Grade 6
First Nine Weeks

Standard: Acquisition of Vocabulary
A1. Define the meaning of unknown words by using context clues and the author's use of definition, restatement and example.
E6. Apply the knowledge of prefixes, suffixes and roots and their various inflections to analyze the meanings of words.
F8. Determine the meanings and pronunciations of unknown words by using dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, technology and textual features, such as definitional footnotes or sidebars.

Standard: Reading Process: Concepts of Print, Comprehension Strategies and
B2. Predict or hypothesize as appropriate from information in the text, substantiating with specific references to textual examples that may be in widely separated sections of text.
B3. Make critical comparisons across texts, noting author's style as well as literal and implied content of text.
B4. Summarize the information in texts, recognizing important ideas and supporting details and noting gaps or contradictions.
B6. Answer literal, inferential, evaluative and synthesizing questions to demonstrate comprehension of grade-appropriate print texts, electronic and visual media.
D7. Monitor own comprehension by adjusting speed to fit the purpose, or by skimming, scanning, reading on, looking back, note taking or summarizing what has been read so far in text.
D9. Use criteria to choose independent reading materials (e.g., personal interest, knowledge of authors and genres, or recommendations from others).
D10. Independently read books for various purposed (e.g., for enjoyment, for literary experience, to gain information or to perform a task).

Standard: Reading Applications: Informational
A5. Analyze information found in maps, charts, tables, graphs, diagrams and cutaways.
D7. Identify and understand an author's purpose for writing, including to explain, entertain, persuade or inform.
E8. Summarize information from informational text, identifying the treatment, scope and organization of ideas.

Standard: Reading Applications: Literary Text
A1. Analyze the techniques authors use to describe characters, including narrator or other characters' point of view; character's own thoughts, words or actions.
G7. Distinguish how an author establishes mood and meaning through word choice, figurative language and syntax.

Standard: Writing Process
A1. Generate writing ideas through discussions with others and from printed material, and keep a list of writing ideas.
B4. Determine a purpose and audience.
C5. Use organizational strategies (e.g., rough outlines, diagrams, maps, webs and Venn diagrams) to plan writing.
D7. Vary simple, compound and complex sentence structures.
D9. Vary language and style as appropriate to audience and purpose.
E14. Use resources and reference materials (e.g., dictionaries and thesauruses) to select more effective vocabulary.
F15. Proofread writing, edit to improve conventions (e.g., grammar, spelling, punctuation and capitalization) and identify and correct fragments and run-ons.
G16. Apply tools (e.g., rubric, checklist and feedback) to judge the quality of writing.

Standard: Writing Applications
A1. Write narratives that maintain a clear focus and point of view and use sensory details and dialogue to develop plot, characters, and a specific setting.
E6. Produce informal writings (e.g., journals, notes and poems) for various purposes.

Standard: Writing Conventions
A1. Spell frequently misspelled and high-frequency words correctly.
B2. Use commas, end marks, apostrophes and quotation marks correctly.
B3. Use semicolons, colons, hyphens, dashes and brackets.
B4. Use correct capitalization.
C5. Use all eight parts of speech (e.g., noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, preposition, interjection).
C6. Use verbs, including perfect tenses, transitive and intransitive verbs and linking verbs.
C7. Use nominative, objective, possessive, indefinite and relative pronouns.
C8. Use subject-verb agreement with collective nouns, indefinite pronouns, compound subjects and prepositional phrases.

Standard: Scientific Inquiry
A1. Explain that there are not fixed procedures for guiding scientific investigations; however, the nature of an investigation determines the procedures needed.
A2. Choose the appropriate tools or instruments and use relevant safety procedures to complete scientific investigations.
B3. Distinguish between observation and inference.
B4. Explain that a single example can never prove that something is always correct, but sometimes a single example can disprove something.

Standard: Scientific Ways of Knowing
A1. Identify that hypotheses are valuable even when they are not supported.
A2. Describe why it is important to keep clear, thorough and accurate records.

Standard: Number, Number Sense and Operations
G1. Decompose and recompose whole numbers using factors and exponents (e.g. 32 = 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 = 25), and explain why "squared" means "second power" and "cubed" means "third power".
G2. Find and use the prime factorization of composite numbers. For example:
a. Use the prime factorization to recognize the greatest common factor (GCF).
b. Use the prime factorization to recognize the least common multiple (LCM).
c. Apply the prime factorization to solve problems and explain solutions.
H8. Represent multiplication and division situations involving fractions and decimals with models and visual representations; e.g. show with pattern blocks what it means to take 2 2/3 ÷ 1/6.
H12. Develop and analyze algorithms for computing with fractions and decimals and demonstrate fluency in their use.
I7. Use simple expressions involving integers to represent and solve problems; e.g., if a running back loses 15 yards on the first carry but gains 8 yards on the second carry, what is the net gain/loss?
I11. Perform fraction and decimal computations and justify their solutions; e.g. using manipulatives, diagrams, mathematical reasoning.
I13. Estimate reasonable solutions to problem situations involving fractions and decimals; e.g. 7/8 ÷ 12/13 = 2 and 4.23 x 5.8 = 25.
I14. Use proportional reasoning, ratios and percents to represent problem situations and determine the reasonableness of solutions.
I15. Determine the percent of a number and solve related problems; e.g. find the percent markdown if the original price was $140, and the sale price is $100.

Standard: Geography
A1. Place countries, cities, deserts, mountain ranges and bodies of water on the continents on which they are located.
A2. Use coordinates of latitude and longitude to locate points on a world map.
B4. Identify and describe a variety of physical and human regions by analyzing maps, charts and graphs that show patterns of characteristics that define regions.
C5. Describe ways human settlements and activities are influenced by environmental factors and process in different places and regions including:
a. Bodies of water;
b. Landforms;
c. Climates;
d. Vegetation;
e. Weathering;
f. Seismic activity.
D8. Explain push and pull factors that cause people to migrate from place to place including:
a. Oppression/Freedom;
b. Poverty/Economic opportunity;
c. Cultural ties;
d. Political conflicts'
e. Environmental factors.

Standard: Economics
A1. Explain how the availability of productive resources and entrepreneurship affects the production of goods and services in different world regions.
B3. Explain why trade occurs when individuals, regions and countries specialize in what they can produce at the lowest opportunity cost and how this causes both production and consumption to increase.
B5. Describe how supply and demand help to set the market clearing price for goods and services and how prices reflect the relative scarcity of goods and services.
C6. Distinguish between goods and services typically produced by the private sector and the public sector.