

6th Grade Maroon and Gold - NTI Day 17 Checklist

Required Assignments: The following assignments should be completed for NTI Day 17. These assignments are required for all students!

_____ MATH - Deciding When to use the mean, median, mode

_____ ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS - Independent Reading (10 minutes) - Please have your parent/guardian initial. Review text structure examples (with answers). Use your notes and the examples to complete text structure practice on your own. Use RACE to answer the written question.

_____ SOCIAL STUDIES - Use "The Golden Age of Greece" reading and word bank to match the key word with the statement. Write the word on the line on worksheet D-18. Words that will be used more than once appear more than once.

_____ SCIENCE - Continue the moon phase calendar. Read the "Outer Planets" article and complete the "Review of the Outer Planets" worksheet.

_____ 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

_____ SCIENCE Practice Opportunity (NOT REQUIRED)

Go to Kahoot.it Game Code 053849 for Solar System Review.

{Most Important Contact List}

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6th Grade Gold team

6th Grade Maroon Team

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Lesson 7.7 Using Measures of Center (Read the information)

Measures of center can be used to describe a data set. Each measure of center allows for different observations about the set.

The **mean** is the most popular measure of center. It is the average, so it provides the clearest picture of the center of the data, but only if there are no outliers (values that are far away from the majority of the numbers in the set).

The **median** is the most useful measure when the data set contains outliers.

The **mode** is the most useful measure when the values in the data set are non-numerical.

Tell which measure of center would be best for describing each data set.

- | a | b |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 6, <u>21</u>
<u>Median</u> (21 is an outlier) | 62, 65, 72, 68, 66
_____ |
| 2. 54, 72, 85, 67, 93, 85, 61, 89
_____ | red, blue, green, red, blue, yellow, blue
_____ |
| 3. \$14.60, \$7.25, \$15.70, \$15.25, \$14.90
_____ | 8, 25, 19, 19, 25, 9, 9, 18, 25, 9, 8, 7, 10
_____ |
| 4. 0, 1, 3, 5, 5, 5, 7, 9, 9, 11, 15, 99
_____ | A, B, C, A, B, C, D, A, B, B
_____ |



NAME _____

Lesson 7.7**Using Measures of Center** *(You may use a calculator!)*

Find the measures of center for each data set and decide which would be best to describe the data set.

a**b**

1. Cesar's Test Scores: 84, 80, 78, 90, 76, 88, 86, 80, 94

Which is the best measure of center? _____

mean: _____

median: _____

mode: _____

2. Basketball Team Scores: 78, 77, 81, 84, 67, 78, 75, 42

Which is the best measure of center? _____

mean: _____

median: _____

mode: _____

3. Daily Theater Attendance: 124, 127, 111, 119, 107, 99, 115

Which is the best measure of center? _____

mean: _____

median: _____

mode: _____

4. Marisa's Daily Tips: \$15, \$21, \$18, \$13, \$52, \$21, \$25

Which is the best measure of center? _____

mean: _____

median: _____

mode: _____

Reading NTI Day #17

I Can Statement: I can identify text structures.

Bell ringers:

1. What is setting?

Answer:

2. What is a dynamic character?

Answer:

3. Which type of irony is used in the following statement: I love it when the rain ruins my outdoor plans.

Answer:

Checklist:

_____ Independent Reading (10 minutes) - Please have your parent/guardian initial.

_____ Review text structure examples (with answers)

_____ Use your notes and the examples to complete text structure practice on your own.

_____ Use RACE to answer the written question.

What are we missing the most?

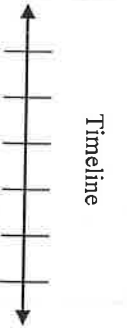
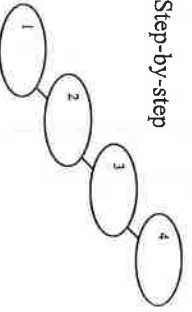
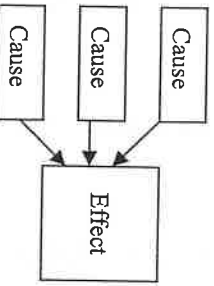
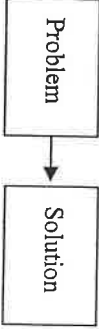
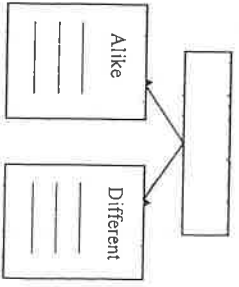
Mrs. Marshall: I miss hearing the silly jokes you all have to tell and seeing your smiling faces.

Mrs. Campbell: I miss your bright smiles and hugs.

The darkest night is often the bridge to the brightest tomorrow... - Jonathan Lockwood Huie

Text Structure Worksheet 8

Directions: Read the passages and determine how each is mainly structured. On a sheet of paper, put the information from each passage into an appropriate graphic organizer. The following graphic organizers are examples. Feel free to make changes if necessary.

Chronological	Sequence	Cause and Effect	Problem and Solution	Compare and Contrast
 <p>Timeline</p>	 <p>Step-by-step</p>	 <p>Cause Cause Cause</p> <p>Effect</p>	 <p>Problem</p> <p>Solution</p>	 <p>Alike</p> <p>Different</p>

1. Market Leaders

Most mobile phones sold today have an operating system that was either designed by Apple or Google. Apple makes the iOS operating system powering their iPhones and iPads. Google makes the Android operating system that can be found on many different mobile phones and tablets. Both of these operating systems allow users to connect to app stores and download applications. To launch these applications, users press small square buttons that appear on their home screens. One major difference between these two operating systems is that Apple makes all of its own hardware. That is to say, the iOS operating system only appears on products created by Apple. On the other hand, many different manufacturers like Samsung, Sony, and LG use the Android operating system. Which one do you like better: Android or iOS?

2. Downloading Apps

Getting a new phone is a really cool feeling, but your phone can't do much without applications. In order to get the most from your new phone, you need to download apps. To do this you will need a data connection. Some plans allow you to get data from your phone network. If your plan lets you to do this, you can connect to web services anywhere that your phone gets a signal. If your plan does not let you to do this, you will need to connect your device to a Wi-Fi network. Free Wi-Fi can be found at coffee shops, laundry mats, and other public locations. Once your phone is receiving data, go to the application store on the device. Use the search or browse functions to find fun, interesting, or useful programs. Once you have found an application that you want to try, click the button to download and install it on your device. Not all applications are free, so make sure that you know how much the app costs before agreeing to download it. Also, if you are under the age of 18, get your parent's permission before downloading anything. You'll like your new phone so much more once you have some cool apps.

3. Lost and Found

A mobile phone is lost every second by some estimates. A 2011 survey shows that about 22% of Americans have lost a mobile phone. When a person loses their phone, they don't just lose a device that may have cost as much as \$600, they lose phone numbers, photos, and sensitive information. If the phone isn't locked and it gets lost or stolen, someone may use it to commit identity theft. Perhaps the worst part about this is that it can be prevented. Today's smart phones have free applications that allow you to find your lost phone using GPS signals. Even if you cannot retrieve your phone, you can use these applications to delete your data so that you are less likely to become a victim of identity theft. Losing your phone feels horrible, but if you take the time to install a phone-finding app, you'll be much better prepared to deal with it.

4. Eyes on the Road

For better or worse, mobile phones are changing the world; however, one place where phones are definitely making things worse is on the road. Today it is common for motorists to play with their mobile phones while driving. Drivers may get bored or impatient while waiting in traffic and use their smart phones to pass the time by checking sports scores, stock numbers, or news stories. Worse still, they may engage in text messaging. Some drivers are so used to receiving and responding to communications immediately that it does not occur to them to wait until an appropriate time to respond. As soon as they get a message, these drivers will try to read and respond to it. There are many reasons why people use cell phones while driving, but none of them are good reasons.

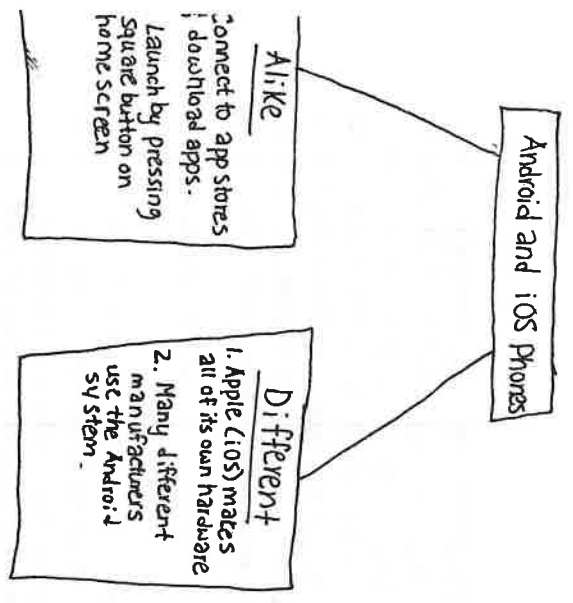
5. The Intelligent Telephone

A smart phone is a mobile phone with built-in computer system that can send emails, view websites, or download applications. The first use of the term *smart phone* was in 1997, when Ericson described its GS 88 as a "smart phone." In 2003 phones got even smarter when Andy Rubin launched the Android mobile operating system. It would take years for the first Android powered phone to reach the market, but today over 80% of all mobile phones are powered by Android. Yet, perhaps the biggest development in the history of smart phones occurred in 2007, when the original iPhone was released. The first iPhone didn't even have an app store, but it set many of the standards that people have come to expect from smart phones, like using the phone with just a finger on the screen rather than with a keypad or stylus. Smart phones have changed the world and continue to improve. I don't know where the future will take us, but I bet that the phones will be cooler.

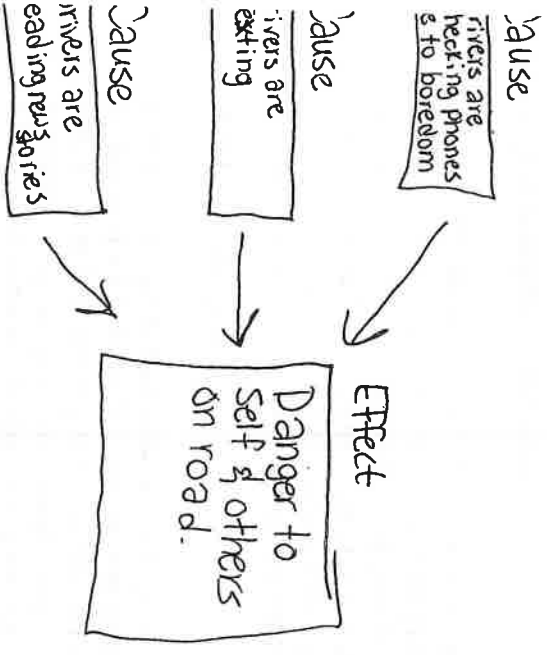
6. Difficult Decisions

Since I made honor roll every quarter this year, my mom is going to buy me a new phone for my birthday. I can't decide whether I want to get an iPhone or a Galaxy. They are both really cool phones, and they cost about the same, but they are also different in a lot of ways too, like the Galaxy has a bigger screen. The iPhone's screen isn't small or anything, it's just not as big as the Galaxy's. However, the iPhone connects with my iTunes account. All of my music is already uploaded to iTunes, so all I have to do is sync my phone and then I can listen to all of my music. That'd be cool. But if I got the Galaxy, I could use Google Play to upload my old songs and buy new ones. This would give me a chance to go through my old music collection. That'd be cool too. I'm not sure which one I'm going to get but I'm super pumped about it either way. Maybe if you make honor roll every quarter next year, you can get a new phone too. It's worth a shot.

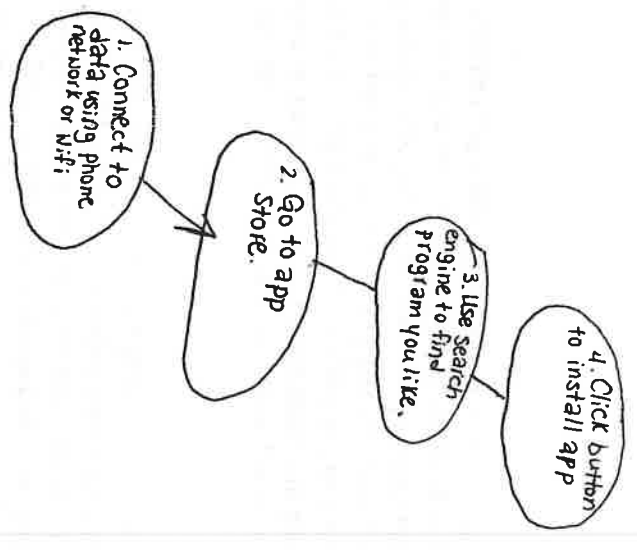
Compare and contrast



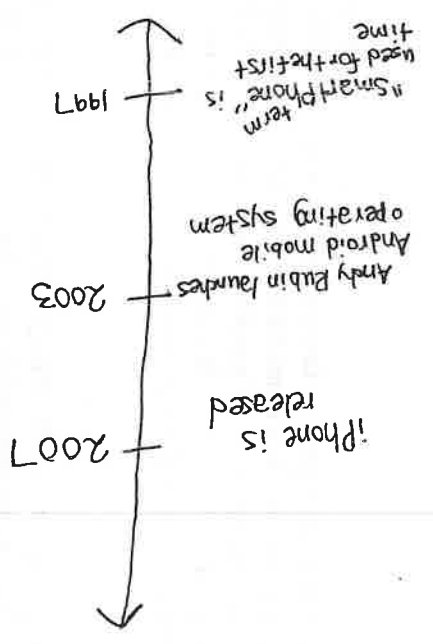
Cause and Effect



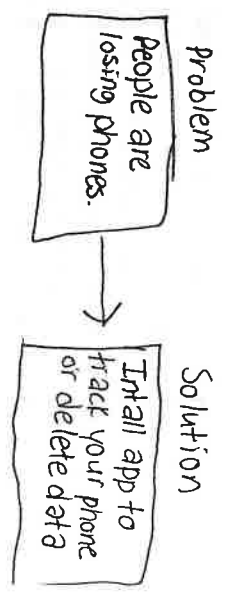
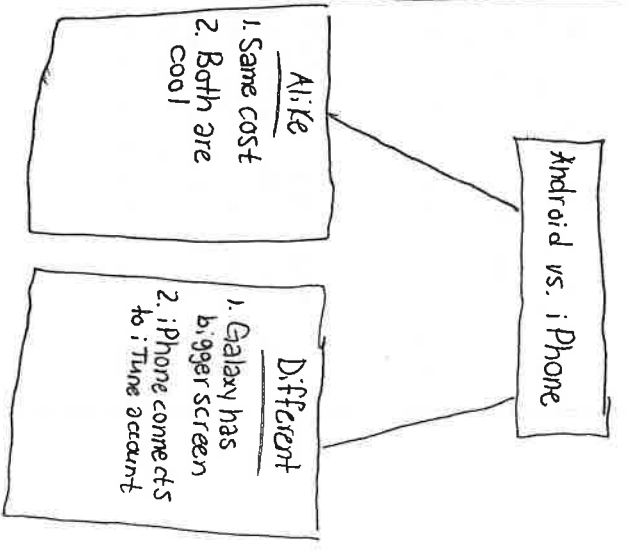
Sequence



5. Chronological Order

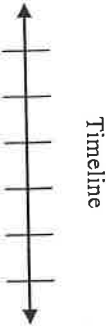
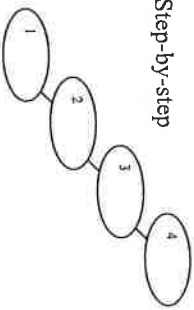
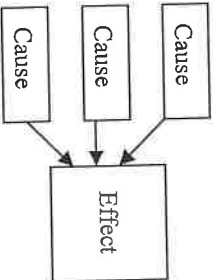
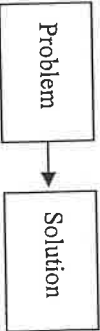
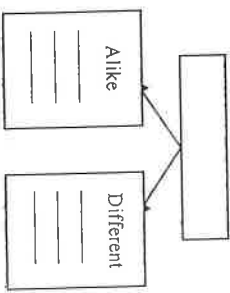


6. Compare and Contrast



Text Structure Worksheet 9

Directions: Read the passages and determine how each is mainly structured. On a sheet of paper, **put the information from each passage into an appropriate graphic organizer.** The following graphic organizers are examples. Feel free to make changes if necessary.

Chronological	Sequence	Cause and Effect	Problem and Solution	Compare and Contrast
 <p>Timeline</p>	 <p>Step-by-step</p>	 <p>Cause and Effect</p>	 <p>Problem and Solution</p>	 <p>Compare and Contrast</p>

1. Cats in Ancient Egypt

You might think that cats get a ridiculous amount of attention from people today but that's nothing compared to how they were treated in ancient Egypt. Since cats were believed to represent the Egyptian war goddess Bastet, the ancient Egyptians literally worshipped cats. Their admiration was expressed in ways that we might find funny or shocking today. They liked cats so much that killing a cat in ancient Egypt, even on accident, was punishable by death. The Greek historian Herodotus wrote that when a cat passed away, the household would go into mourning as though a member of the family had died. Family members would even shave off their eyebrows to show their loss. Another way in which ancient Egyptians showed love and respect for cats was through mummification. Cats were often mummified after dying, a process normally reserved for kings and nobles. Hundreds of thousands of cat mummies have been found preserved in and around Egypt. So the next time you see someone fawning over a cat video on YouTube, remember that it could be worse.

2. Get a Cat

Have you ever seen a mouse or rat in or around your home? If so, you may have a rodent infestation. Mice and rats are considered pests since they steal food from people. They are hard to get rid of because they move quickly and they hide in walls and other tight places that are difficult for people to reach. These pests make poor houseguests, but you don't have to live with them any longer. You can give them the boot without bringing any poisons in to your home. You can do this by getting a cat: nature's remedy for a rodent problem. Cats have very sharp senses and lightning quick reflexes. They are excellent hunters. It is estimated that cats kill between 10 and 20 billion small mammals annually. Not only will a cat help to solve your issue with rodents, they will also kill any small birds that they can catch. So rather than sharing your home with a greedy mouse or a filthy rat, share it with a cat.

3. Like Dogs and Cats...

There are two types of people in this world: cat people and dog people. Which type are you? Well, if you like a pet that is low maintenance, you might be a cat person. Cats are easier to take care of than dogs because cats are very independent. Since they use litter boxes, they do not have to be taken outside to go potty like dogs. Also, cats clean themselves while dogs need occasional baths. If you prefer a pet that requires more attention, you may be a dog person. Most dogs are very loyal and obedient. You can play games like fetch or tug of war with a dog. Dogs will also alert you when someone is outside of your home, whereas cats will usually just stay quiet. Both cats and dogs like to be petted, and they will make excellent pets, but it takes a certain kind of person to own them. Which kind of person are you?

4. Dangerous Predators

Cats may seem like cute and cuddly companions, but to birds and other small mammals, cats are highly lethal killing machines. Even well fed cats may hunt and kill many small animals such as birds, mice, and reptiles. Small animals are most at risk when cats are introduced to areas that have not hosted them before. Since they are not used to living with the threatening cats, these small animals are naïve and vulnerable. If they do not have the defenses to survive, cats will hunt these animals until they are wiped out completely. Cats have played a leading role in the extinction of many small animals, including the Hawaiian Rail and at least 22 other species of bird. While other things may have led to the destruction of these species, cat attacks were a main factor.

5. Herding Cats

Cats are known for their independence. They may be difficult to train, but that doesn't mean that you can't teach an old cat new tricks. It's time to learn how to teach your cat to fetch. First, find a toy or object that your cat likes. It is much easier to keep your cat's attention if you use something in which he or she is already interested. Next, throw the toy a short distance. If your cat chases the toy, you are off to a good start. Wait until the cat returns the toy and reward the cat with a treat when he or she does. Continue doing this for as long as your cat shows interest in the toy: toss it, wait for the cat to return it, and then reward the cat. As your cat gets better at this trick, slowly increase how far you throw the toy. It may take some time, but with a little dedication and a lot of patience you can teach your cat a cool trick that he or she will do whenever he or she feels like it.

6. Declawing

Cats can be great pets but they're not perfect. Some cats destroy household items with their claws. Or they may use their claws to scratch people's faces if they feel threatened. Small children are the ones most often attacked by cats. These attacks can leave lasting scars. Don't worry though: you don't have to get rid of your cat just because she can't keep her claws to herself. You can get your cat an *onychectomy*. An *onychectomy* is when a cat's claws are surgically removed. This is commonly called *declawing* the cat. If you get your cat declawed, he or she will still continue to swipe its paws at people and things, but the attacks will be harmless. Some people worry that declawed cats are vulnerable against attacks by raccoons and other animals that the cats might encounter outdoors. People with these concerns should only have their cat's front claws removed, which leaves the cat with a defense if he or she is seriously attacked but also protects people and household items.

Written Response Using RACE

When you spend your hard earned savings on a pair of shoes, you want to get the most for your money. One way to do this is to clean your shoes. When you get done, they'll almost look brand new. First, get out a toothbrush and some cleaning spray. Spray the shoes over a sink with no dishes in it and gently scrub the shoes with a toothbrush. Wash the dirt off of the toothbrush repeatedly while you are scrubbing. When you finish scrubbing the foot covering, it is time to clean the soles. Get out some steel wool or an SOS pad, wet it, and then scrub the soles of your shoes clean. You may need to use a paperclip to free any pebbles stuck in the treading. Lastly, scrub the shoes off with a paper towel or clean rag. If you did a good job, your shoes should look almost as nice as when you first got them.

Which text structure is being used in the passage? Cite evidence to support your answer.

K-PREP Short Answer Space

552

Do not write outside this box.

57. _____

Word Bank:

Atoms	Golden Age
Athens	Plato
Zeus	Botany
Hippocratic Oath	Odyssey
Parthenon	City-states
Hippocrates	Comedy
Sculpture	Pericles
Acropolis	Pythagoras
Athens	Gods and demons
Zoology	Peloponnesian War
Apollo	Olympic Games
Homer	Tragedies
Temple	Architecture
Phidias	Democracy
Architect	Herodotus

Chart Questions

- (1) _____ The "Father of Modern Medicine."
- (2) _____ Hill towering above Athens.
- (3) _____ Ruler of Athens at the height of the "Golden Age."
- (4) _____ Most people thought they caused disease.
- (5) _____ The leading Greek city-state.
- (6) _____ Poet who wrote about the courage and loyalty of soldiers.
- (7) _____ Sophocles and Euripides wrote these.
- (8) _____ Art of planning and constructing buildings.
- (9) _____ Any building which honored gods or goddesses.
- (10) _____ Wrote stories on the Persian Wars.
- (11) _____ A humorous play with a happy ending.
- (12) _____ The study of plants.
- (13) _____ A philosopher along with Socrates and Aristotle.
- (14) _____ Chief god of Mount Olympus.
- (15) _____ Everyone attended an annual festival of plays there.
- (16) _____ A beautiful building on the Acropolis.
- (17) _____ The practice of carving and modeling.
- (18) _____ Mathematician who discovered basic principles of geometry.
- (19) _____ War described by Thucydides.
- (20) _____ The study of animals.
- (21) _____ The sun god.
- (22) _____ Series of contests between city-states.
- (23) _____ Government in which people have a voice in making the laws.
- (24) _____ The sculptor who carved the statue of Athena.
- (25) _____ A skilled craftsman who erects buildings.
- (26) _____ The Peloponnesian War involved two of these.
- (27) _____ Homer wrote the *Iliad* and also this poem.
- (28) _____ A period of great achievement in Athens.
- (29) _____ A pledge made by graduating medical students.
- (30) _____ Democritus found that all matter is made of these tiny particles.

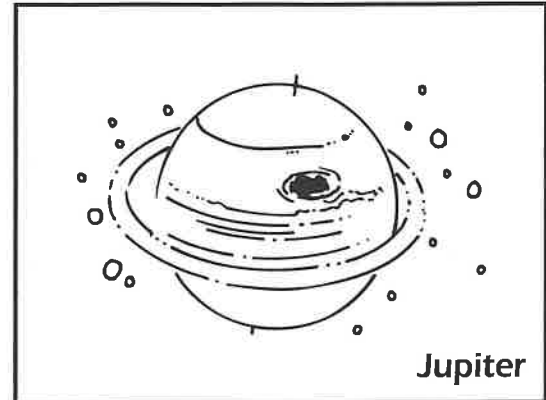
SOLAR SYSTEM**OUTER PLANETS****JUPITER**

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the first of the five outer planets in our Solar System. It is the largest planet. You could fit eleven Earths along its diameter and more than a thousand Earths inside it. Jupiter is made up of twice as much material as all the other planets put together. Jupiter is so big and bright that you can see it from Earth without a telescope.

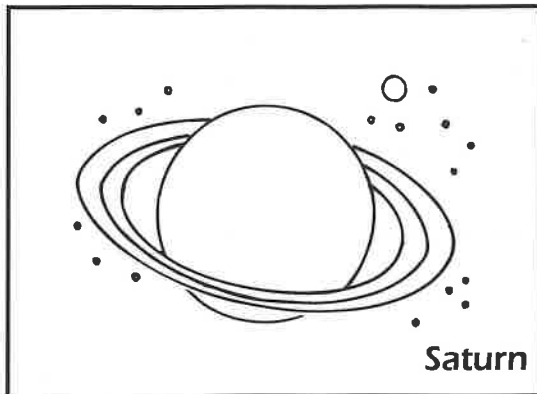
Jupiter takes almost 10 hours to spin around once on its axis and 12 Earth years to orbit the Sun once.

Jupiter is best known for its beautiful colors and its huge red spot. The colors make up the top of a clouded, churning atmosphere. The red spot is a giant, reddish, football-shaped mass believed to be a great storm system similar to a hurricane. The top of the atmosphere is a chilly -200°F (-128°C) or colder, while Jupiter itself is hot and believed to be made of gases and liquid metal.

Scientists now believe Jupiter has at least 16 moons. The ring around Jupiter is composed of tiny particles.

**EXTRA CREDIT**

Write a report about the satellites or moons of Jupiter. Include drawings if you wish.

**SATURN**

Saturn is a giant outer planet, sixth from the Sun. It is best known for the beautiful system of rings that circle the planet. The rings are made up of huge chunks of ice and tiny particles of dust and rock.

Saturn has a long orbit, taking $29\frac{1}{2}$ Earth years to circle the Sun. Saturn is the second largest planet, but it is very light. So light, in fact, that it could float on water. Like Jupiter, Saturn is made mostly of gases. It has at least 23 known moons. Titan, the largest of Saturn's moons, is larger than Mercury.

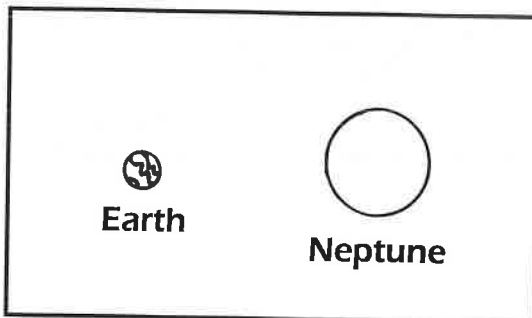
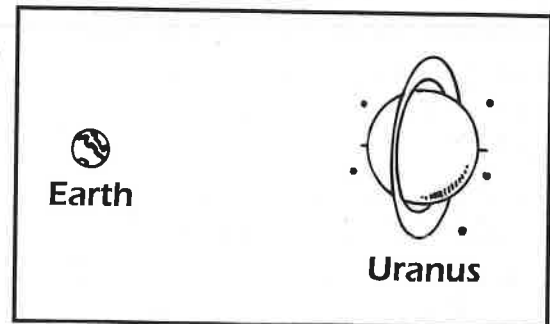
EXTRA CREDIT

Find out why Titan is a likely place to look for life.

SOLAR SYSTEM**OUTER PLANETS****URANUS**

Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun—a giant outer planet. Uranus is four times the size of Earth. Bluish-green in color, Uranus has ten faint rings with fifteen moons orbiting the planet. Uranus lies on its side, unlike other planets.

A day on Uranus would last 23 hours and 15 minutes. That's how long it takes to spin around on its axis. However, it would take 84 years for Uranus to complete one orbit around the Sun. Deep within this planet lies an ocean which may be 6,000 miles deep.

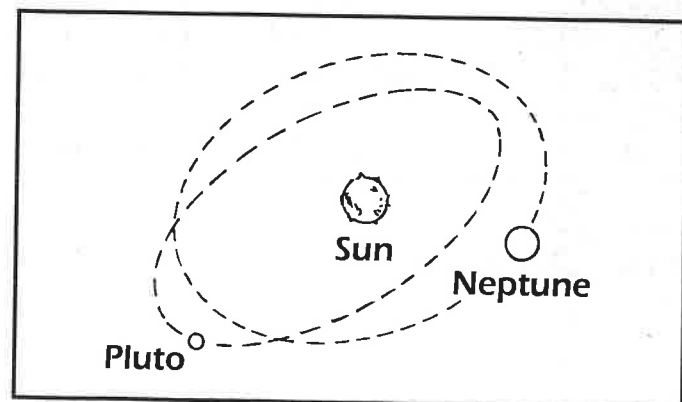
**NEPTUNE**

Neptune is eighth from the Sun and a large planet. It looks like Uranus because of its bluish color, but it is slightly smaller. Neptune can only be seen through a telescope. Even then, it is very difficult to study. It has at least eight moons. Neptune takes 165 Earth years to orbit the Sun. Neptune contains a great dark spot as large as the planet Earth.

PLUTO

Pluto is the furthest planet from the Sun and the smallest planet of our Solar System. It is an icy planet so far out in space that it takes 248 Earth years to orbit the Sun once. Pluto has one small moon, Charon. Pluto's orbit is the shape of a long, flattened circle. Sometimes Pluto is closer to the Sun than Neptune. In fact, Pluto sometimes swings inside Neptune's orbit. It is a dark planet because it is so far out in space. Pluto was named after the god of the dead.

Astronomers believe that Pluto was not always a planet, but was once a moon of Neptune's. It was pulled out of orbit by something passing by. It is not at all like its giant neighbors with thick atmospheres. Pluto is more like the inner planets.




SOLAR SYSTEM**REVIEW OF OUTER PLANETS**

Who am I? Use the clues to name the planet being described.

1. I am a bluish-green planet and have rings. Unlike other planets, I lie on my side. Who am I? _____
2. I am the sixth planet from the Sun. I am known for my beautiful rings and my colors. I am made up mostly of gases. Who am I? _____
3. I am the smallest planet in our Solar System. Not much is known about me because I am so far away and so hard to study. I have one moon. Who am I? _____
4. I am eighth from the Sun and have a greenish color. I can only be seen through a telescope. I have at least eight moons. Who am I? _____
5. I am the largest planet and well known for beautiful colors and my great red spot. I have a ring and 16 known moons. Who am I? _____

SPACE MAIL

Pretend you are sending a letter to someone in outer space. It will be carried on board a spaceship. Fill in the information on the envelope below so the letter will reach your friend.



Name _____

Street _____

City _____


State _____

Country _____

Planet _____

System _____

Galaxy _____



Place stamp here

On a separate piece of paper, design a stamp to fit on the envelope above. Cut it out and paste it in the upper right corner.

