

WK: 1

6th Grade Study Skills

Day 1: Reading Skill: Setting - The Shortcut
Long Division No Remainders sheet (I)
Amelia Earhart

Day 2: Reading Skill: Compare/Contrast
Story Order: Case 1
Long Division No Remainders sheet (J)

Day 3: Reading Skill: Drum Beats
Fact/Opinion Adjectives
Long Division No Remainders sheet (L)

Day 4: Reading Skill: Make Inferences
Long Division No Remainders (K)
Nouns Worksheet

Day 5: Reading Skills: Under the Sea
Main Idea/Details
Nouns Worksheet
Subtraction Facts to 18 (I)

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Reader's Tip

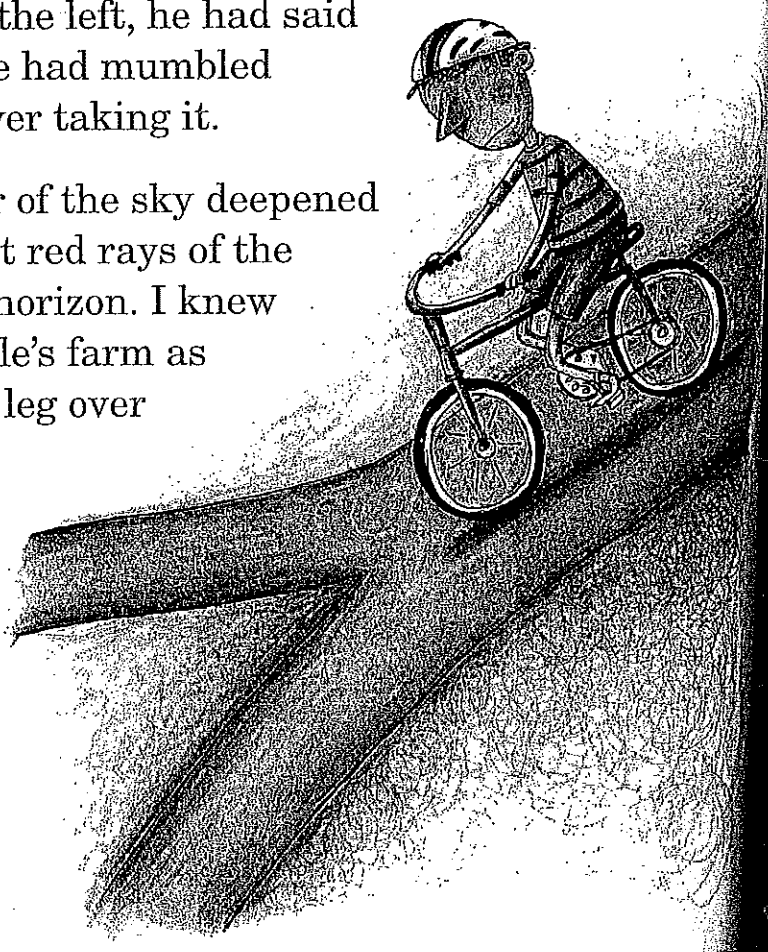
- Look for the story's *setting*, or where and when it takes place.
- The setting of a story helps create a mood for the reader.

THE SHORTCUT

By J. B. Stamper

Looking down the hill, I saw where the road split into two forks. I had driven down this hill with my uncle several times. He had taken the road to the right. It was hilly and went past farmhouses. I knew it would be a long, hard bike ride to get home on that road. When I had asked my uncle about the road to the left, he had said it was the shortcut. Then he had mumbled something about people never taking it.

All around me, the color of the sky deepened to a purplish black. The last red rays of the sunset had faded from the horizon. I knew I had to get back to my uncle's farm as fast as I could. I swung my leg over the bike and pushed off down the hill. When the road split ahead of me, I took the left turn . . . onto the shortcut.



Setting

▶ Reread the passage. Underline descriptive words that tell about the setting. Then complete the chart.

Setting

Place: farm land

Time:

Descriptive Words

Your Turn

▶ Think of a setting. It could be a place you know well. Then think of words that describe this setting. Write your example in the chart.

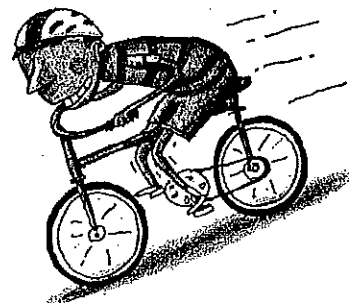
Setting

Place:

Time:

Descriptive Words

▶ Apply what you know to Reading Skills Card 7. Practice what you learned as you read.



WK 1: Day 1

Long Division No Remainders (I)

$$2 \overline{) 10}$$

$$4 \overline{) 12}$$

$$5 \overline{) 20}$$

$$4 \overline{) 24}$$

$$2 \overline{) 4}$$

$$9 \overline{) 45}$$

$$4 \overline{) 32}$$

$$9 \overline{) 18}$$

$$8 \overline{) 32}$$

$$9 \overline{) 72}$$

$$5 \overline{) 10}$$

$$4 \overline{) 36}$$

$$8 \overline{) 32}$$

$$5 \overline{) 30}$$

$$8 \overline{) 64}$$

$$6 \overline{) 24}$$

$$5 \overline{) 40}$$

$$7 \overline{) 42}$$

$$8 \overline{) 24}$$

$$7 \overline{) 42}$$

$$3 \overline{) 9}$$

$$3 \overline{) 6}$$

$$9 \overline{) 36}$$

$$3 \overline{) 21}$$

$$8 \overline{) 64}$$

$$8 \overline{) 24}$$

$$3 \overline{) 24}$$

$$4 \overline{) 28}$$

$$3 \overline{) 24}$$

$$2 \overline{) 4}$$

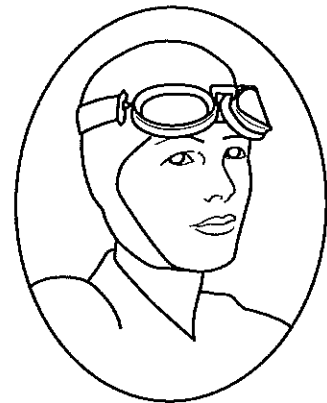
Wk 1: Day 1

Amelia Earhart

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the following biography of Amelia Earhart, then answer the questions below.

Amelia Earhart was born in Atchison, Kansas in 1897. She spent her childhood in Kansas, Minnesota and Illinois. In 1920, she took her first airplane ride. She loved flying and began taking flying lessons. At that time, women pilots were very unusual. When Amelia earned her pilot's license in 1923 she became the 16th woman in the U.S. to have her license to fly.



In 1928, Amelia was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic. She flew with another pilot, Wilmer Stultz. Amelia became very famous for this flight. When she came back to America, she was honored with parades and met President Coolidge. In 1932, Amelia flew across the Atlantic again, this time by herself. She was the first woman to fly alone, or solo, across the Atlantic. For this, Amelia received the Distinguished Flying Cross from Congress, the first woman to receive this honor.

Amelia broke many records for distance and speed. She was the first person to do many things, such as fly from Hawaii to California.

In 1937, Amelia tried to break another record. This time, it was to fly around the world along the equator. She and her crew member, Fred Noonan, took off from Florida on June 1, 1937. They flew across the Atlantic, Africa, and India. When they reached the Pacific, they had radio trouble and were low on fuel. The plane disappeared on July 2, 1937 with Amelia and Fred on board. They were never found.

Amelia's life encouraged many other women to become pilots. She also educated the public about flying and airplanes.

Ask a question: What do you want to know more about?

Explain a strong reaction: How did you feel reading this biography? Why?



Compare/Contrast

As You Read

Compare and contrast details. Look for how people or things are alike and different.

These Shoes Have

SOUL

What was it like to be a kid 8,000 years ago? There were no cars, no TV, no fast food. And there was nothing like the comfortable, high-tech, cool-looking shoes we wear now. But that doesn't mean everyone's feet were bare. People went around with twigs and leaves tied to their feet.

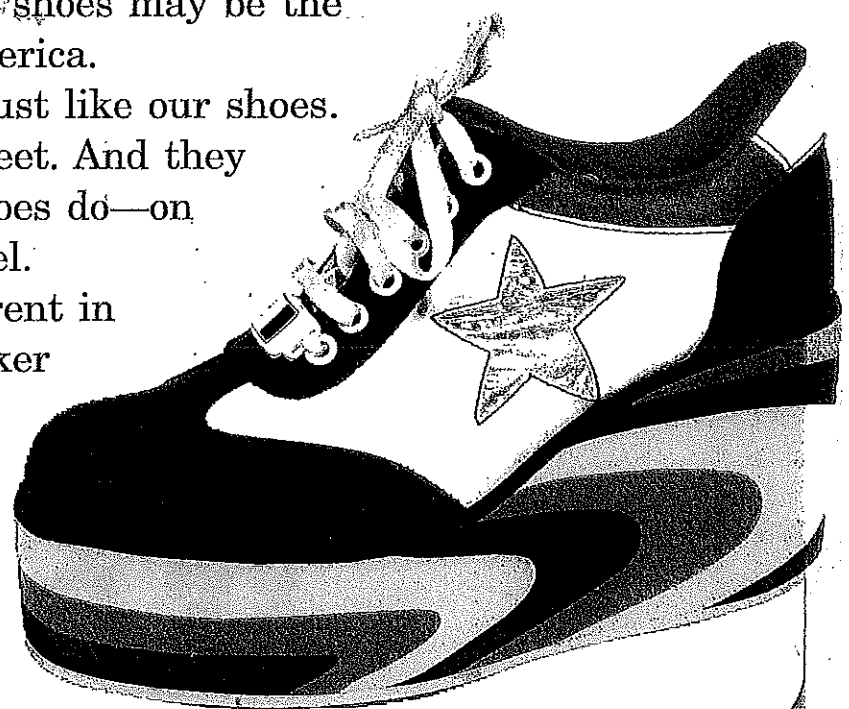
That may not sound comfortable to us now. But the shoes of 90 centuries ago have plenty in common with the shoes of today.

How do we know? Some scientists have found about 35 ancient shoes. They were in a cave near Columbia, Missouri. The shoes were made from deer skin, leaves, and plants. Their age was figured to be about 8,000 years. These shoes may be the oldest ever found in North America.

Old, yes. But they worked just like our shoes. They covered and protected feet. And they wore out the same way our shoes do—on the ball of the foot and the heel.

Today's shoes are very different in many ways. Often the shoemaker is a computer. The shoes are made from mixtures of plastics and rubber.

The main purpose of ancient shoes was to keep feet warm and from getting



Comprehension

Compare/Contrast

Write the letter of the best answer to each question.

- Ancient shoes and shoes of today are both _____.
 - very comfortable.
 - designed by computers.
 - made out of deer skin and plants.
 - useful for protecting feet.
- Ancient shoes are different from those of today in that _____.
 - they didn't wear out.
 - they were only worn in caves.
 - they were made from deer skin and plants.
 - they were useful for exercising.
- How are shoes for athletes different from other shoes?
 - They are less comfortable.
 - They protect feet and legs better.
 - They are made of twigs.
 - They are never fashionable.
- Shoe designers of today might copy the _____ of the ancient shoes.
 - appearance
 - materials
 - location
 - sharp rocks

Vocabulary

Context Clues

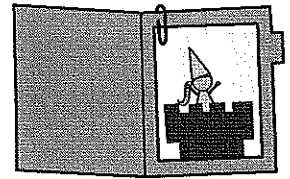
Write the letter of the best definition of the word in bold.

Look for clues in the sentences.

- The **ancient** shoes were probably made 8,000 years ago.
 - colorful
 - very old
 - dusty
 - very hard
- The old shoes **protected** feet from sharp rocks and cold weather.
 - shielded
 - carried
 - trained
 - surprised
- Shoemaking today often uses **mixtures** of both plastic and rubber.
 - simple methods
 - tiny amounts
 - combinations
 - air bags
- One **purpose** for wearing shoes is because they look good.
 - comfort
 - battle
 - exercise
 - reason

WK 1: Day 2

BE A DETECTIVE

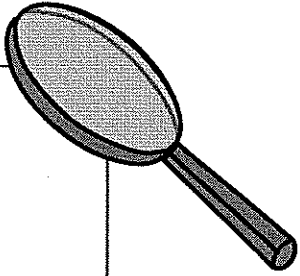


Story Order: Case 1

Read the story, then write the main idea in the top box.
Next, summarize three details and a conclusion in the remaining boxes.

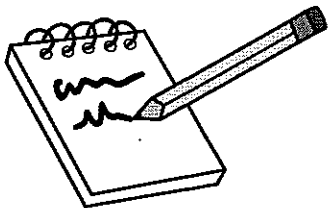
The entire class decided that the movie they watched was very exciting. First, a princess was kidnapped from her castle. Next, the main character magically became a knight in shining armor. Finally, the knight crossed the forest and saved the princess. Clearly, the movie was full of adventure.

Main Idea



Detail

Detail



Detail

Conclusion

WK1: Day 2

Long Division No Remainders (J)

$9 \overline{) 18}$

$4 \overline{) 28}$

$8 \overline{) 64}$

$4 \overline{) 20}$

$4 \overline{) 28}$

$6 \overline{) 54}$

$8 \overline{) 24}$

$9 \overline{) 72}$

$7 \overline{) 42}$

$9 \overline{) 72}$

$5 \overline{) 30}$

$9 \overline{) 27}$

$7 \overline{) 42}$

$6 \overline{) 36}$

$6 \overline{) 12}$

$2 \overline{) 10}$

$3 \overline{) 12}$

$5 \overline{) 45}$

$5 \overline{) 10}$

$5 \overline{) 15}$

$7 \overline{) 14}$

$3 \overline{) 21}$

$9 \overline{) 81}$

$7 \overline{) 63}$

$3 \overline{) 12}$

$4 \overline{) 24}$

$7 \overline{) 56}$

$9 \overline{) 54}$

$3 \overline{) 6}$

$3 \overline{) 21}$