

Mrs. Guinasso's Agenda for Week One of Distance Learning

Monday

Lang. Arts. Do both sides of spelling worksheet

Optional – Write journal entry (what you have been doing, something you have learned while being home. Do this daily.

Math for Today (Day One) and First Row of Fractions worksheet

Social Studies – Do One Worksheet from Chapter 10 sections 2,3, and 4

Science – Do first page of “The Air Around You”

Study Skills – Read for at least 20 minutes and write a summary (or draw picture of what you have read)

Tuesday

Put spelling words in ABC order

MFT Day 2, Fractions 2nd row

Soc. Studies – 2nd worksheet

Science – 2nd page of worksheet

Read 20 minutes, summary

Wednesday

Write spelling words 3 x each

MFT Day 3 – Fractions 3rd row

SocStudies, 3rd worksheet

Science 4th worksheet

Read and summarize

Thursday

Look up definitions for spelling words (on line or with dictionary)

MFT Day 4 – Finish fraction worksheet

Choose 5 social studies vocabulary words and put into a paragraph

4th page of science packet

Read to a family member for 20 minutes

Friday

Write sentences for all 16 spelling words

MFT Assessment

Complete science packet "The Air Around You"

Read aloud for 20 minutes.

Lesson 14: Noun Suffixes

Spelling Words

1. bakery
2. victory
3. documentary
4. factory
5. machinery
6. discovery
7. nursery
8. dictionary
9. century
10. injury
11. missionary
12. territory
13. scenery
14. revolutionary
15. treasury
16. luxury

Your Own Words

Look for other words with these endings. You might find *adversary* and *misery* in an article about the Klondike gold rush. You might find *depository* and *usury* in an article about money.

17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Each Spelling Word ends with a suffix. When the suffixes *-ary*, *-ory*, *-ery*, and *-ury* are added to words, nouns are formed.

Sort the Spelling Words by suffix to help you remember them. Add your own category and example word for the fourth category as you are sorting.

-ARY
infirmary

-ERY
pottery

-ORY
laboratory

The suffixes *-ary*, *-ory*, *-ery*, and *-ury* are added to words to form nouns.

- When the suffix *-ary* is added to a root word, the spelling of the root word usually does not change.
- When the suffix *-ery*, *-ory*, or *-ury* is added to a root word, the spelling of the root word often changes in some way.

Day 1

$9 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$54 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

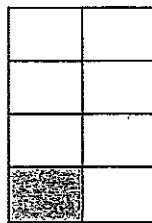
$20 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Jordana saw 5 stingrays. She counted 9 spots on each ray. How many spots were on the rays altogether?

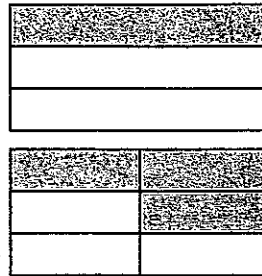
Write $<$, $>$, or $=$ to make the statement true.

$\frac{4}{6} \bigcirc \frac{1}{6}$

Write the fraction for the shaded parts of this shape.



Are these two fractions equivalent? _____



$499 + 292 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

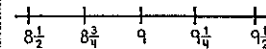
Day 2

Quincey earned 6 stickers a day for 9 days. After 9 days he gave 15 of his stickers to his best friend Tony. How many stickers does Quincey have left?

Use the information below to fill in the line plot.

$$\begin{aligned} 8\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} &= 5 \\ 9\frac{1}{4} \text{ in.} &= 3 \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Students' Block Towers


Day 3

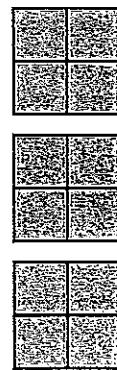
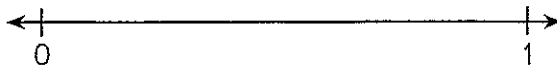
$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 4 = 24 \quad 405 - 228 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 21$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 4 = 5$

Divide the number line into eighths.

Label the fractions $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$.



$$\frac{\square}{4}$$

Five friends are splitting a package of 30 lemon drops. If they divide the candy evenly, how many lemon drops will each friend get?

Day 4

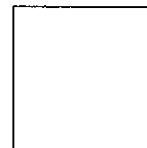
Complete the related multiplication facts.

$35 \div 5 \quad 5 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$64 \div 8 \quad 8 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

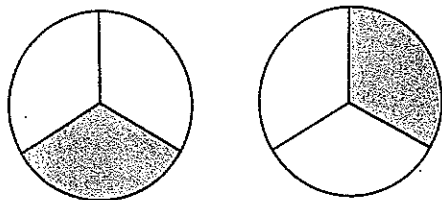
$56 \div 7 \quad 7 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Divide the square into eighths and label each eighth with an appropriate fraction. Shade $\frac{2}{8}$ of the square.

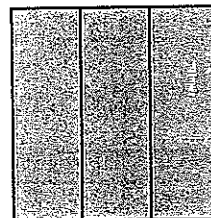


Name _____

1. Are these two fractions equivalent?

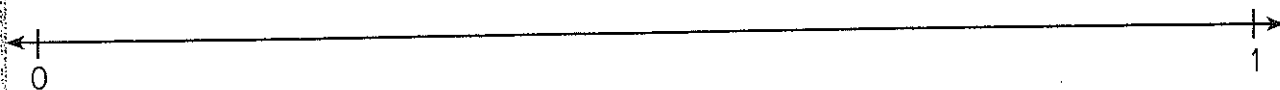


2. Write the fraction for the shaded parts of the shape.

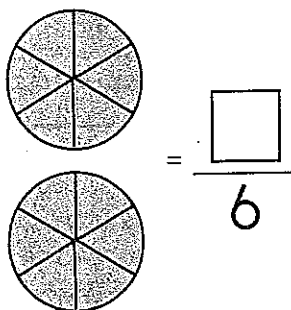


3. Divide the number line into sixths.

4. Label the fractions $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$.



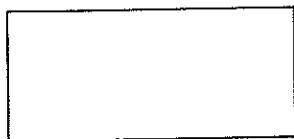
5.



6. Write $<$, $>$, or $=$ to make the statement true.

$$\frac{1}{8} \bigcirc \frac{6}{8}$$

7. Divide the rectangle into thirds and label each third with an appropriate fraction. Then, shade $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rectangle.



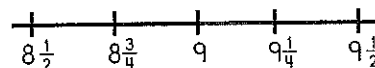
8. Use the information below to fill in the line plot.

Lengths of Ribbons

$$8\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} = 7$$

$$9\frac{1}{4} \text{ in.} = 1$$

$$9\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} = 4$$



9. $8 \times 9 =$ _____

$49 \div 7 =$ _____

$12 \div 2 =$ _____

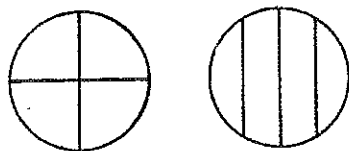
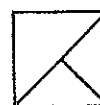
10. Reid bikes 1 mile a day, 7 days a week. How many miles will Reid bike in 9 weeks?

Practice Test - Key To Fractions Book 1

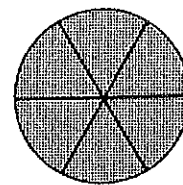
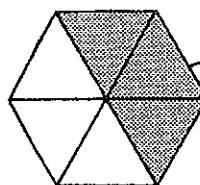
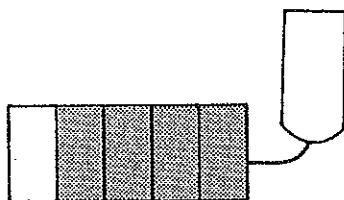
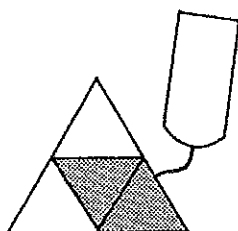
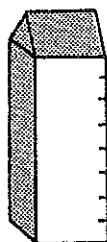
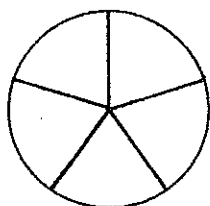
Name _____

Date _____

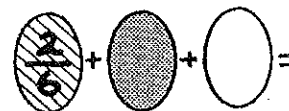
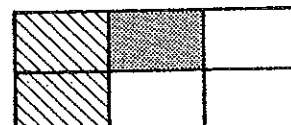
Which shows fourths?

The rectangle is divided
into two equal parts or
_____.The square is
divided into
three parts.It does
not show thirds.

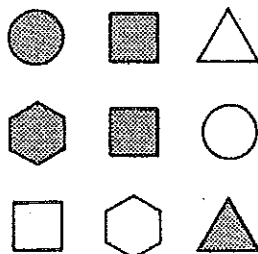
Use a fraction to name the shaded part of each figure.

Shade $\frac{3}{5}$.Fill this carton
 $\frac{3}{4}$ full.

Finish the problem below.



7 is the denominator; 3 is the numerator. The fraction is _____.

In $\frac{5}{12}$, _____ is the numerator and _____ is the denominator.

There are _____ figures in the group.

_____ of the _____ figures are shaded.

What fraction of the figures are shaded? _____

What fraction of the shaded figures are squares? _____

What fraction of the triangles are shaded? _____

Vocabulary for Social Studies Chapter 10, sections 2,3,and 4.

Plague- disease that causes many deaths

Siege-military tactic in which troops surround a city to take control of it

Truce-an agreement to stop fighting

Peloponnesian War-war between Sparta and Athens in 431 BC

Catapult-weapon that hurls large stones

Cosmopolitan-worldly

Hellenistic-relating to Greek history or culture

Phalanx-in Ancient Greece and Rome, a battle formation where soldiers stand very close together to protect themselves

Alexander the Great-defeated the Persians in 331 BC and controlled all of the Persian Empire

Comedy-humorous form of Greek drama that often mocked famous people

Jury-a group of people chosen to make a decision based on evidence presented in a trial

Philosophy-the study of the universe and our place in it

Representative Democracy-a form of democracy in which people are elected to vote on the citizen's behalf

Tragedy-a serious form of Greek drama in which characters endure suffering before an unhappy ending

Aristotle-the tutor of Alexander the Great

Homer-most famous writer of epic poetry

Plato-one of the most famous philosophers

Socrates-Athenian philosopher

6th Grd. Soc. Std. Chpt. 10 Sec. 2,3,4

Find your vocabulary words in the word search.

G	G	P	N	N	X	Q	M	J	Q	V	B	H	F	J	M	V	F	U	H
L	P	Y	Q	W	N	M	G	W	T	J	X	N	A	L	A	H	P	Y	F
S	C	Y	P	A	H	L	V	A	S	N	U	S	W	P	E	S	T	P	E
G	H	R	T	E	P	T	F	F	W	K	M	S	P	L	W	W	R	W	J
O	J	P	P	E	L	O	P	O	N	N	E	S	I	A	N	W	A	R	F
W	W	L	E	Z	R	X	H	E	F	V	R	O	Y	G	P	F	G	V	F
P	Q	Y	A	S	O	C	R	A	T	E	S	Q	H	U	B	P	E	M	G
H	O	M	E	R	L	A	W	Y	L	K	H	W	P	E	P	U	D	T	B
I	T	S	N	X	S	U	J	O	C	X	G	P	O	E	R	T	Y	Z	X
F	M	U	C	E	L	T	O	T	S	I	R	A	S	V	F	K	K	G	T
P	H	E	I	W	N	U	G	I	H	A	P	Z	O	B	G	K	D	W	U
X	H	O	T	R	H	D	J	M	M	H	E	E	L	R	K	J	X	S	S
F	X	T	S	Z	P	M	W	B	R	E	K	N	I	F	Q	S	R	M	H
X	C	L	I	A	H	F	C	K	G	N	W	Y	H	Y	D	E	M	O	C
M	P	U	N	Q	P	F	O	C	O	S	M	O	P	O	L	I	T	A	N
D	F	P	I	Q	Y	E	E	C	U	R	T	K	N	I	E	K	E	J	C
F	E	A	L	E	X	A	N	D	E	R	T	H	E	G	R	E	A	T	L
V	E	T	L	B	F	Y	T	E	N	F	Q	C	S	V	R	H	T	Z	S
U	L	A	E	G	E	I	S	O	Y	H	D	P	L	A	T	O	I	V	D
Z	I	C	H	Q	B	T	T	T	I	K	Q	W	C	Y	R	U	J	R	B

PLAGUE
CATAPULT
ALEXANDERTHEGREAT
COMEDY
TRAGEDY
PLATO

SIEGE
HELLINISTIC
PELOPONNESIANWAR
JURY
ARISTOTLE
SOCRATES

TRUCE
PHALANX
COSMOPOLITAN
PHILOSOPHY
HOMER

Name: _____

6th Grd. Social Studies Chpt. 10 Sec. 2,3,

Write the letter of the correct match next to each problem.

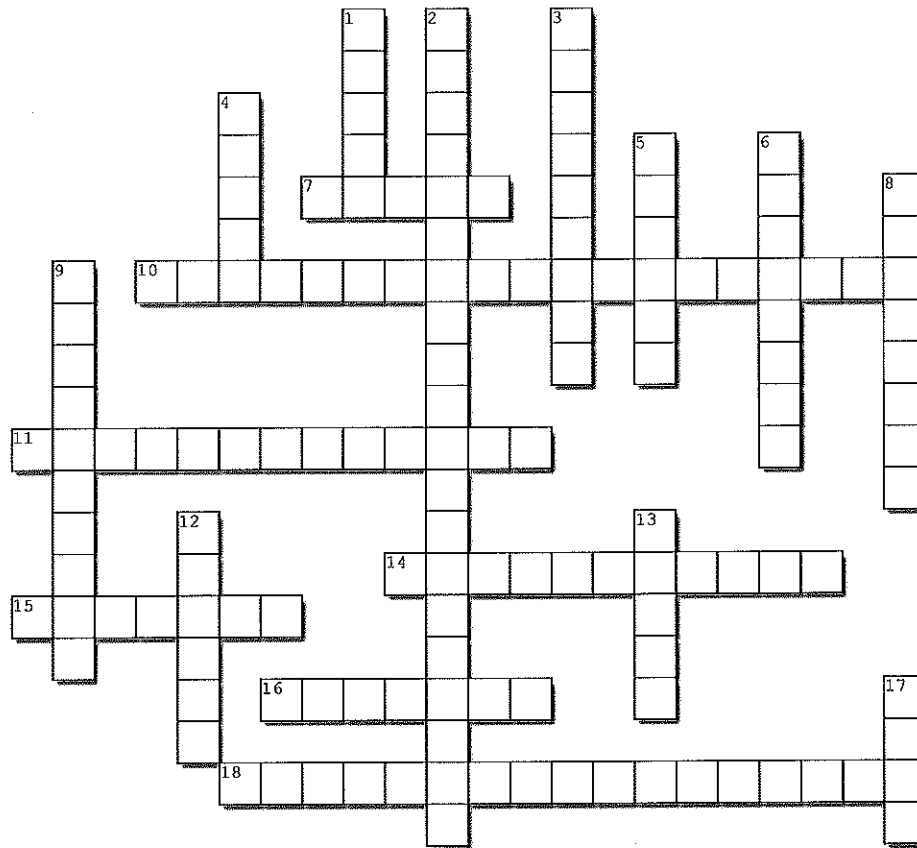
Created on TheTeachersCorner.net Match-up Maker

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | Socrates | a. Defeated the Persians in 331 BC and controlled all of the Persian Empire. |
| 2. | truce | b. Humorous form of Greek drama that often mocked famous people. |
| 3. | plague | c. A serious form of Greek drama in which characters endure suffering before an unhappy ending. |
| 4. | philosophy | d. Weapon that hurls large stones. |
| 5. | cosomopolitan | e. A group of people chosen to make a decision based on evidence presented in a trial. |
| 6. | Tragedy | f. Worldly |
| 7. | hellinistic | g. An agreement to stop fighting. |
| 8. | catapult | h. One of the most famous philosophers. |
| 9. | Aristotle | i. The tutor of Alexander the Great. |
| 10. | Peloponnesian War | j. Athenian philosopher. |
| 11. | Jury | k. The study of the universe and our place in it |
| 12. | siege | l. A war between Sparta and Athens in 431 BC. |
| 13. | comedy | m. Relating to Greek history or culture. |
| 14. | Plato | n. Disease that causes many deaths. |
| 15. | Homer | o. Military tactic in which troops surround a city to take control of it. |
| 16. | Alexander the Great | p. In Ancient Greece and Rome, a battle formation where soldiers stand very close together to protect themselves. |
| 17. | Phalanx | q. Most famous writer of epic poetry. |

Name: _____

6th Grd. Social Studies Chpt. 10 Sec. 2,3, & 4

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

- 7. Most famous writer of epic poetry.
- 10. Defeated the Persians in 331 BC and controlled all of the Persian Empire.
- 11. Worldly
- 14. Relating to Greek history or culture.
- 15. In Ancient Greece and Rome, a battle formation where soldiers stand very close together to protect themselves.
- 16. A serious form of Greek drama in which characters endure suffering before an unhappy ending.
- 18. A war between Sparta and Athens in 431 BC.

Down

- 1. One of the most famous philosophers.
- 2. A form of democracy in which people are elected to vote on the citizen's behalf.
- 3. The tutor of Alexander the Great.
- 4. An agreement to stop fighting.
- 5. Humorous form of Greek drama that often mocked famous people.
- 6. Athenian philosopher.
- 8. Weapon that hurls large stones.
- 9. The study of the universe and our place in it.
- 12. Disease that causes many deaths.
- 13. Military tactic in which troops surround a city to take control of it.
- 17. A group of people chosen to make a decision based on evidence presented in a trial.

The Air Around You (pages 256–261)

Introduction (page 256)

- Earth's **atmosphere** (AT muh sfeer) is the covering of gases that surrounds Earth. Compared to the size of Earth, the atmosphere is a very thin covering.
- The atmosphere is commonly called the air.
- **Weather** is the condition of Earth's atmosphere at a particular time and place. For example, the weather you have right now is the condition of the atmosphere at your particular place.

Answer the following questions. Use your textbook and the ideas above.

1. Read each word in the box. In each sentence below, fill in one of the words.

weather	atmosphere	climate
---------	------------	---------

- a. The covering of gases that surrounds Earth is called the _____.
- b. The condition of Earth's atmosphere at a particular time and place is called _____.

Composition of the Atmosphere

(pages 257–258)

Key Concept: Earth's atmosphere is made up of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapor, and many other gases, as well as particles of liquids and solids.

- Nitrogen is the main gas in the atmosphere. Nitrogen gas makes up about 78 percent of the atmosphere.

The Atmosphere • Reading/Notetaking Guide

- Oxygen is the second most common gas in the atmosphere. It makes up about 21 percent of the atmosphere.
- Most oxygen molecules have two oxygen atoms. Another form of oxygen has three atoms instead of two. **Ozone** is a form of oxygen that has three oxygen atoms.
- Carbon dioxide makes up a tiny portion of the atmosphere. But carbon dioxide is needed for life on Earth. Plants need carbon dioxide to make food.
- The amount of water vapor in the atmosphere varies. **Water vapor** is the gas form of water.
- The solids in the atmosphere are referred to as particles. Particles in the air include dust and smoke.

Answer the following questions. Use your textbook and the ideas on page 106 and above.

2. Draw a line from each term to its meaning.

Term	Meaning
ozone	a. the solids in the atmosphere
water vapor	b. a form of oxygen that has three oxygen atoms
particles	c. the gas form of water

Importance of the Atmosphere (page 259)

Key Concept: Earth's atmosphere makes conditions on Earth suitable for living things.

- One reason the atmosphere is important is that it contains oxygen and other gases living things need.
- The atmosphere traps heat energy from the sun. Trapping heat allows living things to live on Earth.
- The atmosphere also prevents Earth from being hit by rocks from outer space.

The Atmosphere • Reading/Notetaking Guide

Answer the following question. Use your textbook and the ideas on page 107.

3. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about the atmosphere.
- a. The atmosphere contains oxygen that living things need to live.
 - b. The atmosphere lets all rocks from outer space hit Earth.
 - c. The atmosphere traps energy from the sun.

Air Quality (pages 259–260)

Key Concept: The burning of fossil fuels can cause smog and acid rain.

- **Pollutants** are harmful substances in the air, water, or soil.
- Some pollution occurs naturally. Many things in nature add pollutants to the air. For example, forest fires and volcanoes add pollutants to the air.
- Most air pollution is caused by burning fossil fuels. Fossil fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas.
- When fossil fuels burn, they release particles and gases. These are pollutants.
- The term *smog* is a combination of the words *fog* and *smoke*. A smog is a smoky fog.
- The brown haze that forms in sunny cities is called **photochemical** (foh toh KEM ih kul) **smog**. Photochemical smog forms when sunlight hits certain pollutants in the air.
- **Acid rain** is rain that has more acid than normal rain. Acid rain includes all precipitation, including snow.
- Burning coal releases pollutants into the air. The pollutants combine with water in the air to form acids. Rain carries these acids down to the surface.

The Atmosphere ▪ Reading/Notetaking Guide

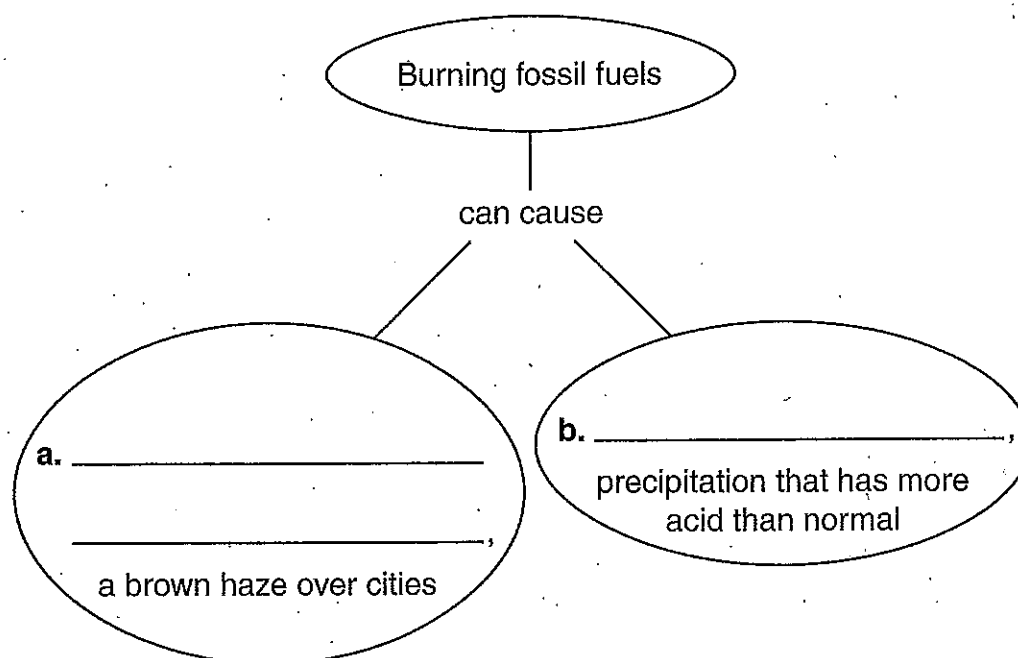
Answer the following questions. Use your textbook and the ideas on page 108.

4. Read each word in the box. In each sentence below, fill in one of the words.

pollution pollutant polluted

- a. A harmful substance in the air is a
_____.
- b. A process that makes air polluted is called
_____.
- c. Air that contains pollutants is said to be
_____.

5. Complete the concept map about pollution caused by burning fossil fuels.



The Atmosphere • *Reading/Notetaking Guide*

6. Read each word in the box. In each sentence below, fill in the correct word or words.

oil	photochemical smog	fossil fuels
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- a. _____ develops when sunlight hits certain pollutants in the air.
- b. Coal and natural gas are examples of _____.

Improving Air Quality (page 261)

- In the United States, the federal and state governments have passed a number of laws and regulations to reduce air pollution.
- The EPA watches for air pollutants in the United States. EPA stands for Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA is part of the U.S. government. The EPA enforces laws about air pollution.
- Air quality in the United States has improved over the past 30 years. But the air in many American cities is still polluted.

Answer the following question. Use your textbook and the ideas above.

7. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about air pollution in the United States.
- a. Air quality has improved in many places.
 - b. New power plants usually produce less pollution than old power plants.
 - c. There are fewer cars and power plants now compared to 30 years ago.