

Hello 6th Grade!

This work is for you to complete from Monday, March 23 to Friday, March 27. You will also find some helpful resources linked in Google Classroom. **Beginning March 30, all of our assignments will be posted online in Google Classroom.** We miss you all very much and hope you are all staying safe and productive! Here are some warm messages from your favorite 6th grade teachers to get you through our time apart.

Ms. Cabral:



Ms. Carvalho:

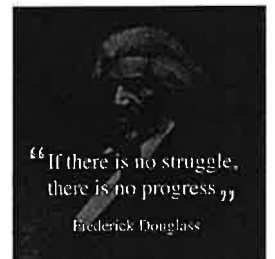


Ms. Lorenzen:

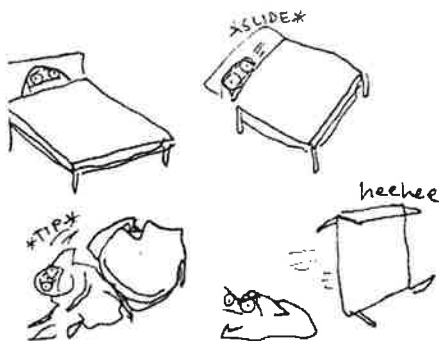


HANG IN THERE!

Ms. DeLoach: We miss you and hope you and your families are staying healthy! Keep working to bring your best selves to your family and to your community. Hands in...



NO BUT IMAGINE IF THE BED
GOT UP FROM UNDER YOU



Mr. Carson: Miss you all so much! Stay safe, stay reading, and listen to some T-Swift to keep your spirits up!

Mr. Jacome: Hope everyone is doing okay! Miss you guys a lot. Keep an eye out on Google Classroom for our stuff! Always better yourselves ♡♡♡ Also this is my meme >>>



Ms. Degen: Please take care of yourself in this time of uncertainty! We will get through this together. Always reach out if you need anything (school-related or not) ... we are here for you! Miss you all!!



MONDAY~March 23

Literacy - Read AT LEAST 30 minutes of your assigned text. When done reading complete the Reading Log below.

1. Book Title

2. Author

3. Today I read from page _____ to page _____

4. Summarize what you read today. What were the most important events?

5. Do you enjoy the book you are currently reading? Why or why not?

MONDAY~March 23
SCIENCE- STATISTICS REVIEW

Statistics is a type of math that involves the collection, organization, and understanding of data.

Data is information that can be represented in numbers, words, or images.

Statistical vs. Non-Statistical Questions

A **statistical question** is a question that can be answered with data that VARIES.

→ *Variability* in the data means that not all data values have the same value.

★ **Examples of statistical questions:**

- How much time do 6th graders typically spend on homework each night?
 - *Not all 6th graders spend the same amount of time on homework - these times vary.*
- How old are the dogs that live on my street?
 - *Not all dogs are the same age - their ages vary.*
- What are 6th graders' favorite fast food restaurants?
 - *Not all 6th graders like the same fast food restaurants - these answers vary.*

A **non-statistical question** is a question that can be answered with ONE DATA VALUE and DOES NOT VARY.

★ **Examples of non-statistical questions:**

- How many days are in March?
 - *There are always 31 days in March - this answer **does not vary**.*
- How many pets does my best friend have?
 - *You can count these and get a set answer - the answer **does not vary**. Assume we are always asking these questions **in the moment**, so don't think about the possibility of your best friend getting more pets in the future.*
- What was the highest temperature on Sunday?
 - *There is only one high temperature on a certain day - this answer **does not vary**.*

Still need help? Go to Google Classroom for video resources!

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

State whether the following questions are statistical or non-statistical AND how you know.

Question	<u>Statistical or Non-statistical?</u>	How do you know?
How old am I?		
How many years have the teachers worked at Alma?		
How many scholars graduated from Alma last year?		
What is my favorite color?		
What are 6th graders' favorite ice cream flavors?		
What fraction of 6th graders like watermelon more than pineapple?		
What time did scholars wake up this morning?		
What is the typical number of pets owned by scholars in this class?		
How many siblings do you have?		

Question	<u>Statistical</u> or <u>Non-statistical?</u>	How do you know?
What time did the sun rise in New Bedford this morning?		
What was the temperature throughout the day yesterday?		
What is the favorite menu item of customers at a local restaurant?		

CHALLENGE YOURSELF!

Below, try coming up with your own examples of statistical and non-statistical questions!

Statistical Questions	Non-statistical Questions

TUESDAY~March 24

Literacy- Read AT LEAST 30 minutes of your assigned text. When done reading complete the Reading Log below.

1. Book Title

2. Author

3. Today I read from page _____ to page _____

4. Summarize what you read today. What were the most important events?

5. Do you enjoy the book you are currently reading? Why or why not?

PRACTICE

Directions: Test out each answer choice by using the *same* substitution for *each* variable.

1.

A student has \$10. She will save \$5 each week. The student wrote the expression shown to represent the amount of money she will have after w weeks.

$$5w + 10$$

Which of the following expressions is equivalent to the student's expression for any value of w ?

- A. $15w$
- B. $50w$
- C. $5(w + 2)$
- D. $5(w + 10)$

2.

Which expressions represent "the sum of 3 and n "?

Select **all** that apply.

- Ⓐ $3n$
- Ⓑ $n + 3$
- Ⓒ $3 + n$
- Ⓓ $n + n + n$
- Ⓔ n^3

3.

Select each expression that is equivalent to $3(n + 6)$.

Select **all** that apply.

- Ⓐ $3n + 6$
- Ⓑ $3n + 18$
- Ⓒ $2n + 2 + n + 4$
- Ⓓ $2(n + 6) + (n + 6)$
- Ⓔ $2(n + 6) + n$

(Answers will be posted in Google Classroom next week so you can Self Check your work.)

WEDNESDAY~March 25

Literacy- Read AT LEAST 30 minutes of your assigned text. When done reading complete the Reading Log below.

1. Book Title

2. Author

3. Today I read from page _____ to page _____

4. Summarize what you read today. What were the most important events?

5. Do you enjoy the book you are currently reading? Why or why not?

Wednesday~March 25

SCIENCE- FREQUENCY TABLE & DOT PLOT REVIEW

The **frequency** of a particular data value is the number of times the data value occurs or happens.
→ Example: Ms. Nicholson takes a survey of her scholars' favorite chips and collects the following data... Takis: **16**, Doritos: **12**, Lays: **6**, Hot Cheetos: **10**

→ The **frequency** is bolded for each chip. For example, Takis have a frequency of **16**. This means 16 scholars said their favorite chips were Takis.

A **frequency table** is a table used to plot the frequencies of different data values.

The data above is plotted in the frequency table below. Remember that you must have **TITLES** for each column of the frequency table (AND the entire table)!

7th Graders' Favorite Chips

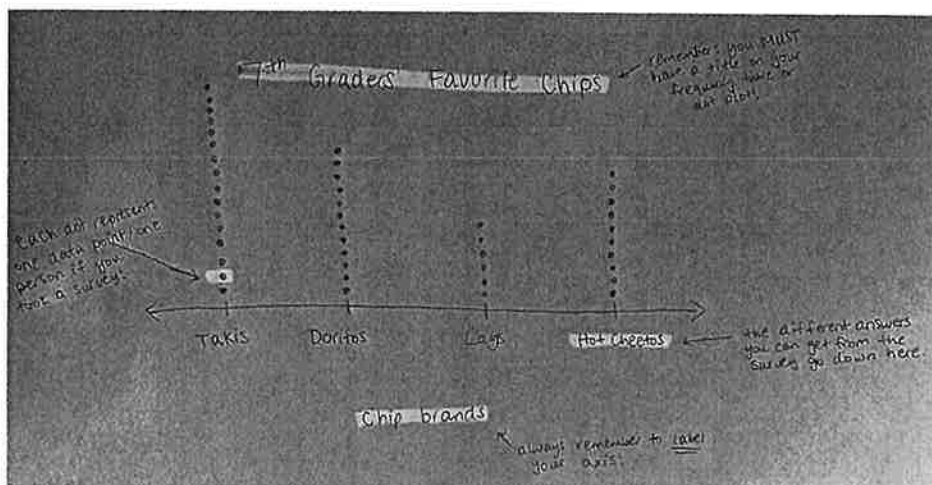
Chip Brand	Frequency
Takis	16
Doritos	12
Lays	6
Hot Cheetos	10

A **dot plot** is a chart consisting of data points (dots) that are plotted on a simple scale.

We can use dot plots to see the number of answers/data points we have for each selection.

→ You can make a dot plot easily by looking at a frequency table! Remember you did this in your last class project!

→ The **# of dots** above each answer = the **frequency** of each answer.



Now, create a **dot plot** of this data in the space below (*remember to create tick marks along the line - 1 tick mark for each grade received by students!*).

Grades on an Assignment Set

grades

2. A survey of "How long does it take you to eat breakfast?" has these results:

Minutes:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
People:	6	2	3	5	2	5	0	0	2	3	7	4	1

Create a **dot plot** of this data in the space below (don't forget a **title** and **axis label!!**).

3. The shoe sizes of a class of 8th graders are as follows:

6 5 7 6 5 8 9 8 6 7 6
7 10 6 10 9 9 5 8 7 4 8

Create a **frequency table** of this data in the space below (refer back to #1 if you need help!). *Don't forget the title!!!*

Using your frequency table, create a **dot plot** of this data in the space below.
Don't forget the title or to label your axis!!!

Answer the following questions about this data...

1. What is the MOST common shoe size among 8th graders? _____
2. What is the LEAST common shoe size among 8th graders? _____
3. How many 8th graders wear a size 10? _____

THURSDAY~March 26

HOW JACKIE ROBINSON CHANGED BASEBALL

by Jessica McBirney2017

Today you may not be surprised to see an African-American or Latino player when you turn the TV to Major League Baseball. Maybe your favorite player is a person of color. But baseball has not always been as welcoming to diversity as it is now. In 1947 the famous Jackie Roosevelt Robinson became the first African American to play on a Major League Baseball team. The road he paved was an important, but difficult one.

EARLY ATHLETIC SUCCESS

Robinson was born in Georgia on January 31, 1919, the youngest of five children. His father left the family just a year later, and his mother moved herself and her children to Pasadena, California. She worked odd jobs to support her family, but Robinson still grew up in relative poverty.

When Jackie enrolled in high school, his siblings encouraged him to get involved in school sports teams. He excelled in football, basketball, track, and baseball, and he broke many school records.

Robinson continued to play all of these sports in junior college. Ironically, he viewed baseball as his weakest sport. He transferred to UCLA to complete his degree, where he became the first athlete to letter in all four of those sports. UCLA had some of the most racially integrated college sports teams at the time, but Robinson was still among a very small minority of non-white athletes on all his teams.



FIGHTING RACISM

Even early in his life, Robinson confronted racism head on. In 1938, while still at junior college, he was arrested after disputing the police's detention of one of his black friends. He managed to escape a long jail sentence, but this and other run-ins with the police earned him a reputation of being very combative against racial oppression.

When the U.S. entered World War II, Robinson enlisted in the army. He never saw direct combat, but his military career was marred by racial problems. While stationed in Texas, Robinson boarded a non-segregated bus, but he was instructed to sit in the back anyway. He refused, and military police took him into custody for his insubordination. Fortunately, one month later, an all-white jury acquitted him, but the situation foreshadowed only more of the same prejudice he'd face later in life.

A PLAYER WITH GUTS

Robinson joined the professional Negro Leagues to play baseball in early 1945. He signed with the

Kansas City Monarchs and had great success, but he was frustrated by all the disorganization that plagued the Negro Leagues. At the time, a few Major League teams were recruiting from the Negro Leagues, and Robinson struck up a relationship with the General Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Branch Rickey.

Rickey liked the potential he saw in Robinson, but he had one question. He knew Robinson would face racial discrimination and injustice if he joined the Major Leagues. Could he be “a Negro player with enough guts *not* to fight back?” Robinson promised that he could, and signed a contract with the Montreal Royals, the Dodgers’ top minor league team. After just one season, he transferred to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

As he stepped onto the field as first baseman in 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first Major League baseball player to break the color barrier since 1880. He was 28 years old.

African-American fans flooded to Dodgers games, and even the general public and the press had a mostly positive view of the team’s newest addition. However, Robinson faced discrimination from a few of his own team members, who threatened to sit out of games if he was allowed to play. Management took Robinson’s side — “I say he plays,” said the manager. “I say he can make us all rich. And if any of you cannot use the money, I will see that you are all traded.”

Other teams also disliked Robinson’s admittance into the League. Many threatened not to play against him. Most managers rejected these threats and forced the players to participate anyway. Instead, they took it out on Robinson directly during the games. Some players were physically violent — he once received a 7-inch gash in his leg from an opponent who spiked him with his cleats — while others hurled verbal racial insults at him and his teammates. The racism from other teams only united the Dodgers, however, and the team grew more accepting of him.

MAJOR SUCCESS

Robinson won Rookie of the Year in 1947. In later seasons, more African-Americans joined other teams in the Major Leagues, as Robinson continued to excel. His success gained him fans from all over the country. He started at second base for the National League in the 1949 All-Star game, and he helped the Dodgers win the 1949 National League pennant.

Over the next several years his success grew, and by 1955 the Dodgers pulled out a win in the World Series. Robinson was 36 and starting to feel the effects of his age. In 1956 he did not dominate the league as much as he used to, partially because of side effects he suffered from diabetes. When the Dodgers traded him to the New York Giants, Robinson decided to quit baseball altogether and become an executive for a coffee company instead.

A LEGENDARY IMPACT

After his retirement Robinson remained a baseball legend. In 1962, he received baseball’s highest honor when he was elected into the Hall of Fame. His playing style changed many team strategies. For example, he inspired players to be more aggressive in their base-running, rather than relying only on the distance they could hit the ball.

Robinson also made important racial breakthroughs in the sports world. The first baseball player to break the color barrier in 60 years, he paved the way for many future African-American and minority athletes. His career helped the upcoming Civil Rights Movement by giving Americans a heroic African-American sports figure to rally around.

1. Which of the following describes Robinson early in life?
 - He wasn't always interested in sports.
 - He didn't begin to succeed in sports until college.
 - He was successful in many sports from the beginning.
 - He was only ever successful at baseball.
2. How did Robinson handle racism as a young man?
 - He challenged it but avoided conflict with police.
 - He challenged it regularly, despite the consequences.
 - He disapproved of it, but never directly challenged it.
 - He used violence to show his disagreement with racism.
3. Which of the following describes Robinson's impact on the Civil Rights Movement?
 - His actions encouraged athletes of color to participate in sports and gave them a role model to support.
 - His actions proved to athletes of color that they could participate in sports without encountering discrimination.
 - His success in baseball brought an end to racial segregation throughout the nation.
 - His actions were the start of the Civil Rights Movement, as they encouraged others to further pursue desegregation.
4. In your opinion, why did Branch Rickey ask Jackie Robinson to not fight back against discrimination? Why was this considered having "guts"? How would this idea be treated today?

FLUENCY WARM UP

Reducing Fractions (A)

Instructions: Reduce each fraction to its lowest terms.Divide numerator & denominator by the greatest common factor.

ex. $\frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{35 \div 5}{40 \div 5} = \frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{10 \div 2}{16 \div 2} = \frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{8 \div 4}{36 \div 4} = \frac{2}{9}$

$\frac{18}{20} =$

$\frac{4}{36} =$

$\frac{6}{9} =$

$\frac{2}{10} =$

$\frac{3}{30} =$

$\frac{44}{48} =$

$\frac{5}{15} =$

$\frac{10}{35} =$

$\frac{10}{45} =$

$\frac{6}{14} =$

$\frac{28}{32} =$

$\frac{20}{24} =$

$\frac{5}{15} =$

$\frac{4}{32} =$

$\frac{30}{35} =$

$\frac{3}{6} =$

$\frac{14}{24} =$

$\frac{18}{20} =$

$\frac{14}{18} =$

$\frac{5}{35} =$

$\frac{4}{40} =$

$\frac{35}{50} =$

$\frac{2}{18} =$

$\frac{2}{4} =$

$\frac{2}{6} =$

$\frac{2}{14} =$

$\frac{28}{40} =$

$\frac{4}{28} =$

$\frac{45}{50} =$

$\frac{12}{28} =$

$\frac{12}{40} =$

$\frac{25}{60} =$

PRACTICE

DIRECTIONS:

Step 1: Read, reread and ANNOTATE each problem. Think about what operation(s) you would need to do to solve the problem.

Step 2: Choose the best expression.

Step 3: Use a substitution for the variable to test out if the answer you chose is reasonable.

4.

Victoria scored a total of 9 points in the first basketball game of the season. She scored 5 points per game in each of the other x basketball games she played that season.

Which of the following expressions represents the total number of points Victoria scored in the basketball games for the whole season?

- A. $5x$
- B. $14x$
- C. $5 + 9x$
- D. $9 + 5x$

5.

Ling earns \$12 each time he shovels his neighbor's driveway. He earned a total of \$108 shoveling the driveway last winter. Which of the following equations could be used to find w , the number of times Ling shoveled his neighbor's driveway last winter?

- A. $108w = 12$
- B. $12w = 108$
- C. $w + 12 = 108$
- D. $108 + w = 12$

6. Suzie rents kneepads for a one-time fee of \$5. She then rents a skateboard for \$10 per hour. Write an expression to represent the total cost, in dollars, to rent the kneepads and skateboard for h hours?

7. Antonio enters the music store with a \$20 bill. All the CDs cost different prices; some cost \$11.50, some cost \$12.48, and others cost \$10.15. Write an expression that can be used to calculate Antonio's change if he buys one CD costing p dollars.

(Answers will be posted in Google Classroom next week so you can Self Check your work.)

Literacy-

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., CHANGING AMERICA

by Barbara Radner2005

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968) was a Baptist minister and a leader of the African American Civil Rights Movement. This article shares key details about Dr. King's life and accomplishments, including his belief in quality and non-violence. As you read, take notes on the problems that African Americans faced during the 1950s and 60s, and the strategies that Dr. King used to create social change.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a great leader. He inspired many people. He brought about changes that are important to everyone in the United States. In fact, he is known around the world. He was the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize. That is a prize given to a person who is important to the world. It is a peace prize. He wanted people to change things peacefully. He thought that violence only led to more problems.

Dr. King used a way of changing things called non-violent protest. He saw that people were not treated fairly. He protested for civil rights. When he led marches, people were angry. But he was determined. Even though people shouted at him, he kept marching.

People who had been afraid to protest before were encouraged. They joined him. He was able to give them confidence. Together they would overcome. Soon thousands of people were with him. He was changing America.

He organized boycotts. A boycott means that people do not buy something or shop at a store or use a service. The boycott he led was the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Before that boycott in 1955, African Americans could not ride in the front of buses. They had to sit or stand in the back even if there were seats in the front. Only whites could have those front seats. It took months, but they won. They got the right to sit anywhere in the bus.

Dr. King influenced many people. He reached them with his books and speeches. He gave a very inspiring speech in Washington, D.C. People call it his "I Have a Dream" speech. In it he told about what he had seen, the changes that had happened, and what would happen in the future.

Today the United States celebrates his life with a special holiday every year. On that day, people remember what he accomplished. They think about how he has made a difference to everyone in America.

"Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Changing America" by Barbara Radner. Copyright © 2005 by Barbara Radner. Reprinted with permission, all rights reserved.



1. What made Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. a unique leader in the Civil Rights Movement?

- He worked for change through nonviolent, peaceful protests.
- He called for equal rights among all people.
- He was the first Civil Rights leader to win a Nobel Peace Prize.
- He was very afraid to march with other protesters.

2. Which of the following would NOT be considered a boycott?

- Refusing to buy a bus ticket
- Refusing to leave a seat on the bus
- Refusing to ride a certain bus system
- Refusing to shop at a certain store

3. Why did the United States dedicate a holiday to Dr. King?

- To teach kids about the Civil Rights Movement
- To remind everyone that peaceful protests are powerful
- To force people to think about the future
- To celebrate his memory and remember all of his accomplishments

4. Why is it important that Dr. King used non-violent protests to create social change? Are there other ways people create social change? Which ones do you think are the best, and why?

FLUENCY WARM UP

Reminder: You can view all of our wall chart references at fitchburgmath.weebly.com in Resources.

Order of Operations (F)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Solve each expression using the correct order of operations.

ex. $3 \times 7 + 2$
 Mvlt. before +
 \downarrow
 $21 + 2$
 $\textcircled{23}$

$8 + 4^2$
 Exp. before
 $8 + 4 \times 4$
 $8 + 16$
 $\textcircled{24}$

PEMDAS
 $\leftarrow 4^2$ means 4×4

$7 \times (4 + 6)$

$3^3 + 10$

$5 + 7 \times 2$

$5 \times 8 + 10$

$8 \div 2^3$

$(8 + 3) \times 5$

PRACTICE

Directions: Annotate and show your work.

8.

Which equations with exponential expressions are true?

Select **all** that apply.

Ⓐ $3^3 = 3 \cdot 3$

Ⓑ $5^2 = 5 \cdot 5$

Ⓒ $5^4 = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4$

Ⓓ $7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = 6^7$

Ⓔ $7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = 7^6$

Ⓕ $7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = 7^7$

9. In South Asia, 10^7 is called *crore*. Which of the following is equivalent to 10^7 ?

A. one hundred million

B. ten billion

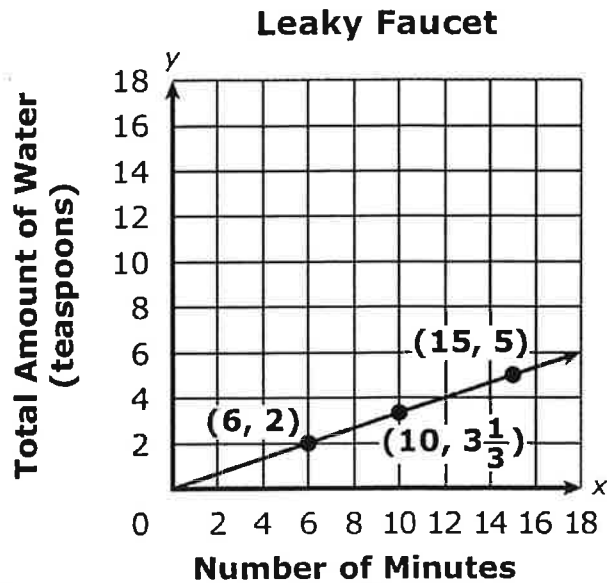
C. ten million

D. one billion

10. What is the value of 0.4^3 ?

11.

The graph shows the number of teaspoons of water, y , that have dripped from a leaky faucet at the end of x minutes.



ASK YOURSELF: What is happening to the x number every time to get the y number?

Part A

Which equation represents the relationship between x and y shown in the graph?

- Ⓐ $y = 3x$
- Ⓑ $y = x - 3$
- Ⓒ $y = \frac{1}{3}x$
- Ⓓ $y = x + 3$

Part B

Based on the relationship shown in the graph, how many teaspoons of water will have dripped from the faucet at the end of 21 minutes?

(Answers will be posted in Google Classroom next week so you can Self Check your work.)