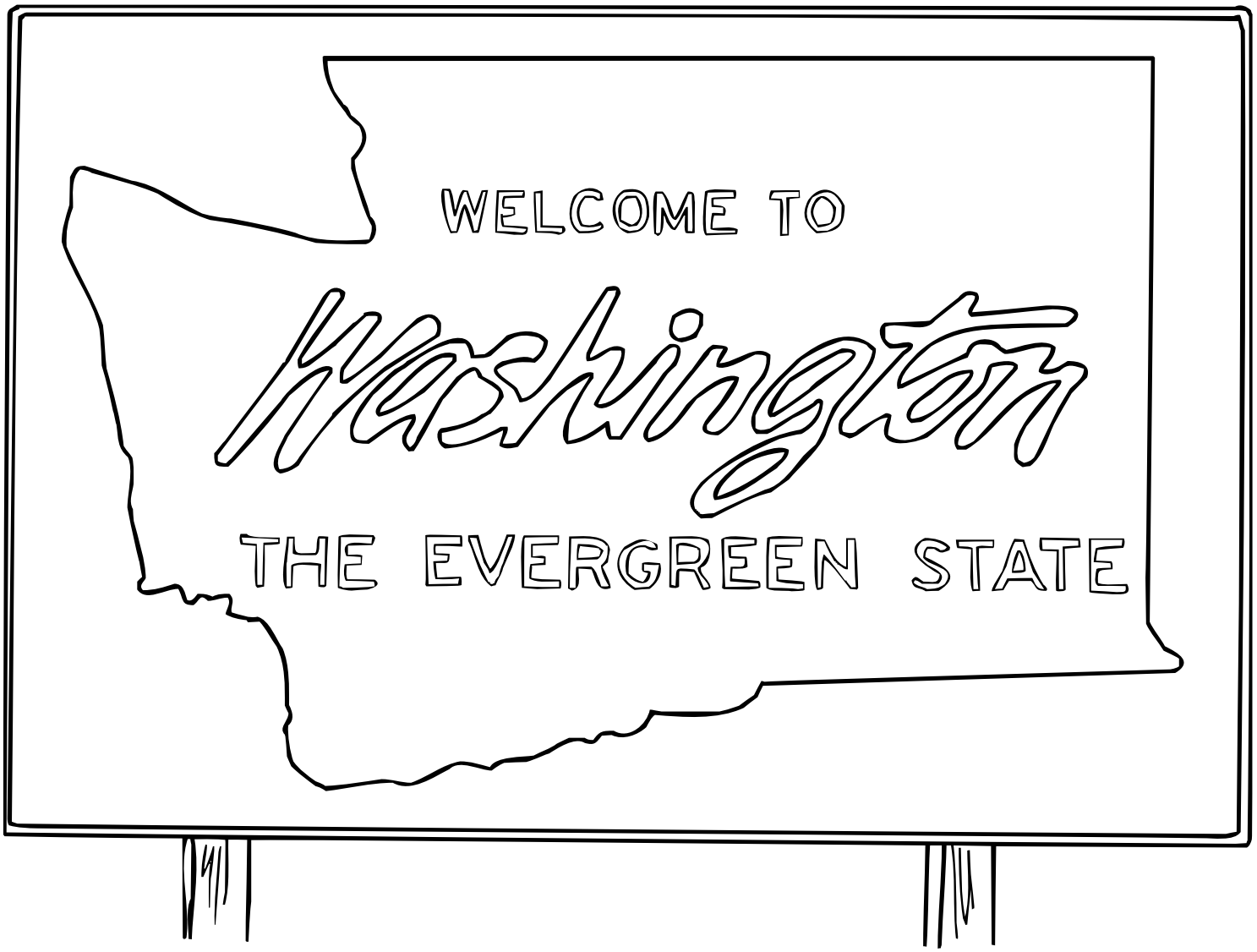

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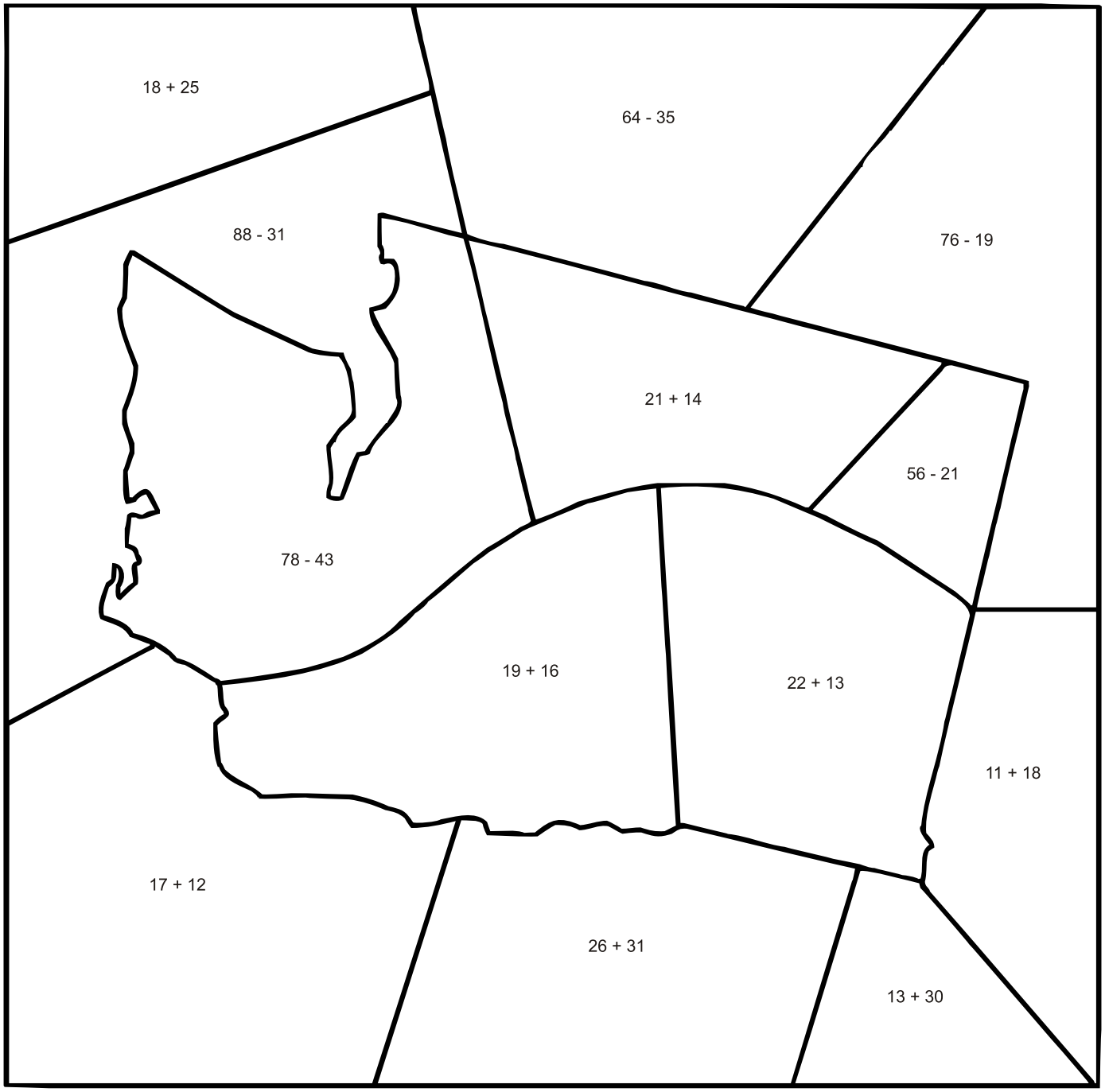

Do you know what state is pictured?

29 = Red
35 = Light Orange
43 = White
57 = Blue

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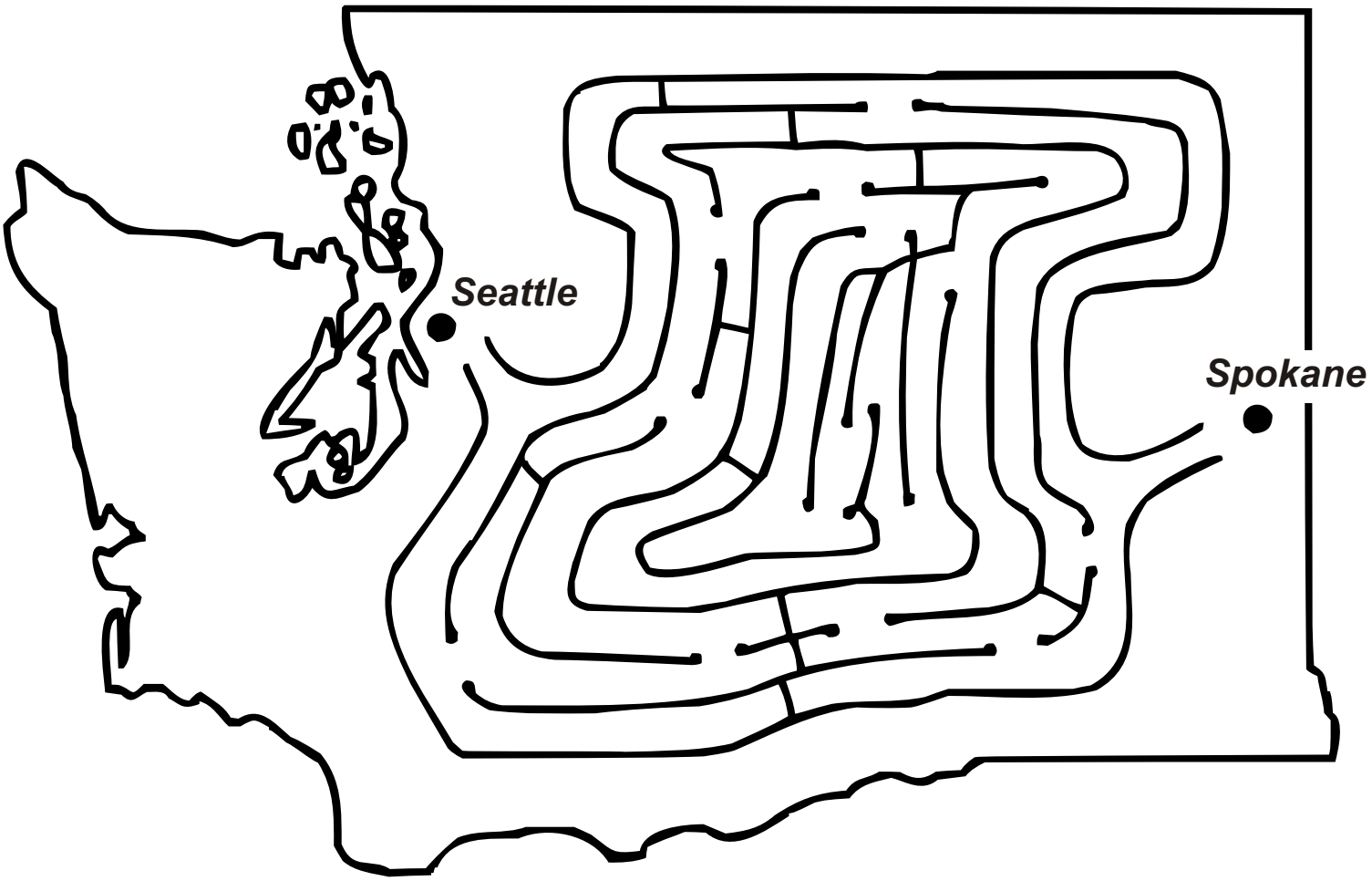
A THOUSAND SITES IN ONE

Washington State Quarter

WASHINGTON



Washington - The Evergreen State

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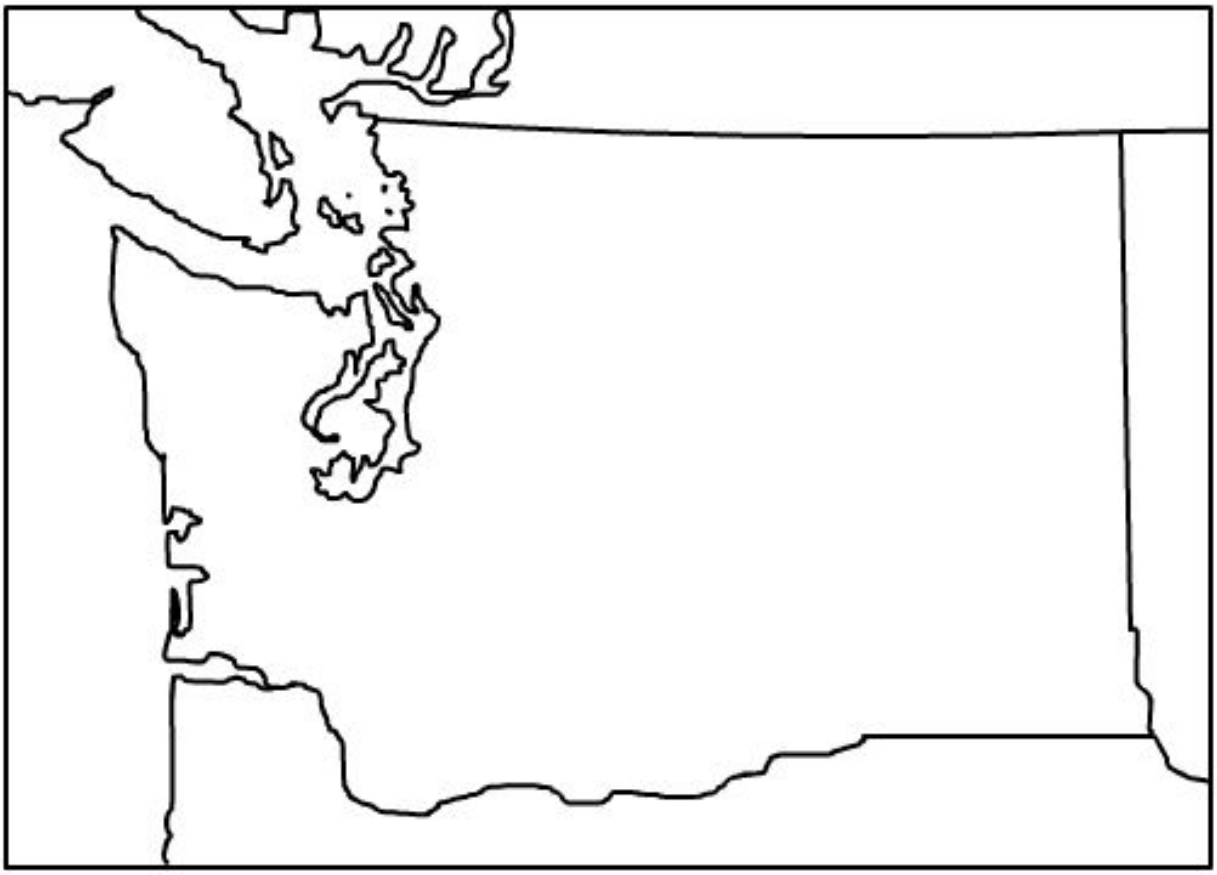
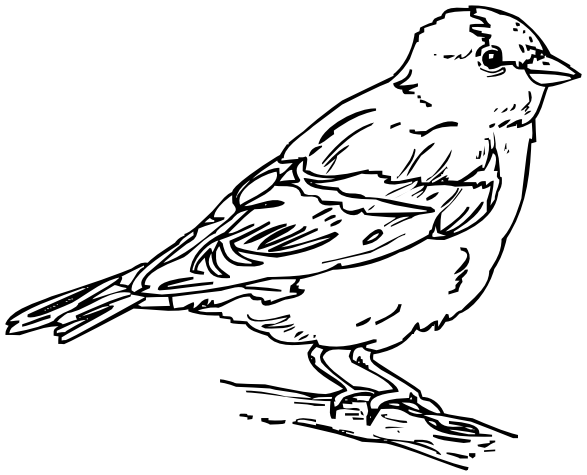
Washington Map Outline





American Goldfinch

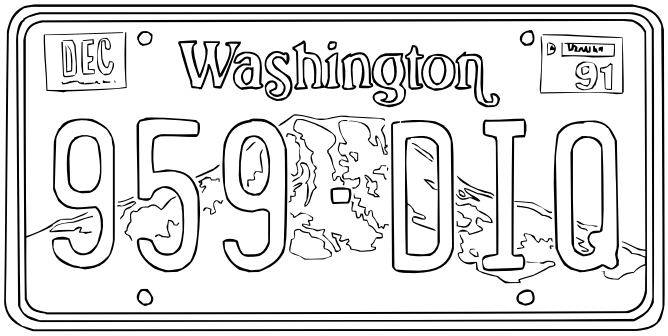
Western Rhododendron

Washington

The Evergreen State

Western Hemlock

State license plate



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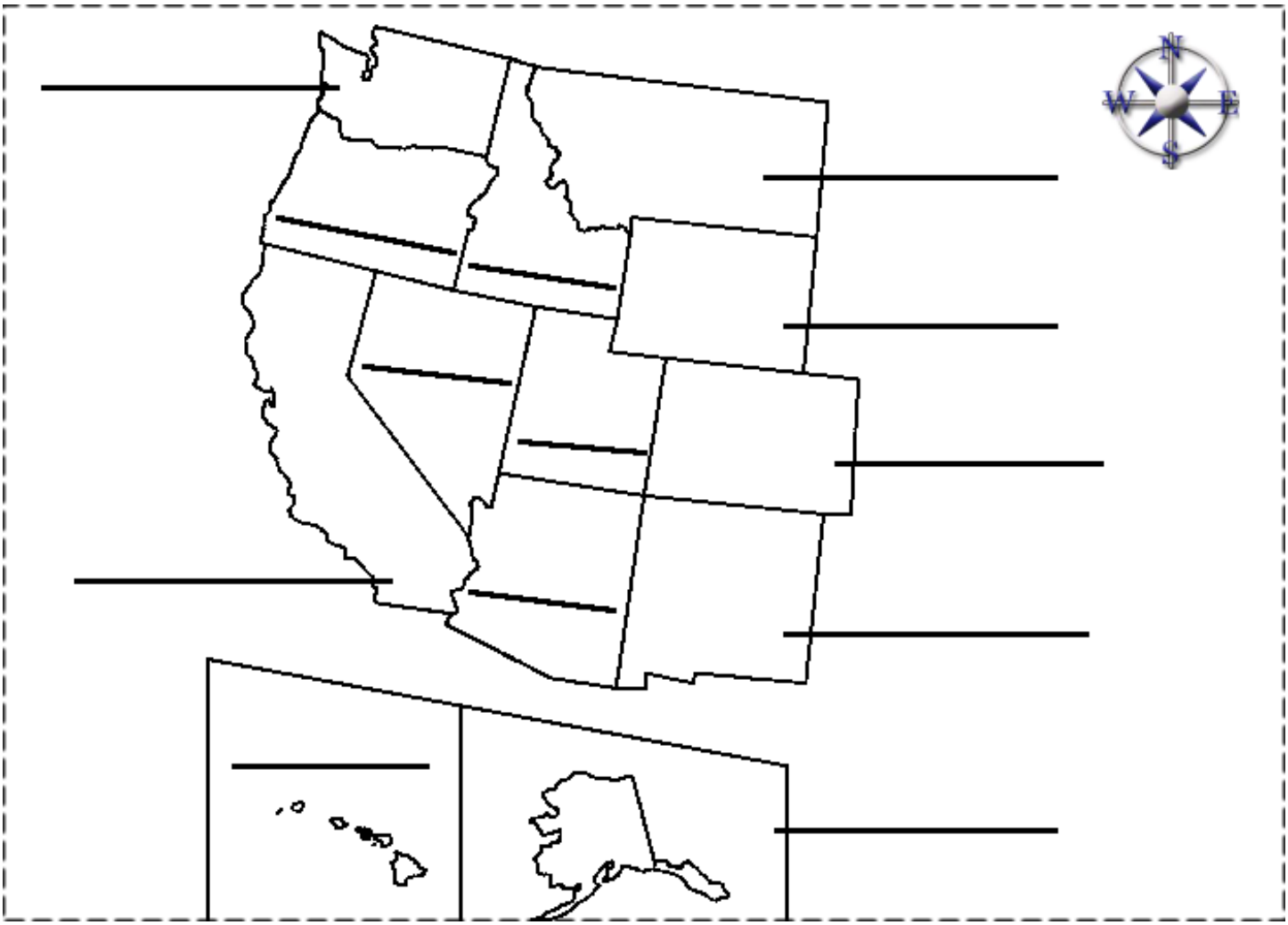
Mt. Rainier overlooking Seattle, Washington

Western States Label Map



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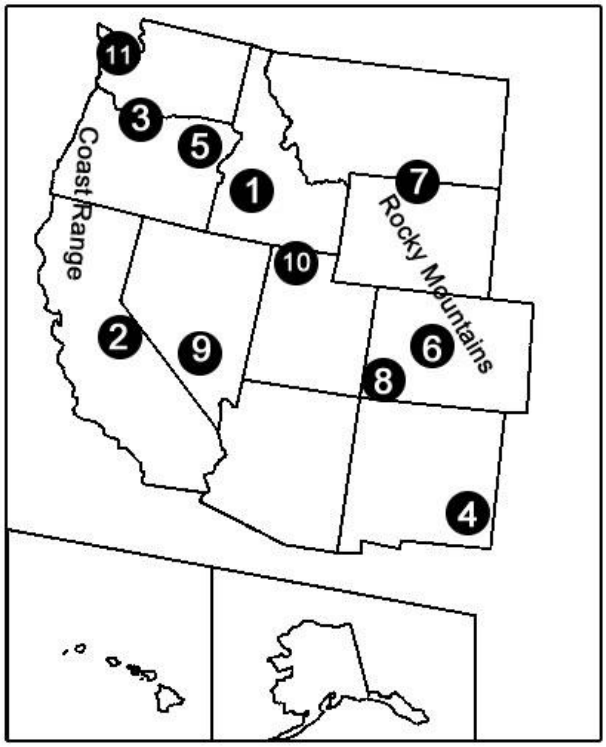
A THOUSAND SITES IN ONE

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct numbers that correspond to the various ranges.

Western Ranges



1.) The Cascades Range is located in Washington state and Oregon. It is represented by number _____.

2.) The Monitor Range is entirely within in the state of Nevada. It is represented by number _____.

3.) The Sacramento Range is located in eastern New Mexico. It is represented by number _____.

4.) The Bitterroot Range is located in southern Idaho. It is represented by number _____.

5.) The Wasatch Range is located in northern Utah. It is represented by number _____.

6.) The Blue Mountains are located in northeastern Oregon. These mountains are represented by number _____.

7.) The Olympic Range is located in western Washington. These mountains are represented by number _____.

8.) The Bighorn Range is located on the Montana/Wyoming border. It is represented by number _____.

9.) The Sierra Nevada Range is located in eastern California. It is represented by number _____.

10.) The San Juan Mountains are located in southwestern Colorado.These mountains are represented by number _____.

11.) The Sangre de Cristo Range is located in central Colorado. It is represented by number _____.

Answers:

1.) 3
2.) 9
3.) 4
4.) 1
5.) 10
6.) 5
7.) 11
8.) 7
9.) 2
10.) 6
11.) 8

Comparing and Contrasting California and Oregon
Name: _____

California

California, located along the west coast of the United States, became America's 31st state on September 9th, 1850, soon after gold was discovered at Sutter's Fort. California, which is nicknamed the Golden State, borders Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and Mexico. The Pacific Ocean lies to its west. Its capital is Sacramento and largest city is Los Angeles. California has more people than any other state and has numerous attractions that bring people from all over the world such as Disney Land, Hollywood, Lake Tahoe, and the Monterey Bay Aquarium. California also has vibrant cities such as San Francisco and San Diego. It has beautiful national parks such as Yosemite and Redwood, which feature the tallest trees in the world. California has snow-capped mountain ranges, volcanoes, deserts, and beautiful beaches.

Oregon

Oregon, located in the northwestern portion of the United States, became America's 33rd state on February 14, 1859. Over four million people live in Oregon, which is nicknamed the Beaver State. Oregon is bordered by California, Washington, Idaho, and Nevada. To its west is the Pacific Ocean. Oregon's capital is Salem. Its largest city is Portland. Oregon's most famous attraction is probably Crater Lake National Park, located in the southern part of the state. Crater Lake is a large deep lake that was formed when a volcano collapsed. The lake is unusually blue in color. Parts of the lake are more than 2,000 feet deep. Crater Lake National Park is also one of the snowiest places in the world. In an average winter, it receives up to 45 feet of snow!

Which facts belong in each category?

Nicknamed the Golden State
Home to Crater Lake
Has more people
Became a state first
Located on the West Coast
Has volcanoes
The capital city is the largest city are the same
Borders Idaho
Has a national park
Borders a country

California
Both
Oregon
Neither

Answers:

California **Nicknamed the Golden State** **Has more people** **Became a state first** **Borders a country**
Both **Located on the West Coast** **Has Volcanoes** **Has a national park**
Oregon **Home to Crater Lake** **Borders Idaho**
Neither **The capital city and largest city are the same**

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BILL GATES Reading Comprehension

William Henry Gates III (Bill) was born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle, Washington. Bill was the second of three children in an upper-middle class family. He enjoyed playing games with the family and was very competitive. He also loved to read. Bill became bored in public school, so his family sent him to Lakeside School, a private school, where he excelled in math and science and did well in drama and English.

Gates became interested in computer programming when he was 13, during the era of giant mainframe computers. His school held a fund-raiser to purchase a teletype terminal so students could use computer time that was donated by General Electric. Using this time, Gates wrote a tic-tac-toe program using BASIC, one of the first computer languages. Later he created a computer version of Risk, a board game he liked in which the goal is world domination. At Lakeside, Bill met Paul Allen, who shared his interest in computers. Gates and Allen and two other students hacked into a computer belonging to Computer Center Corporation (CCC) to get free computer time but were caught. After a period of probation, they were allowed back in the computer lab when they offered to fix glitches in CCC's software. At age 17, Gates and Allen were paid $20,000 for a program called Traf-O-Data that was used to count traffic.

In early 1973, Bill Gates served as a congressional page in the U.S. House of Representatives. He scored 1590 out of 1600 on the SAT and was accepted by Harvard University. Steve Ballmer, who became CEO of Microsoft after Bill retired, was also a Harvard student. Meanwhile, Paul Allen dropped out of Washington College to work on computers at Honeywell Corporation and convinced Gates to drop out of Harvard and join him in starting a new software company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. They called it Micro-Soft. This was soon changed to Microsoft, and they moved their company to Bellevue, Washington.

In 1980, IBM, one of the largest technology companies of the era, asked Microsoft to write software to run their new personal computer, the IBM PC. Microsoft kept the licensing rights for the operating system (MS-DOS) so that they earned money for every computer sold first by IBM, and later by all the other companies that made PC computers. Microsoft grew quickly from 25 employees in 1978 to over 90,000 today. Over the years, Microsoft developed many new technologies and some of the world's most popular software and products such as Word and PowerPoint. Although some have criticized Gates for using questionable business practices, he built Microsoft into one of the largest companies in the world. He has been described as brilliant but childlike, driven, competitive, intense, fun, but lacking in empathy.

Bill Gates is one of the richest men in the world. In 2012, his $61 billion in assets made him the world's second-richest man according to Forbes Magazine. In 2006, Gates announced that he would cut back his involvement at Microsoft to spend more time on philanthropy and his foundation. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation supports many causes including the quest to eradicate polio, fighting AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis; providing vaccinations for children; and even reinventing the toilet, among many other things.

1.) The second to last paragraph describes…

a.) how Microsoft became a bigger company than IBM.
b.) the technical details of MS-DOS.
c.) how Bill Gates became a billionaire.
d.) how Microsoft rose to a major corporation.

2.) Where was Steve Ballmer a student?

a.) Harvard University
b.) Albuquerque, New Mexico
c.) Washington College
d.) The passage doesn't say.

3.) Microsoft earned money every time…

a.) Traf-O-Data was used
b.) IBM built a computer.
c.) IBM sold a computer running MS-DOS.
d.) CCC used its software.

4.) What question is answered in the second-to-last paragraph?

a.) How rich is Bill Gates?
b.) How many people work for Microsoft today?
c.) What does empathy mean?
d.) What new technologies, besides MS-DOS, did Microsoft develop?

5.) What does the word "philanthropy" mean in the last paragraph?

a.) computer technology
b.) charity
c.) wealth
d.) business

6.) If the entire passage was limited to the last paragraph, what would an appropriate name for the passage be?

a.) Microsoft and its Billionaires
b.) Microsoft and its Software
c.) The Rise of Microsoft
d.) The Business Practices of Microsoft

7.) In which of the following ways were Bill Gates and Paul Allen NOT alike?

a.) They both went to the same college.
b.) They both liked computers.
c.) They both dropped out of college.
d.) They went to the same school.

8.) Which is NOT true about Bill Gates in the first paragraph?

a.) He was competitive.
b.) He was born in Seattle, Washington.
c.) He enjoyed public school.
d.) He was involved in drama.

9.) Which of the following was the EFFECT of Bill hacking into the CCC computer?

a.) They were allowed back on the computer eventually.
b.) He lost computer privileges.
c.) He wrote a tic-tac-toe program.
d.) He met Paul Allen.

10.) Which of the following WAS NOT a program written by Bill Gates or Paul Allen?

a.) A computerized version of Risk
b.) Traf-o-Data
c.) A computerized version of tic-tac-toe
d.) BASIC

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The Eruption of Mt. St. Helens Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Mt. St. Helens, in the Cascades range of Washington state, erupted on May 18th, 1980. The massive level five eruption was preceded by numerous small earthquakes, steam explosions, and the bulging of the mountain itself. The eruption claimed the lives of 57 people and left behind catastrophic damage. Roads were shut down, forests were flattened, rivers and streams were choked with broken trees, and planes were grounded because of the ash and smoke that persisted for days. In all, the damage exceeded a billion dollars. The sheer power of the eruption was said to be equivalent to the detonation of 27,000 atomic bombs.

The eruption of Mt. St. Helens was the result of a landslide that was produced from a significant earthquake. When the earthquake shook the rocks on the surface of the earth loose, it formed a landslide that ripped open the unstable side of the volcano. This allowed for an immediate release of pressure and led to the devastating eruption. During this eruption hot gas, ash, and rock was ejected from the side of the volcano and destroyed everything in its path. This hot gas, ash, and rock, known as a pyroclastic flow, traveled at speeds of several hundreds of miles per hour. In addition, the heat released from the eruption caused the snow and ice on top of the volcano to melt. This melting produced a torrent of water which ripped down from the mountain, creating lahars, which are large volcanic mudslides. These mudslides, like the pyroclastic flows, destroyed everything they came into contact with. The epic eruption reduced the height of Mt. St. Helens 1,280 feet and produced a crater more than a mile wide.

Mt. St. Helens is still an active volcano with occasional small eruptions. Fortunately, scientists are working to monitor Mt. St. Helens and volcanoes like it in order to better predict when future eruptions will happen.

1. **What happened before the eruption of Mt. St. Helens?**
    a. Pyroclastic Flow
    b. Closed roads
    c. Flattened forests
    d. Small earthquakes

2. **What was the ultimate source of the eruption?**
    a. An earthquake
    b. A landslide
    c. The pyroclastic flow
    d. The ash and smoke

3. **What was one of the effects of the eruption?**
    a. Numerous Small Earthquakes
    b. Volcanic Landslides
    c. The bulging of Mt. St. Helens
    d. The formation of the Cascades Range

4. **What question is NOT answered?**
    a. What is a lahar?
    b. Is Mt. St. Helens still active?
    c. How deep is the crater produced by Mt. St. Helens?
    d. About how much money did the damage from Mt. St. Helens cost?

5. **What word in the second paragraph means "incredible?"**
    a. unstable
    b. epic
    c. pyroclastic
    d. significant

6. **Mt. St. Helens…**
    a. still has minor eruptions.
    b. continues to have major eruptions.
    c. is a dormant volcano.
    d. produced a crater nearly a mile deep.

7. **Which of the following statements is false?**
    a. Mt. St. Helens produced catastrophic damage
    b. Despite the incredible damage caused by the eruption, at least there were no deaths or injuries among people
    c. The eruption of Mt. St. Helens was more powerful than the detonation of tens of thousands of atomic bombs
    d. Scientists are currently studying Mt. St. Helens and similar volcanoes in the hopes of better predicting future eruptions

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The Pacific Rim of Fire Reading Comprehension
Name _____

The Pacific Rim of Fire is a horseshoe shaped region along the shores of the Pacific Ocean named for its numerous active volcanoes. It is the most volcanically active location in the world, and is home to 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. It is also where 80% of the earth's earthquakes occur. California, Mexico, Alaska, Canada, Russia, Japan, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile are among places within the Pacific Rim of Fire. Of the 25 largest volcanic eruptions to have occurred in the last 11,700 years, 88% of them occurred within the Pacific Rim of Fire. The1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens, in 1980, within the Pacific Rim of Fire, was the most powerful and deadliest volcanic eruption in American history. The South American nation of Bolivia is home to the world's greatest number of active volcanoes. In 1991, the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines was so powerful that its effects were felt around the world. It was the second most powerful eruption in modern history.

The volcanoes at the Pacific Rim of Fire are formed where giant oceanic plates meet and collide with continental plates. The movements and collisions of these massive plates is called plate tectonics. When these plates collide, one of them goes underneath the others. Since the Pacific Plate is older, colder, and denser than the surrounding plates, it subducts (goes underneath) the other plates during this process. When this happens, the Pacific Plate brings a lot of water down into the earth with it, making the crust and upper part of the mantle easier to melt. This molten rock (magma) then rises through the earth's crust and creates volcanoes! This process also creates a lot of earthquakes as the Pacific Plate scrapes against the plates it subducts.

1. **Which question is NOT answered?**
    a. What is the shape of the Pacific Rim of Fire?
    b. Why do earthquakes occur in the Pacific Rim of Fire?
    c. What was the most recent eruption that occurred in the Pacific Rim of Fire?
    d. Do major volcanic eruptions actually occur in the Pacific Rim of Fire?

2. **Which of the following statements best summarizes the first paragraph?**
    a. Currently and historically, the majority of the world's volcanic eruptions and major volcanic eruptions occur within the Pacific Rim of Fire
    b. Currently and historically, a portion of the world's volcanic eruptions occur within the Pacific Rim of Fire
    c. Although most of the world's volcanic eruptions historically occurred within the Pacific Rim of Fire, currently only a small portion of such eruptions occur there
    d. Currently, most of the world's major volcanic eruptions occur within the Pacific Rim of Fire, but there is no evidence that most of the world's past eruptions occurred there

3. **How are plate tectonics related to volcanic eruptions?**
    a. Plate tectonics result from volcanic eruptions
    b. Volcanoes are a cause of plate tectonics
    c. Volcanoes are formed through plate tectonics
    d. Eruptions are measured through plate tectonics

4. **What was the effect of the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991?**
    a. It changed the Philippines forever
    b. It was the second largest eruption in modern history
    c. It effected the region's plate tectonics
    d. The passage doesn't specify, but there were "effects" felt worldwide.

5. **Which of the following could be considered a "side-effect" of the creation of volcanoes?**
    a. earthquakes
    b. hurricanes
    c. subduction
    d. plate tectonics

6. **Which of the following sentences describes a contrast?**
    a. The Pacific Rim of Fire is a horseshoe shaped region along the shores of the Pacific Ocean named for its numerous active volcanoes.
    b. California, Mexico, Alaska, Canada, Russia, Japan, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile are among places within the Pacific Rim of Fire.
    c. In 1991, the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines was so powerful that its effects were felt around the world. It was the second most powerful eruption in modern history.
    d. Since the Pacific Plate is older, colder, and denser than the surrounding plates, it subducts (goes underneath) the other plates during this process.

7. **Which of the following best explains the formation of volcanoes in the Pacific Rim of Fire?**
    a. Volcanoes in this region are formed when a continental plate slips beneath an oceanic plate, causing magma to rise through the surface
    b. Volcanoes in this region are formed when an ocean plate slides underneath a continental plate causing magma to rise through the surface
    c. Volcanoes in this region are formed when a continental plate rises above an oceanic plate, causing magma to rise through the surface
    d. Volcanoes in this region are formed when an oceanic plate rises above a continental plate, causing magma to rise through the surface