

6th Grade Maroon and Gold - NTI Day 18 Checklist

Required Assignments: The following assignments should be completed for NTI Day 18. These assignments are required for all students!

_____ MATH - The Range measures Variety or Variability: It measures how spread out the data is. Highest number minus the lowest number

_____ ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS - Independent Reading (10 minutes) - Please have your parent/guardian initial. Review author's purpose notes **and** complete author's purpose questions. Review completed author's purpose activity. Complete additional author's purpose activity on your own.

_____ SOCIAL STUDIES - Read and annotate "Famous Architecture of Ancient Greece." When you annotate, you should circle new or unfamiliar words, underline main ideas, and put ? beside information that you do not understand. You may also add notes in the margins. As you are reading, be sure to think about examples of Greece architecture that you have seen.

_____ SCIENCE - Continue the moon phase calendar. Begin the Earth's Motion "What causes tides?" packet. Complete pages 117-120 today.

_____ 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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Measures of Variability

Read this page!



Getting the Idea

Like a measure of center, a **measure of variability** is a single number that can be used to describe an entire data set. The difference is that a measure of variability describes how spread out the data is, instead of describing the middle or the average of the data.

A common measure of the variability in a data set is the range. The range of a data set is the difference of the greatest value and the least value in the data set.

Example 1

Griffin's scores on his first seven math quizzes are shown below.

94, 86, 95, 86, 82, 90, 95

What is the range of Griffin's math quiz scores?

Strategy **Order the numbers from least to greatest. Then find the range.**

Step 1

Order the numbers from least to greatest.

82, 86, 86, 90, 94, 95, 95

Highest - Lowest

Step 2

Identify the least and greatest values in the data.

The least value is 82.

The greatest value is 95.

Step 3

Find the difference of the greatest and least values.

$$95 - 82 = 13$$

Solution **The range of Griffin's quiz scores is 13.**

Remember that the median divides a data set into two halves. The median of the lower half of the data is called the **first quartile**. The median of the upper half of the data is called the **third quartile**. As shown in the diagram on the next page, the first quartile, median, and third quartile divide the full data set into four smaller data sets. The **interquartile range (IQR)** is the difference of the third quartile and the first quartile. Think of the IQR as the range of the middle half of the data. The IQR can be used to measure the variability of a data set.

Lesson 7.8 Measures of Variability: Range

The **range** of a data set is the difference between the largest value and smallest value contained in the data set.

11, 12, 15, 15, 13, 12

11, 12, 12, 13, 15, 15

11, 12, 12, 13, 15, 15

$15 - 11 =$

4

1. Put the data set in order from least to greatest.

2. Find the largest value and smallest value.

3. Subtract.

4. The range of this data set is 4.

Find the range of each data set.

a

b

1. 11, 10, 12, 9

79, 79, 79, 84

2. 25, 30, 32, 23, 27, 22

96, 94, 101, 96, 91, 92

3. 36, 33, 37, 37, 41, 33

506, 508, 510, 509

4. 277, 280, 287, 276

10, 8, 9, 12, 6, 8

5. 12, 9, 16, 9

95, 92, 89, 97, 94, 88

Warm Up #236 (Example) Read

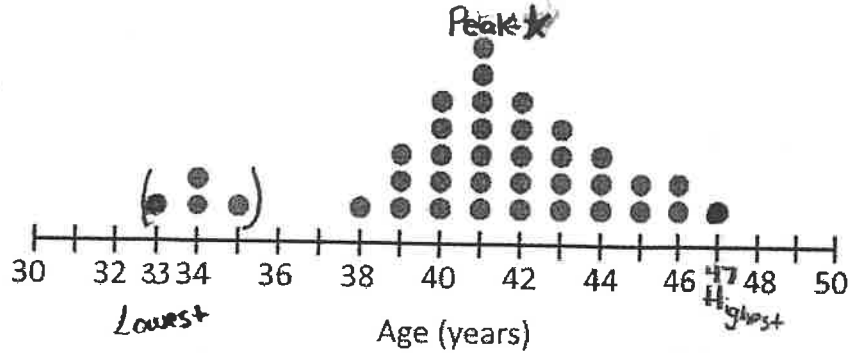
6.SP.A.2

& 6.SP.B.5

Check all that are true:

- There is a peak at 41 years. ★
- 33 is not an outlier
- The data point at 33 years is an outlier.
- There is a cluster from (33 to 35 years)

Age of Head Chefs at New York City Restaurants



Identify the gap in the data. 3

What is the range of the data? 14
 $47 - 33 = 14$
 Highest - Lowest

Warm Up #237

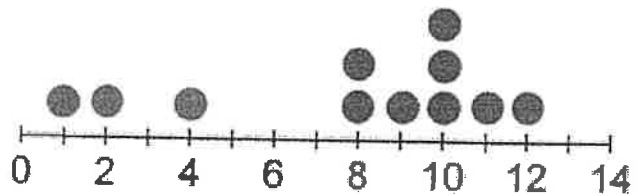
6.SP.A.2

& 6.SP.B.5

Check all that are true:

- There is a cluster from 5 to 7.
- The data point at 1 is an outlier.
- There is a peak at 10.

Apps Downloaded Per Student (July)



Identify the gap in the data. _____

What is the range of the data? _____

Warm Up #241

6.SP.B.4

Use the data from the dot plot to answer the questions.

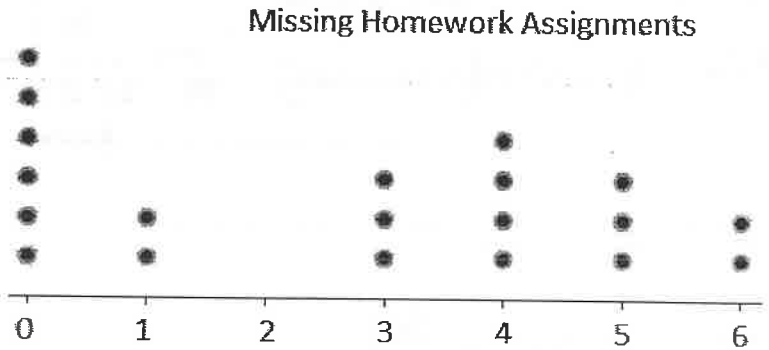
How many students were included in this survey?

6.SP.B.5.A

What was the mode?

What was the median?

What was the range?



Warm Up #242

6.SP.B.4

Use the data from the dot plot to answer the questions.

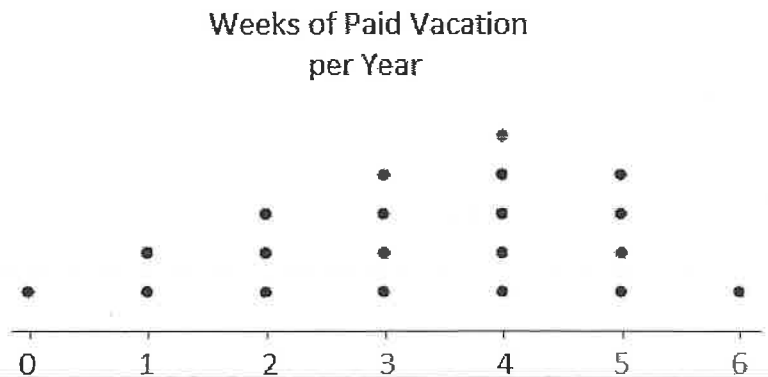
How many workers were included in this survey?

6.SP.B.5.A

What was the mode?

What was the median?

What was the range?



Reading NTI Day #18

I Can Statement: I can understand and identify the author's purpose.

Bell ringers:

1. What is a static character?

Answer:

2. Which type of conflict is demonstrated in the following sentence: The bear stalked the hiker as he walked down the trail.

Answer:

3. Which point of view uses the words I, me, and my?

Answer:

Checklist:

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

_____ Review author's purpose notes **and** complete author's purpose questions.

_____ Review completed author's purpose activity.

_____ Complete additional author's purpose activity on your own.

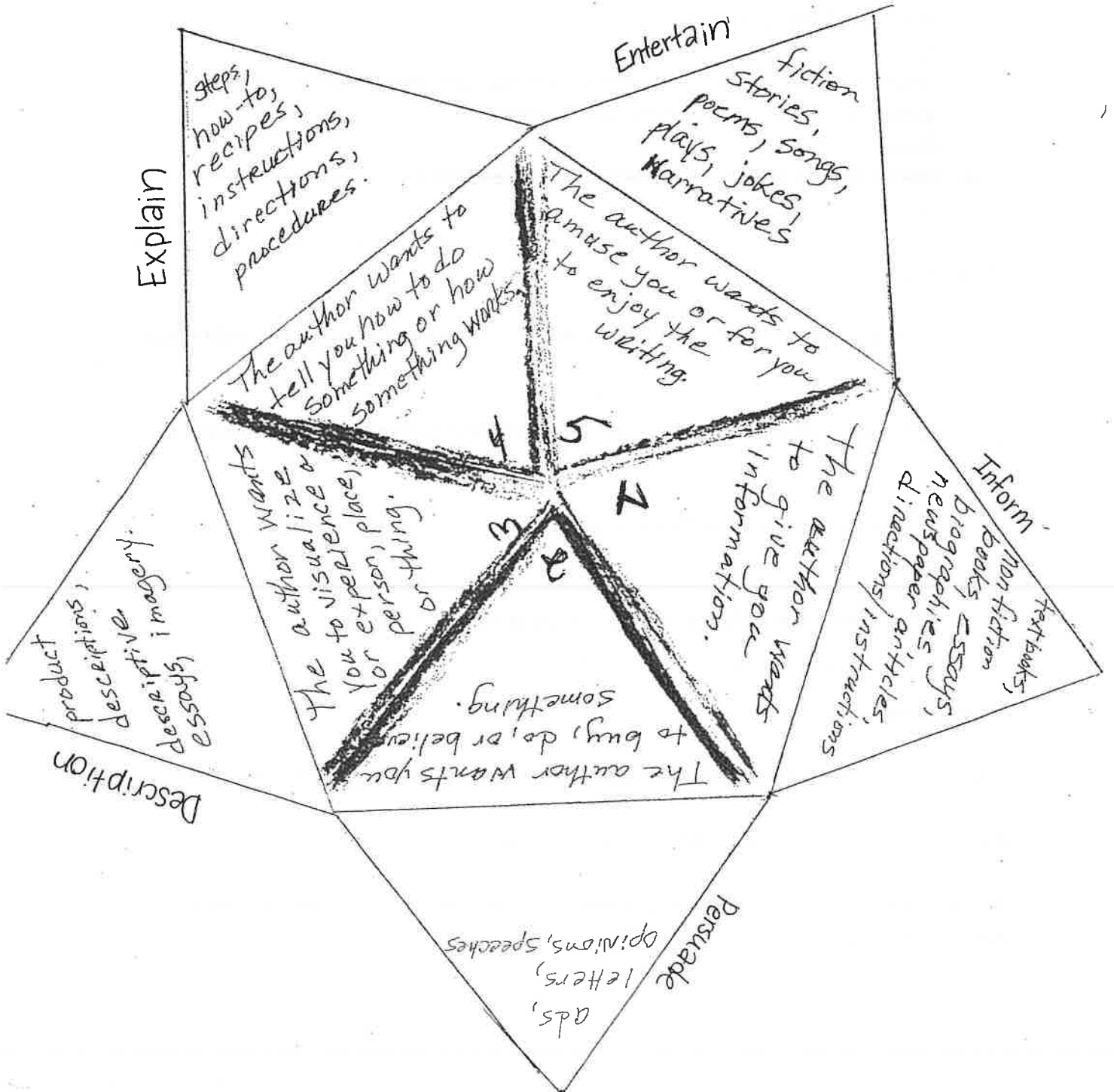
What are we reading?

Mrs. Marshall: *Blood on the River* - Elisa Carbone and *Out of My Mind* - Sharon Draper

Mrs. Campbell: *The Graveyard Book* - Neil Gaiman

When everything seems to be going against you, remember... the airplane takes off against the wind, not with it. - Henry Ford

Author's Purpose Notes



Author's Purpose Notes Questions

1. Why does the author write to entertain?

2. Name three examples of pieces that author's write to inform.

-
-
-

3. When an author write a piece to explain something they want to _____ you how to do _____ or how _____ works.

4. Which author's purpose is used to encourage the reader to buy, do, or believe something?

5. What does an author want when their purpose is to describe? Name three examples of texts that use description.

Name: Key

Author's Purpose Activity

Directions: Read the descriptions of each item and determine the author's main purpose (to entertain, persuade, or inform). Then, in a sentence or two, explain your answer.

1. A story about a family trying to stick together and survive through the Great Depression in the Midwest in the 1930s

Author's Purpose: Entertain

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

Stories are written to entertain.
This is a story.

2. A section in a history book describing the conditions and causes of the Great Depression in the Midwest in the 1930s

Author's Purpose: Inform

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

The section provides information.
Therefore it was written to inform.

3. An instructional booklet describing how to operate a smart phone

Author's Purpose: Inform

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

This text is an instruction manual.
Written to inform.

4. An article where the author argues that an iPhone is better than an Android phone

Author's Purpose: Persuade

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

Written to influence the reader, so it is persuasive.

5. A poem about why the iPhone is the greatest consumer electronic device ever made

Author's Purpose: Entertain

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

Main purpose for writing stories and poems is to entertain, even if a lesson can be learned or the reader could be influenced.

6. The story of a young athlete who takes steroids and his life and future fall apart

Author's Purpose: Entertain / ~~Inform~~

Explain Your Answer: *Although readers could learn a lesson by being informed, the main purpose of a story is to entertain.*
Write a sentence or two.

7. A medical report describing the effects of steroids on the human body

Author's Purpose: Inform / ~~Describe~~

Explain Your Answer: *This report provides information.*
Write a sentence or two.

8. A speech written by a professional athlete listing the negative effects of steroids and urging young athletes to not use steroids

Author's Purpose: Persuade

Explain Your Answer: *The author is attempting to influence or persuade readers to not use steroids.*
Write a sentence or two.

9. A booklet containing the school rules and the consequences for violating those rules

Author's Purpose: Inform / ~~Explain~~

Explain Your Answer: *The booklet provides information on what might happen if students get caught violating rules.*
Write a sentence or two.

10. A story written about a young boy who moves to a new school and is bullied, but he gains self-confidence by joining a sports team and learns to stand up for himself.

Author's Purpose: Entertain

Explain Your Answer: *The main purpose of a story (narrative) is to entertain the reader.*
Write a sentence or two.

Name: _____

Author's Purpose Activity 2

Directions: Read the descriptions of each item and determine the author's purpose (to entertain, persuade, or inform). Then, in a sentence or two, explain your answer.

1. A pamphlet urging people not to eat animals or use products made from animals or animal suffering because the author thinks that is cruel and unnecessary

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

2. A book of over 1,000 knock-knock jokes

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

3. A cook book containing recipes for making cakes, cookies, and other desserts

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

4. The story of a young woman who, after the death of her grandfather, quit her job in the business world and returned home to help her aging grandmother

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

5. A politician's speech about how homes should be provided to families who cannot afford them

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:

Write a sentence or two.

6. A poem about a "packrat," a person who refuses to throw things away, even things that most people would consider garbage

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:
Write a sentence or two.

7. An article comparing and contrasting American and Swedish health care systems

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:
Write a sentence or two.

8. The Shakespearean tragedy Romeo and Juliet, where two young lovers are forbidden from seeing one another due to a centuries old blood feud between their two families

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:
Write a sentence or two.

9. A young girl's note to her parents giving reasons why they should buy a puppy

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:
Write a sentence or two.

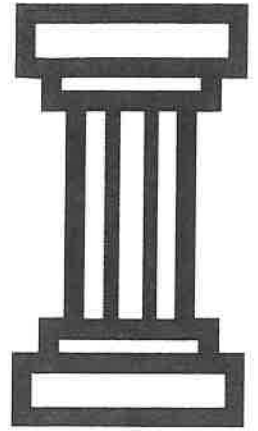
10. A website describing a local dog leash ordinance, detailing its history and the penalties for walking around with one's dog unleashed

Author's Purpose: _____

Explain Your Answer:
Write a sentence or two.

Famous Architecture of Ancient Greece

The Ancient Greeks were masters at building marvelous public buildings and temples. Greek architectural design set standards of elegance that other ancient cultures wanted to achieve and the influence of their architectural style exists in the modern United States. In fact, Greek Revival architecture was an important style in both Europe and America in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Greek Revival homes have entrances with pillars that resemble the entrance to the Parthenon, one of the most famous temples left from the Ancient Greek civilization. The Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. is a U.S. building constructed with a façade (the term for the exterior front of a building) designed to look like a Greek temple. Another name for this type of architecture is Neoclassical.

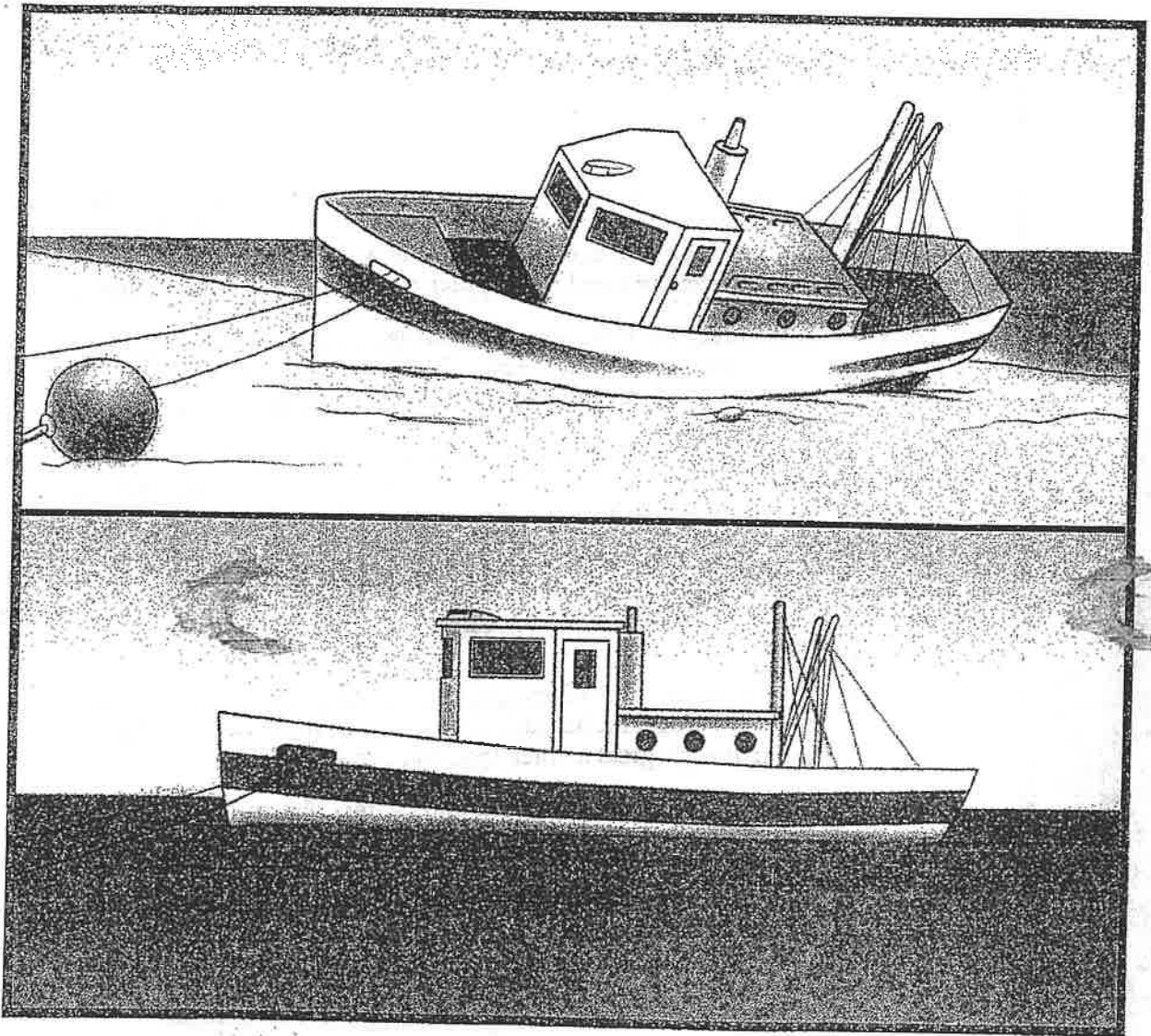


The architects in Ancient Greece designed buildings that emphasized balance and simplicity while still appearing elegant. The architects achieved balance by the proportions they used in the design. This means they carefully studied the mathematical ratios involved in the size of each part of the building. Giant buildings felt open and inviting because of the way the exterior columns were balanced in their size and the space between them. Classic Greek architecture relied on columns to support the building with a horizontal beam over the columns. This supporting beam is called the lintel. The triangular top piece of the façade is called the pediment.

Even today, the style of columns on buildings recreates the three styles from Ancient Greece based upon how the top of the column was decorated. The Doric style of thick columns had a plain top and was seen on buildings on the Greek mainland. Ionic columns were thinner and featured a decorative design with a curl on each side. This curl is called a volute. Ionic columns were popular in the architecture to the east of the Greek mainland.

Buildings like the U.S. Capitol have Corinthian columns. Corinthian columns are ornately decorated with leaves and vines at the top. Corinthian columns were used more by the Romans than the Greeks. Other Ancient Greek buildings have elaborate figures of women carved into the columns.

What causes tides?



KEY TERMS

high tide: time of high water level

low tide: time of low water level

neap tide: the lowest high tide and the highest low tide of each month

spring tide: the highest high tide and the lowest low tide of each month

tidal: daily change of the level of ocean water

LESSON

What causes tides?

20

Have you ever spent a day at the beach? If you have, then you know that the water in the ocean does not stay at one level. At certain times of the day the water is higher than at other times. The water level rises and falls at regular time periods. We call this regular rise and fall of oceans tides.

There are high tides and low tides. Look at figure A on the facing page. It shows a coastline at low tide. Figure B shows the same coastline at high tide—just a few hours later. Notice the difference in the water level.

Tides do not change suddenly. High tide moves in slowly. Then, after the water reaches its highest point, it moves out slowly. A low tide is followed by a high tide, which is followed by another low tide.

Most seashores have four tides every day—two high tides and two low tides. A change of tide takes about 6 hours and 12 minutes.

What causes tides?

Tides are caused by the pull of gravity by both the moon and the sun. The moon is more important because it is closer to the Earth. The moon pulls on the Earth with greater force than the sun does.

The moon pulls upon the Earth's land and water. The pull has hardly any effect upon the land. Rock does not move easily. But, water is different. Water moves very easily. It flows. The pull bulges the water on the part of the Earth that is facing the moon. This part of the Earth has high tide. There is also high tide on the opposite side of the Earth—the side facing away from the moon.

Areas that supplied the water for high tide areas have low tides.

The Earth is always rotating. As it turns, different parts face the moon. This causes the tides to keep changing.

HIGH AND LOW TIDES

Look at Figures A and B. Answer the questions.

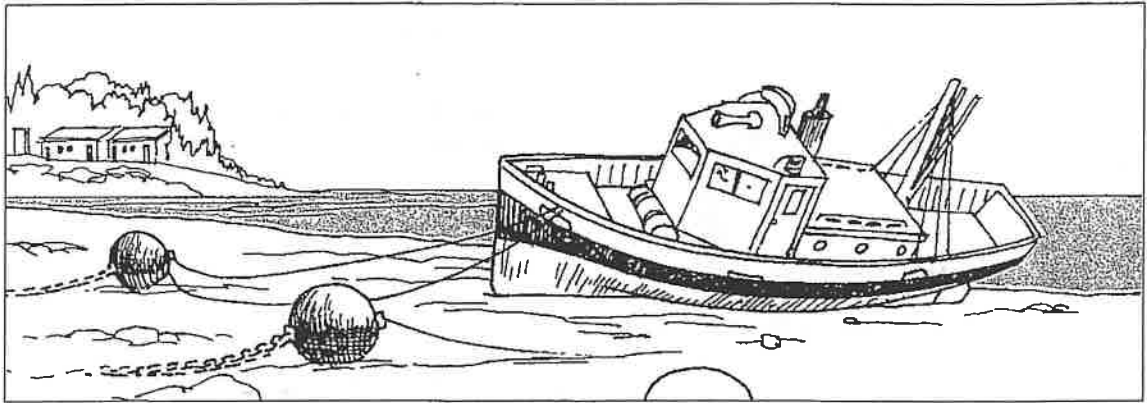


Figure A Low tide

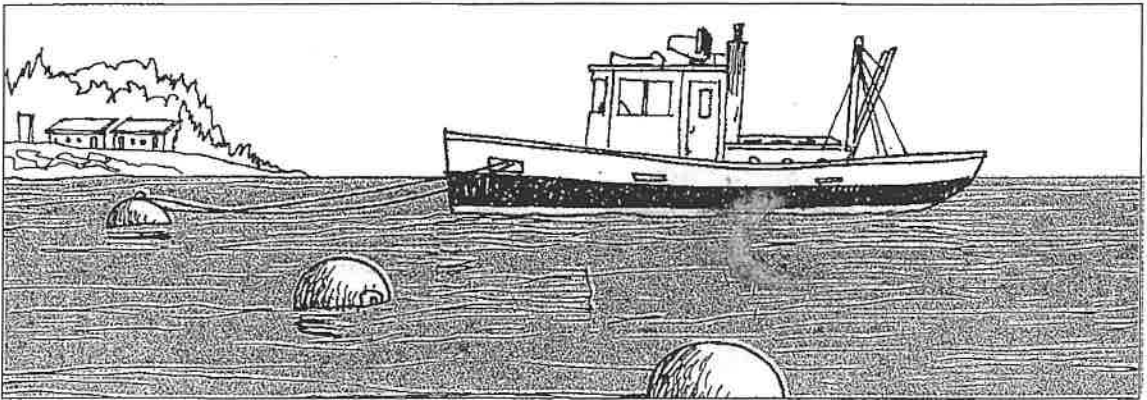


Figure B High tide

1. Why is the boat on land in Figure A? _____
2. About how long did the water take to change from Figure A to Figure B?

3. Which figure shows low tide? _____
4. Which figure shows high tide? _____
5. If you were a fisherman, at which tide would you unload your catch? _____
6. At which tide would you go to sea? _____
7. How many times a day could you go to sea? _____
8. How many times a day could you unload your catch? _____

UNDERSTANDING TIDES

Study the figures. Then answer the questions.

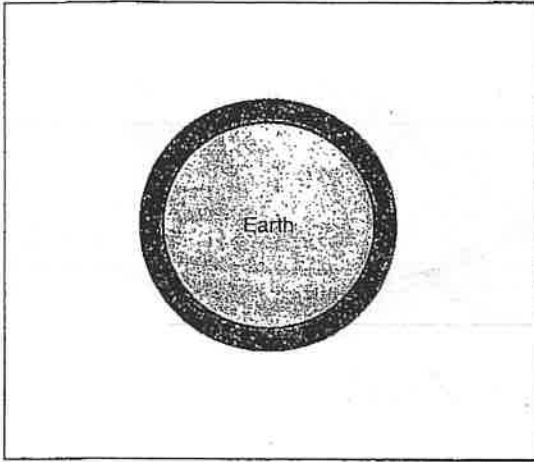


Figure C

If the moon and the sun did not pull on the Earth, there would be no tides. The ocean level would be the same everywhere. However, the moon and the sun do pull on the Earth.

1. Which one is more important in producing tides? _____
sun, moon

2. Why? _____

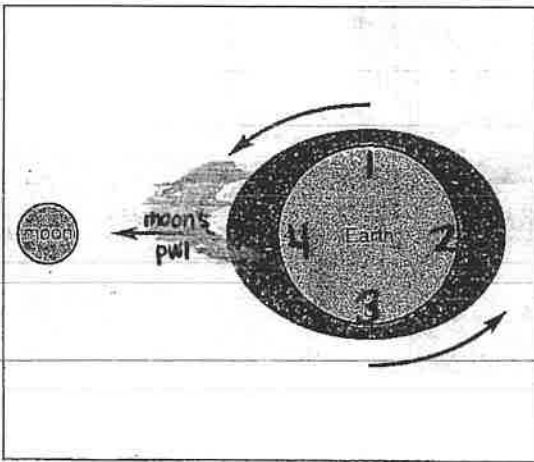


Figure D

3. Which side of the Earth is facing the moon? _____
1, 2, 3, 4

4. Which sides of the Earth are having high tide? _____
1, 2, 3, 4

5. Which sides are having low tide? _____
1, 2, 3, 4

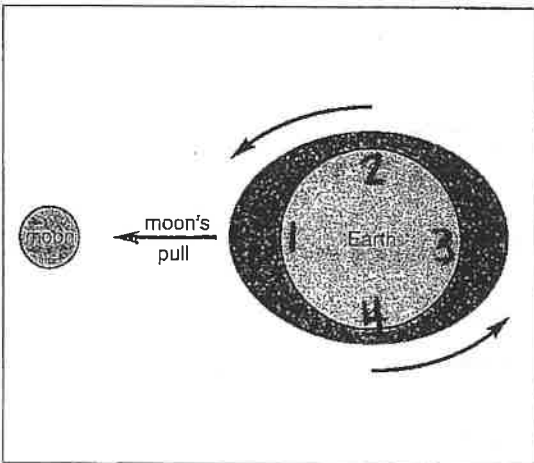


Figure E

The Earth rotates. As it rotates, different parts of the Earth face the moon. The tides keep changing.

6. Which sides have high tide now? _____
1, 2, 3, 4

7. Which sides have low tide? _____
1, 2, 3, 4

8. About how much time has passed between Figures D and E?
