

SIXTH GRADE SECOND NINE WEEKS

READING

Reading Applications: Informational, Technical, and Persuasive Text

A 1. Use text features, such as chapter titles, headings and subheadings; parts of books, including the index and table of contents and online tools (search engines) to locate information.

A 5. Analyze information found in maps, charts, tables, graphs, diagrams, and cutaways.

D 6. Identify an author’s argument or viewpoint and assess the adequacy and accuracy of details used.

D 7. Identify and understand an author’s purpose for writing, including to explain, entertain, persuade or inform.

E 8. Summarize information from informational text, identifying the treatment, scope and organization of ideas.

Acquisition of Vocabulary

A 1. Define the meaning of unknown words by using context clues and the author’s use of definition, restatement and example.

B 3. Identify analogies and other word relationships, including synonyms and antonyms, to determine the meaning of words.

B 4. Interpret metaphors and similes to understand new uses of words and phrases in text.

C 2. Apply knowledge of connotation and denotation to determine the meaning of words.

D 5. Recognize and use words from other languages that have been adopted into the English language.

E 6. Apply the knowledge of prefixes, suffixes and roots and their various inflections to analyze the meaning of words.

F 8. Determine the meanings and pronunciations of unknown words by using dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, technology and textural features, such as definitional footnotes or sidebars.

Reading Process: Concepts of Print, Comprehension Strategies and Self-Monitoring Strategies

A 1. Establish and adjust purposes for reading, including to find out, to understand, to interpret, to enjoy and to solve problems.

B 3. Make critical comparisons across texts, noting author’s style as well as literal and implied content of text.

B 4. Summarize the information in texts, recognizing important ideas and supporting details and noting gaps or contradictions.

C 6. Answer literal, inferential, evaluative and synthesizing question to demonstrate comprehension of grade-appropriate print texts, electronic and visual media.

D 7. 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.

D 9. Use criteria to choose independent reading materials (e.g., personal interest, knowledge of authors and genres, or recommendations from others)

D 10. Independently read books for various purposes (e.g., for enjoyment, for literary experience, to gain information or to perform a task.)

WRITING

Writing Applications

B 2. Write responses to novels, stories, poems and plays that provide an interpretation, critique or reflection and support judgments with specific references to the text.

C 3. Write letters that state the purpose, make request or give compliments and use business letter format.

Communication: Oral and Visual

A 1. Demonstrate active listening strategies (e.g., asking focused questions, responding to cues, making visual contact)

A 2. Summarize the main idea and draw conclusions from presentations and visual media.

F 9. Deliver formal and informal descriptive presentations that convey relevant information and descriptive details.

Writing Process

D 6. Organize writing, beginning with an introduction, body and a resolution of plot, followed by a closing statement or a summary of important ideas and details.

D 8. Group related ideas into paragraphs, including topic sentences following paragraph form, and maintain a consistent focus across paragraphs.

D 11. Reread and analyze clarity of writing.

D 12. Add and delete information and details to better elaborate on a stated central idea and to more effectively accomplish purpose.

D 13. Rearrange words, sentences and paragraphs, and add transitional words and phrases to clarify meaning.

H 17. Prepare for publication (e.g., for display or for sharing with others) writing that follows a format appropriate to the purpose, using such techniques as electronic resources, principles of design (e.g., margins, tabs, spacing and columns) and graphics (e.g., drawings, charts, and graphs) to enhance the final product.

MATH

Number, Number Sense and Operations

C 4. Describe what it means to find a specific percent of a number, using real-life examples.

C 5. Use models and pictures to relate concepts of ratio, proportion and percent, including percents less than 1 and greater than 100.

D 3. Explain why a number is referred to as being “rational” and recognize that the expression a/b can mean a parts of size $1/b$ each, a divided by b or the ratio of a to b .

D 5. Use models and pictures to relate concepts of ratio, proportion and percent, including percents less than 1 and greater than 100.

D 9. Give examples of how ratios are used to represent comparisons: e.g., part-to-part, part-to-whole, whole-to-part.

E 6. Use the order of operations, including the use of exponents, decimals and rational numbers, to simplify numerical expressions.

Patterns, Functions, and Algebra

A 1. Represent and analyze patterns, rules and functions, using physical materials, tables and graphs.

A 2. Use words and symbols to describe numerical and geometric patterns, rules and functions.

C 5. Produce and interpret graphs that represent the relationship between two variables.

D 3. Recognize and generate equivalent forms of algebraic expressions, and explain how the commutative, associative and distributive properties can be used to generate equivalent forms; e.g., perimeter as $2(l+W)$ or $2l + 2w$

E 2. Use words and symbols to describe numerical and geometric patterns, rules and functions.

G 6. Evaluate simple expressions by replacing variable with given values, and use formulas in problem-solving situations.

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SOCIAL STUDIES

History

B 3. Describe the early cultural development of humankind from the Paleolithic Era to the revolution of agriculture including:

- a. Hunting and gathering
- b. Tool making
- c. Use of fire
- d. Domestication of plants and animals
- e. Organizing societies
- f. Governance

B 4. Compare the geographic, political, economic and social characteristics of the river civilizations in the Tigris and Euphrates (Mesopotamia), Nile (Egypt), Huang Ho and Indus Valleys before 1000 B.C. including:

- a. Location
- b. Government
- c. Religion
- d. Agriculture
- e. Cultural and scientific contributions

(Mesopotamia and Egypt)

Government

A 1. Explain reasons for the creation of governments such as:

- a. Protection lives, liberty and property
- b. Providing services that individuals cannot provide for themselves

A 3. Explain the ways that countries interact with each other including:

- a. Diplomacy
- b. Treaties
- c. International meetings and exchanges (e.g., United Nations)
- d. Military conflict

C 4. Describe the defining characteristics of democracies, monarchies and dictatorships.

People in Societies

A 1. Compare world religions and belief systems focusing on geographic origins, founding leaders and teachings including:

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Judaism
- d. Hinduism
- e. Islam

B 3. Explain factors that foster conflict or cooperation among countries;

- a. Language
- b. Religion
- c. Types of government
- d. Historic relationships
- e. Economic interests

Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

A 1. Explain how opportunities for citizens to participate in and influence the political process differ under various systems of government.

B 2. Compare the rights and responsibilities of citizens living under various systems of government.

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SOCIAL STUDIES CONTINUED

Geography

- C 7.** Describe ways humans depend on or modify the environment and the positive and negative consequences of the modifications including:
- a. Dam building
 - b. Energy production/usage
 - c. Agriculture
 - d. Urban growth

SCIENCE

Earth and Space Sciences

- D 1.** Describe the rock cycle and explain that there are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks that have distinct properties (e.g. color, texture) and are formed in different ways.
- D 2.** Explain that rocks are made of one or more minerals.
- D 3.** Identify minerals by their characteristic properties.

Life Sciences

- A 1.** Explain that many of the basic functions of organisms are carried out by or within cells and are similar in all organisms.
- A 2.** Explain that multicellular organisms have a variety of specialized cells, tissues, organs and organ systems that perform specialized functions.
- A 3.** Identify how plant cells differ from animal cells (e.g., cell wall and chloroplasts).
- B 4.** Recognize that an individual organism does not live forever; therefore reproduction is necessary for the continuation of every species and traits are passed on to the next generation through reproduction.
- B 5.** Describe that in asexual reproduction all the inherited traits come from a single parent.
- B 6.** Describe that in sexual reproduction an egg and sperm unite and some traits come from each parent, so the offspring is never identical to either of its parents.
- B 7.** Recognize that likenesses between parents and offspring (e.g., eye color, flower color) are inherited. Other likenesses, such as table manners are learned.
- C 8.** Describe how organisms may interact with one another.