

Sixth Grade Standards At A Glance 6-08

Reading/Language Arts

- Decoding and word study skills: phonics, consonants, consonant clusters, consonant digraphs, short vowels, long vowels, vowel digraphs, variant vowels, suffixes, prefixes, context clues, long word decoding strategies, compound words, possessives, inflections
- Vocabulary: word meaning, synonyms/antonyms, multiple meanings, homographs, homophones, classification, semantic mapping, semantic feature analysis
- Comprehension: main idea/details, sequence, word referents, comparison, drawing conclusions, predicting outcomes, cause and effect relationships, inference, summarizing, paraphrasing, story mapping, emulating text for author's purpose, fact/opinion, generalizations
- Thinking skills: recall, analyze, infer, predict
- Literature and story structure: characterization, story elements, figurative language, repetition, rhythm, rhyme, narrative point of view, mood, tone, flashback, foreshadowing, dialogue, symbolism, formal and informal language
- Literature and genres: reality/fantasy, play, myth, fable, legend, folk tale, tall tale; realistic fiction, biography, autobiography, science fiction, short story, journal, diary, nonfiction, historical fiction, news article, editorial, poetry
- Language study: rhyming words, question words, word play, etymology, punctuation
- Listening: attentive, critical, appreciative, informational
- Speaking: retelling a story, oral presentation, group discussion, dramatization
- Oral reading: fluency, specific information, enjoyment
- Grammar
- Sentence characteristics, types and structure: parts of a sentence
- Phrases and clauses
- Parts of speech: nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections
- Sentence usage: verb usage, noun usage, adjective/adverb usage, preposition usage
- Parenthesis, Direct Quotations, Quotation marks, Apostrophes, appositives
- Problem words, Spelling, Vocabulary
- Capitalization and punctuation
- Composition
- Types of paragraphs: personal narrative, expository, stories, descriptions, letters, persuasive, essays
- Reports: book, firsthand, research, journaling, note-taking skills
- Creative writing

- Writing process: prewriting, first draft, revising, peer editing, proofreading, publishing
- Reference and study strategies
- Thinking skills and strategies
- Listening and speaking skills and strategies

Math

- Estimation, Rounding
- Adding whole numbers
- Subtracting whole numbers
- Add and subtract decimals
- Multiplication with 1-2-3 and larger digits by powers of 10
- Division with 1-2-3 and larger digits by decimals
- Rounding quotients
- Divisibility
- Powers and roots
- Scientific notation, expanded notation
- Prime factorization
- Greatest common factor
- Elapsed time
- Least common multiple
- Order of operations
- Algebraic expressions & equations (addition, subtraction, division, multiplication)
- Equivalent fractions
- Add, subtract, multiply and divide fractions (estimate)
- Simplifying
- Terminating and repeating decimals
- Graphing
- Problem solving
- Measurement: metric and customary units of length, capacity, mass, weight
- Ratio, proportion, percent
- Geometry: Geometric shapes and solids-angles, segments, polygons, parallel lines, perpendicular lines, congruence, symmetry, perimeter, circumference, area, volume
- Mean, median, mode, range
- Range: graphs (pictographs, circle, broken line)
- Integers (adding, subtracting, and dividing)

Social Studies

- Pictorial symbols; abstract symbols; map keys; conventional symbols for communities, cities and boundaries
- Cardinal directions on a map or globe and intermediate directions
- Identify globe as a scale model of the Earth

- Physical landforms and bodies of water
 - Bar scale on a map to determine the real distances on the Earth
 - Compare maps at different scales
 - Determine whether size, shape and distance are accurately maintained or distorted on a map
 - Use simple locational terms, letters and numbers, coordinates to locate places
Latitude and longitude coordinates
 - Locate and identify the north and south pole, hemispheres, equator, prime meridian, middle high, low latitudes
 - Locate and identify states, provinces, regions, continents and countries
 - Identify and use different types of maps such as: elevation, landform, contour, political, resource and road maps
 - Social studies vocabulary terms
 - Develop comprehension through: reading; interpreting captions; summarizing; stated or implied ideas; cause and effect relationships; primary and secondary sources of information and evaluating the accuracy of information
 - Identifying and recognizing sequence of events, facts and opinions, persuasion and propaganda, and credibility of a source
 - Develop critical thinking skills through classifying information, predicting outcomes, drawing conclusions, decision making, observing, comparing and contrasting
 - Construct and outline, taking notes
 - Writing different types of paragraphs such as: information, descriptive and analytical
 - Use different types of graphic aids such as photographs, charts, tables, pictographs, bar graphs, diagrams, circle graphs, time lines and line graphs
 - Identifying and using dictionaries, almanacs, newspapers, magazines, atlas and parts of a textbook, and other reference materials
 - Appreciate the uniqueness of each world region and how each has its own special culture
 - Importance of religion in each society
 - Family as the basic social unit
 - Recognize the cultural diversity of different ethnic backgrounds
 - Appreciate one's own culture
 - Appreciate racial and ethnic diversity Analyze the physical geography of the United States and its impact on the history of the United States
 - Understand how U.S. freedom permits a highly developed economy, shapes the republic and fosters the creative arts
 - Discover how people of diverse origins have conquered Canada's cold climate to develop a leading world economy under parliamentary rule
 - Examine Latin America to discover how it covers a vast area with little arable land with developing economics, has unstable governments, but with a rich mix of cultures from the blending of Indian, European, and African backgrounds
 - Study of Ancient Civilizations-Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ancient Greece and Rome
 - Examine Western Europe to see how it is characterized by cultural diversity, democratic governments, and developing economies that are striving to unite in the 1990s
 - Examine the nations of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia to discover how changes in government and economies are taking place at a rapid pace
 - Life for the majority of people in the Middle East and North Africa is guided by the principles of Islam, shaped by economies based on agriculture and oil and centered in the cities and irrigated areas of the region
 - Sub-Saharan Africa, a major portion of the world's most tropical continent, is a region with a very old and rich past, political and social problems caused by post-colonialism and with the exception of South Africa, economies that are largely agricultural
 - The region of Southern and Eastern Asia has some of the oldest cultures, most populated countries, and most varied governments and economies of any world region
 - The mostly tropical and semitropical Pacific region includes two unique continents, Australia and Antarctica, as well as an immense expanse of water dotted with islands generally limited in natural resources
- Science**
- There are many interactions taking place in the environment
 - Living and nonliving things depend on one another
 - Classify biotic or abiotic
 - Communities of living things
 - Consumer relations
 - Types of roles in communities
 - Food chain/food web
 - Tolerance: temperature, light
 - Succession: environmental change
 - Interactions between people and environment
 - Ph scale
 - Diversity of living things , Adaptations
 - Natural selection, Extinction
 - Classification in two kingdoms = plants or animals
 - Two groups = vertebrate and invertebrates
 - Two plant groups = mosses and tubes
 - Classification system

- Sequence the stages in the life cycle of organisms (metamorphosis and incomplete metamorphosis)
- Solutions/nonsolutions
- Solvents/nonsolvents
- Soluble/insoluble
- Saturation
- Tyndall effect
- Salt extraction (evaporation and boiling)
- The Scientific Process (methodology)
- Chromatography
- Concentration/dilate
- Forces: receiver (action), agent (reaction)
- Different kinds: buoyant, friction, magnetic, electrical, gravitational, elastic
- Contact/noncontact force
- Universe: system and stars
- Plants: make-up
- Earth movement: earthquakes, volcanoes, plate theory, tectonics
- Anatomy of female reproductive organs
- Menstrual cycle, Menopause
- Anatomy of male reproductive organs

Religion

- “That’s Not Fair” program
- The Bible is God’s word to us in the human words of those who wrote it centuries ago
- Old Testament images of Jesus and His followers
- Jesus as the fulfillment of the major themes of the Hebrew Bible
- The Holy Spirit through common tangible symbols: wind, fire, water, and oil
- The Church’s sacramental action grew out of Jewish practices of anointing with oil, laying on of hands, baptizing with water and sharing a meal
- The Old Testament tells us that the church began in the feast of Pentecost when the Holy Spirit transformed the lives of the followers of Jesus
- God’s spirit gives us wisdom and understanding to know what is good and bad
- The literature of the Bible proves the mysteries of life, suffering, injustice, evil and death
- The Bible records the experiences of God’s people including the loss of their land, the destruction of their temple and kingdom and their humiliation in exile
- The Bible tells us as well of God’s promise of newness and the coming of a Messiah
- Prayers, gifts, mysteries, stations, commandments, beatitudes and works of mercy
- Feast days and holy days
- Saints and services
- We are called to address injustices

- People are called to ministries

Health & Safety

- “Yes, You Can Say No” Safety Program

Family Life

- Types of love
- Similarities and differences between male and female
- Maleness, Femaleness-Pregnancy, preparing for baby and arrival of baby
- God Doesn’t Make Junk
- Self concept/appreciate your uniqueness
- Respect
- Death and Dying
- Abuse

Music

- Melody through listening, moving, playing, singing, reading
- Rhythm through listening, moving, playing, singing, creating and reading
- Harmony through listening, playing, singing, reading
- Form through listening, moving, playing, singing and reading
- Expression through listening, playing, singing and reading
- Style through moving and playing
- Skill: listening with increased perception to a wide variety of music; exhibits increase skill in chording with autoharp, uses notation increasingly as an aid in listening, performing and creating

Art

- Manipulative skills: care of room and materials; proper clean up; ability to use and control a variety of media to draw and paint; use of a variety of processes to connect and combine materials; listening, following directions, interpreting assignments
- Color study: study colors by name
- Design: study shapes, line, texture; use to create symmetrical compositions
- Drawing and painting; use of pencil, markers
- Sculpture: identify and create 2D and 3D forms
- Appreciation: it is important to value what is created by self and others

Physical Education

- Mechanical principles in skill and sport performance
- Application of mechanical principles
- Concentration of individual team skills
- Health, fitness and nutrition of the body

Technology

- How computers work
- Advanced Windows applications
- Review word processor
- Introduction and practice using the database
- Introduction to the Internet and e-mail