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Grade 9
LESSON 9

DECISION-MAKING

SECTION 1: 7 STEPS TO GOOD DECISION-MAKING

Directions:
1) Print your first and last name and date on the spaces provided.

Student's Name _____ **Date** _____

2) Read the information below.

Every decision that you make comes from the choices that you make.
Every decision has consequences.
Consequences are the things that happen after we make a decision.

7 STEPS TO GOOD DECISION-MAKING

Step 1: Situation—What is the situation?
Think about going to the lunchroom today. The situation is that you will have choices to make about what you want for lunch.

Step 2: Choice—What are your choices?
You have two choices for lunch. You may have to decide between pizza and a hamburger.

Step 3: Consider the consequences—Think before acting!
• If you eat what you like, then you are satisfied.
• If you don't like what you choose, then you might be hungry.
• If you pick the wrong item, then you may not like it.

Step 4: Gather information—
Your friend might tell you the hamburger is better than pizza. You may want the pizza. It is your choice.

Step 5: Time to decide—Make your decision.
You make a decision about what you want for lunch that day. You decide on pizza.

Step 6: Consequences—No matter what you do or do not do, you get the result.

Step 7: Take a new look—This is called reflecting.
Reflecting means to take time to think about if you made the right decision. Next time you may pick another item.

Examples of Colloids

Category	Example	Dispersed particles	Dispersion medium
Solid sol	Ruby, sapphire	Solid	Solid
Sol	Blood, gelatin	Solid	Liquid
Solid emulsion	Butter, cheese	Liquid	Solid
Emulsion	Milk, mayonnaise	Liquid	Liquid
Solid foam	Marshmallow, Dove	Gas	Solid
Foam	Whipped cream	Gas	Liquid
Solid aerosol	Smoke, dust in air	Solid	Gas
Liquid aerosol	Fog, hairspray	Liquid	Gas

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Quiz & Worksheet - Inverted Syntax

1. Which part of the sentence typically comes first in English?

- Subject
- Object
- Verb
- Punctuation

2. When is inverted syntax commonly used?

- To confuse readers.
- To form a question.
- It's never used in English.
- To form a statement.

3. Which of these are reasons to invert an exclamation?

- To be sarcastic.
- To make the statement more dramatic.
- To emphasize a particular part of your sentence.
- All of these answers can be reasons to invert an exclamation.

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Classroom _____ Date _____ Core _____

Solutions, Colloids, and Suspensions

Characteristics and differentiation between solutions, colloids and suspensions

Worksheet

- solution
- suspension
- dispersing medium
- dispersing phase
- solute(s)

Property	Solution	Colloid	Suspension
Particle Size			
Homogeneity			
Transparency			
Separation			
Filterability			
Tyndall Effect			
Settling			
Reversion to Original State			

Label the following as characterizing a solution, colloid and suspension:



