

6th grade

Day 1

Reading- Hitchhikers in the Bathroom

Language- Improving a Paragraph (Day 1)

Math- Reducing Ratios / Finding Ratios and Unit Rate

Science- Why are bones hard and muscles soft? Pages 9, 10, 11

Social Studies- Primary and Secondary Sources

Day 2

Reading- Sometimes a Dream Needs a Push

Math- Adding & Subtracting Decimals

Science- Why are bones hard and muscles soft? Pages 12, 13

Social Studies- Prehistoric Times: A Stone Age Family

Day 3

Reading- Technology is helping students with autism prepare for real life

Language- Using A and An

Math- Coordinate Grids

Science- What happens if you swallow gum? Pages 21, 22, 23

Social Studies- Egyptian Pharaohs and Their Achievements

Day 4

Reading- Baseball's Girl Umpire

Language- Using You're and Your

Math- Improper Fractions & Mixed Numbers / Equivalent Fractions, Decimals, & Percents

Science- What happens if you swallow gum? Pages 24, 25

Social Studies- Tools and Artifacts of the Stone Age

Day 5

Reading- Social media gives dancers freedom to connect directly with fans

Language- Declarative, Interrogative and Exclamatory Sentences

Math- Placing Decimals with Multiplication / Finding the Mistakes

Science- How do people give blood without running out of it? Pages 27, 28, 29

Social Studies- Primary and Secondary Sources

Day 1

Reading- Hitchhikers in the Bathroom

Language- Improving a Paragraph (Day 1)

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Science- Why are bones hard and muscles soft?
Pages 9, 10, 11

Social Studies- Primary and Secondary Sources

Name: _____

Hitchhikers in the Bathroom

by Liana Mahoney

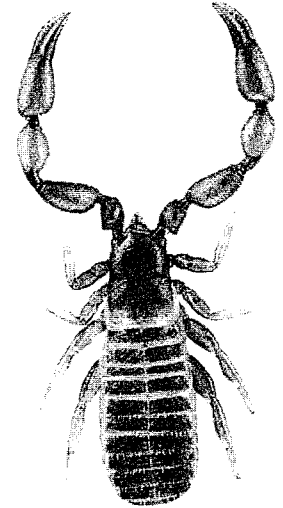
Imagine this. You step up to the sink, wet your toothbrush, and begin cleaning your pearly whites. Out of the corner of your eye, you see something moving on the wall. Suddenly, you realize you're not alone in the bathroom. Your heart pounding, you turn toward the tiny intruder to get a better look.

You're horrified to see that it has eight legs, and a pair of oversized pincers on its front end. Is it some kind of miniature octopus, or a bizarre crab? Is it going to sting you?

Actually, it's a bug, and it's no more harmful to you than a housefly. This tiny bathroom bug is called a pseudoscorpion (SOO-doh-SCOR-pee-uhn). But don't be fooled by its name. It's not really a scorpion; it's just a relative. The pseudoscorpion is a kind of arachnid (uh-RAK-nid), which means it is closely related to spiders, scorpions, and mites. Like scorpions, pseudoscorpions have a segmented body and two enormous pincers. But pseudoscorpions lack the curved stinger that all true scorpions have.

Pseudoscorpions usually live outside in mulch, under tree bark, and in leaf litter. So how do they end up in the bathroom?

They use those pincer-like claws to hitch a ride on other bugs, such as flies and beetles. When these insects come in, so do the pseudoscorpions - attached to their legs!



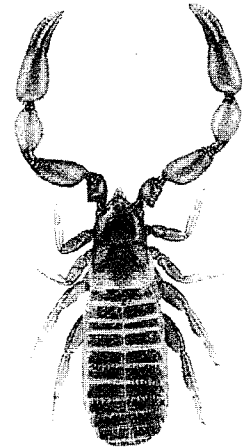
These tiny arachnids prefer moist places. Since the bathroom tends to be humid after bathing and showering, it's a likely place to find them. But they are easily overlooked. Most pseudoscorpions are only about two to eight millimeters long.

Pseudoscorpions don't bite or sting humans, and they can even be helpful. These bugs feed on common household pests, such as carpet beetle larvae, ants, mites, and small flies. Welcoming this hitchhiker into your home may mean there are fewer household pests to "bug" you!

Name: _____

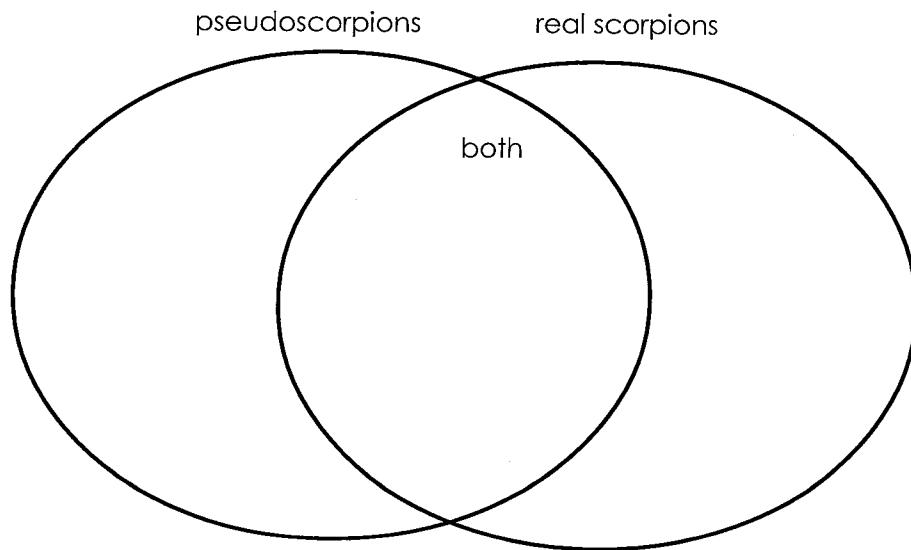
Hitchhikers in the Bathroom

by Liana Mahoney



1. If you wanted to find a pseudoscorpion outdoors, where would you look?

2. Use the Venn diagram to show how pseudoscorpions and real scorpions are alike and how they're different.

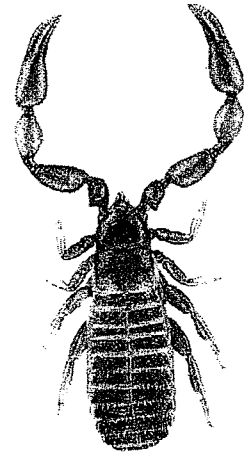


3. How can pseudoscorpions be helpful to humans?

Name: _____

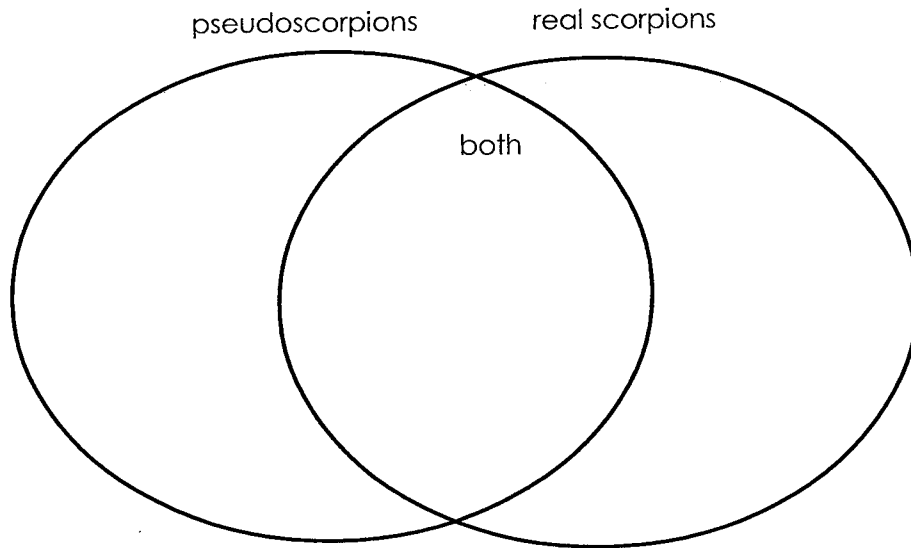
Hitchhikers in the Bathroom

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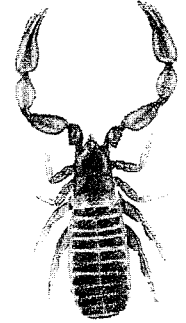


3. How can pseudoscorpions be helpful to humans?

Name: _____

Hitchhikers in the Bathroom

by Liana Mahoney



Match each vocabulary word from the article with the correct definition.

_____ 1. bizarre

a. the immature forms of an insect

_____ 2. moist

b. having a very small size

_____ 3. enormous

c. strange, unusual

_____ 4. miniature

d. extremely scared or shocked

_____ 5. larvae

e. somewhat wet or damp

_____ 6. intruder

f. divided into sections

_____ 7. segmented

g. very large in size; huge

_____ 8. horrified

h. invader



Day 1 - The Bubble Blowing Contest

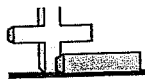
it was the best day of 5th grade I could see some confusing looks. My gum was soft and sweet Ms. Harris gave us some bubble gum to use. It was the sweetest gum and it was against the school rules.

First we chewed our gom and made it soft. I tasted the sweetness of the sugar. Then, we practiced our bubbles. Some of the people at my tabl couldn't blow a bubble. I heard a lot of pops.

The most exciting part of the contest was when my group went up to compete. I was asked to blow first My bubble was so big but it popped! I didn't win. The winner was alecia.

It all came to an end when Ms. Harris took our gum. she came around with a trash can. I felt sad The trash can smelled good because it had a lot of gum in it.

Suggestions to Improve: Fix the errors of this paragraph. Highlight the transition words and phrases. Circle the sensory details.



Reduce each ratio to its lowest form.

Ex) $50 : 35$ $10 : 7$

1×50 1×35

2×25 5×7

5×10

\div by 5

1) $49 : 21$ _____

2) $42 : 54$ _____

3) $12 : 32$ _____

4) $45 : 20$ _____

5) $15 : 24$ _____

6) $12 : 8$ _____

7) $2 : 16$ _____

8) $35 : 28$ _____

9) $20 : 36$ _____

10) $14 : 63$ _____

11) $27 : 36$ _____

12) $70 : 10$ _____

13) $10 : 60$ _____

14) $42 : 30$ _____

15) $48 : 42$ _____

16) $90 : 10$ _____

17) $9 : 18$ _____

~~18) $5 : 20$ _____~~

~~19) $64 : 72$ _____~~

~~20) $42 : 12$ _____~~

Answers

Ex. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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* Think of the factors for each number and divide by the greatest common factor.

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



Find the ratio and unit rate for each problem.

Answers

- | | Ratio | Rate | |
|--|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Ex) 6 boxes can hold 36 books | <u>6</u> | <u>1</u> | books per box |
| 1) 75 pints of juice in 5 containers | _____ | _____ | pints per container |
| 2) 40 centimeters of snow in 20 hours | _____ | _____ | centimeters per hour |
| 3) 32 customers in 4 checkout lanes | _____ | _____ | customers per lane |
| 4) 216 cherry pieces in 6 bags of candy | _____ | _____ | pieces per bag |
| 5) 120 dollars for mowing 4 lawns | _____ | _____ | dollars per lawn |
| 6) 92 dollars for 46 TV channels | _____ | _____ | dollars per channel |
| 7) 488 points for defeating 61 enemies | _____ | _____ | points per enemy |
| 8) 70 copies in 7 minutes | _____ | _____ | copies per minute |
| 9) 96 customers over 3 days | _____ | _____ | customers per day |
| 10) 12 pies eaten in 3 minutes | _____ | _____ | pies per minute |
| 11) 7 bags with 490 cans | _____ | _____ | cans per bag |
| 12) 4 minutes to type 408 words | _____ | _____ | words per minute |
| 13) 10 hours to drive 660 miles | _____ | _____ | miles per hour |
| 14) 6 trays with 30 ice cubes | _____ | _____ | ice cubes per tray |
| 15) 10 CDs with 90 songs | _____ | _____ | songs per CD |

- Ex. _____
1. _____
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2) 40 centimeters of snow in 20 hours	_____	_____	centimeters per hour	2. _____
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Name _____

Day 1

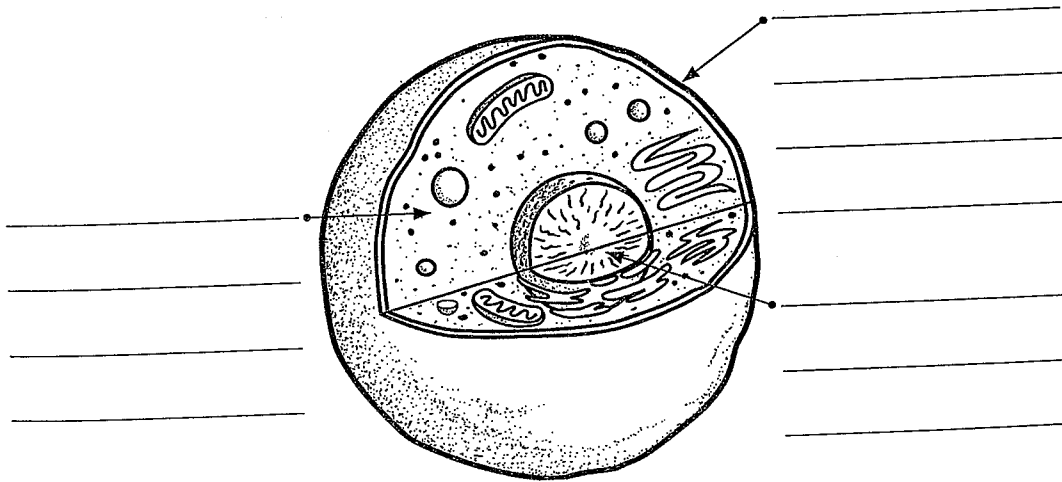
Weekly Question

Why are bones hard and muscles soft?

All organisms are made up of **cells**. A cell is the smallest unit of living matter. Cells grow, reproduce, use energy, and produce waste. Nearly all the cells in your body have the same three parts. The first is the **cell membrane**, which surrounds the cell and acts as a barrier between the cell and the outside world. Inside the cell, a central **nucleus** controls the cell's activities. Between the membrane and the nucleus is the **cytoplasm**, a jelly-like substance that contains the materials and structures necessary for cells to do their job.

Although the cells in your body have similar parts, many of the cells do specific jobs. In order to do these jobs well, the cells look and act different from each other. The cells that make up your muscles are shaped differently and behave differently from those that make up your bones.

A. Use the vocabulary words to label the parts of the cell. Briefly describe what each part does.



Vocabulary

cell
sel
the basic unit of structure and function in living organisms

cytoplasm
SY-toh-PLAZ-um
the jelly-like substance inside a cell

cell membrane
MEM-brain
the thin sack that surrounds a cell

nucleus
NEW-kee-us
the part of the cell that directs all of its activities

B. What do you think the function of muscle cells is? What do you think the function of bone cells is?

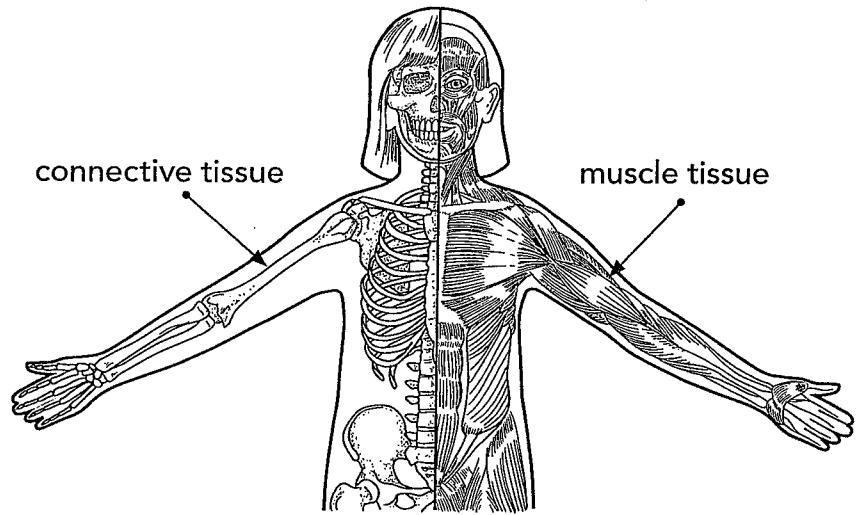


Name _____

Day 2

Weekly Question Why are bones hard and muscles soft?

Human beings are multicellular (MUL-tee-SEL-yoo-ler) organisms made of trillions of cells. Specialized cells in multicellular organisms, such as bone or muscle cells, group together to carry out particular functions, such as breathing, digesting, and moving. When similar cells work together, they form a **tissue**. The human body contains four types of tissue. Muscle cells form **muscle tissue**, which is responsible for movement. Bone cells make up part of the body's **connective tissue**, which also includes cartilage, tendons, and ligaments that help connect muscles and bones.



Vocabulary

tissue
TIH-shoo
a group of cells that work together to perform a specific function

connective tissue
kuh-NEK-tiv TIH-shoo
groups of cells that provide structure and support

muscle tissue
MUSS-ul TIH-shoo
groups of cells that can contract and expand to produce movement

What kind of tissue do you think each body part is mostly made of?

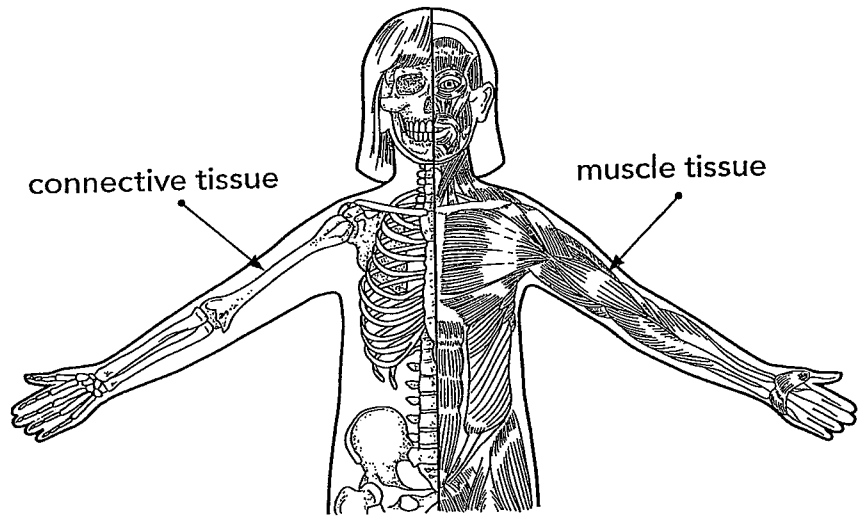
- 1. your kneecaps _____
- 2. the cartilage in your nose _____
- 3. your heart _____
- 4. your shinbone _____
- 5. your tongue _____
- 6. the biceps in your arms _____

Name _____

Day 2

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Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 1



WEEK 1

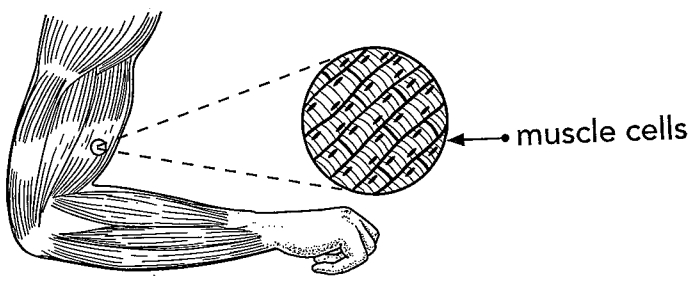
Day 3

Weekly Question

Why are bones hard and muscles soft?

There are three types of muscle tissue that make up the muscles in your body. One type forms the muscles in your organs. Another type forms your heart muscle. The third type forms the muscles that attach to your skeleton. This skeletal muscle tissue is made up of long, thin cells that look like threads. Unlike most other cells, skeletal muscle cells have more than one nucleus. Muscle cells bundle together to form long, rope-like cords of tissue.

Every time you move, muscle tissue contracts and relaxes. When you "make a muscle" in your arm by flexing, you are actually contracting the muscle tissue, making it shorter and thicker. When you stop flexing, the muscle tissue releases, becoming longer and thinner.



A. Rewrite each sentence, changing a word or phrase to make the statement true.

1. The muscle tissue in your heart is made up of long, thin cells.

2. Skeletal muscle cells have a nucleus and many cell membranes.

3. When you flex your arm, the muscle tissue becomes longer and thinner.

B. Our bodies have some muscles that we can move voluntarily and some that move involuntarily (without us thinking about it). Name an example of each.

Voluntary: _____

Involuntary: _____



Determine if the source would be a Primary Source(P) or a secondary Source(S).

Answers

• A **Primary Source** is information that was created at the same time as an event or by a person directly involved in the event.

Diaries, speeches, letters, official records, autobiographies.

• A **Secondary Source** is information from somewhere else or by a person not directly involved in the event.

Encyclopedias, textbooks, book reports.

- 1) Rosa Parks describing her role in the Montgomery Alabama bus boycotts.
- 2) A journal written by Sequoyah about how he created the Cherokee alphabet.
- 3) A text book describing the civil war.
- 4) Another student reading a report about the tanks from World War 1.
- 5) An interview with a soldier about what it was like in Iraq.
- 6) A friend telling you about his teacher last year.
- 7) A movie showing the life of George Washington.
- 8) A biography about the second president, John Adams.
- 9) A Native American's journal describing what it was like to meet white settlers for the first time.
- 10) A writer talking about their latest book.
- 11) A webpage talking about how life may have been in ancient Greece.
- 12) A radio recording of Walt Disney talking about Disney World.
- 13) A newspaper article from 2001 describing the great depression in the 1930's.
- 14) An autobiography about Rod Serling.
- 15) Your parent describing how Pilgrims came to America.

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1) A painting by Leonardo DaVinci.

2) A letter from John Smith about his meeting with the Powhatan Indians.

3) A text book describing the 'the great war'.

4) A college professor describing how the pilgrims lived.

5) A reporter describing his time in Iraq.

6) A friend giving a report about the Industrial Revolution's changes to America.

7) The movie Titanic.

8) A biography about the sixteenth president, Abraham Lincoln.

9) A Native American writing about how his ancestors used to use all parts of the animals they hunted.

10) A documentary about how 'Wizard of Oz' changed movies forever.

11) A blog written by an employee describing what it is like working at Apple.

12) Neil Armstrong giving an interview about being the first man to walk on the moon.

13) A newspaper article describing last night's storm.

14) An autobiography about Bill Gates.

15) The History Channel' explaining how life was for a slave.

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