

6th Grade Asynchronous Packets

Sixth Graders and Families,

Attached is our 6th grade asynchronous packets for any event in which we are out of school such as a snow day. Please only complete one day at a time (one reading, one math activity). Students will return the packet when school resumes to receive credit for the day. Do not hesitate to contact your child's teacher if you have any questions or concerns.

Sixth Grade Teachers

Paquetes asincrónicos de sexto grado

Estudiantes de sexto grado y familias:

Adjunto encontrará nuestros paquetes de actividades asincrónicas de sexto grado para cualquier evento en el que no haya clases, como un día de nieve. Por favor, complete solo un día a la vez (una lectura y una actividad de matemáticas). Los estudiantes devolverán el paquete al reanudar las clases para recibir el crédito del día. No duden en contactar al maestro de su hijo/a si tienen alguna pregunta o inquietud.

Maestros de sexto grado

6em grad bann pake asenkron

bann zanfan sizyenm laklas ek fanmir,

atase i nou bann pake asenkron 6em laklas pou nenport levennman kot nou an deor lekol tel ki en zournen lanez. silvouple konplet zis en zour alafwa (en lektir, en aktivite matematik). bann etidyan pou retourn sa pake ler lekol i rebran pou resevwar kredi pou lazournen. pa ezite pou kontakte ansenyan ou zanfan si ou annan okenn kestyon ou konsern.

bann ansenyan sizyenm laklas

Nonfiction Reading Test

Honey Badgers

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

What's fiercer than a lion but smaller than a beagle? The honey badger, one of the toughest mammals in Africa and western Asia. Honey badgers stand less than a foot high. They are only a couple feet long. They weigh just over 20 pounds. Yet they have a reputation for toughness that is far greater than their size. Some honey badgers will chase away lions and take their kills. I guess that goes to show you that size isn't the only thing that matters in a fight.

So what makes the honey badger so tough? They have speed, stamina, and agility, but so do many animals. They aren't stronger than lions, so how do they stop them? The thing that sets the honey badger apart is their skin. Their skin is thick and tough. Arrows, spears, and bites from other animals can rarely pierce it. Small bullets can't even penetrate it. Not only is their skin thick and tough, it is also loose. This allows them to twist and turn to attack while another animal is gripping them. The only safe grip one can get on a honey badger is on the back of their necks.

Honey badgers have long, sharp claws. These claws are good for attacking and even better for digging. Honey badgers are some of nature's most skilled diggers. They can dig a nine-foot tunnel into hard ground in about 10 minutes. They love to catch a meal by digging up the **burrows** of frogs, rodents, and cobras. They also use their digging skills to create their homes. They live in small chambers in the ground and defend them fiercely. They will attack horses, cows, and even water buffalo if they are foolish enough to poke around a honey badger's den.

You don't get a reputation like the honey badger by running from danger. The honey badger is fearless and a tireless fighter. They will attack any creature that threatens them, man included. Because of the honey badger's reputation, most predators avoid them. Some animals use the honey badger's rep to their advantage. Adult cheetahs have spotted coats, but their kittens have silver manes and look like honey badgers. Some scientists believe that their coloring tricks predators into avoiding them. Wouldn't you walk the other way if you saw a honey badger?

You might be wondering: "If honey badgers are so tough, how did they get a name that makes them sound like a piece of candy?" The answer makes sense. Since honey badgers have such thick skin, bee stings rarely harm them. So honey badgers love to raid beehives. I can't blame them. Who doesn't like free honey? Honey badgers chase after honey aggressively. So much so that beekeepers in Africa have to use electric fencing to hold them back. There's nothing sweet about that.

Beekeepers aren't the only people who have grown to hate honey badgers. Honey badgers may be fun to read about, but they are nasty neighbors. They attack chickens, livestock, and some say children, though they usually leave people alone. But if a honey badger moves in your backyard, there's not a whole lot that you can do about it. I mean, are you going to go and tangle with an animal that eats the bones of its prey? An animal with teeth strong enough to crunch through turtle shells? An animal that never tires, gives up, or backs down? Yeah, I wouldn't either...

1. How do cheetah kittens' silver manes help them to survive? Quote evidence from the text to support your response and explain your answer completely.

2. What would be the safest thing to do if you encountered a honey badger? Cite evidence from the text to support your argument.

3. What is the honey badger's greatest asset or quality? Quote evidence from the text to support your response and explain what the text that you are quoting shows.

Name: _____

Day 1



PRACTICE



TUTORIAL

5-2 Additional Practice

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In 1–9, write three ratios that are equivalent to the given ratio.

1. $\frac{3}{5}$

2. $\frac{4}{8}$

3. $\frac{6}{18}$

4. 8:10

5. 6:8

6. 10:12

7. 12 to 18

8. 16 to 18

9. 5 to 25

In 10–15, use = or $\neq$ to show whether the ratios are equivalent.

10. 3:12 ☐ 6:24

11. $\frac{28}{16}$ ☐ $\frac{7}{4}$

12. 4 to 20 ☐ 1 to 4

13. $\frac{4}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{6}{9}$

14. 27 to 9 ☐ 24 to 4

15. 6:10 ☐ 8:15

In 16 and 17, complete the tables with equivalent ratios.

16. A wildlife conservancy maintains a ratio of 2 squirrels for every 8 birds.
How many birds would there be if there were 15 squirrels?

Animals					
Squirrels	2	4	5		15
Birds	8		20	40	

17. At Rolling Hills Middle School, the ratio of the total number of students to the number of students with pets is 3 to 1. If there are 243 students at the school, how many students have pets?

Number of Students with Pets	1	3	9		81
Total Number of Students	3	9		81	

Name: _____

Constellations

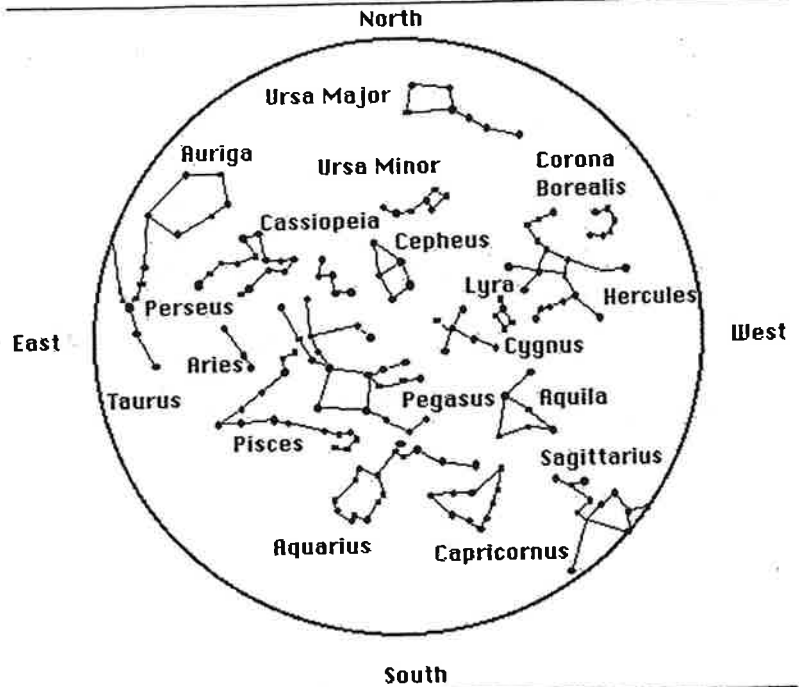
When you look at the night sky, you see billions of stars. Some stars you see twinkle, some are more faded, and some you can't even see!

Did you know that some of those stars make pictures in the sky? These pictures are called constellations.

Constellations are a group of stars that are visible in the sky that make up different images. Some constellations were named after animals and some are named after mythological creatures. Some were even named after science instruments. As the earth turns and seasons change you see different constellations at night. There are 88 different constellations.

Did you know that you can't see constellations during the day because the sun's light is too bright to see star light? But you can always see some constellations at night as long as it isn't cloudy.

There are different constellations that can be seen at different times of the year. Depending on the month, season and your location in the world will depend on what constellations you can see. There is a winter sky and a summer sky of constellations but all constellations are better to see in their specific months.



Name: _____

Constellations

Directions: After reading the above passage, answer the following questions.

1. According to the text what term is used for "a group of stars that are visible in the sky that make up different images?"

- a. Stars
- b. Constellations
- c. Orion
- d. Mythological

2. Which of the following is **not** something constellations were named after?

- a. Mythological creatures
- b. Animals
- c. Heroes
- d. Scientific instruments

3. Clarify how many different constellations there are?

- a. 88
- b. 67
- c. 34
- d. 56

4. Explain why you can't see constellations during the day.

5. What three factors determine the constellations you see?

6. Clarify, which of the following terms is defined by "the golden fish."

- a. Dorado
- b. Mensa
- c. Orion
- d. Reticulum

11. According to the diagram, which constellation is shown at the furthest point North?

- a. Ursa Major
- b. Taurus
- c. Hercules
- d. Aquarius

12. How does the diagram and illustrations help clarify the text?

13. Draw your own constellation. Try to have at least 5 stars but no more than 10. Connect your stars with lines showing the constellation, give your constellation a name, and explain what it stands for.

Name: _____

Day 2



PRACTICE



TUTORIAL

5-4 Additional Practice

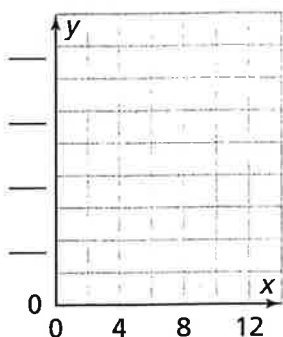
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In 1 and 2, complete each table. Then label the coordinates along the y -axis and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane.

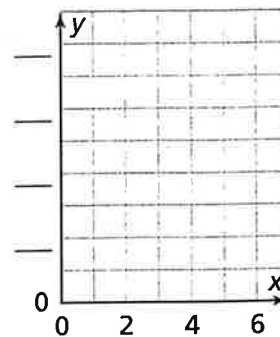
1.

2	4	6	8	10
3				



2.

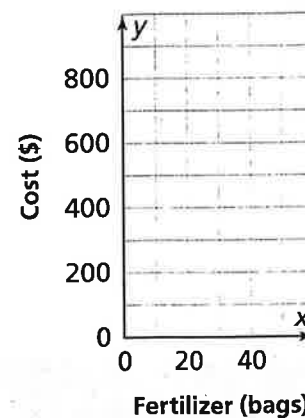
1	2	3	4	5
2				



3. A store charges \$140 for every 10 bags of fertilizer a farmer buys.

a. Complete the table. Graph the values.

Fertilizer (bags)	10		30	40	
Cost (\$)	140	280			840

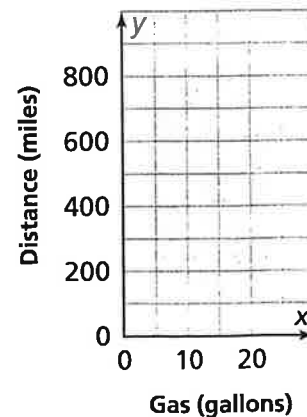


b. How much would a farmer pay for 50 bags of fertilizer? Explain.

4. A car uses 5 gallons of gas for every 120 miles it travels.

a. Complete the table. Graph the values.

Gas (gal)	5		20
Distance (mi)	120	360	



b. How many gallons of gas does the car use if it travels 600 miles?

c. How far can the car travel if it uses 30 gallons of gas?

Friendly Letter

Dear Dude,

I am writing to inform you of the fact that you completely and totally missed the game last night. I mean c'mon. WHERE WERE YOU?!?! (Total disbelief!) We could have totally used your arm and stealthy technique. We got clobbered. That is to say, we weren't at our best. Are you sick? That must be it. You never miss a game. Or maybe you aren't home? Shoot Dude, did you go away for the weekend? You may have told me that, I don't remember.

Anyway, the game was *epic* (say that in a high-pitched sing-song voice), even if we did get our boots handed to us. It started the typical way. The "Giants," as they like to be called, (pffft.. scoff) had just finished their fort when they attacked. We weren't half finished with ours, but we fought valiantly and definitely held them off. They weren't able to capture our scarf. We had it very well protected; built inside a snowman, which was my idea. Lilly and James were dynamite. Their ammo making skills are like none other. They say they have a system; gather, shape, and pat. Whatever, Dude, it works. And Jessie's aim is really getting better. I think it's all the softball she's been playing in the spring. She hit at least three of the Giants (MVP right here!).

In the end though we fell (You can cry if you'd like. I won't judge.) We were outnumbered, seven to five. But never fail (lift arm into the air)! We will prevail! Nothing can get us down! We are the MIGHTIES! (ehhh? What do you think of the name? I'm just trying it out). Next time we'll get 'em. This is war (or best out of 15, whichever).

The real kick in the shins though; Mom made hot chocolate afterwards and actually invited the Giants (I know disbelief). Can you believe that? They completely humiliate us and rub it in our faces, literally, I have snow burns to prove it, and Mom invites the enemies right onto our sacred ground. And what's worse? THEY SAID SURE! Just like that, "Sure Mrs. Brend. That'll be great." *Sure Mrs. Brend, that'll*



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Friendly Letter

Directions: After reading the letter from Jeremy, answer the following questions.

1. *Identify* what would be written on the line to the left of the salutation?
 - a. The date
 - b. The recipient's address
 - c. The sender's address
 - d. The sender's name

2. *State* a **synonym** for the term *stealthy*.
 - a. Inconspicuous
 - b. Conspicuous
 - c. Obvious
 - d. Morose

3. *Clarify* what "the game" is.
 - a. A baseball game
 - b. A snowfall fight
 - c. A computer game
 - d. A paintball match

What clues from the text helped determine your answer? _____

4. *Identify* who "Dude" is.
 - a. Jeremy
 - b. Ben
 - c. Jessie
 - d. Mrs. Brend

5. Based on this letter, what is the purpose of this "game?"
 - a. Capture the flag
 - b. Build the best fort
 - c. Win the snowball fight
 - d. Capture the scarf

6. *Explain* why Jessie's aim is getting better.
 - a. She's been playing softball.
 - b. She's been practicing.
 - c. She's been talking about aiming.
 - d. She's good at making the ammo.

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Name: _____

Day 3

1-7 Additional Practice

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In 1–3, use the table at the right.

Snack Prices

Snack	Price
Dried Fruit	\$4.25 per pound
Mixed Nuts	\$6.75 per pound
Trail Mix	\$3.50 per pound

1. Steven buys 2.32 pounds of trail mix and twice as many pounds of dried fruit. What is the total cost?

2. Yolanda wanted to buy a total of 6 pounds of mixed nuts and dried fruit for a party. She paid \$21.60 for mixed nuts and \$11.90 for dried fruit. Did Yolanda buy enough mixed nuts and dried fruit for the party?

a. What do you do first to solve the problem?

b. What do you do next?

c. How do you solve the problem?

3. Mario received \$0.40 in change from \$20.00 when he bought trail mix. How many pounds of trail mix did Mario buy?

a. What do you do first to solve the problem?

b. How do you solve the problem?

4. **Critique Reasoning** Students in a cooking class made $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of soup. They served $\frac{4}{5}$ of the soup to friends. Each serving is $\frac{3}{5}$ quart. Hector incorrectly says that there were $3\frac{3}{5}$ servings of soup. What is the correct number of servings? What did Hector do wrong?

5. **Higher Order Thinking** A hairdresser combined three bottles of shampoo into one bottle. The first bottle had 4.8 ounces of shampoo, the second bottle had 5.4 ounces, and the third bottle had 6.6 ounces. The hairdresser used $\frac{2}{5}$ of the shampoo from the new bottle when she washed her hair. How many ounces of shampoo did she use? Describe two different ways to solve the problem.

Survival Stories in Extreme Cold

- 1 The cold can be beautiful, but it can also be dangerous. In icy places like Antarctica and snowy mountains, survival is often a fight against nature. Many people have faced life-or-death challenges in freezing conditions. Here are two true stories of people who survived the extreme cold.

The Endurance Expedition

- 2 In 1914, Sir Ernest Shackleton and his crew set out on an expedition to Antarctica. They wanted to be the first to cross the frozen continent. Their ship, the *Endurance*, was strong, but the ice was stronger. The ship became trapped in thick ice and eventually sank. Shackleton and his 27 men were left stranded on the ice, hundreds of miles from help.
- 3 The crew set up camp on the floating ice and survived by hunting seals and penguins. They lived like this for months as the ice carried them across the ocean. When the ice started to break apart, Shackleton decided they had to escape.
- 4 The men used small lifeboats to travel to a rocky island called Elephant Island. It was a rough and freezing journey, but they made it. Still, they were far from rescue. Shackleton and five others took one of the lifeboats and sailed 800 miles across dangerous seas to get help. It took weeks, but they reached South Georgia Island and found help. Shackleton then returned to Elephant Island to save the rest of his crew.
- 5 Amazingly, not one man died during the two-year ordeal. Shackleton's leadership and the crew's teamwork helped them survive one of the harshest environments on Earth.

Name _____ Date _____

"Winter Survival" Questions

1. What does the word "ordeal" mean in the sentence, "Amazingly, not one man died during the two-year ordeal"?

- a. A fun and exciting adventure.
- b. A long and difficult experience.
- c. A simple task or job.
- d. A confusing event with no clear goal.

2. What do both survival stories have in common?

- a. The people involved worked together or showed bravery to survive.
- b. Everyone involved enjoyed their experiences.
- c. The people faced animals as their biggest threat.
- d. The stories happened in the same part of the world.

3. Which detail from "The Miracle of the Andes" best shows how the survivors worked together to stay alive?

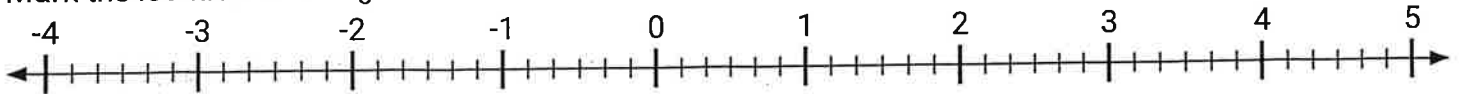
- a. They melted snow for water and rationed their food.
- b. They found a shepherd who helped them get rescued.
- c. They were stranded in the Andes Mountains for 72 days.
- d. The plane crashed, leaving them with little food or supplies.

4. What are two similarities between the survival stories of Shackleton's crew and the Andes survivors? Use evidence from the passage to explain your answer.

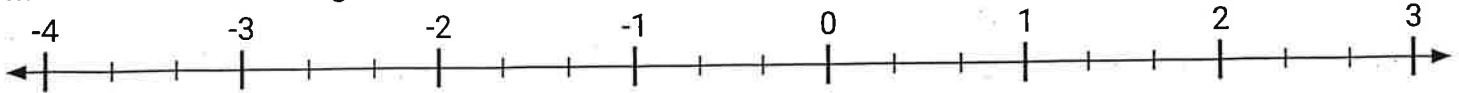


Mark each location described.

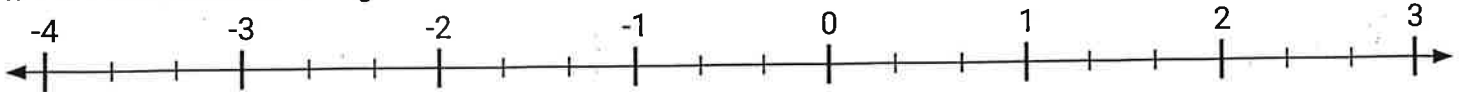
- 1) Mark the location of $3\frac{5}{6}$



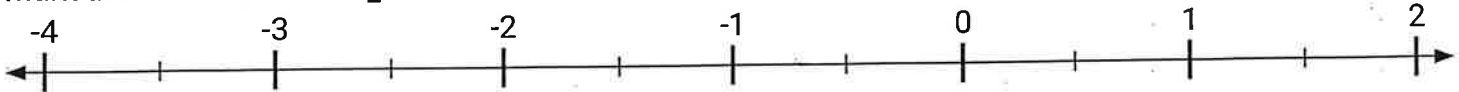
- 2) Mark the location of $\frac{1}{3}$



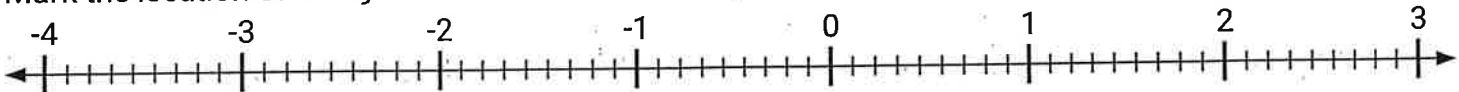
- 3) Mark the location of $1\frac{1}{3}$



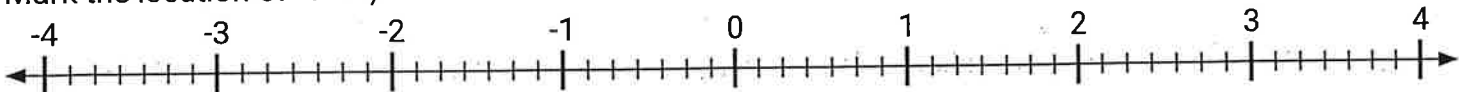
- 4) Mark the location of $-1\frac{1}{2}$



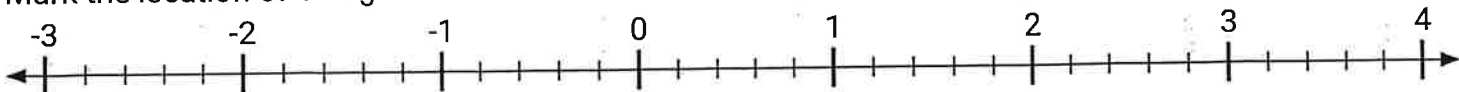
- 5) Mark the location of $1\frac{7}{9}$



- 6) Mark the location of $-1\frac{3}{7}$



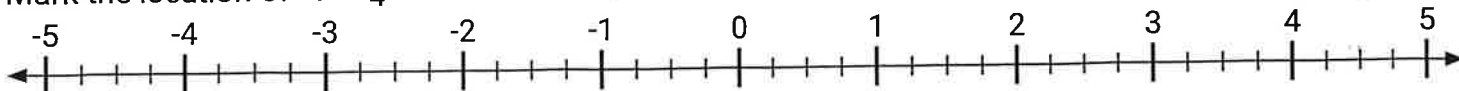
- 7) Mark the location of $1\frac{1}{5}$



- 8) Mark the location of $-1\frac{6}{8}$



- 9) Mark the location of $-4\frac{3}{4}$



Nonfiction Reading Test

Koko

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Did you know that humans aren't the only species that use language? Bees communicate by dancing. Whales talk to each other by singing. And some apes talk to humans by using American Sign Language.

Meet Koko: a female gorilla born at the San Francisco Zoo on July 4th, 1971. Koko learned sign language from her trainer, Dr. Penny Patterson. Patterson began teaching sign language to Koko in 1972, when Koko was one year old. Koko must have been a good student, because two years later she moved onto the Stanford University campus with Dr. Patterson. Koko continued to learn on the campus until 1976. That's when she began living full-time with Patterson's group, the Gorilla Foundation. Patterson and Koko's relationship has blossomed ever since.

Dr. Patterson says that Koko has mastered sign language. She says that Koko knows over 1,000 words, and that Koko makes up new words. For example, Koko didn't know the sign for *ring*, so she signed the words *finger* and *bracelet*. Dr. Patterson thinks that this shows meaningful and constructive use of language.

Not everyone agrees with Dr. Patterson. Some argue that apes like Koko do not understand the meaning of what they are doing. Skeptics say that these apes are just performing complex tricks. For example, if Koko points to an apple and signs *red* or *apple*, Dr. Patterson will give her an apple. They argue that Koko does not really know *what* the sign apple means. She only knows that that if she makes the right motion, one which Dr. Patterson has shown her, then she gets an apple. The debate is unresolved, but one thing is for certain: Koko is an extraordinary ape.

Sign language isn't the only unusual thing about Koko. She's also been a pet-owner. In 1983, at the age of 12, researchers said that Koko asked for a cat for Christmas. They gave Koko a stuffed cat. Koko was not happy. She did not play with it, and she continued to sign *sad*. So for her birthday in 1984, they let her pick a cat out of an abandoned litter. Koko picked a gray cat and named him "All Ball." Dr. Patterson said that Koko loved and nurtured All Ball as though he were a baby gorilla. Sadly, All Ball got out of Koko's cage and was hit by a car. Patterson reported that Koko signed "Bad, sad, bad" and "Frown, cry, frown, sad" when she broke the news to her.

It seems like Patterson and Koko have a good relationship, but not everyone agrees with it. Some critics believe that Patterson is *humanizing* the ape. They believe that apes should be left in the most natural state possible. Even Dr. Patterson struggles with these feelings. When asked if her findings could be *duplicated* by another group of scientists, she said, "We don't think that it would be ethical to do again." She went on to argue that animals should not be kept in such unnatural circumstances. Nonetheless, Koko lives in her foundation today.

As for the future, Dr. Patterson and the Gorilla Foundation would love to get Koko to an ape preserve in Maui, but they are having trouble securing the land. So unless you have a few million dollars to spare, Koko's going to be spending her time in Woodland, California with Dr. Patterson. Koko probably doesn't mind that. If she moved to Hawaii, she'd have to give up her Facebook page and Twitter feed, and she's got like 50 thousand "likes." Some may deny that she knows sign language, but nobody says that she doesn't know social networking.

9. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?
- a. Dr. Patterson has worked hard to teach Koko sign language.
 - b. Some people think that Koko only signs to get food.
 - c. The Gorilla Foundation would like to move Koko to an ape preserve.
 - d. Dr. Patterson has no regrets about working with Koko.
10. If a book were being written about Koko and All Ball, which title would best summarize their story?
- a. *Long Wanted, Short Lived: A Tale of Strong Loves Lost*
 - b. *Happy Ending: The Gorilla Who Got What She Wanted*
 - c. *A Tale of Two Kitties: A Stuffed Cat Versus a Real One*
 - d. *Plushy Love: How A Gorilla Fell in Love with a Stuffed Cat*

Long-Response Questions

1. Does Koko really understand sign language? Support your position with quotes from the text. Explain your quotes clearly. Argue your point thoroughly.

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