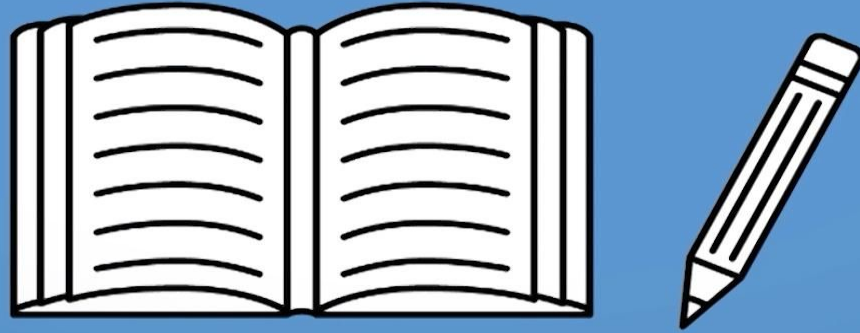


Grade 6
Day 3

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!



The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

Close Reading with Nonfiction Text

Read the passage below and answer the close reading questions that follow.

What Is It?

Imagine waking up to your house suddenly being filled with garbage. It is strewn all over the place. Everywhere you turn, you are tripping over plastic bottles, bits of fishing nets, spilled chemicals, bottle lids... and even car tires! It sounds like a very unsafe environment for people, and for good reason. Sadly, this is exactly how some marine animals have to live.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a floating pile of garbage in the North Pacific Ocean. It is a collection of marine debris that stretches from the West Coast of North America to Japan. The actual size of the garbage patch is unknown. Some say the patch is a little larger than the state of Texas, and others say it is much, much larger. Most of the garbage patch is made of small bits of plastic that float on or just below the surface. This makes it impossible to detect by aircraft or satellite.

Where Did it Come From?

Scientists think the garbage patch was formed from marine debris gathered by ocean currents. As the material was captured in the currents, it moved towards the center, trapping it in one place. Sadly, marine birds and animals often mistake the trapped plastic debris for food and eat it.

How is it Harmful?

Loggerhead sea turtles often mistake plastic bags floating in the water for sea jellies, their favorite food. Scientists have found many sea turtles that lost their lives after eating plastic debris.

Sea birds like the albatross mistake the plastic for fish eggs and feed them to their chicks. The chicks then die of starvation or from damaged organs due to plastic. It is not only animals that are affected by this environmental disaster.

As plastics break down over time, they release harmful colorants and chemicals. Humans can ingest these toxic chemicals when eating fish that had previously eaten pieces of plastic. For example, toxic-containing plastic pieces are often eaten by sea jellies. The jellies get eaten by larger fish, which humans later eat. In this way, humans are exposed to toxins as well.

What Can We Do?

With such a large-scale environmental problem, many people think there is little they can do to help. They are wrong. We can all help in small ways. We can avoid adding to the problem by using reusable water bottles instead of plastic ones. We can also reduce the amount of plastic bags we use. We can use reusable bags instead of plastic when we shop. We can also stop garbage from entering our oceans by picking up any garbage we see and not littering. We can help clean up beaches and waterways.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is everybody's problem. We need to work together to find a way to clean up our oceans and ensure that our oceans remain safe and healthy for everyone

You cannot get through a single day without having an impact on the world around you. What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.
-Jane Goodall

Name: _____

Date: _____

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

Vocabulary Building Exercise

Use an online dictionary or classroom dictionary to look up each vocabulary word. Complete the vocabulary blocks below.

debris
Definition
Draw It!

ocean current
Definition
Draw It!

satellite
Definition
Draw It!

toxic
Definition
Draw It!

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

Close Reading Comprehension Check

1. What does the word strewn mean as it is used in paragraph 1? _____

2. Why is the exact size of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch not known? _____

3. Which of the following is not true about the garbage patch?
 - a. Scientists believe that it was formed by ocean currents.
 - b. Scientists think that the garbage patch will disappear soon.
 - c. The Great Pacific Garbage patch is larger than the state of Texas.
 - d. The marine debris in the garbage patch is dangerous to wildlife.
4. How can we, as humans, be affected by the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? _____

5. True or False: Sea turtles are in danger due to marine debris in the ocean. _____
6. Which of the following is an accurate statement of the author's purpose for writing this article?
 - a. The author's purpose is to tell a fun story that entertains the reader.
 - b. The author's purpose is to convince the reader to visit the Garbage Patch.
 - c. The author's purpose is to teach the reader about the Garbage patch and its dangers.
7. How does marine debris affect the Albatross and other sea birds? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

Close Reading Comprehension Check

8. Which of the following statements best describes the author's point of view on the topic?
 - a. People need to work together to get rid of the debris polluting the oceans.
 - b. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a minor problem.
 - c. Sea turtles and animals shouldn't eat marine debris.
 - d. People cannot do much to fix the problems created by the garbage patch.
9. List four ways that people can help prevent the garbage patch from growing and hurting more people and animals.

10. Complete the chart with details that support the statement.

Marine debris is dangerous to everyone.
1.
2.
3.



TIME FOR MATH!



Math Time!

Practice your multiplication facts on your own piece of paper.

Multiply 3-Digit and 1-Digit Numbers

Multiply.

$$\begin{array}{r} 381 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 351 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 337 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 181 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 620 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 647 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 589 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 729 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 677 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Math Time!

It's your turn to solve some math word problems. Write your 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?

Let's think LOGISTICALLY

Hints to Solve Grid Logic Puzzles

- Put an X to eliminate options that are incorrect.
- Put a 0 to show when you have found a match.
- Read through the clues more than once, if needed.

Example Puzzle:

Place in Race

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick			
Darla			
Tony			

Clues:

- 1) Rick finished the race before Tony.
- 2) Darla finished in first place.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick			X
Darla			
Tony	X		

- 1) Rick finished the race before Tony.

This clue tells us that Rick couldn't have finished last and Tony couldn't have finished first, so we place X's in those boxes.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick	X		X
Darla	0	X	X
Tony	X		

- 2) Darla finished in first place.

Place a 0 to show Darla was first. If Darla was first, she couldn't have finished in 2nd or 3rd, and Rick or Tony could not have finished 1st, so we place X's in those spots.

After completing that, you should notice that Rick can only be in 2nd place, and Tony is the only option left for third place.

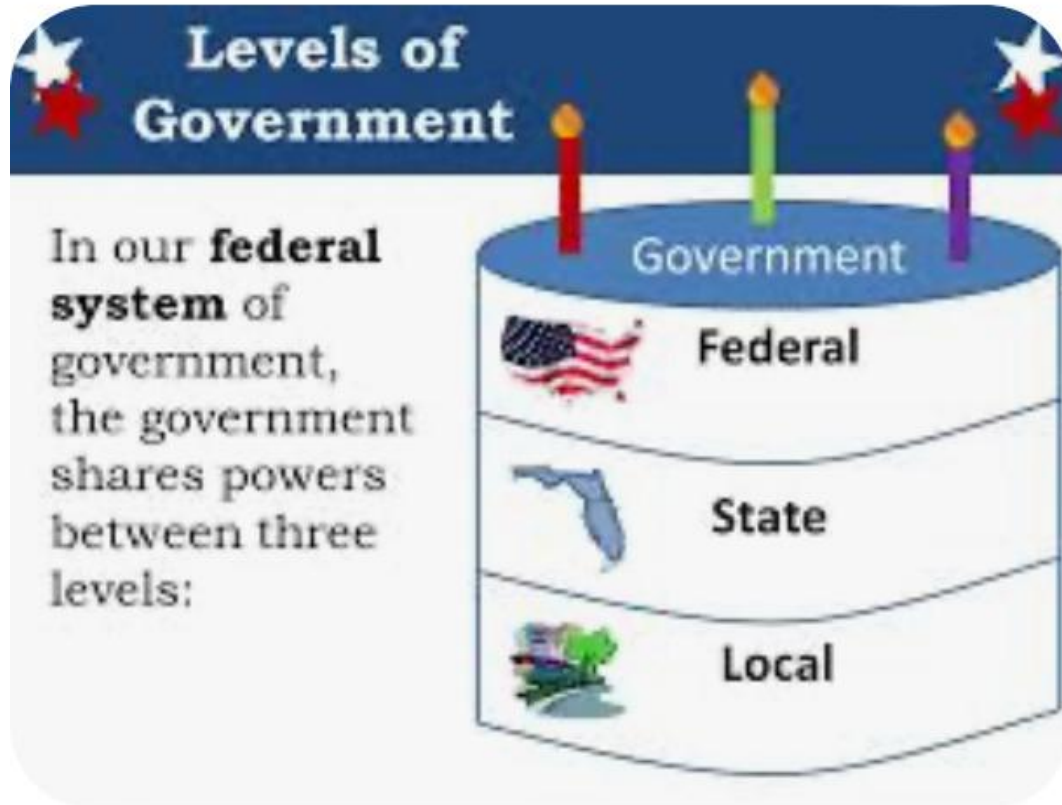
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick	X	0	X
Darla	0	X	X
Tony	X	X	0

Some of the clues will be more challenging. When you finish a puzzle, read through the clues again to make sure all your answers fit the clues.

The image features a vintage-style map with a compass rose overlaid on it, set against a green background. The map is a historical world map, possibly a Mercator projection, with various geographical features and text. The compass rose is a circular instrument with a needle pointing towards the top, indicating North. The background is a solid green color, and the text is centered in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

TIME FOR SOCIAL STUDIES!

Let's review our Levels of Government.



It's ELECTION YEAR!



We are going to dig into the Electoral College!

**First, let's look at some vocabulary.
Read each word and definition.**

Vocabulary

election – when people vote to decide who will hold an office in the government

compromise – settling a disagreement when both sides give up some of their demands

population – all the people living in a location, such as a city, state, or country

candidate – a person who is running for a political office and wants people to vote for her or him

rare – very uncommon or something that does not happen very often

Read about it!

The President of the United States is the leader of the country. Elections to decide who will be president happen every four years. Most people think the winner is decided by who got the most votes. Instead, the electoral college decides who wins the presidential **election**.

The electoral college was started as a **compromise** between the Framers of the Constitution. When writing the Constitution, some people wanted the country's president to be chosen by Congress. Others, however, wanted the nation's leader to be chosen by the people. The Framers compromised, and the electoral college was created.

The electoral college is not a place; it is a process. It is how the American people choose who will be the President. When people vote in a presidential election, they are actually voting for an elector. An elector is a person chosen to vote for president. The number of electors each state gets depends on the number of people living in that state. States with large populations have many electors. For example, California has 55 electoral votes. Wyoming, with its smaller **population**, only has three electoral votes. Currently, there are 538 electors for all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. It is up to each state to decide who gets to be an elector, but it can be almost anyone.

After a presidential election in November, the votes cast by the people are counted. This is called the popular vote. The **candidate** who wins the popular vote in a state usually wins all the electoral votes, too. In the 1980 presidential election, Ronald Reagan won the popular vote in Missouri. As a result, he also won all that state's electoral votes. Only two states, Nebraska and Maine, split their electoral votes. In order to be declared the winner, a candidate must win at least 270 electoral votes. Both houses of Congress count these votes a few weeks after the presidential election.

Some states have laws that require their electors to vote for the candidate who won the popular vote. Historically, most electors have voted this way. In a few **rare** instances, however, electors have voted for someone other than the candidate chosen by the people.



What do you know? Answer on your own paper.

Vocabulary

election compromise
population candidate rare

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line.

_____ 1. all the people living in a location

_____ 2. settling a disagreement when both sides give up some of their demands

_____ 3. very uncommon or something that does not happen very often

_____ 4. a person who is running for a political office and wants people to vote for her or him

_____ 5. when people vote to decide who will hold an office in the government

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

_____ 6. People on the planning committee first had to _____ before they could solve the problem.

_____ 7. After the _____, the new mayor worked to keep the promises she had made to the voters.

_____ 8. Voters listen to each _____ make a speech before deciding who to vote for in an election.

_____ 9. While it does sometimes happen, it is _____ for there to be thunder during a snowstorm.

_____ 10. Workers counted the people living in each state to determine the total _____ of the country.

A photograph of an astronaut in a white space suit floating in space. The astronaut is wearing a white helmet with a clear visor and has a small American flag patch on their right shoulder. They are holding onto a metal structure with their gloved hands. The background is a deep blue space with some faint light streaks. A dark red horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text "TIME FOR SCIENCE!".

TIME FOR SCIENCE!

SEASONS

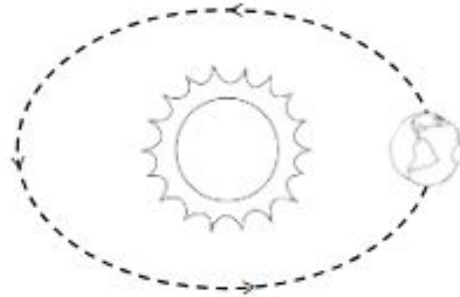


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As you read, write the highlighted words and their meaning on your paper.

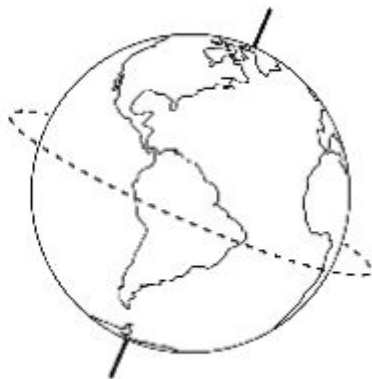
Spring, summer, winter, and fall. You're probably familiar with these seasons, but do you know what causes them?

In order to understand the cause of the seasons, you will first need to have knowledge about the Earth's orbit around the Sun. An **orbit** is a circular path around an object in space. It takes the Earth 365 days to orbit the Sun.



As the Earth orbits the Sun, it spins on its **axis**. An axis is an imaginary line that an object rotates around.

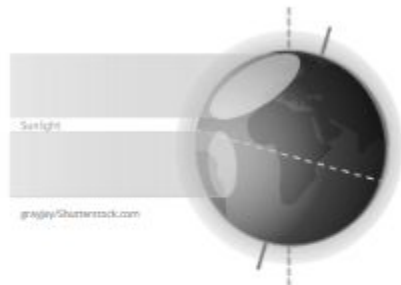
The Earth's axis is tilted at a 23-degree angle. It's this tilt that causes the seasons. As the Earth moves through its orbit, its tilt causes different parts to be tilted towards or away from the Sun.



Teach Starter

When a section of the Earth is tilted towards the Sun, it receives direct light, which creates warmer weather.

When a section of the Earth has tilted away from the Sun, it receives indirect light, which creates colder weather.



The amount of direct light from the Sun also affects the amount of daylight per day. That's why there are more daylight hours during the summer, and fewer daylight hours during the winter.

Teach Starter

The **equator** is an imaginary line around the center of the Earth. It divides the Earth into two hemispheres.

The **northern hemisphere** is the half of the Earth that is north of the equator.

The **southern hemisphere** is the half of the Earth that is south of the equator.



TeachSta

The different hemispheres experience opposite seasons.

In this image, the northern hemisphere receives direct sunlight from the Sun and is experiencing summer.

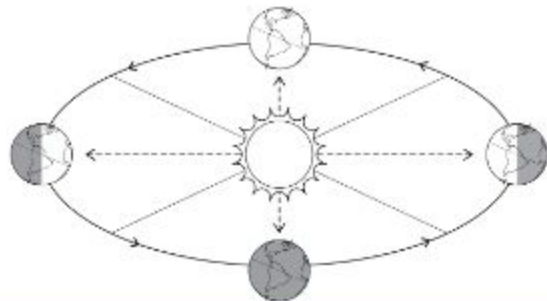
Meanwhile, the southern hemisphere is receiving indirect light from the Sun and experiencing winter.



Can you draw direct light shining on the northern hemisphere and indirect light shining on the southern hemisphere?

TeachSta

The hemispheres continue to experience opposite seasons throughout Earth's entire orbit.



What season is it in the southern hemisphere when the northern hemisphere is experiencing spring? _____

Teach

Solstices

During the **summer solstice**, the northern hemisphere is at its maximum tilt towards the Sun. During the **winter solstice**, the northern hemisphere is at its maximum tilt away from the Sun.

The summer solstice is the day that has the most hours of daylight. The winter solstice is the day that has the fewest hours of daylight.

Equinoxes

The spring and autumnal **equinoxes** mark the two days of the year when the Sun shines directly on the equator. There are equal hours of day and night during the equinoxes.

Teach Starter

Label the Seasons

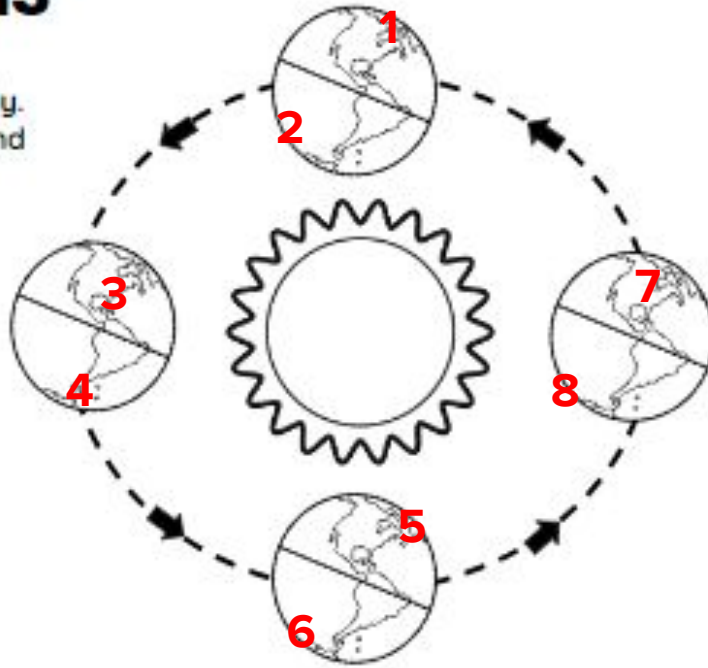
Directions: Label the images correctly.
Be sure to label both the northern and southern hemispheres.

Label the positions
experiencing summer with SU.

Label the positions
experiencing winter with a W.

Label the positions
experiencing autumn with an A.

Label the positions
experiencing spring with a SP.



Label your paper 1-8

For each number
label:

Northern hemisphere
Southern hemisphere

SU
W
A
SP



DOMS

WHOA! Good Job!