



Sixth Grade
Vacation Packet
Due January 2, 2019

Name _____



ELA Reading Comprehension

Read the passage about an amazing animal and answer the questions that follow.

* Please annotate the text and find and underline all of your text evidence.

Flying Frog

Glider in the Treetops

by Cynthia Bix and Diana Landau

In 1869, the British naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace was tromping through the rainforests of Borneo when a local man brought him a surprising animal specimen. It was a large tree frog that Wallace later described as having “come down, in a slanting direction, from a high tree, as if it flew.”

Wallace was fascinated. Examining the frog, he found “the toes very long and fully webbed to their very extremity, so that when expanded they offered a surface much larger than that of the body.” He concluded that this was the first known case of a “flying frog.”

These frogs don’t truly fly, as birds or bats do. What they do is glide—somewhat like humans piloting a hang glider. In hang gliding, the pilot jumps off a cliff or hilltop and sails through the air at a gradual downward slant, held aloft by lightweight “wings” strapped to a harness. The pilot controls the craft by shifting his or her weight, or by changing the angle of the wings.

Flying frogs do much the same thing. With powerful hind legs they launch their lightweight bodies from a high branch into the air. They spread out their large webbed feet and hands, as well as special flaps of skin on their legs and arms. These membranes of skin act like miniature parachutes to slow the frog’s descent.

Some flying frogs glide as far as 40 or 50 feet as they descend by stages from the treetops to vegetation tower down. For these little animals, gliding is an energy-efficient way to get quickly from one place to another. By moving its legs or twisting its toes, the flying frog can even turn as it glides, so it can land to the right or left of its original direction of launch.



A Bornean flying frog, its foot webs stretched wide for a parachute effect, glides down for a soft landing on a fern.

ELA Reading Comprehension

12 The flying frog is a fascinating example of an animal that has taken its family traits to extremes in adapting to its special environment. With its parachute-like feet and extra-streamlined body, it swoops through the rainforest canopy while other frogs make their way along the ground and through the water.

13 But like all inhabitants of the world's rainforests, the flying frog faces the threat of displacement from its natural habitat. As more and more forest is cleared for human use, and as the effects of pollution trickle into what forest is left, the frogs may face an uncertain future. One of only about a dozen kinds of flying frogs in the world, this agile creature is a valuable member of the rainforest's community of wonders.



Flying frogs cling to tree trunks and other surfaces with their large feet and round, sticky toe pads.

14 The flying frog's skin performs many functions. Instead of drinking water, frogs absorb it through thin skin on their abdomen, called a "pelvic patch." And besides breathing through their lungs, they draw in oxygen and release carbon dioxide through their skin. To do this the skin must stay moist, a job performed by mucous-producing glands. The mucous also gives the skin a slippery film that protects against bacteria and helps the frog give predators "the slip."

ELA Reading Comprehension

6. What is the **main** purpose of paragraph 13?

- A. to present expert opinions about flying frogs
- B. to raise concerns about the survival of flying frogs
- C. to describe how flying frogs may adapt in the future
- D. to explain why flying frogs receive so much attention

7. Read the descriptions from the passage in the box below.

- . . . they launch their lightweight bodies from a high branch . . .
- . . . the strong hind legs propel their leaps through the trees.
- . . . the flying frog can often glide to safety.
- . . . it swoops through the rainforest canopy . . .

In the descriptions, what do the words “launch,” “propel,” “glide,” and “swoops” **mainly** show about the frogs?

- A. how they move through the air
- B. how they differ from other species
- C. how they behave when under attack
- D. how they change speed in different situations

8. How is the information in the passage **mainly** organized?

- A. as steps in a process
- B. in chronological order
- C. in order of importance
- D. by topic with supporting details

9. Based on paragraphs 1 and 2, a *naturalist* is **most likely** a person who

- A. explores unknown areas.
- B. captures animals for zoos.
- C. studies animals and plants.
- D. makes amazing discoveries.

10. Read the sentence from paragraph 6 in the box below.

Up in the sunlit canopy thrives a colorful community of fruits and flowers, birds, animals, and insects—some of which never come down to the ground.

What is the purpose of the dash in the sentence?

- A. to set off a definition
- B. to show fact versus opinion
- C. to set off additional information
- D. to show an interesting comparison

PRACTICE

Use the problem-solving steps to help you.

- 1 Jake rode his bike 4.3 kilometers on Saturday. He rode his bike 7.85 kilometers on Sunday. How many kilometers did Jake ride in all on those two days?

CHECKLIST	
<input type="checkbox"/>	READ
<input type="checkbox"/>	PLAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOLVE
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK

- 2 Rosa has 14 meters of string. She uses 8.25 meters for a kite. How much string does Rosa have left?

CHECKLIST	
<input type="checkbox"/>	READ
<input type="checkbox"/>	PLAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOLVE
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK

- 3 Andie saved \$7.80 each week for 6 weeks. How much did she save by the end of 6 weeks?

CHECKLIST	
<input type="checkbox"/>	READ
<input type="checkbox"/>	PLAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOLVE
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK

- 4 Jasmine bought ^{2 and a half dozen} roses for \$31.20. How much did she pay per rose?

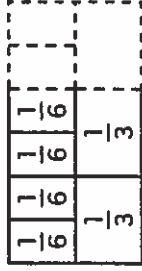
CHECKLIST	
<input type="checkbox"/>	READ
<input type="checkbox"/>	PLAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOLVE
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK

PRACTICE

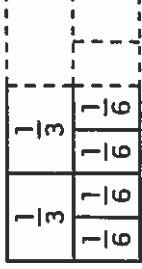
Use KCF!

Use the given model to find the quotient.

1 $\frac{4}{6} \div \frac{1}{3} =$ _____



2 $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{6} =$ _____



Use fraction strips to find the quotient.

3 $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{8} =$ _____

4 $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{3}{10} =$ _____

Use the reciprocal to find the quotient.

5 $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{8} =$ _____

6 $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{4}{10} =$ _____

HINT

Look for groups of $\frac{1}{6}$.

Fraction Strips can be found on p. 231.

REMEMBER

Multiply by the reciprocal of the divisor.

Write a division equation and solve the problem.

7 How many $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound hamburgers can be made from $\frac{9}{12}$ pound of meat?

8 William has a piece of string that is $\frac{3}{10}$ meter long. How many pieces of string that are each $\frac{1}{20}$ meter long can he cut?

PRACTICE

Find the GCF of the pair of numbers.

1 7 and 27

GCF = _____

3 10 and 14

GCF = _____

GCF = _____

5 18 and 45

GCF = _____

GCF = _____

GCF = _____

Find the LCM of each pair of numbers.

7 10 and 12

LCM = _____

8 8 and 4

LCM = _____

2 24 and 30

REMEMBER
The GCF is the
greatest factor
the two numbers
have in common.

4 32 and 60

6 12 and 72

HINT:
8 is a multiple
of itself.

PRACTICE

Use the problem-solving steps to help you.

- 1** Sherrie opened 5 bags of peanuts and counted a total of 75 peanuts. At this rate, how many peanuts would be in 8 bags?

CHECKLIST

- READ
 PLAN
 SOLVE
 CHECK

- 2** Fast Eddie can make a 120-mile trip in 2 hours. Today he has to start a longer trip that will take him 5 hours. How many miles will he travel if he drives at the same constant speed as the 120-mile trip?

CHECKLIST

- READ
 PLAN
 SOLVE
 CHECK

- 3** Every year, Aunt Linda spends \$36 on a dozen candy bunnies for her nephews and nieces. This year, she has to buy 15 bunnies. If the unit price is the same, how much will Aunt Linda pay?

CHECKLIST

- READ
 PLAN
 SOLVE
 CHECK

- 4** Three inches of sparkly tape has 96 bits of glitter. At that rate, how many bits of glitter are in 8 inches of sparkly tape?

CHECKLIST

- READ
 PLAN
 SOLVE
 CHECK

Find the unknown number.

- 5 40 is 50% of what number? _____
- 7 4 is 20% of what number? _____
- 8 12 is 30% of what number? _____

Solve.

- 9 14 club members have birthdays in the summer. This is 20% of the birthdays in the club. How many club members are there? _____

I know! The part is given in each problem, and I write the part in the box to the left of the percent on the tape diagram.



- 10 60% of Herbert's movies are adventure movies. He has 18 adventure movies. How many movies does Herbert have in all?

use an equivalent ratio set up AND a Double Line to show your answer!

DISCUSS

Apply the Concept

Answer in complete sentences!

Mailke knows that 10% of an unknown number is 12, and she wants to find the unknown number.

What tool can she use to solve this problem?

How can she use that tool to find the unknown number?

What is the unknown number?

- 1) A student answered 86 problems on a test correctly and received a grade 98%. How many problems were on the test, if all the problems were worth the same number of points? (Round to the nearest whole number)
- 2) Manuel found a wrecked Trans-Am that he could fix. He bought the car for 65% of the original price of \$7200. What did he pay for the car? (Round to nearest dollar)
- 3) Pamela bought an electric drill at 85% of the regular price. She paid \$32.89 for the drill. What was the regular price? (Round to the nearest cent)
- 4) There are 36 carpenters in a crew. On a certain day, 29 were present. What percent showed up for work? (round to the nearest tenth)
- 5) Ben earns \$12,800 a year. About 15% is taken out for taxes. How much is taken out for taxes?