6th Grade Maroon and Gold - NTI Day 14 Checklist

Required Assignments: The following assignments should be completed for NTI Day 14. These assignments are required for all students!

_____ MATH - The Mean also known as The Average measures the Center

_____ ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS - Complete Bell Work. Answer all questions under Section 3: Tone and Mood (Back to Basics: Literary Elements and Devices). Answer all questions under Section 4: Plot (Back to Basics: Literary Elements and Devices). Take "The Birthmark Quiz"

_____ SOCIAL STUDIES - Use the attached direction sheet to complete the Athens and Sparta Gingerbread People.

_____ SCIENCE - Continue the moon phase calendar. Complete the ReadWorks Article "Lunar Eclipses and Solar Eclipses"

_____ EXPLORE - See explore packet for directions and assignments.

Optional Assignments: The following assignments are optional. We encourage you to complete at least some of these assignments each day.

_____ Read for 20 minutes - either to yourself or to a younger sibling!

_____ Complete lessons in Edmentum
Account: HCBOE2
Login: Lightspeed username (for example, kwhalen2026)
Password: Lightspeed password

_____ Join the NEW NTI Day Google Classrooms and complete the supplemental activities posted there.
Social Studies code: qzaivku
Science code: dadch3d
ELA code: p6yh3ma

{Most Important Contact List}

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ARGOPREP

5.1.C | Statistical Variation

The **center** of a numerical data set summarizes all of the values with one number. Mathematicians often use *mean* or *median* to calculate the center of their data set.

Mean

The mean is the average.

Add all of the numbers in a data set and then divide the sum by the total number of data points.

data set: 6, 8, 6, 8, 7, 4, 3

$6 + 8 + 6 + 8 + 7 + 4 + 3 = 42$

$42 \square 7 = 6$

mean = 6

Median

The median is the middle value.

Order the numbers in a data set from least to greatest. Identify the number that falls in the middle.

data set: 6, 8, 6, 8, 7, 4, 3

3, 4, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8

median = 6

The **variation** uses one number to describe how all of the values are different. The most basic measure of variation is *range*.

Range

The range is the difference between the highest and lowest value in a data set.

Subtract the lowest value from the highest value.

6, 8, 6, 8, 7, 4, 3

8 - 3 = 5

range = 5

mean = 6

NAME _____

Lesson 7.3 Measures of Center: Mean (You may use a Calculato

The **mean** of a data set is computed by adding all of the numbers in the data together and dividing by the number of values contained in the data set.

84, 66, 102, 114, 78, 90

$84 + 66 + 102 + 114 + 78 + 90 = 534$

$6\overline{)534}$ 89

89

1. Add all of the values in the data set together.
2. Divide the sum by the number of values in the data set.
3. The mean of the data set is 89.

Find the mean of each data set.

	a	b
1.	48, 64, 80, 48	85, 75, 90, 60, 80
2.	84, 140, 105, 119, 105, 84, 105	102, 78, 114, 96, 96, 102
3.	119, 140, 119, 91, 91, 126, 91	96, 108, 78, 96, 72, 102
4.	52, 52, 64, 80	55, 90, 70, 90, 85
5.	112, 140, 77, 126, 91, 77, 133	90, 84, 72, 102, 84, 66
6.	99, 89, 46, 97, 17, 75	60, 31, 24, 50, 44, 88

Lesson 3: Creating a Dot Plot

Classwork

Example 1: Hours of Sleep

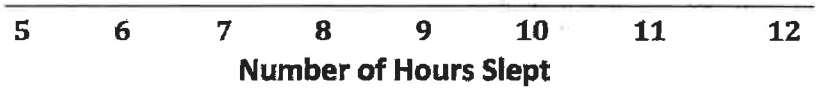
Robert, a sixth grader at Roosevelt Middle School, usually goes to bed around 10:00 p.m. and gets up around 6:00 a.m. to get ready for school. That means he gets about 8 hours of sleep on a school night. He decided to investigate the statistical question: How many hours per night do sixth graders usually sleep when they have school the next day?

Robert took a survey of 29 sixth graders and collected the following data to answer the question.

7 8 5 9 9 9 7 7 10 10 11 9 8 8 8 12 6 11 10 8 8 9 9 9 8 10 9 9 8

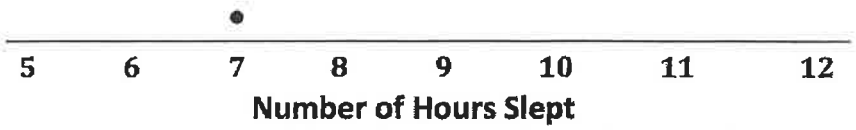
Robert decided to make a dot plot of the data to help him answer his statistical question. Robert first drew a number line and labeled it from 5 to 12 to match the lowest and highest number of hours slept. Robert's datum is not included.

Dot Plot of Number of Hours Slept



He then placed a dot above 7 for the first value in the data set. He continued to place dots above the numbers until each number in the data set was represented by a dot.

Dot Plot of Number of Hours Slept



Exercises 1–9

1. Complete Robert's dot plot by placing a dot above the corresponding number on the number line for each value in the data set. If there is already a dot above a number, then add another dot above the dot already there. Robert's datum is not included.

2. What are the least and the most hours of sleep reported in the survey of sixth graders?

3. What number of hours slept occurred most often in the data set?

4. What number of hours of sleep would you use to describe the center of the data?

5. Think about how many hours of sleep you usually get on a school night. How does your number compare with the number of hours of sleep from the survey of sixth graders?

Here are the data for the number of hours the sixth graders usually sleep when they do not have school the next day.

7 8 10 11 5 6 12 13 13 7 9 8 10 12 11 12 8 9 10 11 10 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 10

6. Make a dot plot of the number of hours slept when there is no school the next day.

7. When there is no school the next day, what number of hours of sleep would you use to describe the center of the data?

8. What are the least and most number of hours slept with no school the next day reported in the survey?

6th grade Language Arts Assignments

Day 14:

Bell Work:

1. Clues or hints about something that is going to happen later in the story is which story device?

2. What are the three types of irony?

3. Underline the Proper Nouns in the sentence:
   I went to Harrison County Middle School in Cynthiana, Kentucky in sixth grade.

Agenda:

1. Read for 10 minutes
2. Answer all questions under Section 3: Tone and Mood (Back to Basics: Literary Elements and Devices)
3. Answer all questions under Section 4: Plot (Back to Basics: Literary Elements and Devices)
4. Take "The Birthmark Quiz"

Google classroom page code: p6yh3ma

Section 3: Tone and Mood

11. List at least two adjectives that describe the **tone** of the play.

Now explain how the author established that **tone**. Which words and details tell you how the author feels about the characters and the subject matter?

12. What is the **mood** of the play? Does it stay the same throughout the play, or does it change? Explain.

Now explain how the author established the **mood**. Which **imagery**, words, ideas, and aspects of the **setting** or **plot** caused you to feel the way you did?

Section 4: Plot

13. What is the main **conflict** in the play?

14. What is the **climax** of the play? How do you know?

SCHOLASTIC SCOPE

Name: _____ Date: _____

PLAY: *The Birthmark* • SKILL: Reading Comprehension

The Birthmark Quiz

Directions: Read *The Birthmark*. Then answer the multiple-choice questions below.

1. **Which of the following lines from the play is an example of foreshadowing?**
   Ⓐ "I watched Georgiana's happiness wither away."
   Ⓑ "It's like a crimson stain upon the snow."
   Ⓒ "I give in. Remove this thing you hate."
   Ⓓ "If only I could have stopped her; if only I could have stopped *him* . . . "

2. **Which words BEST describe Aylmer?**
   Ⓐ dissatisfied and eager
   Ⓑ critical and obsessive
   Ⓒ daring and brilliant
   Ⓓ tolerant and appreciative

3. **Read this stage direction from the play:**
   "Moonlight streams through the window, casting an eerie blue glow on the stage."
   In which sentence is the word *cast* used in the same way as it is above?
   Ⓐ Vivian *cast* her ballot for class president.
   Ⓑ The statue of Athena was *cast* in bronze.
   Ⓒ Cyrus was *cast* as Prince Charming in the play.
   Ⓓ The tree *cast* a long shadow across the lawn.

4. **Which line best demonstrates the play's theme?**
   Ⓐ "Surely this stain can't go as deep as life itself."
   Ⓑ "What folly it is to worry about life's little imperfections . . . "
   Ⓒ "As the birthmark faded from her cheek, her last breath faded into the air."
   Ⓓ "Had he been wiser, he wouldn't have thrown away his happiness."

5. **Why does Georgiana agree to let Aylmer remove her birthmark?**
   Ⓐ She is weary of Aylmer's complaining about her birthmark all the time.
   Ⓑ She hates her birthmark and wants it removed.
   Ⓒ Aylmer convinces her that she will look better without her birthmark.
   Ⓓ She won't be happy unless she is perfect.

6. **Georgiana's birthmark can be seen as a symbol of**
   Ⓐ scientific advance. Ⓒ impossible beauty.
   Ⓑ true happiness. Ⓓ human imperfection.

7. **In what way does Julia Bluhm think *Seventeen* magazine can be problematic for teenage girls?**
   Ⓐ The magazine promotes having surgery to improve looks.
   Ⓑ It falsely leads girls to believe they can become professional models.
   Ⓒ The magazine's perfect photos encourage girls to become obsessed with their appearances.
   Ⓓ Girls can't be healthy unless they see pictures of people who look just like them.

8. **A central idea of both the play and the profile is that people should**
   Ⓐ change their appearances so they can be perfect.
   Ⓑ feel terrible about any physical flaws they may have.
   Ⓒ accept their flaws and the flaws in others.
   Ⓓ start petitions regarding impossible standards of beauty.

Directions: Write your answers on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

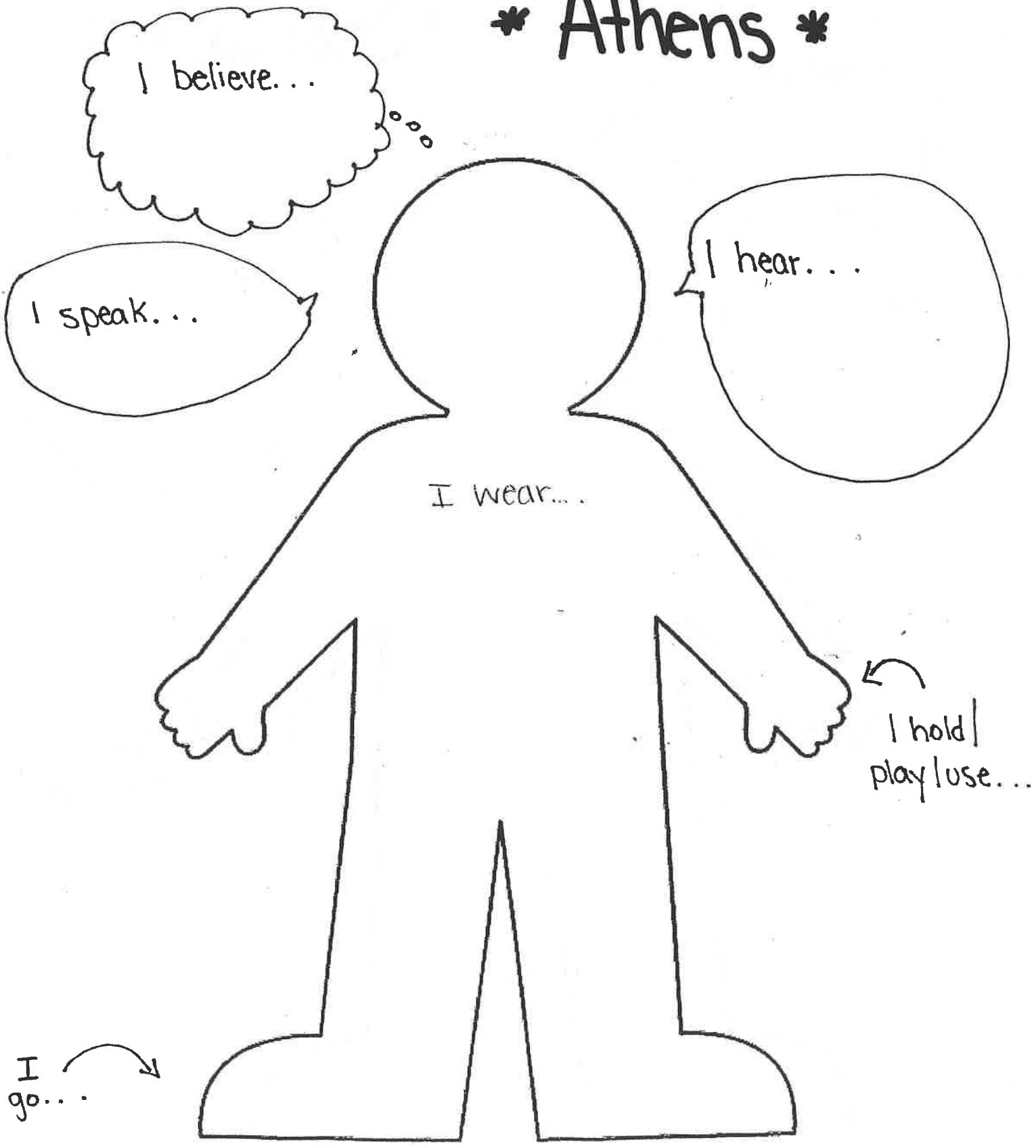
9. Use evidence from the play to support your answer to question No. 2 above. Consider both direct and indirect characterizations of Aylmer when formulating your response.

Athens and Sparta Gingerbread People Directions

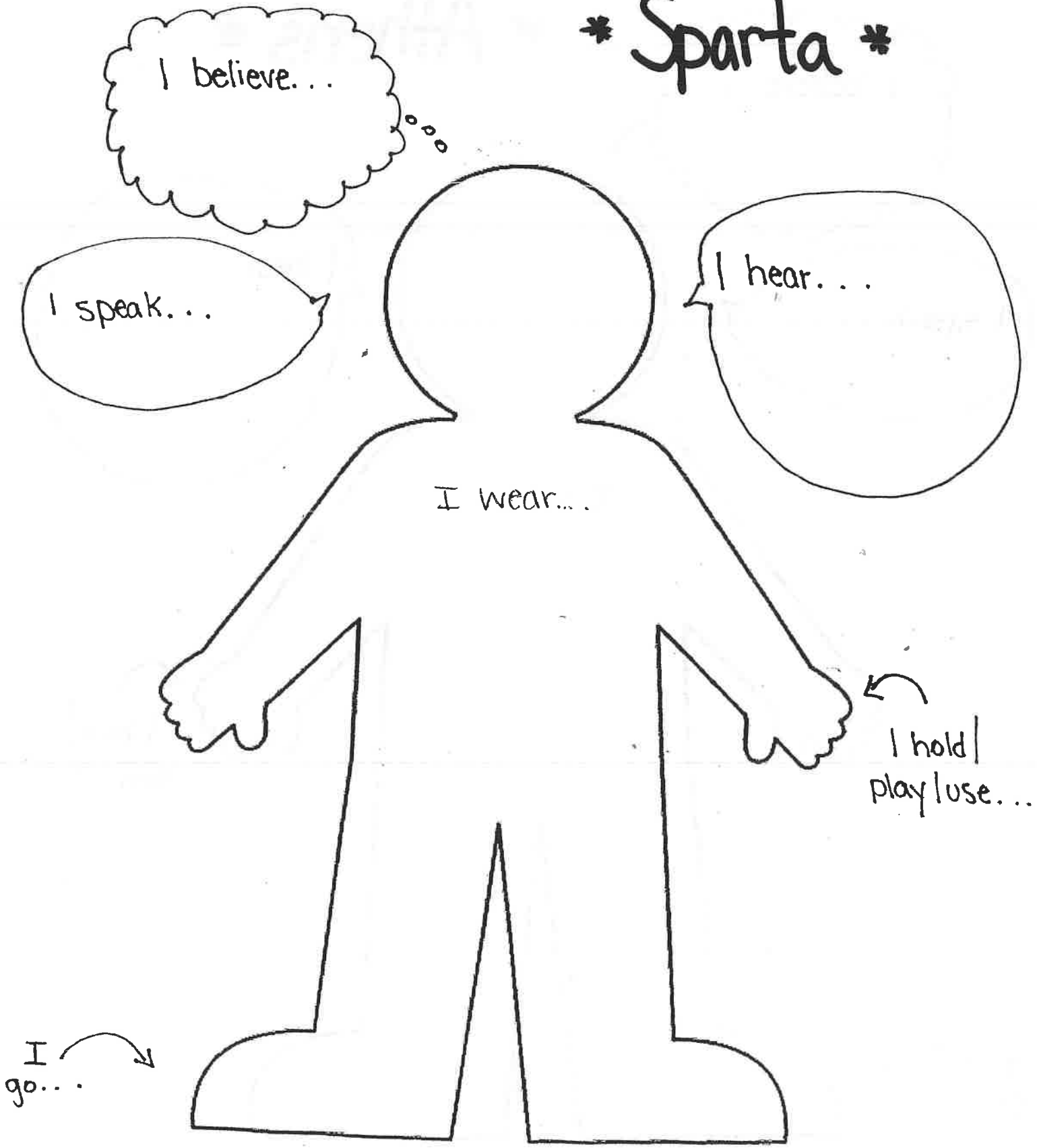
For this activity, you will be showing what you've learned about Athens and Sparta by completing two Gingerbread People. Please follow the guidelines below.

1. **You must complete both, one for Athens and one for Sparta.**
2. **Your gingerbread people may be male or female.**
3. **You should list at least one piece for information for each section (I see, I hear, etc.). This information must be specific to either Athens or Sparta. You may not use generic information such as "I hear people talking."**
4. **You should include decorations on your gingerbread person. This can be items or accessories as well as clothing.**

* Athens *



* Sparta *



Lunar Eclipses and Solar Eclipses

This text is from NASA Space Place.

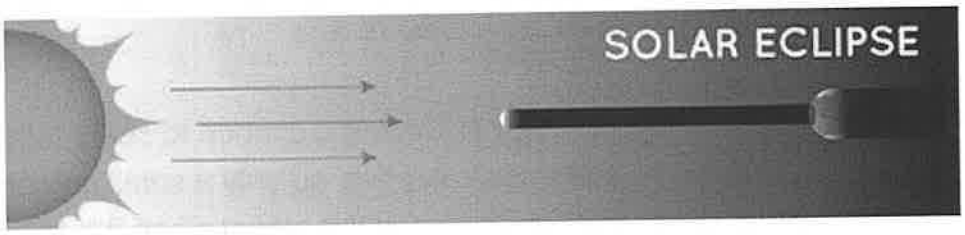
An eclipse happens when a planet or a moon gets in the way of the sun's light. Here on Earth, we can experience two kinds of eclipses: solar eclipses and lunar eclipses.

What's the difference?

Solar Eclipse

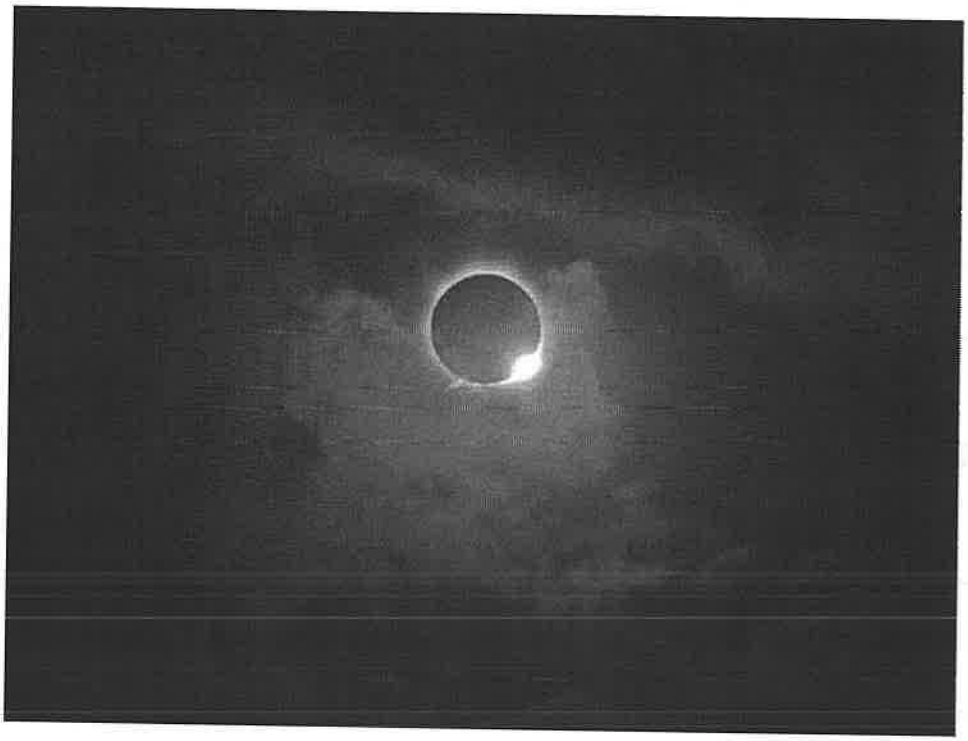
A solar eclipse happens when the moon gets in the way of the sun's light and casts its shadow on Earth. That means during the day, the moon moves over the sun and it gets dark. Isn't it strange that it gets dark in the middle of the day?

This total eclipse happens about every year and a half somewhere on Earth. A partial eclipse, when the moon doesn't completely cover the sun, happens at least twice a year somewhere on Earth.



NASA

Note: This diagram is not to scale.



Romeo Durscher

In this picture, the moon is covering up the sun in the middle of the day. This total solar eclipse was visible from the northern tip of Australia on November 13, 2012.

But not everyone experiences every solar eclipse. Getting a chance to see a total solar eclipse is rare. The moon's shadow on Earth isn't very big, so only a small portion of places on Earth will see it. You have to be on the sunny side of the planet when it happens. You also have to be in the path of the moon's shadow.

On average, the same spot on Earth only gets to see a solar eclipse for a few minutes about every 375 years!

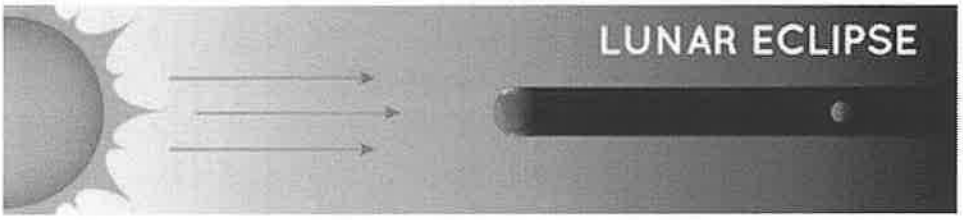
NASA

Lunar Eclipse

During a lunar eclipse, Earth gets in the way of the sun's light hitting the moon. That means that during the night, a full moon fades away as Earth's shadow covers it up.

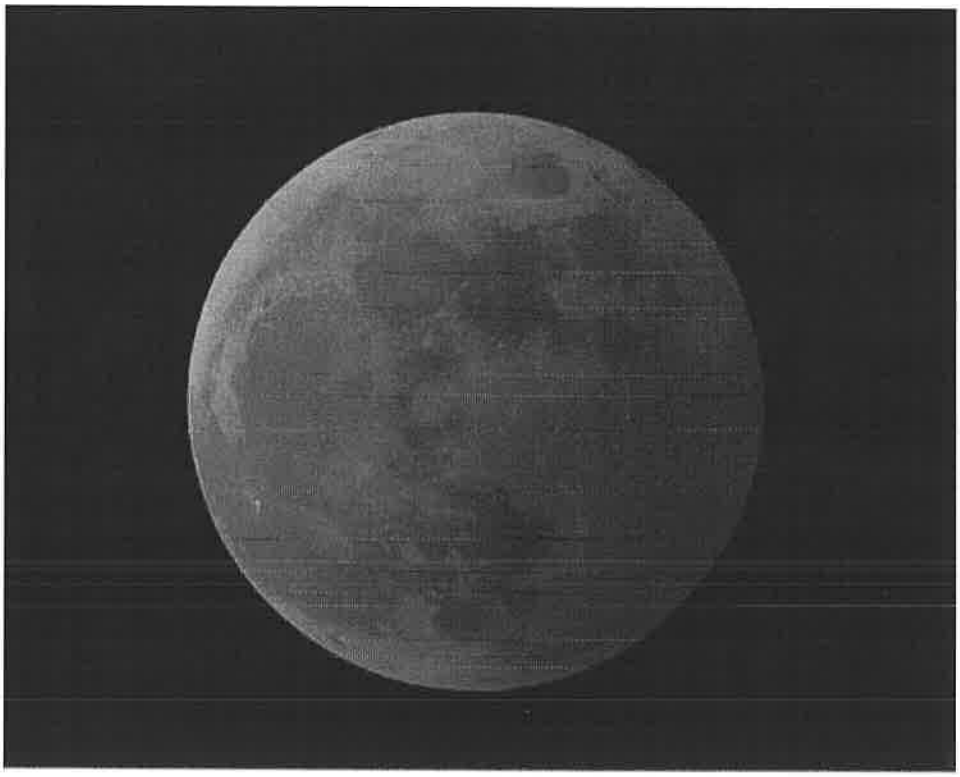
The moon can also look reddish because Earth's atmosphere absorbs the other colors while it bends some sunlight toward the moon. Sunlight bending through the atmosphere and absorbing other colors is also why sunsets are orange and red.

During a total lunar eclipse, the moon is shining from all the sunrises and sunsets occurring on Earth!



NASA

Note: This diagram is not to scale.

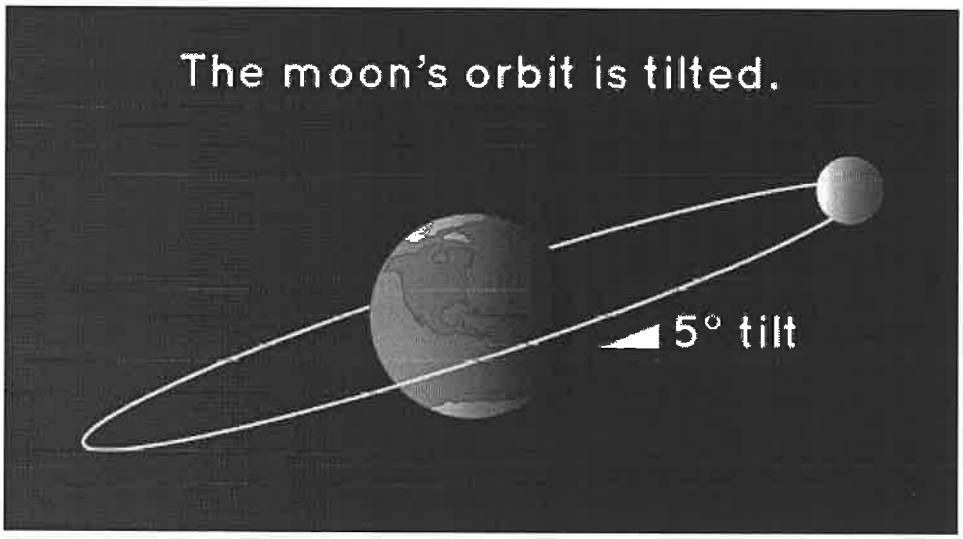


NASA

The moon appears orange-red in a total lunar eclipse on October 27, 2004.

Why don't we have a lunar eclipse every month?

You might be wondering why we don't have a lunar eclipse every month as the moon orbits Earth. It's true that the moon goes around Earth every month, but it doesn't always get in Earth's shadow. The moon's path around Earth is tilted compared to Earth's orbit around the sun. The moon can be behind Earth but still get hit by light from the sun.



NASA

In this diagram, you can see that the moon's orbit around the Earth is at a tilt. This is why we don't get a lunar eclipse every month. This diagram is not to scale: the moon is much farther away from Earth than shown here.

Because they don't happen every month, a lunar eclipse is a special event. Unlike solar eclipses, lots of people get to see each lunar eclipse. If you live on the nighttime half of Earth when the eclipse happens, you'll be able to see it.

Remembering the Difference

It's easy to get these two types of eclipses mixed up. An easy way to remember the difference is in the name. The name tells you what gets darker when the eclipse happens. In a solar eclipse, the sun gets darker. In a lunar eclipse, the moon gets darker.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What is an eclipse?

A. An eclipse is when the moon blocks Earth's orbit.

B. An eclipse is when the Earth casts a shadow on the sun.

C. An eclipse is when a planet or moon blocks the sun's light.

D. An eclipse is when the sun shines on the moon.

2. The text compares and contrasts solar and lunar eclipses. What is one difference between them?

A. It is safe to look at a solar eclipse. It is not safe to look at a lunar eclipse.

B. Solar eclipses happen every month. Lunar eclipses happen every year and a half.

C. During a solar eclipse, you cannot see the sunset. During a lunar eclipse, you can see sunset.

D. During a solar eclipse, it's dark in daytime. During a lunar eclipse, the moon looks reddish or fades away.

3. The text states, "During a lunar eclipse, Earth gets in the way of the sun's light hitting the moon. That means that during the night, a full moon fades away as Earth's shadow covers it up." What conclusion can you draw based on this evidence?

A. The moon only shines because of the sun's light hitting it.

B. Earth's shadow is not as large as the moon.

C. The moon can be behind the Earth and still get sunlight.

D. Lunar eclipses only happen at night during full moons.

4. What is one thing that must happen in order for either a solar or a lunar eclipse to occur?

A. It has to be daytime on the Earth.

B. The sun, moon, and Earth have to be lined up.

C. The moon has to be completely lit up by the sun.

D. The sun has to be having a solar storm.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Eclipses happen when Earth blocks the path of the sun's light, and there are two kinds of eclipses, solar and lunar.

B. Solar eclipses happen when the moon blocks the sun's light from reaching Earth, and lunar eclipses happen when the Earth blocks the sun's light from reaching the moon.

C. During a solar eclipse, the moon blocks the Earth from getting from sun's light, and during a lunar eclipse, the sun blocks the moon's light.

D. The sun and moon are both blocked by the Earth during a solar eclipse, while in a lunar eclipse, the sun casts its shadow on the moon.

6. Please read these sentences from the text. "Getting a chance to see a total eclipse is **rare**. The moon's shadow on Earth isn't very big, so only a small portion of places on Earth will see it."

Based on these sentences, what does the word **rare** mean?

A. normal

B. nice

C. uncommon

D. scary

7. Please choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Earth's atmosphere bends certain colors of sunlight and absorbs others, ___ the moon looks reddish during a lunar eclipse.

A. so

B. during

C. first

D. why

8. What happens during a solar eclipse?

9. Which kind of eclipse do you think is more special, lunar or solar? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

10. Your friend wants to see a total solar eclipse. What information does your friend need to know in order to see one? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.