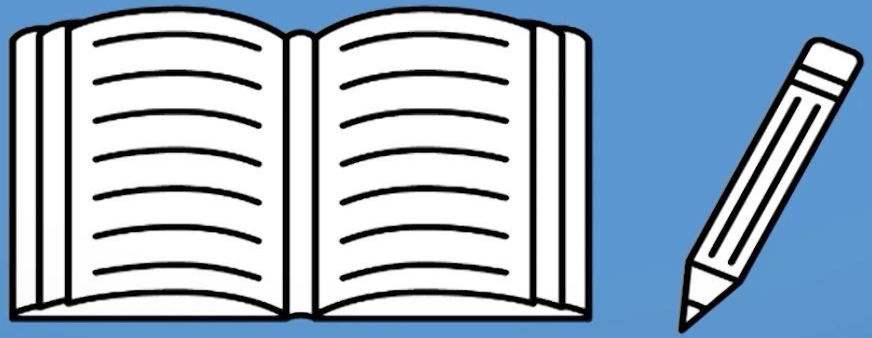

Grade 6
Day 2

Let's read and write!



Day 2

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the comprehension questions on your own paper. Be sure to use complete sentences!

Name: _____

World's Largest Seal

By Guy Belleranti

In the freezing ocean waters of Antarctica, the planet's largest seals make their home in a frozen world. These giants are southern elephant seals, and they can grow as long as the length of a car and weigh as much as two cars combined. The name "elephant seal" comes from both the males' enormous size and from their giant trunk-like nose, called a proboscis. Females do not have a proboscis, and they are much smaller.

A thick layer of blubber keeps southern elephant seals warm in their icy habitat. The seals are clumsy on land, but in water they're graceful swimmers and incredible divers. They can easily dive 1,000 to 4,000 feet to hunt for squid, octopus, and various kinds of fish. Elephant seals are able to stay underwater for 20 minutes or more. The longest underwater session researchers observed was an amazing two hours! When they return to the surface to breathe, it's only for a few minutes. Then they dive again.

While elephant seals spend most of their time swimming, they also gather on beaches in groups called colonies. One reason they come to land is to give birth and breed. Males arrive before females. They battle for dominance, deciding who will have large harems of females. Raising their enormous bodies, the males inflate their snouts and bellow. Usually these confrontations end quickly. However, sometimes only a physical battle can settle the matter. These fights can be bloody, but permanent injury is rare.

Females arriving on land give birth to a single pup they've been carrying since the previous year. Newborns weigh about 90 pounds. The mother nurses her pup for a little over three weeks. After this, she breeds with a dominant male and then returns to the sea to feed. Her pup now weighs well over 200 pounds and is on its own. If it survives, it too will enter the sea within a couple of months.

A second reason elephant seals come to land is to molt. When they molt, they shed old skin and fur and new skin and fur grows.

A smaller species, the northern elephant seal, lives in the Pacific Ocean, dispersed from Mexico's Baja California to Alaska. Both northern and southern elephant seals were once hunted nearly to extinction. However, under legal protections both have made incredible comebacks.

Name: _____

World's Largest Seal

By Guy Belleranti

1. Based on the information in the article, describe how an elephant seal's movements are different on land than in water.

2. Why do male elephant seals arrive on land before females during breeding season?

3. Describe two reasons why elephant seals come on land.

4. How does an elephant seal obtain its food? What foods are a part of its diet?

5. Based on what you read in the article, are elephant seals in danger of becoming extinct today? Why or why not?

Name: _____

World's Largest Seal

By Guy Belleranti

In the article, "World's Largest Seal," you learned that southern elephant seals reside in the icy waters of Antarctica.

Choose another animal species that lives in Antarctica. Using the internet, with your teacher's permission, research five interesting facts about the animal you choose. Describe what you learned on the lines below. Be sure to include the website address where you learned the information about your animal species.

Name: _____

World's Largest Seal

By Guy Belleranti

Fill in the missing letters to create a vocabulary word from the article. Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1. ___ n ___ ___ m o ___ s
   clue: *extremely large*
   1. _____

2. ___ o ___ i n ___ n ___ e
   clue: *power or superiority over others*
   2. _____

3. c ___ u ___ ___ y
   clue: *awkward; ungainly*
   3. _____

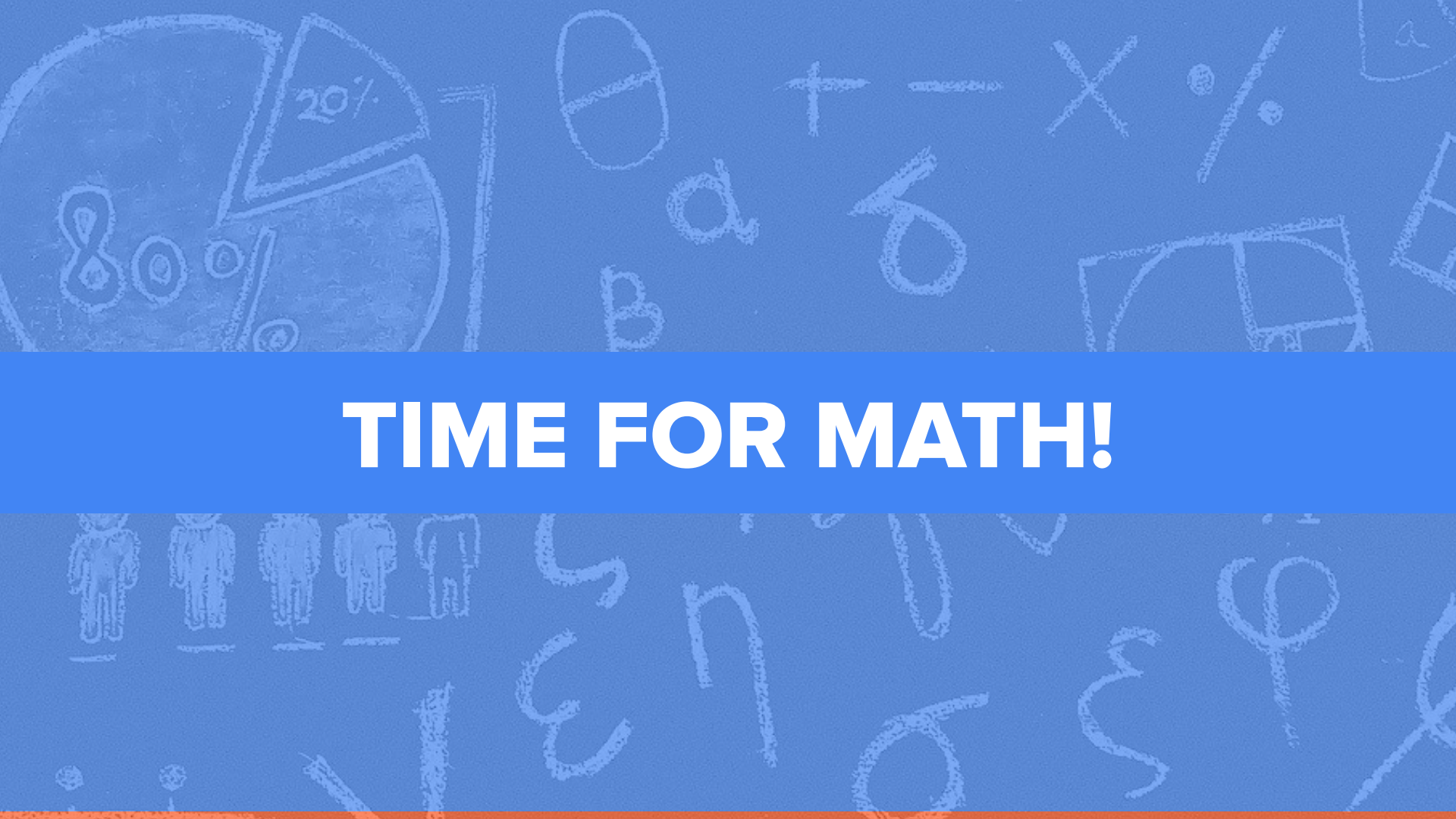
4. ___ e r ___ a ___ e n ___
   clue: *lasting indefinitely*
   4. _____

5. ___ ___ l ___ n i e ___
   clue: *groups of elephant seals*
   5. _____

6. e ___ ___ i n ___ t ___ ___ n
   clue: *disappearance from the planet*
   6. _____

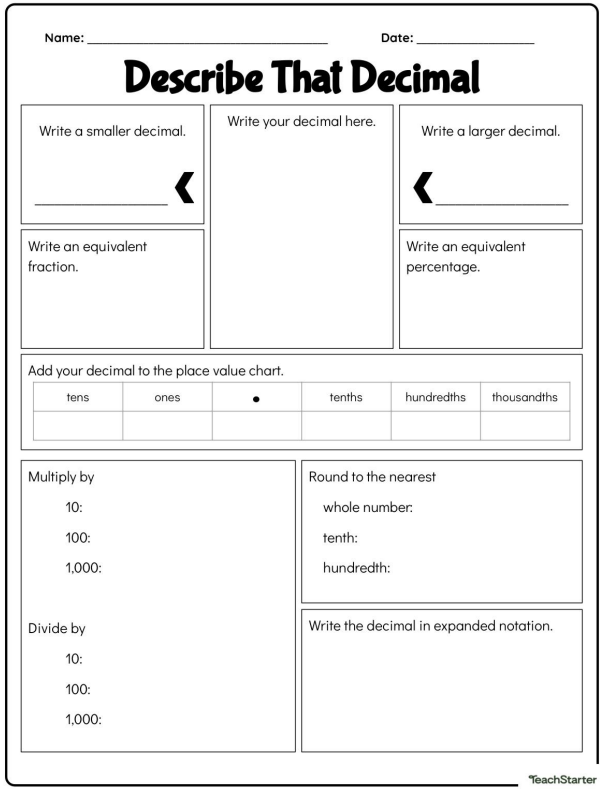
7. ___ e l l ___ ___
   clue: *make a loud roaring sound*
   7. _____

8. ___ ___ u b ___ e r
   clue: *fatty tissue that helps sea mammals stay warm*
   8. _____


TIME FOR MATH!

Math Time!

Review your decimals to be ready for standard 6.NS.3.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Describe That Decimal

Write a smaller decimal.	Write your decimal here.	Write a larger decimal.
_____ <		< _____
Write an equivalent fraction.		Write an equivalent percentage.

Add your decimal to the place value chart.

tens	ones	•	tenths	hundredths	thousandths

Multiply by
- 10:
- 100:
- 1,000:

Divide by
- 10:
- 100:
- 1,000:

Round to the nearest
- whole number:
- tenth:
- hundredth:

Write the decimal in expanded notation.

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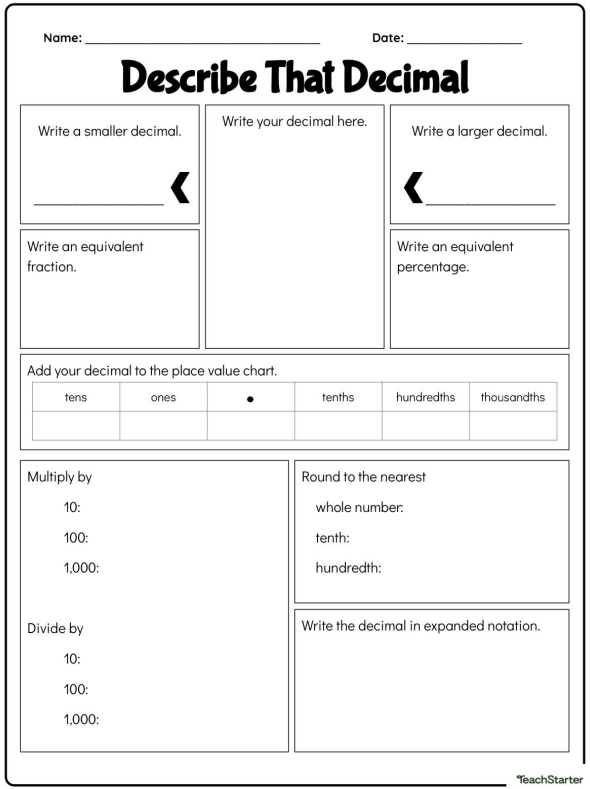

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Round to the nearest
- whole number:
- tenth:
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Write the decimal in expanded notation.

TeachStarter

Math Time!

It's your turn to solve some math word problems. Write you answers on a piece of paper.

1. 100 people attended a charity dinner. of them paid $40, paid $65 and the remaining guests paid $92. How much money did the charity dinner raise?

2. The airline bought 6 new planes for $385,780 each. They had to spend $12,000 on each plane to put a logo on the side. How much did they spend on the planes altogether?

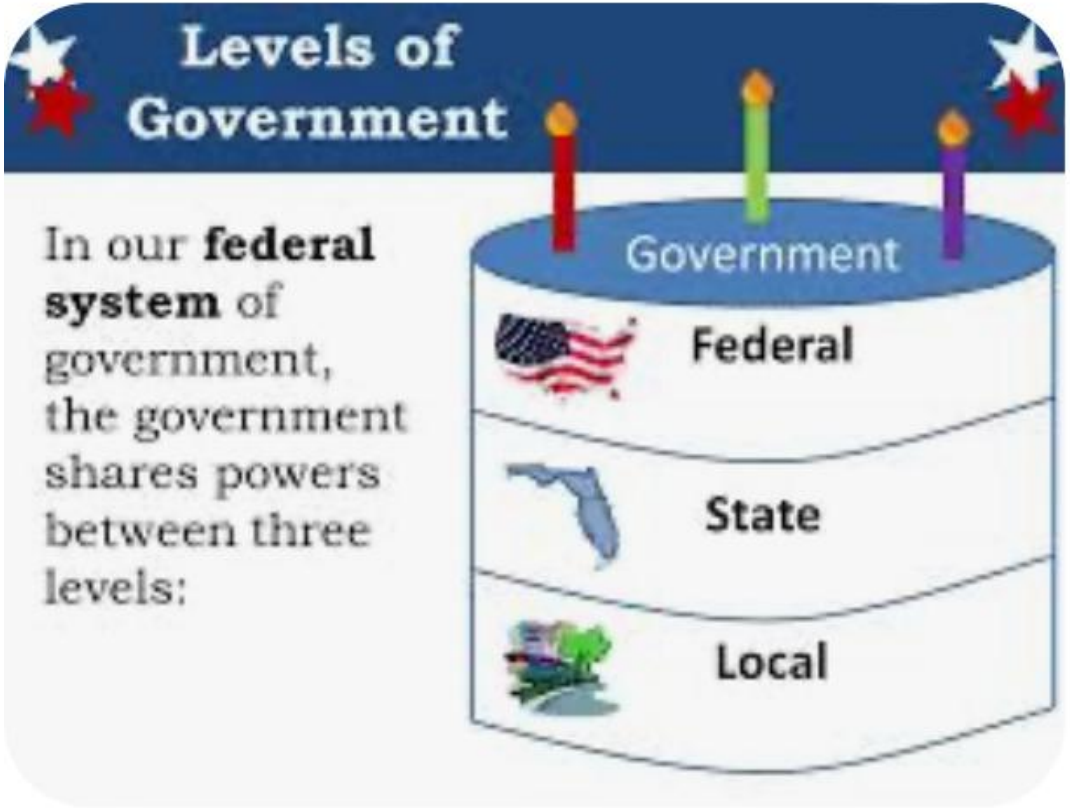
3. Charlie needs to travel to his Grandmother's house 275 miles away. He leaves at 1.15pm and travels and 55 miles per hour. Will Charlie make it to his Grandmother's house by 6pm?

4. Dale's house renovations went over budget! If he went 18% over his original budget of $156 000, how much did he actually spend on his renovations?

5. Sam drew a rectangle with an area of 84 cm squares. If the length is 8 cm more than the width, what is the length and width of Sam's rectangle?


TIME FOR SOCIAL STUDIES!

Let's review our Levels of Government.



Instructions:

On a piece of paper, Draw three lists. Label the lists as you see them on the picture: National (which means Federal), State, and Local. List the responsibilities under the correct type of government. For example: the national government “maintains relationships with foreign countries”. :-)

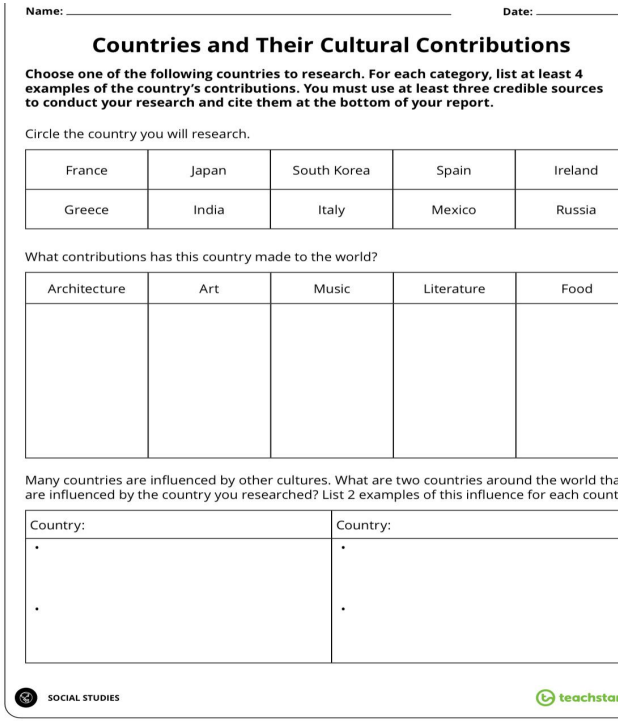
National, State, or Local Government?

Directions:
The statements below are some responsibilities of the different levels of government. Decide which statements apply to each level and sort them into the correct categories.

National	States	Local

provides police and fire protection	Issues driver’s licenses	maintains major highways within states	prints money and makes coins	funds schools and public libraries	holds and supervises elections
controls military service (Army, Navy, etc)	provides landfill and utilities (power and water)	maintains streets and roads in towns	maintains relationships with foreign countries	funds public colleges and universities	controls food safety laws and regulations

Time to look at countries and their cultural contributions.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Countries and Their Cultural Contributions

Choose one of the following countries to research. For each category, list at least 4 examples of the country's contributions. You must use at least three credible sources to conduct your research and cite them at the bottom of your report.

Circle the country you will research.

France	Japan	South Korea	Spain	Ireland
Greece	India	Italy	Mexico	Russia

What contributions has this country made to the world?

Architecture	Art	Music	Literature	Food

Many countries are influenced by other cultures. What are two countries around the world tha
are influenced by the country you researched? List 2 examples of this influence for each count

Country:	Country:
•	•
•	•

SOCIAL STUDIES

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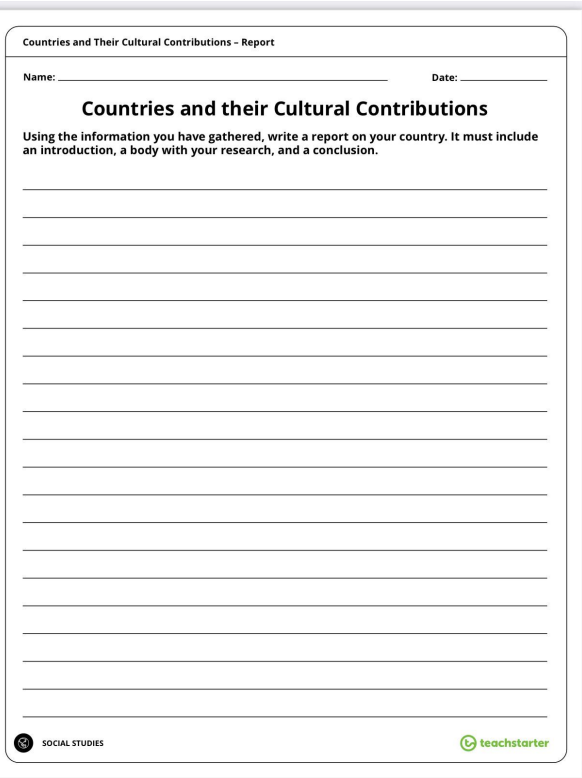


Countries and Their Cultural Contributions – Report

Name: _____ Date: _____

Countries and their Cultural Contributions

Using the information you have gathered, write a report on your country. It must include an introduction, a body with your research, and a conclusion.

SOCIAL STUDIES

teachstarter

TIME FOR SCIENCE!

Please read about the Physical States of Matter.

The physical States of Matter

The universe is made of *Matter*. The tiniest of particles, *Atoms*, combine to form *molecules*, which are the building blocks for all forms of matter.

Matter exists primarily in three physical states– *Solid*, *Liquid,* and *Gas*. *(See also: Matter and its Structure). Put your knowledge to the test with this challenging 6th Grade Science Worksheet! Read each question carefully and choose the response that you feel is correct.*

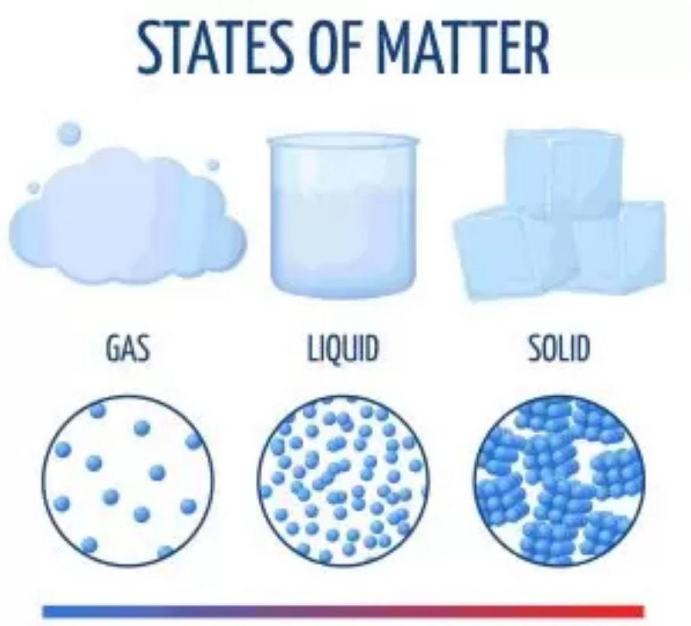
Properties of Matter

Solids have the following key properties–

- *A definite form* and *Shape*
- *Hardness* and *Rigidity* – they resist undergoing a change in shape easily (e.g. wood, stone)
- Some solids can be *Brittle* – they can shatter into pieces when struck (e.g. sulfur, salt)
- Some can be *Ductile*or *Malleable*– they can be drawn into wires or beaten into sheets(mostly metals)

Liquids have the following key properties –

- No shape of their own, such as water or gasoline
- Ability to *Flow and* take the shape of whatever they are held in
- Cannot be compressed easily



Gases have the following properties –

- No definite shape or volume, such as hydrogen or helium gas
- Exert *Pressure* and *Expand* in all directions to fill the closed container which they are held in
- Can be compressed into a very small space
- Cannot be confined to space in an open container

How Matter Changes State

How does a mercury thermometer, which displays the temperature, work? The mercury inside the thermometer is sensitive to temperature – it expands when the temperature rises and contracts when it falls. This tells us how hot or cold it is around us. The thermometer is an example of the effect of heat on matter.

The molecules of matter are in constant motion. When the matter is heated, the molecules start to vibrate even faster. As a result, the space between them increases and the matter expands. The reverse happens when the matter is cooled. The extent of heating or cooling applied to matter changes the state of that matter.

A solid when heated past its *Melting Point will* melt into liquid.

A liquid when heated past its *Boiling Point* will vaporize that matter into gas.

A gas when cooled below its *Condensation Point will* form liquid from that matter.

A liquid when cooled below its *Freezing Point will* form solid from that matter.

The chemical properties of the matter remain unchanged when they change from one state to another – only the physical properties change. Let us see with an example –

Answer the following questions and a piece of paper to be submitted when you return to school.

1. Which of the following is NOT a property of a solid?
    1. Has a form and shape
    2. Flows easily
    3. Is ductile and malleable
    4. Does not undergo a shape change easily
2. Which of the following is NOT a property of a gas?
    1. No definite shape or volume
    2. Exert pressure and expand in all directions
    3. Cannot be easily compressed
    4. Cannot be confined in an open container
3. A solid which is heated past its melting point becomes _____.
4. A gas which is cooled below its condensation point becomes _____.
5. A liquid which is cooled below its freezing point becomes _____.

WHOA! Good Job!