

6th Grade - How to Play

1 Get Ready:

Pick any small object to be your game piece. Place it on the **Start** space.

2 Check Your Turns Guide:

Use your turns in order: A → B → C → A → B → C...

Turns Guide:

How you should move for each turn.

• **Turn A:** If your birthday is on an odd day (1, 3, 5, 7...)? Move 1 space. Even day (2, 4, 6, 8...)? Move 2 spaces.

• **Turn B:** If today's date is odd—move 2 spaces. Even date—move 1 space.

• **Turn C:** Find the **Challenge Chart**. Pick a challenge, complete it, and move the number of spaces it shows.

3 Move Your Piece:

Count that many spaces forward and land on your space.

4 Complete the Task:

Do what your space says! If you land on a **Choice Activity** space, pick one activity from the **4 Choice Activities** to complete.

Ladder Spaces

Did you want to use ladder? Follow these steps:

• **This turn: 1)** Complete the task on that space first.

• **Next turn: 2)** Skip the Turn Guide

3) Climb the ladder

4) Complete the ladder challenge

5) Do the activity on the space where the ladder takes you.

Playing with Others?

Take turns in order. Each player follows the same steps on their turn.



Start Here!

1 Select an **A** activity to complete

2 Select a **B** activity to complete

PE: Do 40 jumping jacks, run in place for 60 seconds, spin 4 times, and dance for 90 seconds



3 Select an **A** activity to complete

Did you complete 5+ activities?
Yes = move 1
No = no move

4 Select a **B** activity to complete

Select a **Choice Activity** to complete

Did you complete 3+ activities?
Yes = move 1
No = no move

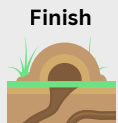
5 Select an **A** activity to complete

PE: Do 40 jumping jacks, run in place for 60 seconds, spin 4 times, and dance for 90 seconds



6 Select a **B** activity to complete

Select a **Choice Activity** to complete



4 CHOICE ACTIVITIES

A¹ - Find 7 differences in the picture.



B² - Color the picture



A³ - Create words with the letters in the mounds.



B⁴ - Create words using the center letter in every word.

MATH

A - Write the probability of drawing each color as a fraction, decimal **AND** percent.

Color	Count	Fraction	Decimal	Percent
Red	3			
Blue	3			
Orange	2			
Green	1	1/9	0.11	11%

B - A jacket costs \$80. It is 25% off. Find the sale price and show your work.

Sale Price \$ _____

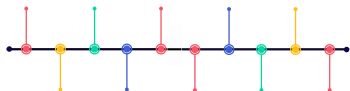
I saved \$ _____

You also pay 7% tax on the sale price. What is the final total price?

Final Price \$ _____

SOCIAL STUDIES

A - Create a timeline of historical events that happened in your life. Be sure to include at least 10 events.



B - Use the social studies reading on the back to draw and label an Ojibwe seasonal activity.

Write Your Name _____

READING & WRITING

1. Choose ONE writing prompt (A or B)

2. On the back page, read the article that goes with your prompt.

3. Use that article to help you complete the **Writing Activity** section.

4. Write at least 5 sentences using details from the text.

Choose 1 Writing Prompt

A – **SCIENCE:** Explain what climate change is, what causes it, and what can be done. Use evidence from the text.

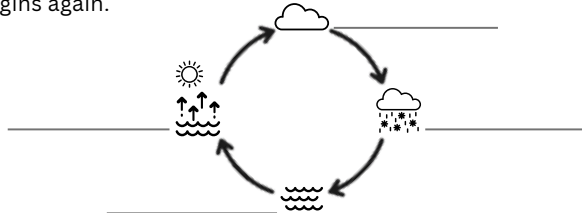
B – **SOCIAL STUDIES:** Explain how Ojibwe people lived with and cared for the land across four seasons. Use details from the text.

SCIENCE

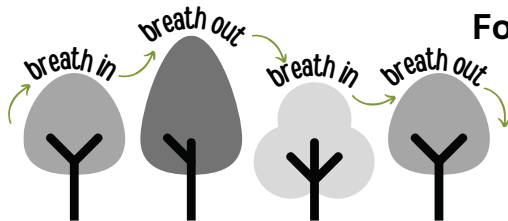
A - Use the science reading on the back. Create 2 columns: human causes of warming (left) and natural causes of warming (right). Circle which side has more causes.

B - Read about the water cycle. Then label each stage of the diagram.

The water cycle describes how water moves continuously through Earth's environment. Heat from the sun causes water from oceans, lakes, and rivers to turn into water vapor and rise — this is called **evaporation**. As that vapor cools in the atmosphere, it forms clouds through **condensation**. When clouds collect enough water, **precipitation** — rain, snow, sleet, or hail — falls back to Earth. The water gathers in rivers, lakes, and the ground through **collection**, and the water cycle begins again.



Forest Breathing



Run your fingers along the tree tops while you breath in and out.

CHALLENGE CHART		
ART: Create a pattern with 3 colors on the gameboard spaces. Instead of colors, you may also use shapes.	MUSIC: Try 3 different ways to tap the table: quiet, loud, with your whole hand, with just 2 fingers, etc .	SEL: Find the Forest Breathing activity and complete it 4 times.
Move 2 space	Move 1 space	Move 1 space

Sixth Grade

Write Your Name

WRITING ACTIVITY Use the sentence starters below to help. Use extra paper if you need more space.

- Climate change is caused by...
- One piece of evidence from the text is...
- Something that can be done is...
- The Ojibwe people cared for the land by...
- One seasonal practice I learned about was...
- This connects to today because...

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. On the far left edge, there are some faint, partially visible characters from the adjacent page, including 'n', 'e', and 't'. The rest of the page is blank.

SOCIAL STUDIES - What Does the Land Teach?

Based on the scholarship of Anton Treuer, Ojibwe author and professor at Bemidji State University
Find original article here: bit.ly/gr6-ss-article

What does it mean to learn from the land? For Ojibwe people — also known as **Anishinaabe**, or “the original people” — that knowledge has been passed through seasons and generations for hundreds of years, and continues today.

Spring: Families gathered in the **sugar bush**, or maple forest, to tap trees and collect sap, and still do. It took about 40 gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup. Maple sugar saved from spring fueled families through hungry winters, and the sap was a sacred gift.

Summer: With no refrigerators, families dried hundreds of pounds of berries, smoked fish, and stored food in pits with rock-lined bottoms, knowing leaner seasons were coming. With every harvest, they offered tobacco to show respect, taking only what they needed. **Reciprocity**, or giving back when you receive, was woven into every meal.

Fall: Ancient prophecies, or sacred guidance passed down, led Ojibwe ancestors west to “the land where food grows on water” — **manoomin**, or wild rice country, which includes Minnesota. Families harvest rice by canoe, using knocking sticks to tap ripe stalks into the boat. Hundreds of families still gather at rice camps, filling evenings with singing and games.

Winter: Families spread out to hunt, trap, and ice-fish, relying on stored food. When a young person catches their first rabbit, family and friends still hold a feast. The hunter refuses the first bites, thinking of children and elders first — a shift from eating food to providing it.

Ojibwe nations are sovereign and present in Minnesota today. Communities at Leech Lake, Red Lake, and White Earth continue passing this knowledge forward – through relationship, practice, and care for the land.

The land has been teaching for a long time. What are you being asked to learn?

SCIENCE - You Just Made a Discovery. Now What?

Imagine Imagine you're a scientist. You've studied Earth for years — and found something important: our planet is warming faster than in thousands of years.

Earth's **climate**, or the long-term pattern of weather in a place, has always shifted naturally. Volcanoes erupt. The sun's energy varies. Orbits wobble. But natural changes usually take thousands of years. What you're seeing is different.

Since the 1850s, humans have released massive amounts of **greenhouse gases**, or heat-trapping gases like carbon dioxide and methane, into the atmosphere. Burning fossil fuels, cutting down forests, and raising livestock all contribute. Gases naturally trap heat like a blanket, keeping Earth livable. Extra gases make it too thick.

The clues are everywhere. Minnesota lakes stay frozen about two weeks less than 50 years ago. Some lakes are too warm for walleye. Heavier rains muddy lakes, making it harder for loons to feed chicks. Monarch butterflies migrating through our state face extreme heat and drought. Polar bears are losing sea ice and sea turtles are losing nesting beaches.

Deforestation, the large-scale cutting of forests, makes things worse — forests absorb carbon dioxide, and without them, more gas stays in the air. Communities that contributed least to this crisis are often hit hardest by floods, droughts, and storms.

But here's what keeps scientists going: this is solvable.

You can reduce energy use at home and advocate for cleaner energy in your community. Governments can invest in renewable energy, or power from sources like wind and solar that don't run out, and protect forests worldwide. Companies can change how they make and move products.

You found the evidence. You understand what's at stake. Now the question is: what will YOU do with what you know?