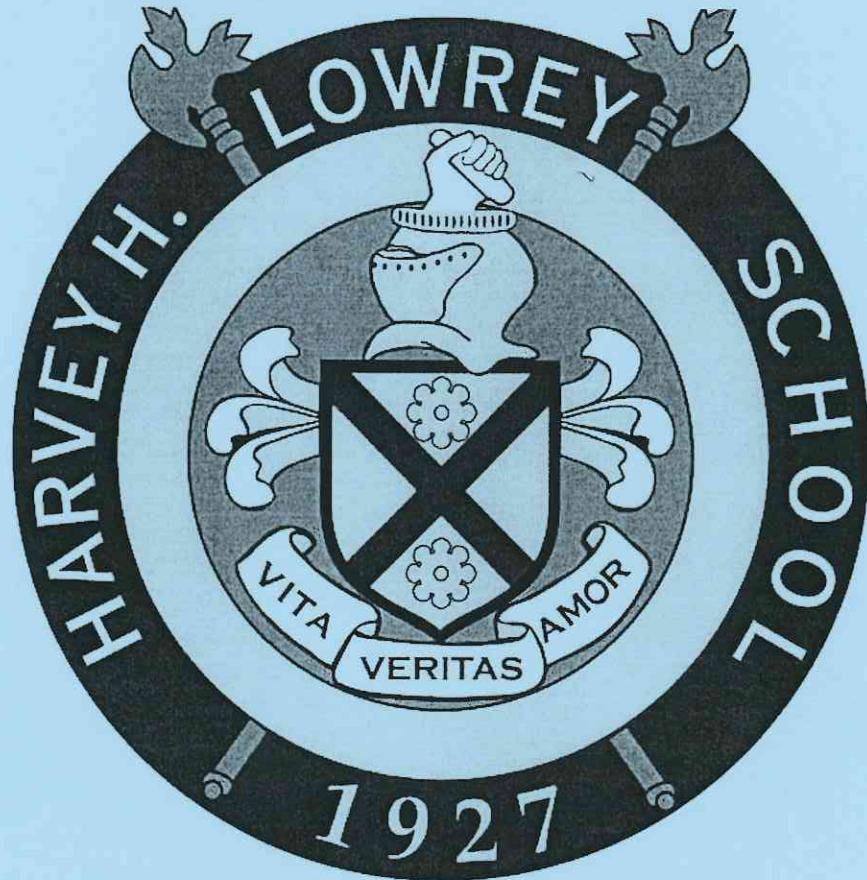


Grade 6 Summer Packet

Lowrey Middle School



Student Name _____

Language Arts Teacher _____

Dear Parents,

We are providing this summer homework packet for your child to complete. Please have your children try to do all the problems independently. Once they try on their own, then you may go over all the items together. Have your child explain his/her answers to you.

Summer homework keeps skills fresh. With grades 6-8 having to take the reading, writing, and math MEAP exams in October this year, completing this packet will give them a good start in getting ready for this exam.

Please try to have your child complete a page a day and not leave this packet and rush through it at the end of summer. Also, please encourage your child to READ as much as possible over the summer, it is very important.

Always, we thank you for your support and willingness to work together as a team towards the success of your child.

Pretest

LANGUAGE ARTS: Mechanics and Usage

Directions: Read each sentence and look at the underlined word or words. Look for a mistake in capitalization, punctuation, or word usage. If you find a mistake, choose the best way to write the underlined part of the sentence. If there is no mistake, fill in the bubble beside answer D, "Correct as is."

1. Tyler goed running before school.
☐ A going ☐ C gone
☐ B went ☐ D Correct as is
2. The ship had sank, but all the passengers were rescued.
☐ A is sinking ☐ C sank
☐ B will sink ☐ D Correct as is
3. The twins asked for cake, so Mary gave some to they.
☐ A them ☐ C their
☐ B him ☐ D Correct as is
4. That soup tastes really delicious.
☐ A real ☐ C realest
☐ B realer ☐ D Correct as is
5. Either Juan and Holden borrowed my notebook last week.
☐ A but ☐ C or
☐ B nor ☐ D Correct as is
6. That was the wonderfuller trip ever!
☐ A most wonderful
☐ B wonderfulest
☐ C more wonderful
☐ D Correct as is
7. He has never sold a painting.
☐ A hasn't never ☐ C has not never
☐ B has ever ☐ D Correct as is
8. The letter was mailed July 25 1996 from spain.
☐ A July 25 1996, from Spain
☐ B July 25, 1996, from spain
☐ C July 25, 1996, from Spain
☐ D Correct as is
9. "Aubrey take your coat," said Mom.
☐ A "Aubrey" ☐ C "Aubrey,
☐ B "Aubrey: ☐ D Correct as is
10. Cristina packed the following items: a lunchbag, two books, and an umbrella.
☐ A items. ☐ C items"
☐ B items, ☐ D Correct as is
11. The kids acted out Green eggs and ham.
☐ A Green Eggs And Ham
☐ B Green Eggs and ham
☐ C Green Eggs and Ham
☐ D Correct as is

LANGUAGE ARTS: Mechanics and Usage (continued)

Directions: Read the sentences. Find the underlined word that has a mistake in spelling. If there are no mistakes in spelling, fill in the bubble beside answer D, "No mistake."

12. (A) Allegra was feeling miserible.
(B) She had to memorize a poem.
(C) The poem was about shepherds.
(D) No mistake
13. (A) We walked by an old cemetery.
(B) It had an air of mystery.
(C) Everyone felt frightened.
(D) No mistake
14. (A) The governor gave a speech.
(B) Her subject was the enviroment.
(C) She said it is necessary to protect the earth.
(D) No mistake
15. (A) Kelly's sister causes trubble.
(B) She put mustard on my glasses.
(C) She shredded a bouquet.
(D) No mistake
16. (A) Uncle Craig earns a big salary.
(B) He lives in an apartment.
(C) He drives a forein car.
(D) No mistake
17. (A) Rona started her own company.
(B) She makes kitchen utensils.
(C) She carves wooden spoons.
(D) No mistake

Directions: Find the answer that is a complete sentence written correctly.

18. (A) A crisp, sunny autumn day.
(B) We raked leaves we burned them.
(C) A large stack of pumpkins for sale.
(D) The weather report warned of frost that night.
19. (A) Music poured out of the building.
(B) The lively sound of rattles, whistles, and drums.
(C) A dance school on the top floor.
(D) Teaching many different types of dance.
20. (A) Mara gave a report it was about ancient Egypt.
(B) Explained how tombs were built.
(C) Pyramids filled with treasures.
(D) Egyptians wrote with symbols called hieroglyphics.
21. (A) An alarm going off again.
(B) Elizabeth will be late for school.
(C) Eating breakfast and trying to find her backpack.
(D) At the corner, the school bus.
22. (A) Dad made a piñata he filled it with toys.
(B) The first one to swing the bat.
(C) All the toys fell out.
(D) Children scrambling to pick up the toys.

Pretest

LANGUAGE ARTS: Composition

Directions: Read each paragraph. Then answer the questions that follow.

Paragraph 1

You don't have to play a sport or take up jogging with your parents. You can do simple things, such as volunteering to take the dog for a brisk walk every day after school. Maybe you can walk to school instead of taking the bus. You can walk to school instead of hitching a ride with your parents. You can do a few sit-ups and push-ups daily, even in the smallest apartment.

23. What is the best topic sentence for this paragraph?
- (A) Not all young people were born to be champion athletes.
 - (B) Get up to change TV channels instead of using the remote!
 - (C) There are many simple ways for young people to get into shape.
 - (D) Studies show that many young people are unhealthy.
24. Which is the best way to combine the third and fourth sentences?
- (A) Maybe you can walk to school or hitch a ride with your parents instead of taking the bus.
 - (B) Maybe you can walk to school instead of hitching a ride or taking the bus with your parents.
 - (C) Instead of hitching a ride on the bus or with your parents, maybe you can walk to school.
 - (D) Maybe you can walk to school instead of taking the bus or hitching a ride with your parents.
25. Which sentence would fit best at the end of this paragraph?
- (A) There is one best sport for everyone.
 - (B) Your dog will be healthier and better behaved with frequent exercise.
 - (C) Getting in shape will make you feel so much better.
 - (D) Parents get really tired of driving their children everywhere.
26. This paragraph was probably written for what audience?
- (A) teachers
 - (B) doctors
 - (C) parents
 - (D) young people

LANGUAGE ARTS: Composition (continued)

Paragraph 2

Plastic is a useful building material because it does not rot the way wood does. Plastic is useful in buildings because it does not rust like metal. When plastic is first made, it is hot and stretchable. This makes it possible to form into almost any shape a manufacturer might need. Plastics were invented about sixty years ago. Electricity cannot pass through plastic. Therefore, plastic is a useful material for covering over electrical wire because it is a safe covering.

27. What is the best topic sentence for this paragraph?
- (A) People should try to recycle their plastics.
 - (B) Plastic has many useful characteristics.
 - (C) Plastic is made from a variety of chemicals.
 - (D) There are two main types of plastics.
28. Which sentence does **not** belong in this paragraph?
- (A) Plastic is useful in buildings because it does not rust like metal.
 - (B) This makes it possible to form into almost any shape a manufacturer might need.
 - (C) Plastics were invented about sixty years ago.
 - (D) Electricity cannot pass through plastic.
29. Which is the best way to combine the first two sentences?
- (A) Plastic is a useful building material because it does not rot like wood or rust like metal.
 - (B) Plastic is a useful building material because it does not rot like metal or wood.
 - (C) Plastic is a useful building material and it does not rot and also it does not rust.
 - (D) Plastic unlike wood which rots and metal which rusts is a useful building material, because it does not.
30. Which is the best way to revise the last sentence?
- (A) Therefore, it is safe to use plastic to cover wire because it is useful.
 - (B) Therefore, safely cover all wiring with plastic.
 - (C) Therefore, safety rules show that it is safe to use plastic as a wire cover.
 - (D) Therefore, plastic is a safe covering for electrical wire.

Language Arts

PRACTICE 5 • Grammar and Usage

Directions: Read each passage. The underlined parts may contain mistakes in word usage. Choose the best way to write each underlined part. If it contains no mistakes, choose answer D, "as it is."

SAMPLES

Katie and me were planning to go to the movies. Katie phoned to say they
(A) (B)
couldn't go, so I went with Chris instead. We saw the funnier movie we've
(C)
ever seen. I hope I don't ever laugh that hard again!
(D)

A. In sentence A, Katie and me is best written –

- (A) Me and Katie
- (B) I and Katie
- (C) Katie and I
- (D) as it is

B. In sentence B, they couldn't go is best written –

- (A) she couldn't go
- (B) it couldn't go
- (C) us couldn't go
- (D) as it is

C. In sentence C, funnier movie is best written –

- (A) funniest movie
- (B) funnierest movie
- (C) most funniest movie
- (D) as it is

D. In sentence D, don't ever laugh is best written –

- (A) don't never laugh
- (B) don't not ever laugh
- (C) do never laugh
- (D) as it is

Tips and Reminders

- Try each answer choice in the sentence to see which one sounds right.
- Watch out for incorrect forms of words, such as *funnierest*.

PRACTICE 5 • Grammar and Usage (continued)

PRACTICE

Are you looking for a pet that is friendliest than most animals and easy to
(1)
care for? If so, a hamster may be the perfect pet for yours. Hamsters are
(2) (3)
solitary creatures. Them would almost rather be alone. It's alright to get more
(4) (5)
than one hamster, yet be prepared to provide a cage for each one of them.
Neither cardboard nor wood should be used for a cage. Metal works goodest
(6) (7)
because a hamster can't chew through metal and get free. Whatever you do,
(8)
don't never ever let a hamster run around free in your house. A hamster on
(9)
the loose can change from pet to pest quicker than you can blink an eye.

1. In sentence 1, is friendliest is best written –

(A) is friendly
(B) is friendlier
(C) is more friendlier
(D) as it is

2. In sentence 2, for yours is best written –

(A) for you (C) for yourself
(B) for your (D) as it is

3. In sentence 4, Them is best written –

(A) They (C) He
(B) It (D) as it is

4. In sentence 5, yet is best written –

(A) or
(B) because
(C) but
(D) as it is

5. In sentence 6, Neither cardboard nor wood is best written –

(A) Neither cardboard or wood
(B) Neither cardboard and wood
(C) Neither cardboard but wood
(D) as it is

6. In sentence 7, works goodest is best written –

(A) works best (C) works gooder
(B) works bestest (D) as it is

7. In sentence 8, don't never ever is best written –

(A) don't never (C) don't not ever
(B) don't ever (D) as it is

8. In sentence 9, quicker is best written –

(A) quickest (C) quick
(B) more quicker (D) as it is

PRACTICE 13 • Main Idea and Details (continued)

PRACTICE

Directions: Read this passage about emergency readiness. Then answer questions 1–6 on the next page.

Are you prepared for an emergency? Too few people are as prepared as they should be, but there are some simple precautions you can take. It doesn't matter if the area where you live is prone to hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, mudslides, blizzards, or some other natural disaster. Most of these tips can be applied anywhere.

Often in an emergency, electric power goes out. Flashlights are always safer than candles as a substitute for electric light. Be sure that you store a couple of flashlights where you can locate them in the dark. Check the batteries every few months. Most TVs are useless when the power goes out, so you can't turn on the TV to get information. A portable radio is essential as a means of keeping informed in an emergency. Like flashlight batteries, radio batteries should be checked occasionally. Keep some spares on hand. It's also helpful to know which radio station provides emergency information in your area.

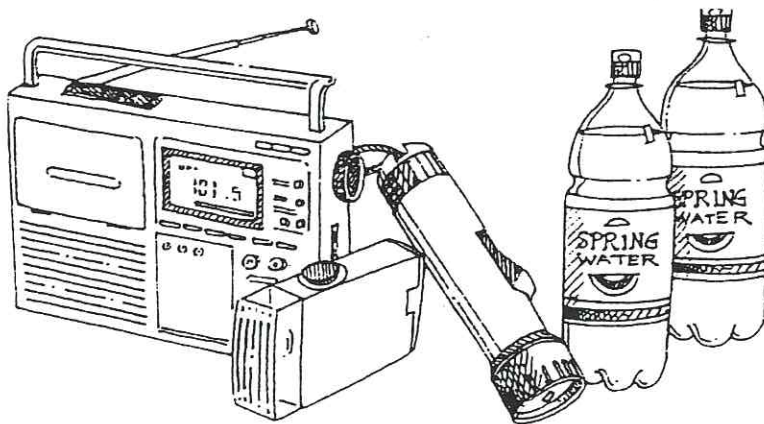
It's a good idea to shut off electrical equipment and gas lines. This action can help prevent blown fuses, gas leaks, and other problems.

If you have well water where you live, the well won't pump if the power goes out. Even if you have a public water supply, it's a good idea to be prepared by storing several unopened gallons of drinking water.

Do not use a gas oven for heat, even in an emergency. If possible, keep a supply of extra blankets, rain gear, and boots to help you stay warm and dry.

With family members, plan a place to meet if you are separated or unable to get to your home in an emergency. You might arrange to get in touch with one particular relative, for example. Another possibility is meeting at an emergency shelter. Many communities set up these shelters in wide-scale disasters. Their locations are reported on local radio stations.

While you can't prevent natural disasters, preparation can make them far easier to endure.



PRACTICE 13 • Main Idea and Details (continued)

1. Which title best fits this passage?
 - (A) "Avoiding Tornadoes"
 - (B) "Staying Dry in the Mud"
 - (C) "Why You Need New Batteries"
 - (D) "Simple Steps to Emergency Readiness"
2. According to this passage, which is the most common source of problems during a natural disaster?
 - (A) mud
 - (B) flooding
 - (C) power failure
 - (D) cold weather
3. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - (A) It doesn't matter where you live.
 - (B) A blizzard can be a natural disaster.
 - (C) Too few people are prepared for emergencies.
 - (D) Some areas do not have earthquakes or mudslides.
4. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - (A) preparing for natural disasters
 - (B) hurricanes and tornadoes
 - (C) buying flashlights and batteries
 - (D) emergency shelters
5. Which detail supports the idea that a portable radio would be useful during a natural disaster?
 - (A) You should shut off gas lines during an emergency.
 - (B) Radio batteries should be checked occasionally.
 - (C) Be sure to have a few spare batteries on hand.
 - (D) Some radio stations broadcast emergency information.
6. How can family members help protect one another in an emergency?
 - (A) Make sure they have access to a public water supply.
 - (B) Arrange a place to meet in case they are separated.
 - (C) Find out if their area has earthquakes.
 - (D) Try to prevent natural disasters.

PRACTICE 13 • Main Idea and Details (continued)

Directions: Read this passage about sumo wrestling. Then answer questions 7–10.

Sumo wrestling has long been a favorite spectator sport in Japan. Although it became popular in the 1600s, sumo actually began about 2000 years ago.

A sumo match starts with a number of ancient rituals. First, the wrestlers clap their hands to awaken the gods. Next, they throw salt on the ground to cleanse it. Finally, they stamp on the ground to drive out evil. Then the match begins. The wrestlers enter the ring and crouch down, placing their hands on the ground. At the referee's signal they charge, trying to throw their opponent to the ground or out of the ring, which is 12 feet in diameter.

A wrestler's weight gives him a low center of gravity. This makes it harder for his opponent to throw or trip him. For this reason many sumo wrestlers weigh more than 350 pounds! The wrestlers eat many meals a day to gain weight—traditionally, meals of rice, tofu, and vegetables. Recently, sumo wrestlers have also begun to eat meat, which adds weight more rapidly.

7. What is this passage mostly about?
 - (A) the sport of sumo wrestling
 - (B) how wrestlers prepare for a match
 - (C) the history of wrestling
 - (D) eating healthful food
8. Which detail supports the idea that sumo is a very old sport?
 - (A) Matches begin with ancient rituals.
 - (B) Sumo wrestlers are very heavy.
 - (C) A wrestler has a low center of gravity.
 - (D) Sumo is popular in Japan.
9. Which detail explains why many sumo wrestlers weigh more than 350 pounds?
 - (A) The wrestlers crouch down.
 - (B) Wrestlers eat rice and tofu.
 - (C) Wrestlers must wake up sleeping gods.
 - (D) The wrestler's weight makes him difficult to move.
10. Which title best fits this passage?
 - (A) "Gaining Weight"
 - (B) "An Ancient Sport"
 - (C) "The Center of Gravity"
 - (D) "Good vs. Evil"