

## Welcome to the Indianapolis Indians Baseball in Education program for Grades 6 through 8



SHEHEHEHEHEHEHEHHEHEHEH

## A LIFETIME of SUCCESS

## Џ IUPUI

## Grades 6-8

## Pg 1 Create Your Own Baseball Cards

Make baseball cards about yourself and a friend or family member using the principles of what's included in a baseball card.

Pg 4 Baseball Uniforms and Equipment Answer questions from linked videos about how and why teams use different kinds of equipment and the kinds of uniforms they wear.

## Pg 6 Math and Baseball

Complete the problems using math from the game of baseball.
Pg 12 Visit Victory Field
Use your resources to plan a day at the ballpark.

## Pg 16 Baseball Card Statistics

Learn about why statistics are important to baseball and how to calculate them.

Pg 27 Thank You Notes
Discover the differences between formal and informal thank you notes.
Pg 29 Answer Sheet
Key to problems from earlier in the book.

## GREATE YOUR OWN BASEBALL GARD

## Create Your Own Baseball Card

(Indiana Standards: 4.ML.1, 5.ML.1, 4.RV.1, 5.RV.1, 4.W.1, 5.W.1, 4.SL.2.4, 5.SL.2.4)


Every Indianapolis Indians player has a baseball card. The player's information on the card includes his home state/country, height, weight, statistics and if he throws and bats with his right or left hand. The card also highlights information about the player's achievements.

## GREATE YOUR OWN BASEBALL OARD

## Create a Baseball Card About Yourself

Create an autobiographical baseball card! What important facts do you want people to know about you? What events make you happy? Why are your friends important to you?

What do you like best about school?


What jobs interest you? Why?

What is one of the biggest problems or challenges you have had to face? How did you solve it?

What important characteristics do you want people to know about you?

## GREATE YOUR OWN BASEBALL GARD

## Create a Baseball Card About Someone You Admire

Who do you find interesting? Is it a person from the past or the present?
Whether someone is a famous baseball player, astronaut, chemist or teacher, each have a story to tell. When did this person live? What are or were important events of this person's life?


Describe one or two important events of this person's life.

How did this person react or change after these events?

What did/does this person do for other people, the community or the world?

What was one thing this person did that got your attention? How did this person impact your life?

## BASEBALL UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

## Research Baseball Equipment

(Indiana Standards: 4.SL.2.5, 5.SL.2.5, 4.W.1, 5.W.1, 4.SL.2.1, 5.SL.2.1)
The first baseball team to wear baseball uniforms was the New York Knickerbockers in 1849. Baseball uniforms are designed to help players, officials, and the two teams tell the difference between players and teams. Most baseball uniforms have the names and numbers of players who wear them, usually on the back of the uniforms to distinguish players from one another. Uniforms have different logos and patches. The logo is worn on either the left or right side of the jersey. Sometimes patches are added to the uniform. Patches might relate to the team's history, major events in baseball, special causes, or memorial patches. Jerseys, pants, socks, hats, cleats and gloves are part of the uniform.

The Indianapolis Indians have many different uniforms. See below.


## BASEBALL UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

## Baseball Uniforms and Equipment

Click on the link to research each equipment item and fill out the chart below.

| EQUIPMENT | HOW IS IT MADE? | WHICH PLAYERS USE THIS EQUIPMENT? | HOW DOES THIS EQUIPMENT HELP THE PLAYER? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bat | How Bats Are Made |  |  |
| Batting Helmet | Batting Helmet |  |  |
| Catcher's Mask | Catcher Direct Hit |  |  |
| Glove | Nokona Baseball Glove Maker |  |  |
| Cleats | Selecting Cleats |  |  |
| Baseball | How a Baseball is Made |  |  |
| Hats | Step-by-Step Ball Cap Making |  |  |

## MATH AND BASEBALL

Math and Baseball<br>(Indiana Standards: 6.NS.6, 8.NS.1, 7.C.8)

Math is used in many places in baseball! For example, to calculate the statistics you read on the back of baseball cards.

If you want to know about players and their statistics, you better know how to read decimals and find averages and percentages. Coaches, players and fans love to know the statistics for players.

So let's practice how to calculate them ourselves.

| ACTIVITY 1: CONVERT EACH DECIMAL TO A PERCENTAGE AND EACH PERCENTAGE <br> TO A DECIMAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLAYER (2017) | AVERAGE | PERCENTAGE |
| Elias Diaz | .258 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Gift Ngoepe |  | $23.2 \%$ |
| Max Moroff | .255 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Erich Weiss | .280 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Jacob Stallings |  | $23.7 \%$ |


| ACTIVITY 2: DETERMINE EACH PLAYER'S BATTING AVERAGE, THEN CONVERT THE AVERAGE INTO A PERCENTAGE. (THE FIRST PROBLEM HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLAYER (2017) | HITS | AT-BATS | AVERAGE | PERCENTAGE |
| Jason Rogers | 677 | 2367 | . 286 | 28.6\% |
| Austin Meadows | 355 | 1182 |  | $0.0 \%$ |
| Anderson Feliz | 377 | 1521 |  | $0.0 \%$ |
| Christopher Bostick | 613 | 2329 |  | $0.0 \%$ |
| Barrett Barnes | 313 | 1123 |  | $0.0 \%$ |
| Danny Ortiz | 103 | 436 |  | $0.0 \%$ |
| Eury Perez | 920 | 3055 |  | $0.0 \%$ |

## Activity 3:

The distance between bases is 90 feet. The pitcher's mound is 60 feet from home plate. The distance from home plate to left and right field is 325 feet, from home plate to center field is 400 feet, and from home plate to second base is about 127 feet.

1. Christopher Bostick is having an awesome game! He hit a single and two doubles. How many feet did he run?

2. Elias Diaz hit a ball into right field, and it bounced off the wall. How far did he hit the ball?
3. Austin Meadows hit a home run and two singles. How many feet did he run?

Below is a line graph showing the average number of pitches thrown during one baseball game from 1988 to 2010.

4. Multiply the average number of pitches per game in the year 2000 by the measurement from the pitcher's mound to home plate. On average, how many feet did a pitcher throw in a game during the 2000 season?
5. The catcher must throw each pitch back to the pitcher. Plus, a catcher throws out runners trying to steal bases at second and third base. The catcher throws an average of 10 balls to second base and an average of two balls to third base per game. How many feet does a catcher throw in one game?

CHALLENGE QUESTION 1: Figure out how many football fields is equal to the number of feet the catcher throws in one game.

CHALLENGE QUESTION 2: Using the data, calculate how many average feet the pitcher and catcher throw in eight games. How many miles do they throw?

## OPENING HEARTS \& MINDS

## THROUGH SPORTS

## Baseball in Inclusive Education

Special Olympics Indiana is proud to partner with the Indianapolis Indians during the 2020 season as we continue our work using the power of sports
like baseball and softball to open hearts and minds toward people with intellectual disabilities and to create inclusive communities across the state.

Indiana is home to the largest Special Olympics Unified Champion Schools@ program in the world, with more than 260,000 students in over 650 Indiana schools actively involved in what we call the \#InclusionRevolution.

On the field and off, we are working together to create a more inclusive world and to ensure that everyone has the right to play, learn, and live together. Join us and be a part of the Unified Generation!

www.soindiana.org | www.generationunified.org

## AVOIDANCE

- Disregard
- No acknowledgment
- No eye contact
- Isolation decided by others


## SITUATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

- Shared environment
- Taking part in activities together
- Opportunity for new friendships


## INCLUSION

- Mutual acknowledgment
- Integrated opportunities
- Appreciating differences


## FEAR OF DIFFERENCE



- Lack of understanding
- Limited interaction
- Deliberate separation
- Bullying
- Passive interaction
- Service role
- Providing physical suport
- Using phrases of pity or tokenism


## EXCLUSION

- Denied access
- Isolation
- Feeling of rejection


## MEANINGFUL INCLUSION

## MYM

- Sense of belonging
- Defined by unique experiences
- Valuing individual identities


## ACCEPTANCE

- Community of welcome
- Equal treatment
- Positive group interactions
- Ongoing interaction (e.g. Unified Sports®)
- Seeking out friendships
- Staying in touch


## Inclusion in Action

- Using the red lineup card below, place the concepts on the previous page in order from best to worst.
- Find a partner and share the lineups you made.
- Together, use the blue lineup card to create an order that you both agree on.
- Finally, share your lineup with your friends and talk about how your perceptions may differ.

| My Starting Lineup | Our Starting Lineup |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. |
| 6. | 6. |
| 7. | 7. |
| 8. | 8. |
| 9. | 9. |

EXTRA INNINGS What is your definition of meaningful inclusion? Can you think ■■■■■ா■■■ of some examples of what this might look like at your school?

## VISIT VIGTORY FIELD

## Plan a Trip to Victory Field

(Indiana Standards: 5.C.8, 4.AT.1,5.AT.2, 5.AT.5, 4.SL.2.1,5.SL.2.1,4.W.4, 5.W.4, 4.SL.4.2, 5.SL.4.2)


It's time to go to Victory Field! Plan a trip for a group of four people. Your trip package should include the following items:

Tickets, Food, Drinks and Souvenirs
Include details about the cost of your travel package and what's included by using the information provided on pages 10-12. Choose one of the below options to promote your travel package.

- Make a brochure using Microsoft Publisher or another computer program
- Create a Small Book using paper
- Plan a budget and brainstorm ideas about how you could earn money for the trip. Create a graph to map your savings plan from this day to game day.


## VISIT VIGTORY FIELD

## Where is Victory Field?

501 W. Maryland St. Indianapolis, IN 46225



## VISIT VIGTORY FIELD

## VICTORY FIELD TICKET PRICES

| Tickets | Adults | $14 \&$ Under | Knot Hole Kids Club |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Box Seats | $\$ 17$ | $\$ 16$ | $\$ 4$ |
| Reserved Seats | $\$ 13$ | $\$ 12$ | Free |
| Lawn | $\$ 11$ | $\$ 10$ | Free |

## VICTORY FIELD SOUVENIR PRICES

| Clothing |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Circle City T-shirt | $\$ 10$ |
| Red Indians T-shirt | $\$ 10$ |
| Gray Indians T-shirt | $\$ 10$ |
| Black Indians T-shirt | $\$ 10$ |
| 3/4 Sleeve Baseball Shirt | $\$ 15$ |
| Cotton Twill Hat | $\$ 10$ |
| Indians Sunglasses | $\$ 5$ |
| Indians Logo White Baseball | $\$ 5$ |
| Mini Bat | $\$ 5$ |
| Foam "\#1" Finger | $\$ 5$ |



## VISIT VIGTORY FIELD

## VICTORY FIELD FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRICES

| Food |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chicken Sandwich with Fries | \$9.00 |
| Personal Pizza | \$7.50 |
| Hamburger | \$4.50 |
| Cheeseburger | \$4.50 |
| Victory Dog | \$4.00 |
| Corn Dog | \$3.50 |
| Snacks |  |
| Popcorn | \$5.00 |
| Nachos | \$4.50 |
| Pretzel | \$4.00 |
| Chips | \$3.75 |
| Candy (M\&M, Sour Patch, etc) | \$3.75 |
| Hot Tribe Tots | \$3.50 |
| Rowdie's Ice Cream |  |
| Dippin' Dots | \$4.50 |
| Helmet Sundae | \$4.50 |
| Bowl | \$3.75 |
| Cone | \$3.75 |
| Beverages |  |
| McAlister's Famous Tea | \$4.75 |
| Soda Fountain Drink | \$4.25 |
| Soda Bottled | \$4.25 |
| Water | \$3.75 |
| Coffee | \$2.50 |



## BASEBALL GARD STATISTIOS

## Teacher Information

This is a multi-step project and may require more than one class period. Each student needs a copy of the entire activity.




STATISTICS
YEAR TEAM W-L ERA G GS SV IP H BB SO

| 2017 | Bradenton $(A+1)$ | $6-3$ | 3.14 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 7.1 | 57 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llllllllll}2018 \text { Altoona (AA) } & 9-2 & 2.72 & 14 & 14 & 0 & 86.0 & 64 & 32 & 76\end{array}$ | 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2018 indianapolis $(A A A)$ | $3-2$ | 4.82 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 52.1 | 59 | 22 | $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}\text { Minor Lg. Totals } & 29-17 & 3.02 & 87 & 86 & 0 & 435.2 & 359 & 135 & 443\end{array}$

Agrazal signed as a non-drafted free agent with Pittsburg
on July 1, 2012. He was named as a Dominican Summer
League midseason All-Star in 2013. New York-Penn League
midseason All-Star in 2015 and a Florida State League
midseason All-Star in 2017. He was on Panama's roster in
the 2016 World Baseball Classic qualifiers and enters the
2019 campaign as Pittsburgh's No. 29 prospect by Baseball
America.
WWW.INDYINDIANS.com
02

The Pirates No. I prospect was Pittsburgh's second-round selection of the 2014 First-Year Player Draft. He began the
 in Altoona's history with a 2.83 ERR among pitchers with at least 20 starts. He earned a Futures Game Selection and started for the U.S. Team at Nationals Park, where he threw one hitless inning and struck out two. To cap off the season. Keller finished first th the Pirates organization with 135 strikeouts, tied for third with 12 wins and fourth with a 3.48 ERA
www.INDYINDIANS.com
12


| $3 B$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Statistics |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## STATISTICS

## year team $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { W-L } & \text { ERA } & G & G S & \text { SV } & \mathbb{P} & H\end{array}$ BB SO

 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}2017 & \text { Indianapolis (AAA) } & 11-0 & 3.24 & 15 & 0 & 1 & 16.2 & 7 & 6 \\ 23\end{array}$ 2018 Altoona (AA) 2018 Indianapolis (AAA) $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & 1-1 & 6.33 & 11 & 0 & 0 & 21.1 & 21 & 10 \\ 25\end{array}$

DuRapau was selected by the Pirates in the 32nd round of the 2014 First-Year Player Draft out of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach. Fla. He was an Eastern League midseason All-Star in 2017 and began his 2018 season in Altoona, where he pushed his all-time saves record with the Curve to 38. He went H in Indianapolis for the last two months of the season.

## BASEBALL OARD STATISTIOS

## Instructions

On the back of the baseball card is the team name, player's name and statistics. Each brand of cards designs the information on the card differently. The number on the back of the card is a numeral between one and a few hundred. This indicates the card is part of a set.
The year the card was made is found near the bottom of the card. The back of the card includes information about the player's position, player's height and weight, BATS (Left or Right), and THROWS (Left or Right). It also shows batting statistics.
Look at the card. The first row shows abbreviated names for statistics. The next row or rows show statistics for year(s). It shows a date and the player's team for that year.

Career statistics are at the bottom of those rows.

## STATISTICS FOR BATTER

| YR | TEAM | AVG | G | AB | R | H | 2B | 3B | HR | RBI | SB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Career |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

AVG- Batting Average G-Games AB-At-Bats R-Runs H-Hits 2B-Doubles 3B-Triples HR - Home Runs RBI - Runs Batted In SB - Stolen Bases

STATISTICS FOR PITCHERS

| YR | TEAM | w | L | ERA | G | GS | SV | IP | H | BB | K |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Career |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

W - Wins L-Losses ERA - Earned Run Average G-Games Pitched GS - Games Started SV - Saves IP - Innings Pitched H-Hits Given Up BB - Walks K - Strikeouts

## BASEBALL GARD STATISTIOS

## Why are batter statistics important?

Batter stats are important to the player, coaches, pitchers and scouts. Statistics help the player analyze his strengths and weaknesses per game and/or over many games played.
The coach uses statistics to compare batters' strengths and performances to decide which players play that day.
The pitcher uses batter statistics to decide which pitches to throw to the batter.

Scouts use statistics to decide if a player gets moved to a different team.

## Why are pitcher statistics important?

Pitcher stats are important to the pitcher, coaches and scouts. Statistics help the pitcher analyze his pitching strengths and weaknesses per game and/or over many innings pitched.
The pitching coach uses pitcher statistics to compare a pitcher's performance to other pitchers, create a regimen for improving a pitcher's talent, and to make a pitching rotation for upcoming games.
Scouts use pitching statistics to look for good pitchers to add or move them to a team.

Remember, the Indianapolis Indians are a farm club for the Pittsburgh Pirates. Every Indianapolis Indians player sets a goal to move to the major leagues.

## bASEBALL GARD STATISTIGS

## Step One: Reading a Baseball Card

1. Tools for the activity: Baseball Card examples, Calculator
2. Each student enters (3) batter statistics and (3) pitcher statistics from the baseball cards into the form below.
3. Discuss and compare the player card statistics with the others in the group.

BATTER STATS

| Player Name: | Position: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HR | RBI | R | SB | AVG |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Career |  |  |  |  |  |


| Player Name: | Position: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HR | RBI | R | SB | AVG |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Career |  |  |  |  |  |


| Player Name: | Position: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HR | RBI | R | SB | AVG |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Career |  |  |  |  |  |

## baseball gard statistics

## PITCHER STATS

| Player Name: |  |  | Throws L or R: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | L | ERA | IP | K |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Career |  |  |  |  |  |


| Player Name: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Throws L or R: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | L | ERA | IP | K |  |  |  |  |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Career |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Player Name: |  | Throws L or R: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W | L | ERA | IP | K |
| Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Career |  |  |  |  |  |

## BASEBALL OARD STATISTIOS

## Step Two: Data Collection

1. Compile the information from each player in the table below Note: Accuracy is VERY important. Optional: Use Microsoft Excel

| BATTER CAREER STATS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Player Name | HR | RBI | R | SB | AVG |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| PITCHER CAREER STATS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Player Name | W | L | ERA | IP | K |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## BASEBALL GARD STATISTIOS

## Step Three: Sorting Players According to Top Stats

Use the data from the tables to complete the Top Players Form below. Work together as a group to rank the top 3 batters and pitchers in each category. Each person must complete the Top Players Form.


## BASEBALL GARD STATISTIGS

| PITCHERS ACCORDING TO TOP STATS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | W |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
|  | L |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
|  | ERA |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
|  | IP |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
|  | K |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |

## BASEBALL GARD STATISTIOS

## The Pittsburgh Pirates Called!

They need a report on the TOP batter and TOP pitcher immediately!
Directions: Each student prepares a report. Your report is very important. The Pirates read EVERY report about the Indianapolis Indians batters and pitchers to decide who gets called up to the big leagues.

## REPORT PREPARED BY:

Your report must include information for the TOP batter and TOP pitcher. Repeat the information for each player.

1. Player Name
2. What stats did you use to select the player?
3. Write 2-5 sentences about why you chose this player.
4. Don't be sloppy. This report goes to the big leagues. They expect correct punctuation, capitalization and neat handwriting.

## BeWaterWise

## QUESTIONS

1. According to the Biz of Baseball, April has an average of 12 rainouts per year. If there are 40 rainouts on average during an entire season, what percentage of rainouts occur in the month of April?

## 0\%

2. A player must drink at least 16 oz of water before the first pitch and 6 oz for every 2 innings in order to stay hydrated during a game. If there are 9 innings in one baseball game, how many oz of water should a player drink in order to stay hydrated all 9 innings?
3. There are 29 players on the Indians team. Each takes a 6 minute shower after a game. If the shower uses 2.5 gallons of water per minute, how many gallons of water are used for when the team showers after a game?
$\qquad$
4. How many gallons of water would the team save if each player decreased his shower time by 1 minute?

## CHANGEUP YOUR LAWN CARE ROUTINE.

A good pitcher works with the catcher to pick the right pitch to get a strike. At home, there are things you can do with your parents to make your family's lawn look great while helping conserve water and save.

## - WATER THE LAWN ONLY 2X A WEEK

- WATER EARLY IN THE MORNING: 4AM - 7AM

Whether it's reprogramming an automatic sprinkler system or adjusting the way your family cares for the lawn, changing up the routine can make a big difference all season long!


Why Write a Thank You Note?

(Indiana Standards: 2.RV.1, 2.RV.2.1, 2W.3.3)
Writing thank you notes is very important. People do not know how you feel unless you tell them, and a thank you note is one way to do it. For example, there are many people who arranged for you to go on a field trip to Victory Field. Your teacher(s) ask the principals, the principals ask the school board members if students can go on field trips and sometimes there are people who help pay for the trip. Bus drivers take you safely to your destination. The Indianapolis Indians staff made sure that the field looked beautiful, the venue was clean, food was ready, and everything was set for a wonderful day at the ballpark.

Writing a thank you note lets people read your words and helps them know
how much you appreciated your field trip experience. When you write a thank you note, think about the person to whom you are writing. Think about what details you want to put into the thank you note. You might write about something that you saw, something that made you laugh, the information you learned, or the fun you had with friends. You could let the person know if you would like to go on a field trip again.

There are two styles of thank you notes: a formal business letter and informal notes. The formal business style of writing requires setting up the format in a specific manner, which you learned in earlier grades. This format
includes placing the name and position of the person to whom you are writing, the place of business, and business address at the top of the page. You also use a block format or two-space indention at the beginning of each paragraph, and the closing is placed in a specific area of the letter. The informal style of writing requires a salutation, indenting each paragraph and a closing.

Of course, either thank you note style requires proper grammar and correct spelling. Proper grammar and correct spelling tells the reader that you care about your words and want to make a good impression.

## THANK YOU NOTES

## Formal Thank You Example

Business Name
Street Address
City, State, ZIP Code
Dear Mr. or Ms. (Name of Person),
(INDENT) Paragraph One
(INDENT) Paragraph Two
Sincerely, (CLOSING)
Your Name (SIGN \& PRINT ON PAPER)

## Informal Thank You Example

Informal notes are written on small thank you notes or plain paper.

Dear (Name of Person),
(INDENT) Paragraph One
(INDENT) Paragraph Two
Sincerely,
Your Name

## Activity

After you go to an Indians game, tell Rowdie about how much fun your class had. Write a thank you note to tell Rowdie about your day at Victory Field.

| ACTIVITY 1: CONVERT EACH DECIMAL TO A PERCENTAGE AND EACH PERCENTAGE <br> TO A DECIMAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| ACTIVITY 2: DETERMINE EACH PLAYER'S BATTING AVERAGE, THEN CONVERT THE <br> AVERAGE INTO A PERCENTAGE. (THE FIRST PROBLEM HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLAYER (2017) | HITS | AT-BATS | AVERAGE | PERCENTAGE |
| Jason Rogers | 677 | 2367 | .286 | $28.6 \%$ |
| Austin Meadows | 355 | 1182 | .300 | $30.0 \%$ |
| Anderson Feliz | 377 | 1521 | .248 | $24.8 \%$ |
| Christopher Bostick | 613 | 2329 | .263 | $26.3 \%$ |
| Barrett Barnes | 313 | 1123 | .279 | $27.9 \%$ |
| Danny Ortiz | 103 | 436 | .236 | $23.6 \%$ |
| Eury Perez | 920 | 3055 | .301 | $30.1 \%$ |

## ACTIVITY 3

1. 450 feet $-(90+180+180)$
2. 325 feet
3. 540 feet $-(360+90+90)$
4. 8,820 feet per game - ( $147 \times 60$ feet $)$
5. 10,270 feet per game $-(8,820$ feet $+1,270$ feet +180 feet $)$

Challenge Question 1: 34.23 football fields
Challenge Question 2: 8,820 feet per game $\times 8=13.36$ miles

$$
10,270 \text { feet per game } \times 8=15.56 \text { miles } \quad(1 \text { mile }=5,280 \text { feet })
$$

