Incoming Sixth Grade Summer Packet

Please complete the following packet. It is due the first Friday after school starts for a minor test grade in ELA and math for the first quarter. Please remember that your child will be in honors classes this year and will continue working through an advanced curriculum. The academic expectations are rigorous in order to prepare your child for Algebra I and English I in 8th grade, and the summer work is intended to ensure that your child practices and retains key skills.

In addition, students at this stage in mathematics development should know all addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division facts. Please purchase or make flash cards for 0s, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s,10s, 11s, and 12s. These facts should be memorized by the beginning of the school year. During the first week of school, your child will be given a fluency assessment on these facts that will count as a minor test grade for the first quarter.

Please review the handbook policy for submitting late test grade assignments.

Summer Work

Practice Cold-Read Task (incoming 6th gr.)

Read "Pioneer of Modern Archaeology." Then answer the questions.

"Pioneer of Modern Archaeology"

1 "The scene here is majestic and grand, far beyond description; a mist over the plains of Egypt formed a veil, which ascended and vanished gradually as the sun rose and unveiled to the view the beautiful land . . . The distant view of the smaller pyramids on the south marked the extension of that vast capital; while the solemn, endless spectacle of the desert on the west inspired us with reverence . . ."

This description was written by Giovanni Belzoni, one of the first westerners to encounter the archaeological treasures of ancient Egypt. Belzoni is considered a tomb robber or looter by some, but others see him as a pioneer, one of the first archeologists of the early nineteenth century. He wrote narratives about his expeditions in Egypt, some of which are reminiscent of the dramatic character Indiana Jones, who in one of his movies cries out, "That belongs in a museum!" Unlike Indiana Jones, modern archaeologists are unlikely to experience dramatic escapades like the ones Indiana gets into in *Raiders of the Lost Ark* or *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*. Nor do today's

Name: _____

archaeologists act like Indiana's rival—out to loot tombs for the sake of becoming wealthy.

3 The early 1800s were a different time, though. There was not yet a professional field known as archaeology, and there was no oversight of artifacts being taken from Egypt. As a result, people interested in ancient artifacts tended to be adventurers rather than trained scholars and professionals. Belzoni was no different; he began his career as a circus performer. At 6 feet 7 inches tall, he was a "strongman" who performed great feats like powerlifting and bending steel. Around 1815, Belzoni met British consul Henry Salt, who was so impressed by this unusual strongman that he sent him to Egypt to bring back a statue of Ramses II. The consul was smart to send Belzoni. It would take a strongman to bring back the statue, which weighed over seven tons.

Belzoni arrived in Egypt in 1816 and began removing the statue from the mortuary temple of Ramses II, the Ramesseum. The 7.25-ton bust was transported on rollers to the Nile River, where it was loaded onto a ship and sent to England. It took 130 men and 17 days to tow the statue to the river. On the first day, the men were only able to cover a few yards, but over time, they were able to cover a little more ground each day. Unfortunately, the statue was damaged during the move. The remaining torso, missing its arms and legs, was eventually placed on display in the British Museum, where it remains to this day.

5 The kind of damage caused by Belzoni and his team would not happen today. Modern archaeology has advanced beyond simply digging up ancient artifacts, mummies, and lost cities to find relics for museums. Archaeologists today study uncovered artifacts in order to learn more about human life. Understanding how cultures adapted to their environment, or failed to adapt, can give us valuable perspective on the problems we face today. Learning about the mistakes made in past civilizations can help us avoid future mistakes. As David Hurst Thomas, museum curator and professor, says, "It's not what you find; it's what you find out."

1. **Part A**

Read this sentence from paragraph 1 of the passage.

The distant view of the smaller pyramids on the south marked the extension of that vast capital; while the solemn, endless spectacle of the desert on the west inspired us with reverence.

What is the meaning of the word *reverence* as it is used in this sentence?

a. having great respect for

b. being large or massive

c. contributing to peace and quiet

d. experiencing memorable moments with

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 1 **best** helps in understanding the meaning of *reverence*?

a. "far beyond description"

b. "vanished gradually"

c. "vast capital"

d. "inspired us"

2. **Part A**

How is Giovanni Belzoni introduced in the passage?

a. by comparing him to a fictional character with similar characteristics

b. with a series of stories about his attempts at retrieving Ramses II's statue

c. by contrasting his early life in Egypt with his later life in England

d. as an author in search of great archaeological treasures to write about

Part B

What evidence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

a. "'The scene here is majestic and grand, far beyond description.'" (paragraph 1)

b. "He wrote narratives about his expeditions in Egypt, some of which are reminiscent of the dramatic character Indiana Jones." (paragraph 2)

c. "Around 1815, Belzoni met British consul Henry Salt, who was so impressed by this unusual strongman that he sent him to Egypt to bring back a statue of Ramses II." (paragraph 3)

d. "Belzoni arrived in Egypt in 1816 and began removing the statue from the mortuary temple of Ramses II, the Ramesseum." (paragraph 4)

3. **Part A**

Read this sentence from paragraph 2 of "Pioneer of Modern Archaeology."

Belzoni is considered a tomb robber or looter by some, but others see him as a pioneer, one of the first archaeologists of the early nineteenth century.

How does this sentence contribute to the development of ideas in the passage?

a. It focuses attention on a new way of thinking about archaeology.

b. It helps to establish the relationship between early and modern archaeologists.

c. It sets up a contrast between old and modern ways of approaching ancient artifacts.

d. It supports the idea that Belzoni can be compared favorably to the fictional character, Indiana Jones.

Part B

What evidence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

a. "This description was written by Giovanni Belzoni, one of the first westerners to encounter the archeological treasures of ancient Egypt." (paragraph 2)

b. "The consul was smart to send Belzoni. It would take a strongman to bring back the statue, which weighed over seven tons." (paragraph 3)

c. "Unfortunately, the statue was damaged during the move." (paragraph 4)

d. "Archaeologists today study uncovered artifacts in order to learn more about human life." (paragraph 5)

4. **Part A**

Which sentence **best** states a central idea of the passage?

a. Unusual abilities may lead to unexpected opportunities.

b. In earlier times, adventurers, instead of archaeologists, studied ancient artifacts.

c. How the efforts of people in the past changed the way the world approached important historical objects.

d. People should have respect for the property of ancient civilizations.

Part B

What evidence from the passage best supports the answer to Part A?

a. "There was not yet a professional field known as archaeology, and there was no oversight of artifacts being taken from Egypt." (paragraph 3)

b. "Around 1815, Belzoni met British consul Henry Salt, who was so impressed by this unusual strongman that he sent him to Egypt to bring back a statue of Ramses II." (paragraph 3)

c. "The remaining torso, missing its arms and legs, was eventually placed on display in the British Museum, where it remains to this day." (paragraph 4)

d. "Understanding how cultures adapted to their environment, or failed to adapt, can give us valuable perspective on the problems we face today." (paragraph 5)

5. **Part A**

Which **best** states the author's purpose for writing the passage?

a. to trace the development of archaeology from the earliest days to the present

b. to discuss the changes in archaeology by examining one man's part in the gathering of treasures

c. to present convincing evidence that Belzoni was actually an archaeologist ahead of his time

d. to promote more interest in archaeology by telling wild tales about different archaeologists, both real and fictional

Part B

What evidence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

a. "Belzoni is considered a tomb robber or looter by some, but others see him as a pioneer, one of the first archaeologists of early nineteenth century." (paragraph 2)

b. "He wrote narratives about his expeditions in Egypt, some of which are reminiscent of the dramatic character Indiana Jones, who in one of his movies cries out, 'That belongs in a museum!'" (paragraph 2)

c. "The early 1800s were a different time, though. There was not yet a professional field known as archaeology." (paragraph 3)

d. "Modern archaeology has advanced beyond simply digging up ancient artifacts, mummies, and lost cities to find relics for museums." (paragraph 5)

6. Read this sentence from "Pioneer of Modern Archaeology."

As David Hurst Thomas, museum curator and professor, says, "It's not what you find; it's what you find out."

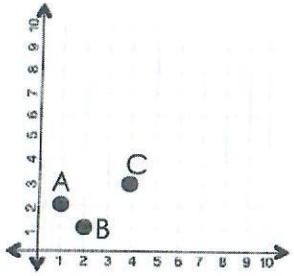
Write a multiparagraph essay that provides an explanation of how well this claim is supported in the passage. Cite evidence from the passage to support your response. Be sure to observe the conventions of standard English.

Week One

Problem	Work & Answer
List the factors of each number. a.) 24 b.) 64	
Fill in the missing number. a.) 0.24 - .128 = ? b.) 94.19 + 2.6 + ? =161.29	
Compare using <, >, or = a.) 0.245 ◯ 0.0245 b.) 24.500 ◯ 24.5 c.) 20.405 ◯ 20.45	
Write the following in expanded form: a.) 0.234 b.) 14.78	
Divide: a.) 2,936 ÷ 4 b.) 14,783 ÷ 12	

6th Grade Summer Math © Amy Hearne

Week Two

Problem	Work & Answer
List the next ***four*** terms in the sequences with the given rule: a.) Start at 0, add three b.) Start at 0, add six c.) What is the relationship between the two sequences?	
Multiply: a.) 23.5 x 6 b.) 2.35 x 0.6 c.) 235.0 x 0.06	
Name each ordered pair. 	
Find each sum: a.) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}$ b.) $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{3}+3\frac{7}{12}$	
Round each number to the nearest tenth: a.) 985.76 b.) 43.52 c.)0.859	

6th Grade Summer Math © Amy Hearne

Week Three

Problem	Work & Answer
Use the order of operations to simplify each expression: a.) $(6 \times 3) + 72 \div 8 - 5 + 1$ b.) $3 \times \{[(65-49) + (42 \div 7)] \div 2\}$	
Order the following from least to greatest: 0.25, 2.205, 0.502, 0.225, 2.025	
Find the **product** of each of the following: a.) $2.85 \cdot 29$ b.) $\$1.55 \cdot 13$ c.) $1.2 \cdot 2.1$	
If you bought 3 CD's each costing \$12.99, and paid with a \$50 bill. What would your change be?	
Order the fractions from least to greatest $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}$	

6th Grade Summer Math © Amy Hearne

Summer Work

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

SCUBA Diving (incoming 6th gr.)

1 Imagine flying along weightless, admiring a nurse shark napping under a rocky overhang covered with colorful corals. Wait, flying with sleeping sharks? No, you are not dreaming; you are SCUBA diving! The sport has gained popularity around the globe in recent years, especially among children. "It's a whole different world down there, beautiful and so peaceful," states junior diver Drew McMahon. Drew became a certified diver at age 12 so he could join his parents and older sister on dive trips to the Caribbean. "I think more kids should give SCUBA a try. It's a good opportunity to learn about our planet's largest ecosystem, the ocean. And besides, it's a lot of fun!" If you enjoy swimming or snorkeling, SCUBA may be right for you too.

SCUBA Training

2 Since humans were not born with gills like fish, the biggest challenge in SCUBA diving is breathing while under water. In fact, SCUBA stands for Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus.

3 In order to become a diver, you must be 10 years old and complete a training course that teaches you how to adapt to the underwater environment. SCUBA instructors show students how to use special equipment to breathe, descend, and resurface safely. Students must pass a written exam and complete several successful dives before becoming certified.



Drew completes his last instructional dive in the pool. Now he is ready for an open ocean dive.

Special Gear

4 Each piece of diving equipment plays an important role in keeping a diver safe. The most vital is the regulator and tank. Without these, humans would never be able to explore the underwater world. The tank is a metal cylinder strapped to a diver and holds breathable gas. The regulator delivers the gas (usually 21% oxygen, 78% nitrogen, and 1% other gases) to the diver through a hose and mouthpiece.

5 Because human eyes cannot focus under water, a mask is worn to create an air pocket. This allows a diver's eyes to focus and see clearly.

6 Humans stole the next idea from fish—fins! Divers strap long fins on their feet and use them to push against the water. Because they are longer and broader than feet, fins help a diver move more efficiently.[1]

7 Another piece of gear used in diving is a buoyancy control device, or BCD. A BCD looks much like a vest or life preserver and can be inflated with air or deflated to allow a diver to move up or down in the water. Because a human body naturally floats in water, a diver must use extra weights, either strapped on a belt or in the pockets of the BCD, to allow him to go below the water's surface. Without them, the diver would always float back up.

[1] In a way that does not waste effort

Name

8 Dive computers or gauges are used to monitor a diver's depth, the amount of time spent on the dive, and how much air remains in his tank—all important information needed to complete a dive safely. These can be connected directly to the air tank with a hose, or they can be wireless and worn on the wrist like a watch.

Dangers of Diving

9 Like other sports, diving is not without dangers. SCUBA divers learn how to manage the risks and how to avoid diving injuries and accidents. Limiting the number, depth, and duration[2] of dives can reduce a diver's risk of decompression illness, or DCI. DCI occurs because nitrogen breathed in from the tank absorbs into the body's tissues. If a diver does not stay within his limits or swims to the surface too quickly, the nitrogen can form bubbles in the tissues or bloodstream causing serious injury.



Drew's sister, Lauryn, watches closely as Drew learns to read his depth gauge and keeps an eye on the air remaining in his tank.

10 Drew understand the risks firsthand. "My mom had an accident last year. Even though she is an experienced diver, she pushed the safety limits and paid the price," he explained. On a dive trip in the Gulf of Mexico Drew's mother completed four deep dives in a single day, more than what is considered safe. She became dizzy, had trouble breathing, and developed a rash—all symptoms of DCI. She was taken by a Coast Guard helicopter to Houston, Texas. "It was really scary, watching her take off in that helicopter and hoping she'd be alright." Luckily, Drew's mother received treatment and made a full recovery. She still dives but is very cautious about following the safety rules. "Mom realizes the mistake she made. Now I understand that carelessness while diving can be very dangerous."

11 Other hazards faced by SCUBA divers are dangerous wildlife, currents, and equipment failure.

Why Dive if There Are Risks?

12 Drew answers this question, "The risk of a diving injury is very small. That's because divers spend so much time training. We learn how to use our equipment and have it checked every year to see that it's working properly. They teach us to monitor our gauges and know how long and deep we can safely dive. We learn how to handle emergencies. If you follow the rules, SCUBA diving is no more dangerous than driving a car, and it's way more exciting! Have you ever driven down the road and spotted a whale out your window? Me neither!"

[2] Length of time

1. Part A

Which gives the best meaning of **instructors** as it is used in paragraph 3?

Ⓐ tools
Ⓑ teachers
Ⓒ lessons
Ⓓ examples

Part B

Which detail from the text best supports the answer in Part A?

Ⓐ "In order to become a diver…"
Ⓑ "…adapt to the underwater environment."
Ⓒ "…show students how…"
Ⓓ "…pass a written exam…"

2. Part A

Which best states the author's point of view?

Ⓐ There are many dangers in SCUBA diving.
Ⓑ SCUBA divers should encourage others to be safe.
Ⓒ With proper training SCUBA diving is a safe, enjoyable sport.
Ⓓ SCUBA training is not as important as the equipment used for diving.

Part B

How does the author support her point of view?

Ⓐ by stating the dangers involved with SCUBA diving
Ⓑ by describing the training of SCUBA divers and including a firsthand account from a young diver
Ⓒ by illustrating the equipment divers must use and explaining how to use it
Ⓓ by sharing the firsthand experience of many divers

3. Which words from the text are antonyms?

Ⓐ descend and resurface
Ⓑ challenge and training
Ⓒ successful and certified
Ⓓ depth and duration

4. Part A

How do the picture and caption on page 1 help you better understand the text?

Ⓐ It shows how long a SCUBA diver must train.

Ⓑ It explains how SCUBA divers breathe under water.

Ⓒ It describes the equipment a SCUBA diver must use.

Ⓓ It shows that SCUBA divers must train before becoming certified.

Part B

Which detail from the text supports the picture and caption?

Ⓐ "...humans were not born with gills like fish..."

Ⓑ "Students must pass a written exam and complete several successful dives before becoming certified."

Ⓒ "Drew became a certified diver at age 12 so he could join his parents and older sister on dive trips to the Caribbean."

Ⓓ "If you enjoy swimming or snorkeling, SCUBA may be right for you too."

5. How did the author mostly organize the information in **Special Gear**?

Ⓐ by stating the order that a diver must use his gear

Ⓑ by describing the purpose of different pieces of dive equipment

Ⓒ by listing the causes of accidents and how equipment saves lives

Ⓓ by comparing dive equipment

6. Part A

Which gives the best meaning of **vital** as it is used in paragraph 4?

Ⓐ helpless

Ⓑ very important

Ⓒ fully trained

Ⓓ understandable

Part B

Which detail from the text best supports the answer in Part A?

Ⓐ "...keeping a diver safe."

Ⓑ "Without these, humans would never be able to explore the underwater world."

Ⓒ "The tank is a metal cylinder strapped to a diver and holds breathable gas."

Ⓓ "The regulator delivers the gas..."

7. According to the text, which best explains how fins are used?
Ⓐ to allow a diver to swim safely
Ⓑ to help a diver go deeper in the water
Ⓒ to help a diver swim more easily
Ⓓ to make a diver easy to see

8. Part A
How do the picture and caption on page 2 help you better understand the text?
Ⓐ It shows that it is important for divers to learn how to use their equipment.
Ⓑ It shows the dangers of diving around others.
Ⓒ It describes the reason SCUBA divers sometimes make mistakes.
Ⓓ It explains why SCUBA divers must be careful when learning to dive.

Part B
Which paragraph best supports the picture and caption on page 2?
Ⓐ paragraph 1
Ⓑ paragraph 2
Ⓒ paragraph 5
Ⓓ paragraph 8

9. How does paragraph 10 support the main idea of the article?
Ⓐ It describes a possible result of ignoring safety training.
Ⓑ It tells why Drew wanted to become a diver.
Ⓒ It explains the reason children should not be allowed to dive.
Ⓓ It shows the difference in training between adults and children.

10. In the text the author states, "In order to become a diver, you must be 10 years old…" Many believe children should not be allowed to SCUBA dive until they are 16, and some experts even feel that the age should be raised to 18. What is your opinion? Do you think a 10-year-old should be allowed to get a SCUBA diving certification? Write an essay stating your opinion. Be sure to include evidence from the passage to support your response.

Week Four

Problem	Work & Answer
Round each the nearest hundredth: a.) 2.359 b.) 0.145	
a.) How many feet are in 3 miles? b.) How many inches are in 1 yard?	
Create a line plot that shows the following data of the amount of rain in inches over the course of a week: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{2}{8}$	
Find the perimeter and area of the following figure. 4ft 14ft	
Use the number **555.55** to complete the following: a.) The digit in the ones place is _____ times as much as the digit in the tenths place. b.) The digit in the hundredths place is _____ times as much as the digit in the tenths place.	

6th Grade Summer Math © Amy Hearne

Week Five

Problem	Work & Answer
Use a model to show $\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$	
a.) $\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{12}$ b.) $6 - \frac{3}{5}$	
Draw a triangle that is neither equilateral or isosceles.	
Estimate first and then solve. a.) 94.71 – 62.3 b.) 24.56 + 11.94	
If you tripled the number of sides of a pentagon, how many sides would the new figure have?	

6th Grade Summer Math © Amy Hearne

Week Six

Problem	Work & Answer
a.) $\frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{8}$ b.) $2\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{10}{12}$	
Write the following expressions: a.) Multiply twelve and four, then add forty-seven. b.) Add thirty-five to the product of eight and six.	
An apple pie was cut into one eighth pieces. If Michael's family ate one fourth of the total pie, how slices were left? (Hint: Draw a picture)	
Solve the following: a.) 6.543×10^2 b.) 6.543×10^3 c.) Describe the pattern you see.	
Measure the volume by counting the unit cubes. 