

🌞 Incoming 6th Grade Summer Learning Packet 👻



iopic:	Natural Disasters
Name: _	
	Moloomo to Vour Summer Learning Adventural

Welcome to Your Summer Learning Adventure:

This summer, you'll explore the fascinating world of natural disasters. You'll discover how and why they occur, their impacts, and safety measures to take. Each week, you'll engage with informative texts, complete graphic organizers, and build your understanding step by step.

By the end of the summer, you'll become a Natural Disaster Safety Expert and create a project to showcase your knowledge!

What Will You Study? Over the next 11 weeks, you will:

- Learn about various natural disasters, including:
 - Earthquakes
 - Volcanoes
 - Tsunamis
 - Tornadoes or Floods (you received one of these books)
 - Wildfires
- M Enhance reading and comprehension skills
- Organize information using note catchers
- Gather important safety tips from texts
- Reflect on your learning and choose a natural disaster for further research

Your Final Project: Natural Disaster Safety Poster

In Weeks 8-11, you'll apply your knowledge to create a Poster Presentation on a selected natural disaster. Your poster will detail:

- The nature of the disaster
- Causes and effects
- Safety tips and preparedness strategies

Utilize your notes, readings, and an "Expert Group" text to become well-informed. Practice presenting your poster to a family member or friend, and be prepared to present it to your class during the first week of school!

Tips for Success:

- Follow the pacing guide to stay on track
- Seek assistance if you encounter challenges
- Enjoy the learning journey!

Let's embark on this educational adventure and become Natural Disaster Experts!



Paquete de aprendizaje de verano para estudiantes de sexto grado entrantes

Tema: Desastres naturales
Nombre:
¡Bienvenido a tu aventura de aprendizaje de verano!
Este verano, explorarás el fascinante mundo de desastres naturales Descubrirás cómo y por qué ocurren, sus impactos y las medidas de seguridad que debes tomar. Cada semana, analizarás textos informativos, completarás organizadores gráficos y profundizarás en tu comprensión paso a paso.
Al final del verano, te convertirás en un Experto en seguridad ante desastres naturales ¡y crea un proyecto para mostrar tus conocimientos!
¿Qué estudiarás? Durante las próximas 11 semanas, usted:
Aprenda sobre diversos desastres naturales, incluidos:
Terremotos
• Volcanes
Tsunamis
Tornados o inundaciones (recibiste uno de estos libros)
incendios forestales
 Mejorar las habilidades de lectura y comprensión. Organiza la información usando captadores de notas Recopila consejos de seguridad importantes de los mensajes de texto Reflexiona sobre tu aprendizaje y elige un desastre natural para investigar más a fondo.

Su proyecto final: Póster de seguridad ante desastres naturales

En las semanas 8 a 11, aplicarás tus conocimientos para crear un**Presentación de póster**Sobre un desastre natural seleccionado. Su póster detallará:

- La naturaleza del desastre
- Causas y efectos
- Consejos de seguridad y estrategias de preparación

Usa tus apuntes, lecturas y un texto del "Grupo de Expertos" para informarte bien. Practica presentando tu póster a un familiar o amigo y prepárate para presentarlo a tu clase durante la primera semana de clases.

💡 Consejos para el éxito:

- Sigue la guía de ritmo para mantenerte en el buen camino.
- Busque ayuda si enfrenta desafíos
- ¡Disfruta el viaje de aprendizaje!

¡Embárquese en esta aventura educativa y convirtámonos en expertos en desastres naturales!



Summer Pacing Guide for Incoming 6th Graders

Week 1 (6/15-6/21)

- What are Natural Disasters
- Fill in KWL chart

Week 2 (6/22-6/28)

- Read Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Tsunamis
- Answer comprehension questions

Week 3/4 (6/29-7/12)

- Reread Earthquakes, Volcanoes Tsunamis
- Fill in Volcano Note Catcher
- Fill in Earthquake Note Catcher
- Fill in Tsunami Note Catcher

Week 5 (7/13-7/19)

- Read Tornadoes or Floods (You only received one of these books)
- Answer Comprehension questions
- Fill in Note catcher

Week 6 (7/20-7/26)

- Read Forest On Fire
- Answer Comprehension questions
- Fill in Note Cacher

Week 7 (7/27-8/2)

- Choose ONE Natural Disaster that you have learned about.
- Reread about that disaster.
- Read your notes on your note catcher.
- Use the Expert Group text that relates to the disaster you chose for additional information.

Week 8 (8/3-8/9)

- Begin Incoming 6th Grade Natural Disaster Safety Project: Poster Presentation
- Complete steps 1 and 2

Week 9 (8/10-8/16)

Complete step 3

(weeks 10 and 11 are on the back)

Week 10 (8/17-8/23)

- Use the rubric to finalize your poster.
- Complete /add final touches
- Create note cards to help you present your poster.

Week 11 (8/24-8/30)

• Present a poster to your family or a friend to practice presentation. You will present your poster to the class on the first week of school.

Guía de ritmo de verano para estudiantes que ingresan a sexto grado

Semana 1 (15/6-21/6)

- ¿Qué son los desastres naturales?
- Completar la tabla KWL.

Semana 2 (22/6-28/6)

- Lea Terremotos, volcanes y tsunamis
- Responder preguntas de comprensión

Semana 3/4 (29/6-12/7)

- Releer Terremotos, Volcanes y Tsunamis
- Rellena el Volcán Note Catcher
- Rellene el Atrapa Notas de Terremoto
- Rellene el formulario de notas de Tsunami

Semana 5 (13/7-19/7)

- Lee Tornados o Inundaciones (Solo recibiste uno de estos libros)
- Responder preguntas de comprensión
- Rellene el receptor de notas

Semana 6 (20/7-26/7)

- Leer Forest On Fire
- Responder preguntas de comprensión
- Completar Nota Ocultar

Semana 7 (27/7-2/8)

- Elija UN desastre natural sobre el que haya aprendido.
- Vuelva a leer sobre ese desastre.
- Lee tus notas en tu receptor de notas.
- Utilice el texto del Grupo de expertos relacionado con el desastre que eligió para obtener información adicional.

Semana 8 (3/8-9/8)

- Comienza el Proyecto de Seguridad ante Desastres Naturales para los alumnos de 6.º grado: Presentación en póster
- Complete los pasos 1 y 2

Semana 9 (10/8-16/8)

• Complete el paso 3

(las semanas 10 y 11 están en el reverso)

Semana 10 (17/8-23/8)

- Utilice la rúbrica para finalizar su cartel.
- Completar/añadir toques finales
- Crea tarjetas de notas que te ayuden a presentar tu cartel.

Semana 11 (24/8-30/8)

 Presenta un póster a tu familia o a un amigo para practicar la presentación. Presentarás tu póster a la clase la primera semana de clases.

What Are Natural Disasters?

Natural disasters are powerful events that happen in nature and can cause a lot of damage to the Earth and to people's homes and communities. These events are **not caused by people**—they happen because of the way nature works.

Some examples of natural disasters are:

- Earthquakes when the ground shakes because the Earth's plates move.
- Hurricanes big storms with strong winds and heavy rain that form over the ocean.
- Tornadoes spinning windstorms that can destroy buildings and trees.
- Floods when too much water covers the land.
- Wildfires big fires that spread quickly through forests and grasslands.
- Volcanoes when hot lava, ash, and gases burst out of the Earth.

Natural disasters can be **scary**, but scientists and emergency workers help people stay safe by giving warnings and teaching what to do if one happens.

KWL Chart

Name Date

Topic: Natural Disasters

Wonder

Know

What do you wonder about this topic? Write your questions below.

What do you think you already know about this topic?

Learned

After you complete your project, write what you learned.

Comprehension Worksheet: Tornadoes by Keith and Sarah Kortemartin

Name:	Date:
Directions: Read each question carefully ar	nd circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What is a tornado?

- A. A large snowstorm
- B. A rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground
- C. A type of earthquake
- D. A sudden drop in temperature

2. What two types of air masses typically meet to form a tornado?

- A. Warm, moist air and cold, dry air
- B. Hot, dry air and cool, moist air
- C. Warm, dry air and cold, moist air
- D. Hot, humid air and cold, humid air

3. What is the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale used for?

- A. Measuring earthquake strength
- B. Predicting rainfall amounts
- C. Rating the strength of tornadoes based on wind speed and damage
- D. Determining the temperature during a storm

4. Where do most tornadoes occur in the United States?

- A. Along the West Coast
- B. In the Northeast
- C. In Tornado Alley, the central part of the country
- D. In the Southeastern coastal regions

5. What should you do if a tornado warning is issued?

- A. Go outside to watch the storm
- B. Seek shelter in a basement or interior room away from windows
- C. Drive to the nearest open field
- D. Stand near windows to see the tornado

6. What is a funnel cloud?

- A. A cloud shaped like a funnel that has not touched the ground
- B. A type of rain cloud
- C. A cloud formed by snow
- D. A cloud that brings sunshine

7. Why is it dangerous to stay in a mobile home during a tornado?

- A. Mobile homes are anchored securely
- B. They provide the best view of the storm
- C. Mobile homes can be easily destroyed by strong winds
- D. They are made of tornado-resistant materials

8. What is the safest action to take if you're caught in a car during a tornado?

- A. Keep driving to outrun the tornado
- B. Park the car, keep your seatbelt on, and lean forward
- C. Abandon the car and run
- D. Hide under an overpass

Comprehension Worksheet

Name:	Date:
Book: Farthquakes, Volcanoes, and Tsunami	is by Elizabeth Austin
Directions: Read each question carefully. Cir	rcle the letter of the correct answe

1. What causes most earthquakes?

- A. Strong winds
- B. Tectonic plates moving
- C. Rainstorms
- D. Volcanoes erupting

2. What is magma?

- A. Melted rock beneath the Earth's surface
- B. A type of earthquake
- C. A large wave in the ocean
- D. A storm cloud

3. Where do most volcanoes occur?

- A. In deserts
- B. In the middle of oceans
- C. Along the edges of tectonic plates
- D. In cold places

4. What happens during a tsunami?

- A. Lava comes out of the ground
- B. The ground shakes
- C. Large ocean waves crash onto land
- D. Snow falls rapidly

5. What tool do scientists use to measure the strength of earthquakes?

- A. Thermometer
- B. Barometer
- C. Richter scale
- D. Speedometer

6. Which natural disaster is most likely to follow an underwater earthquake?

- A. Tornado
- B. Blizzard
- C. Tsunami
- D. Forest fire

7. What is one way people can stay safe during a volcano eruption?

- A. Stand close to watch it
- B. Go swimming
- C. Evacuate the area
- D. Fly a kite

8. Why is it hard to predict earthquakes?

- A. Because they only happen at night
- B. Because they don't show warning signs
- C. Because they happen in the ocean
- D. Because they make no sound

Comprehension Worksheet: Floods by Alfred J. Smuskiewicz

Name:	Date:	
Directions: Read each question and	nd circle the correct answer.	

1. What is a flood?

- A. A large snowstorm
- B. An overflow of water onto normally dry land
- C. A type of earthquake
- D. A sudden drop in temperature

2. Which of the following can cause a flood?

- A. Heavy rainfall
- B. Drought
- C. Earthquake
- D. Clear skies

3. What is a flash flood?

- A. A flood that occurs slowly over time
- B. A flood caused by melting snow
- C. A sudden and rapid flood, often with little warning
- D. A flood that only happens at night

4. How can floods affect communities?

- A. They can help plants grow
- B. They can cause damage to homes and roads
- C. They make the weather colder
- D. They prevent erosion

5. What should people do to stay safe during a flood?

- A. Go swimming in the floodwaters
- B. Drive through flooded areas
- C. Move to higher ground and avoid floodwaters
- D. Stay in low-lying areas

6. Which of the following is a way to prevent flood damage?

- A. Building homes on floodplains
- B. Ignoring weather warnings
- C. Constructing levees and dams
- D. Removing vegetation from riverbanks

7. Why is it important to have a flood emergency plan?

A. To ensure everyone knows what to do during a flood

- B. To increase panic during emergencies
- C. To encourage people to stay in flood zones
- D. To avoid watching the news

8. What role do wetlands play in flood control?

- A. They increase the speed of water flow
- B. They help absorb excess water and reduce flooding
- C. They prevent rain from falling
- D. They cause more floods

Comprehension Questions: Forests on Fire by Karen Mockler

Name:	Date:
Book:	Forests on Fire by Karen Mockler
Direct	ions: Read each question and circle the letter of the correct answer.
1.	What is one common cause of forest fires mentioned in the book?
	A. Heavy rainfall
	B. Lightning strikes
	C. Snowstorms
	D. Earthquakes
2.	How can humans help prevent forest fires?
	A. Leaving campfires unattended
	B. Disposing of trash in the forest
	C. Following fire safety guidelines
	D. Ignoring fire warnings
3.	What is a consequence of forest fires on wildlife?
	A. Increased food supply
	B. Loss of habitat
	C. Improved air quality
	D. Decreased water availability
4.	Why is it important to understand how forest fires start?
	A. To create more fires
	B. To prevent future fires
	C. To encourage deforestation
	D. To reduce rainfall
5.	
	A. Starting controlled burns
	B. Ignoring small fires
	C. Educating the public
	D. Both A and C
6	. Which of the following is a natural cause of forest fires?
	A. Campfires
	B. Cigarette butts
	C. Lightning
	D. Arson

7. How do forest fires affect the air quality?

- A. They improve it
- B. They have no effect
- C. They pollute it with smoke
- D. They make it smell better

8. What is one way communities can prepare for forest fires?

- A. Building homes with flammable materials
- B. Creating firebreaks
- C. Planting more trees
- D. Ignoring fire drills

Comprehension Worksheet: Tornadoes by Keith and Sarah Kortemartin

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- D. Hide under an overpass

RI.5.1, W.5.7, W.5.8

Name: Date:

The natural disaster I am researching is:	
Research Question S	
Describe the natural disaster. What causes it? What happens during it?	

Describe the effects of the natural disaster. What can happen because of it?	
Research Question	Sources
Research Question How can we stay safe during the natural disaster?	Sources
Research Question How can we stay safe during the natural disaster?	Sources
	Sources

RI.5.1, W.5.7, W.5.8

Name: Date:	
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The natural disaster I am researching is:	
Research Question	
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Describe the effects of the natural disaster. What can happen because of it?	
Research Question How can we stay safe during the natural disaster?	Sources

RI.5.1, W.5.7, W.5.8

Name:	Name:	Date:
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Research Question	Sources
Describe the natural disaster. What causes it? What happens during it?	

Describe the effects of the natural disaster. What can happen because of it?	
	8
December of the second	
Research Question	Sources
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Research Question How can we stay safe during the natural disaster?	Sources
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RI.5.1, W.5.7, W.5.8

Name: [Date:
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Research Question
Describe the natural disaster. What causes it? What happens luring it?

Describe the effects of the natural disaster. What can happen because of it?	
Research Question How can we stay safe during the natural disaster?	Sources

RI.5.1, W.5.7, W.5.8

Name:	
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The natural disaster I am researching is:	
Research Question	Sources
Describe the natural disaster. What causes it? What happens during it?	

Describe the effects of the natural disaster. What can happen because of it?	
Research Question	Sources
How can we stay safe during the natural disaster?	

Incoming 6th Grade Final Project

Natural Disaster Safety Project: Poster Presentation

Objective:

You will show what you've learned about staying safe during a natural disaster by creating a poster that teaches people how to stay safe.

Step-by-Step Directions

Step 1: Learn About Natural Disasters

- Review different types of natural disasters (like earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, etc.)
- Learn the basic safety rules for each one.

Step 2: Choose One Natural Disaster

Pick one type of natural disaster to focus on for your poster.

Step 3: Create Your Safety Poster

Use these bullet points to guide your poster:

- Title: Big and bold (example: "Stay Safe During a Tornado!")
- Type of Disaster: Name and a short description
- What to Do Before It Happens: List 2-3 tips to get prepared
- What to Do During the Disaster: List 3-4 safety actions
- What to Do After It's Over: List 1-2 things people should do
- Helpful Images: Add drawings or printed pictures to show the safety steps
- Clear Layout: Make sure everything is easy to read and organized
 Step 4: Present Your Poster
- Show your poster to the class or visitors
- Point out the important parts and explain how they help people stay safe

Rubric (How You'll Be Graded)

Category	4 – Excellent	3 – Good	2 – Needs Work	1 – Incomplete
Poster Content	Includes clear tips for before, during, and after the disaster; very informative	Includes most safety tips; mostly clear	Missing some important safety tips or not well explained	Few or no safety tips included
Visual Design	Poster is colorful, organized, and easy to read	Mostly neat and clear	Some parts are hard to read or messy	Very messy or hard to understand
Presentatio n	Confidently explains poster and safety tips	Mostly clear presentation	Hard to understand or missing parts	Very little effort or did not present

Entrante6º Proyecto Final de Grado

Proyecto de seguridad ante desastres naturales: Presentación de póster

Objetivo:

Demostrarás lo que has aprendido sobre cómo mantenerte a salvo durante un desastre natural creando un cartel que enseñe a las personas cómo mantenerse a salvo.

Instrucciones paso a paso

Paso 1: Aprenda sobre los desastres naturales

- Revise los diferentes tipos de desastres naturales (como terremotos, huracanes, inundaciones, incendios forestales, etc.)
- Aprenda las reglas básicas de seguridad para cada uno.

Paso 2: Elija un desastre natural

Elija un tipo de desastre natural en el que centrarse para su cartel.

Paso 3: Crea tu cartel de seguridad

Utilice estos puntos para guiar su cartel:

- Título:Grande y en negrita (ejemplo: "¡Manténgase a salvo durante un tornado!")
- Tipo de desastre:Nombre y una breve descripción
- Qué hacer antes de que suceda: Enumere 2 o 3 consejos para prepararse
- Qué hacer durante el desastre: Enumere 3–4 acciones de seguridad
- Qué hacer después de que termine: Enumere 1 o 2 cosas que la gente debería hacer
- Imágenes útiles: Agregue dibujos o imágenes impresas para mostrar los pasos de seguridad.
- Diseño claro: Asegúrese de que todo sea fácil de leer y esté organizado.
 Paso 4: Presenta tu póster
- Muestra tu cartel a la clase o a los visitantes.

• Señale las partes importantes y explique cómo ayudan a las personas a mantenerse seguras.

Rúbrica (Cómo se le calificará)

Categoría	4 – Excelente	3 – Bueno	2 – Necesita trabajo	1 – Incompleto
Contenido del cartel	Incluye consejos claros para antes, durante y después del desastre; muy informativo.	Incluye la mayoría de los consejos de seguridad; mayormente claros.	Faltan algunos consejos de seguridad importantes o no están bien explicados	Se incluyen pocos o ningún consejo de seguridad.
Diseño visual	El cartel es colorido, organizado y fácil de leer.	Mayormente limpio y claro	Algunas partes son difíciles de leer o desordenadas.	Muy desordenado o difícil de entender
Presentació n	Explica con seguridad el cartel y los consejos de seguridad.	Presentación mayormente clara	Difícil de entender o faltan partes	Muy poco esfuerzo o no se presentó