

Sixth Grade
Vacation Packet
Due February 24, 2020



****This packet will be a full grade on the next progress report. Completion is Mandatory****

Name: _____

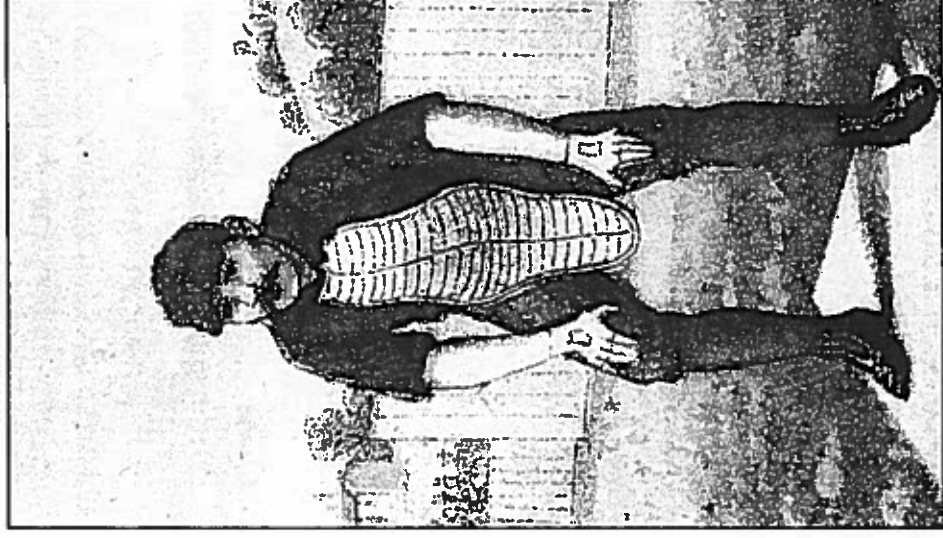
Parent Signature: _____

Directions

Read this passage. Then answer questions 1 through 7.

From Barn Ball to Baseball: The History of a Game

By Ann Jordan



5 Have you ever played old cat, barn ball, or sting ball? These were some of the first names for baseball. The game was so different that Jackie Robinson might not have recognized the sport he loved to play.

10 In those early games, balls and bats were often homemade. Anyone who used a glove or mask was called a sissy. How would you like to squat behind home plate with no glove or catcher's mask and have the ball whiz toward you? The team at bat was allowed only one out per inning, but the batter could wait for the pitch he wanted. Base runners could be bruised and battered, because their opponents were allowed to put them out by throwing the ball to hit them.

15 Americans played an English game called rounders 300 years ago. Some people called the game "base ball" even then. No one knows exactly when the game we call baseball was invented. One story says that Abner Doubleday invented the game in 1839 in Cooperstown, New York.

25 In 1845, the New York Knickerbockers Base Ball Club adopted the first official baseball rules. Some of those rules are still enforced today. Batters were out with three strikes. Each team was allowed three outs to

an inning. Runners were no longer out if they were hit by a thrown ball, and no one could catch the ball with his hat.

30 Many baseball leagues were started and then folded before the National League was organized in 1876. Twenty-seven years later, the American V League was also recognized as a major league. The Negro National League, the first successful black league, was formed in 1920.

40 Do you have a baseball farm team in your city? Farm teams “feed” good players to major-league teams. Branch Rickey began the feeder system to train players for the St. Louis Cardinals, and other teams copied him. When he made history by signing Jackie Robinson for the Brooklyn Dodgers, he tapped another source of talent for the major leagues—black athletes.

50 Two other changes greatly affected the sport. Baseball teams began to leave their longtime ballparks and move to other cities in search of larger stadiums and more money. In 1976, players got the right to be free agents. Their teams no longer controlled them. Now they could bargain for more money and even

1845—First official baseball rules adopted by New York Knickerbockers Base Ball Club.

1876—National League formed with eight teams.

1903—American League officially became a major league. Boston Pilgrims won first World Series, beating National League’s Pittsburgh Pirates.

1910—Baseball became a hitter’s game with new cork-centered ball.

1919—St. Louis Cardinals established a farm system to train players for their team.

1920—Negro National League begins with eight teams.

1935—First night baseball played at Crosley Field in Cincinnati, Ohio. President Franklin Roosevelt flipped the switch in Washington, D.C., to turn on the lights.

1939—National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum established in Cooperstown, New York. Brooklyn Dodgers and Cincinnati Reds played first televised game at Ebbets Field.

1947—Jackie Robinson made history as first black player to sign with major-league team.

65 change teams on their own. Baseball stadiums have come a long way from the cow pastures of the early 1800s. Imagine playing Marco Polo while you watch a baseball game. The new Bank One Ball Park for the Arizona Diamondbacks has a swimming pool behind the center-field fence. In stadiums like the Minute Maid Park for the Houston Astros, spectators can sit under the stars. When the temperature rises or the weather is stormy, the retractable roof will close to provide air-conditioned comfort.

Although baseball has gone through many changes, one thing is still the same.

85 When the umpire calls “Play ball!” the fans are ready to enjoy America’s homegrown sport.



1958—Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles, starting trend for teams to look for larger stadiums and more money.

1965—Astrodome, first air-conditioned indoor stadium, opened in Houston, Texas.

1971—Pittsburgh Pirates fielded first all-black lineup.

1976—Rules changed to allow players to be free agents after six years in major leagues. Free agents could change teams and bargain for money on their own.

1979—Nolan Ryan was first free agent to sign \$1 million per season contract.

1998—Major leagues expanded to 30 teams: National League had 16 teams and American League had 14.

2000—Detroit Tigers, Houston Astros, and San Francisco Giants move into new stadiums.

1 What evidence from the passage best shows that “baseball has gone through many changes”?

- A** Some baseball stadiums are air-conditioned.
- B** Many Americans enjoy watching baseball games.
- C** Three teams moved into new stadiums in 2000.
- D** The game has been called many different names over the years.

2 Which event signaled the beginning of the trend for baseball teams to seek more money and bigger stadiums?

- A** the adoption of official baseball rules by the New York Knickerbockers Base Ball Club
- B** the Dodgers’ relocation to Los Angeles
- C** Nolan Ryan signing contract worth \$1 million per season
- D** Abner Doubleday’s invention of the game

3 What does it mean for a team to be “at bat”?

- A** the two teams shake hands after the game is over
- B** the team is celebrating their victory after the game
- C** the team is the one trying to hit the ball and run bases
- D** the team is trying to keep the other team from hitting the ball

4 Read the following sentences:

Have you ever played old cat, barn ball, or sting ball? These were some of the first names for baseball. The game was so different that Jackie Robinson might not have recognized the sport he loved to play.

What can be inferred from these sentences?

- A** The game that was first played looked nothing like more modern baseball.
- B** Some baseball teams are too focused on making money.
- C** Jackie Robinson might not have wanted to play baseball if it had been called another name.
- D** Jackie Robinson did not always recognize the sport that he loved to play.

5 Read the following sentences:

In those early games, balls and bats were often homemade. Anyone who used a glove or mask was called a sissy. How would you like to squat behind home plate with no glove or catcher's mask and have the ball whiz toward you?

From this textual evidence, which viewpoint seems closest to what the article's author likely believes?

- A** The changes in rules regarding safety in baseball over the years have been an improvement.
- B** The changes in rules regarding safety in baseball over the years have not made the game safer.
- C** The changes in rules regarding safety in baseball over the years have had no effect.
- D** The changes in rules regarding safety in baseball over the years may be eliminated.

6 Using the events presented in the timeline, what is most likely to continue in the future?

- A** Players will no longer be allowed to become free agents.
- B** The name of the game will change again.
- C** Professional baseball players will see their salaries decrease.
- D** Other baseball teams will move into new stadiums.

7 Which sentence from the passage illustrates the idea that not all of baseball's history is known?

- A** "Americans played an English game called rounders 300 years ago."
(lines 18–19)
- B** "Baseball stadiums have come a long way from the cow pastures of the early 1800s."
(lines 66–68)
- C** "No one knows exactly when the game we call baseball was invented."
(lines 21–22)
- D** "Do you have a baseball farm team in your city?"
(lines 41–42)

Session 3—Reading and Writing

Directions

In this part of the test, you are going to read an article called “Paul Revere’s Midnight Ride” and an article called “A Poet’s View” and then write about what you have read. You may look back at the articles as often as you like.

Now turn the page to begin.

Paul Revere's Midnight Ride



- 1 Paul Revere was an important figure in United States history. He was a skilled craftsman, a brave soldier, and a great leader. For all of his impressive deeds, though, one has stood out over the years and made him into a legend. This was his famous “Midnight Ride” of 1775. On April 18 of that year, Revere rode his horse through the towns near Boston, Massachusetts, warning the residents that British soldiers were approaching. His warnings helped prepare local people to fight for their freedom from the British.
- 2 In the 1770s, many colonists in America began to feud with their leaders in Britain. These colonists were known as Patriots. Revere became a leader of the Patriots near Boston. One of the most important ways he helped them was in setting up an alarm system. If anyone saw British soldiers approaching, they could use lantern signals and horseback messengers to carry the message from town to town. Within hours, people many miles away would know what was happening. This would give the Patriots time to protect themselves and fight back.
- 3 On April 18, 1775, the Patriots’ warning system went into action. Revere learned that British soldiers were arriving in Boston. He had a helper light signal lanterns in a high tower. Then Revere sneaked across a river in a rowboat to escape a British ship. Finally, he set out on a dangerous mission. His job was to ride through the towns around Boston warning people of the approaching soldiers.

4 Revere rode many miles through the night, delivering his message to every Patriot he could find. Later, people quoted him as yelling, “The British are coming!” It’s more likely, though, that he said, “The Regulars are coming out.” (Regulars are British soldiers.) Also, Revere probably did not yell, because he did not want to be caught by British soldiers or their helpers in the towns.

5 In the town of Arlington, Revere met with another rider, William Dawes. Together, they traveled to Lexington. There, they were supposed to warn some important Patriot leaders, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, of the danger. Some people feared that the British wanted to capture Adams and Hancock. The Patriots, however, felt the British were heading to the town of Concord. Revere and Dawes set out to warn the people there. They were joined by another rider, Dr. Samuel Prescott.

6 Revere’s good fortune was about to run out. On the road to Concord, a British patrol stopped the three riders. Dawes and Prescott managed to escape. Revere, however, was trapped. British soldiers questioned him about what he was doing. He responded bravely, warning them that their presence was known. He said the British should turn back because the colonists would not allow them to pass without a fight. When the British soldiers heard gunshots and town bells ringing out as alarms, they knew Revere was right. They took Revere’s horse but allowed him to go free, and he ran to the nearest safe house.

7 Although Revere was the only rider not to reach Concord, the three riders’ overall mission was a success. Through the bravery of these messengers, hundreds of people had been alerted to the British march. Now, people all around Boston were ready to face them. Colonial soldiers hurried out to fight the British the next day in the Battles of Lexington and Concord. These fights were the first of the American Revolutionary War.

A Poet's View

1 "Listen my children and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year."

2 These lines open the great poem "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere." The writer, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, wrote the poem in 1860 to honor Revere and his bravery. Revere was an American Patriot who warned people around Boston about approaching British soldiers. Longfellow's poem is not entirely accurate, but it turned Revere into a folk hero.

3 The poem is told from the viewpoint of an imaginary innkeeper. This speaker starts by explaining how Revere set up a system of signal lanterns. He asked a friend to watch for British activity and then, if he saw soldiers moving, to bring lanterns into a high tower. One lantern would mean the British were marching on land. Two lanterns would mean they were coming by boat on the river.

4 In the poem, Revere then crosses the river in a rowboat, carefully slipping past a British ship. Once on shore, Revere waits to see the lantern signals. His friend at the tower sees the British begin to sail, and hurriedly brings two lanterns into the tower. Revere sees them and jumps onto his horse.

5 Longfellow writes:

"A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night..."

6 Revere then rides through the towns of Medford and Lexington. Finally, he arrives at his destination, Concord. He brings his warning to the people there:

"A cry of defiance, and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo for evermore!"

7 The poem ends by explaining the effects of Revere's warning. The people of Concord decide to resist the British soldiers. The next day, American soldiers as well as farmers fight back and help to drive off the British. It is a day that changes America forever.

8 The poet then adds that people must continue to be aware of problems facing their country. They must be ready to act when they hear the alarm:

“For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.”

9 This poem made Paul Revere into an American folk hero. It also celebrated the bravery of the early Patriots’ fight for freedom. Many people think that Longfellow had other things in mind as well. The poem was written in 1860, when slavery still existed in the country. The poet believed that slavery was a terrible threat to freedom. He wanted people to “waken and listen” to the call to end slavery. In this way, this great poem served several important purposes.

64

How does the author of "A Poet's View" best illustrate the importance of Longfellow's poem? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

65

Why does "A Poet's View" mention slavery but "Paul Revere's Midnight Ride" does not? Use details from the articles to support your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

66

In paragraphs 2 and 9, why does the author of "A Poet's View" call Paul Revere a folk hero? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Write your answer in complete sentences.

Plan Your Answer

This is a space where you can plan your answer to question 67 on the next page. Read the question and make notes below about how you might answer it. Then write your final answer on pages 42 and 43. Your writing on this page will *not* count toward your final answer.

SESSION 1

This session contains 34 multiple-choice questions. Fill in the circle for your answer to each multiple-choice question.

You may **not** use a calculator during this session.

Directions: Read each problem. Fill in the circle of the best answer.

- 1** In a study, researchers found that for every 3 people who preferred brand A toothpaste 1 person preferred brand B toothpaste. Which ratio describes the result of this study?
- (A) 1:3
 - (B) 1:4
 - (C) 3:1
 - (D) 4:1

- 2** Which expression represents the product of z and 7?
- (A) $z + 7$
 - (B) $z - 7$
 - (C) $z \times 7$
 - (D) $z \div 7$

- 3** Jonah finished a race in 11.62 seconds. Marco finished the same race in 9.8 seconds. How many seconds faster did Marco finish the race in than Jonah?
- (A) 1.82 seconds
 - (B) 2.22 seconds
 - (C) 10.64 seconds
 - (D) 11.36 seconds

- 4** The sales tax in New York State is 4%. Which expression can be used to find the amount of sales tax on a \$50 item?
- (A) $\frac{4}{1} \times 50$
 - (B) $\frac{4}{10} \times 50$
 - (C) $\frac{4}{100} \times 50$
 - (D) $\frac{4}{1,000} \times 50$

- 5 Find the quotient: $8,763 \div 69$

Show work here!

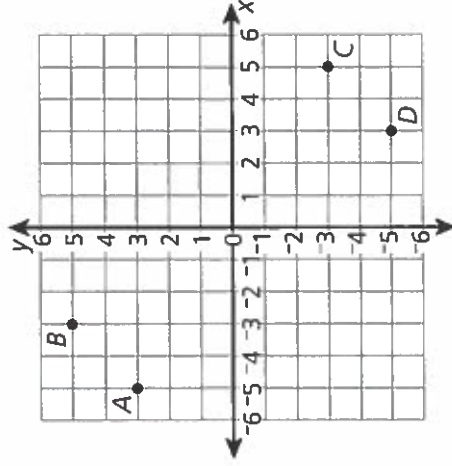
- (A) 123
- (B) 127
- (C) 132
- (D) 139

- 6 What is the product of $3^3 \times 6^2$?

Show work here!

- (A) 108
- (B) 324
- (C) 932
- (D) 972

- 7 This coordinate plane shows the locations of four points.



Which point is located at $(-3, 5)$ on this coordinate plane?

- (A) point A
- (B) point B
- (C) point C
- (D) point D

8 Jenny walked 2.5 miles in 50 minutes. At this rate, how many minutes did it take her to walk 1 mile? *show work*

- (A) 15 minutes
- (B) 20 minutes
- (C) 25 minutes
- (D) 30 minutes

9 Megan graphed a solution set on this number line.



Which solution set did Megan graph?

- (A) $x < 10$
- (B) $x > 10$
- (C) $x = 15, 20, \text{ and } 25$
- (D) $x = 10, 15, 20, \text{ and } 25$

10 Which expression is equivalent to $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$? *show work*

- (A) 4^5
- (B) 5^4
- (C) 4×5
- (D) 44,444

11 In what quadrant on the coordinate plane is the point (5, -2) located?

- (A) quadrant I
- (B) quadrant II
- (C) quadrant III
- (D) quadrant IV

12 The length of a rectangular dance floor is 4.325 meters. The width of the floor is 3.6 meters. What is the area, in square meters, of the dance floor?

- (A) 14.45 square meters
- (B) 15.57 square meters
- (C) 1,445 square meters
- (D) 1,557 square meters

show work here

- 13** Which number line shows the solution to $2x < 6$?

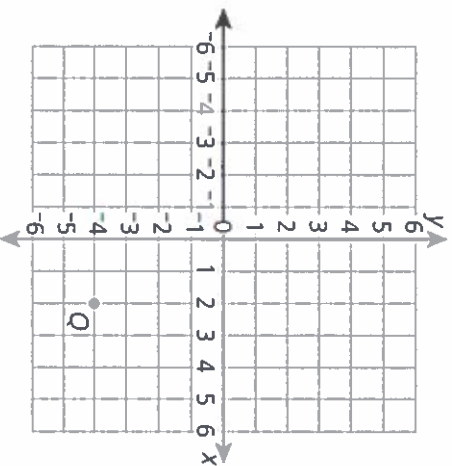


- 14** What are the coefficients in the expression $6p^2 + 4p$?

- (A) p
(B) 6 and 4
(C) p and p^2
(D) $6p^2$ and $4p$

15

Kimiko plotted point Q on the coordinate plane below.



Kimiko is drawing right triangle PQR , with right angle Q . The length of side \overline{PQ} is 6 units and the length of side \overline{QR} is 7 units. Which of the following could be the coordinates of points P and R ?

- (A) $P(-4, -4)$ and $R(2, 2)$
- (B) $P(-4, -4)$ and $R(2, 3)$
- (C) $P(-5, 4)$ and $R(2, 3)$
- (D) $P(-5, 4)$ and $R(2, 2)$

16

What is the opposite of the opposite of $-\frac{3}{8}$?

- (A) $\frac{3}{8}$
- (B) $\frac{8}{3}$
- (C) $-\frac{3}{8}$
- (D) $-\frac{8}{3}$

17. Jorge bought a crate of floor tiles for \$95.94. The crate had 6 boxes of floor tiles. Each box contained 20 floor tiles.

Write and solve an equation to determine the cost per box, b . Then write and solve a second equation to determine the cost per tile, t , to the nearest cent.

Show your work.

Answer \$ _____ per box

\$ _____ per tile

calculators allowed

Primary CCLS: 6.EE.7

Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p , q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.

Secondary CCLS: None

Statewide Average Points Earned: 1.11 out of 3

- 18** The perimeter of a rectangle is the sum of twice its length and twice its width. It can be represented by the expression $2l + 2w$. What is the perimeter, in inches, of a rectangle with a length of 8.5 inches and a width of 5.75 inches?

Ⓐ 14.25 inches
Ⓑ 18.25 inches
Ⓒ 22.75 inches
Ⓓ 28.5 inches

- 19** Which expression is equivalent to $45 + 72$?

Ⓐ $8(5 + 7)$
Ⓑ $8(5 + 9)$
Ⓒ $9(5 + 7)$
Ⓓ $9(5 + 8)$

- 20** The ratio of feet to yards is 3 to 1. Reyna threw a ball 30 feet. How many yards did she throw it?

Ⓐ 10 yards
Ⓑ 27 yards
Ⓒ 33 yards
Ⓓ 90 yards

- 21** Which expression is equivalent to $7(6 - y)$?

Ⓐ $42 - y$
Ⓑ $76 - y$
Ⓒ $42 - 7y$
Ⓓ $76 - 7y$

- 22** A storage unit shaped like a rectangular prism is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 12 feet deep, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. What is the volume, in cubic feet, of the storage unit?

Ⓐ 33 cubic feet
Ⓑ 252 cubic feet
Ⓒ 1,200 cubic feet
Ⓓ 1,323 cubic feet