# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 6 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

***Parents:*** *If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

* *Idioms:* A phrase with meaning that cannot be understood from the ordinary meaning of the individual words.

Example:

In a fish bowl = having no privacy.
Come to terms = In agreement with.

* *Analogies:* Shows the relationships between two sets of words.

*Synonyms-* Fair: Just :: Fine : Exquisite
*Antonyms-* Begin : End :: Arrive : Leave
*Whole- Part -* Country: USA :: Subject: Reading::
*Homophones-* Weight : Wait :: Heir : Air
*Worker- Tool-* Shovel : Gardener :: Hammer : Carpenter

* *Metaphor:* A direct comparison between two things.

*Example:* Amy is a wildflower growing in a garden.

* *Simile:* A comparison of two things using the word *like* or *as.*

*Example:* Sometimes Jasper is ***like*** a train that has run off track.

* *Word Origins-*

*Root-* A part of a word that carries more of the word's meaning
*Affix-* Prefixes and Suffixes
*Prefix* – Added to the beginning of a word
*Suffix-* Added to the end of a word

* *Context Clues-* Words in a sentence that can help a reader understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.

*Kinds of Context Clues:*
Definition: Explains the meaning for you.
Example: Illustrates or give an example.
Restatement: Says again in different words.
Contrast: Shows a difference, or what it is not.

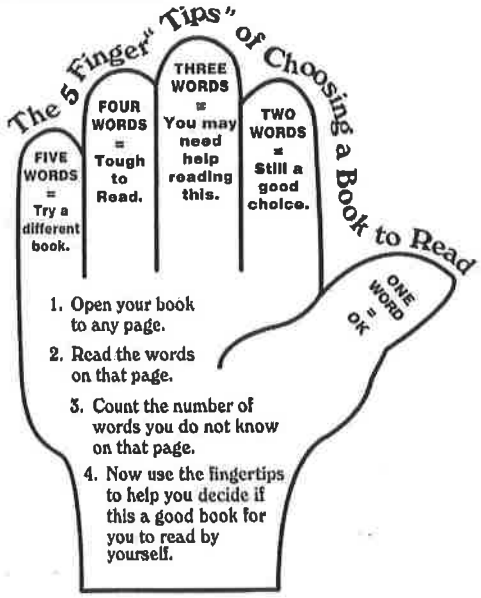
## 12 Powerful Words that Trip up Students on Standardized Tests

| Word | Student Friendly Phrases |
|---|---|
| 1. Trace | List in step or outline |
| 2. Analyze | Break it apart |
| 3. Infer | Dreaw |
| 4. Evaluate | Judge |
| 5. Formulate | Create |
| 6. Describe | Tell all about |
| 7. Support | Back up with details |
| 8. Explain | Tell how |
| 9. Summarize | Give me the short version |
| 10. Compare | All the ways they are alike |
| 11. Contrast | All the ways they are different |
| 12. Predict | What will happen next |

| + | - |
|---|---|
| **Words for Addition**<br>add<br>more<br>increase<br>more than<br>plus<br>sum<br>total<br>addends | **Words for Subtraction**<br>minus<br>difference<br>less<br>less than<br>left<br>lower than<br>decreased<br>More than |
| **X** | **/** |
| **Words for Multiplication**<br>Of<br>times<br>Product<br>Double<br>Twice<br>Triple<br>Repeated addition | **Words for Division**<br>Equal groups<br>Even amount<br>Fair share<br>Quotient<br>Half<br>Repeated subtraction |

***Parents:*** *Research shows that reading 30 minutes a day at home can significantly improve a student's vocabulary, comprehension skills, and general knowledge. The main goal is for your child to enjoy reading.*

*Guidelines:*




Routines:

Have your child:

- Read to self
- Read to someone
- Listen to reading
- Work on writing (journals)
- Word work

*Journal Writing: Have your child write a journal on their reading using these sentence frames-*

- My favorite part…
- This reminds me of…
- I predict that…
- I wonder why…
- My favorite character is…
- I was confused when…
- After reading, I felt…
- I was surprised when…
- I pictured in my head…
- I like this author because…
- I was disappointed when…
- The big idea is…
- Some evidence is…

Some words I am not sure of are…

- The theme of chapter _____is _____ because_____.
- My evidence is from page _____ and is (then they quote it)

“ _____ ”.

- I made a connection with…
-

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 6 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

***Parents:*** *If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

*Multiples*:

3: 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36,39

4: 4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36,40,44,48,52

5: 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50,55,60,65

6: 6,12,18,24,30,36,42,48,54,60,66,72

7: 7,14,21,28,35,42,49,56,63,70,77,84

8: 8,16,24,32,40,48,56,64,72,80,88,96

9: 9,18,27,36,45,54,63,72,81,90

12: 12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96,108,120

15: 15,30,45,60,75,90,105

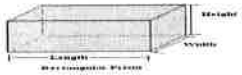
Decimal, Fraction, Percent Equivalents

.5 = ½ = 50%
.25 = ¼ = 25%
.75 = ¾ = 75%
.2 = 1/5 = 20%
.4 = 2/5 = 40%
.6 = 3/5 = 60%
.8 = 4/5 = 80%
.9 = 9/10 = 90%
.33 = 1/3 = 33%
.66 = 2/3 = 66%
.1 = 1/10 = 10%
.2 = 2/10 = 20%
.3 = 3/10 = 30%

*Measurement:*
*8 Ounces = 1 cup*
*2 cups = 1 pint*
*2 pints = 1 quart*
*4 quarts = 1 gallon*

Prime Numbers-
A number with only 2 factors; 1 and itself.
Prime numbers:
2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,37,41,43,47

Properties:
Commutative:
$6 + 5 + 3 = 3 + 5 + 6$
Associative:
$(6+5) +3 = (3+5) +6$
Distributive:
$7(5+3)= 7(5) + 7(3)$
Volume Formula



= LxWxH

$= 3.14r^2 = ½$ B x H

Order of Operations
***P***arentheses- First solve what is in the ( )

***E***xponents- Next solve any $2^2$

***M***ultiplication & ***D***ivision- From left to right.

***A***ddition and ***S***ubtraction- From left to right.

## DATA/Statistics

| | |
|---|---|
| **Outliers** – extremely big and small numbers compared to the data set. | **Random Sample**- an objective sample that every number has an equal chance of being selected |
| **Mean**- average number obtained by adding the all the numbers and dividing by the total numbers used | **Biased Samples**- non-random sample – every number not equally likely to be selected |
| **Median**- middle number obtained by lining numbers up in order from largest to smallest and | **Range** – difference between largest and smallest number |
| **Mode** – number that appears most often | **Statistical Question**<br>*What size shoe is most common in your classroom?* |

## *Measures of Central Tendency - middle size - 1 number that represents group measurements*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ***Outliers*** **– Extreme numbers/data Really big or really small compared to the others ( outside the data set)** | ***Mean – Average*** **(Balancing number) Add all the numbers and divide them by the total numbers in the set.** | ***Box Plots*** **– shows the distribution of data- summarizing the data using outliers, lower quartile, upper quartile and outlier** |
| ***Random-*** **every number has an equal chance of being selected.** | ***Mode*****-number that appears most often** | ***Frequency tables*** **– T-Chart with information and data.** |
| ***Histogram*** **T-Charts and tables with data ranges with information.** | ***Range*** **– difference between the smallest and largest number** | ***Median*** **– middle Line numbers in sequential order. Cross them out until you reach the middle.** |

**Function- a system of relationships with inputs and outputs- relates 2 elements of a set with exactly one element of another set**

**Input, X, Domain**
**Output, Y, F(X), Range**