6TH GRADE SUMMER PACKET

6TH GRADE

Math Review Packet for 6th Grade Math

Level 1

- Fraction Operations
- Decimal Operations
- Geometry
- One-Step Equations

Math in the Middle

Find the sum. Write your answer in simplest form.

1. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$	2. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3}$	3. $\frac{7}{15} + \frac{3}{10}$	4. $\frac{11}{28} + \frac{4}{7}$
5. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{12}$	6. $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{13}{20}$	7. $4\frac{15}{16} + 7\frac{3}{4}$	8. $2\frac{16}{25} + 3\frac{18}{20}$
9. $3\frac{2}{5} + 9\frac{1}{10}$	10. $6\frac{1}{42} + 4\frac{5}{6}$	11. $18\frac{7}{9} + 16$	12. $4\frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{3}$

Find the difference. Write your answer in simplest form.

13. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$	14. $\frac{13}{15} - \frac{1}{3}$	15. $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{6}$	16. $\frac{21}{24} - \frac{3}{8}$
17. $\frac{3}{14} - \frac{1}{7}$	18. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{1}{2}$	19. $9 - 4\frac{1}{12}$	20. $12\frac{18}{25} - 8\frac{4}{5}$
21. $5\frac{8}{9} - 3\frac{2}{3}$	22. $8\frac{12}{16} - 7\frac{31}{32}$	23. $10\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{4}{5}$	24. $13\frac{7}{8} - \frac{10}{12}$

Find the product. Write your answer in simplest form.

25. $\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{7}$	26. $\frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{12}{14}$	27. $\frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{8}{14}$	28. $\frac{9}{24} \cdot \frac{16}{81}$
29. $\frac{3}{14} \cdot \frac{21}{33}$	30. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{13}$	31. $2\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$	32. $8\frac{4}{5} \cdot 1\frac{5}{11}$
33. $2\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$	34. $9\frac{2}{3} \cdot 6$	35. $13\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\frac{1}{10}$	36. $7 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$

Find the quotient. Write your answer in simplest form.

37. $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{1}{4}$	38. $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4}$	39. $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{9}{12}$	40. $\frac{21}{35} \div \frac{7}{25}$
41. $\frac{6}{7} \div 3$	42. $\frac{2}{11} \div \frac{1}{33}$	43. $1\frac{1}{4} \div 2\frac{1}{3}$	44. $5\frac{3}{6} \div 3$
45. $10\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{2}{5}$	46. $3\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{7}$	47. $4\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{9}{10}$	48. $8 \div \frac{3}{4}$

Find the sum or difference.

49. $6.2 + 3.4$	50. $8.04 - 6.8$	51. $12.4 + 0.899$	52. $12.9 - 2.043$
53. $163.29 + 13.987$	54. $13 - 6.7$	55. $3.91 + 1.93$	56. $34.2 - 29.027$

Find the product.

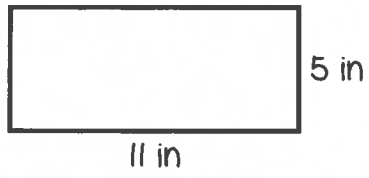
57. $9.2 \cdot 3.1$	58. $(14.1)(2.7)$	59. 91×4.5	60. 82.04×1.2
61. $(1.1)(6.78)$	62. $45 \cdot 0.1$	63. 0.010×13.9	64. $(2.34)(5.6)$

Find the quotient.

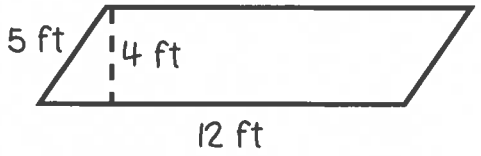
65. $8.4 \div 2$	66. $1.56 \div 1.3$	67. $7.45 \div 2$	68. $9 \div 0.8$
69. $68 \div 3.4$	70. $9.4 \div 0.2$	71. $0.045 \div 0.15$	72. $4 \div 0.3$

Find the area and perimeter (or circumference) of each figure. Use 3.14 for π.

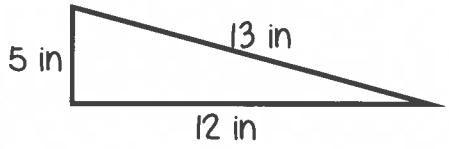
73.



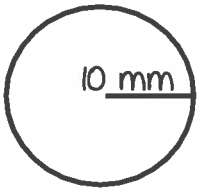
74.



75.

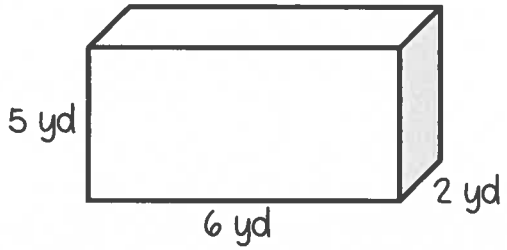


76.



Find the volume.

77.



Solve each word problem.

78. Danny is installing a fence around his rectangular yard. His yard is 20 feet long by 45 feet wide. If the fencing he picked out costs $25 per foot, how much money will Danny spend on the fence?

79. Tameka wants to put a carpet in her rectangular bedroom. Her room is 22 feet long by 18 feet wide. How much carpeting will Tameka need?

80. Don wants to bring some sand home from his vacation at the beach. He has a box that is 3 inches wide, 4 inches long, and 2 inches tall. How much sand can he fit in the box?

Solve each one-step equation for the given variable.

81. $x + 18 = 32$	82. $18f = 720$	83. $h - 56 = 57$	84. $\frac{b}{6} = 12$
85. $12 = r - 76$	86. $33 + d = 65$	87. $14m = 42$	88. $10c = 5$
89. $38 = 19j$	90. $w + 65 = 100$	91. $r - 7 = 9$	92. $x \div 12 = 9$
93. $14 + x = 18$	94. $\frac{p}{22} = 7$	95. $47 = x - 5$	96. $k + 16 = 76$
97. $2 = 6m$	98. $t - 8 = 14$	99. $\frac{h}{19} = 11$	100. $47 = 18 + b$

Name:_____
Grammar, Writing, and Comprehension Practice
Grade 6 Mrs. Loster ELA

Reading Passage

A student council planned a school-wide reading marathon to encourage literacy and community involvement. Each class chose a book, and students organized reading circles, author visits, and book swaps. The event aimed to make reading social, enjoyable, and a shared responsibility across grades.

Fill in the Blank

Fill in the blank with the correct words:[Word Bank]: enjoyable, book, circles, reading, books

1. The student council planned a school-wide _____ marathon.
2. Each class chose a _____ to read together.
3. Students organized reading _____ and author visits.
4. The event aimed to make reading _____ and social.
5. Book swaps allowed students to share _____ with peers.

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question:

1. Who planned the reading marathon?
- A. The principal alone
- B. The student council
- C. The cafeteria staff
- D. The neighborhood library

2. What did each class choose?
- A. A sport

- B. A book
- C. A movie
- D. A science experiment

3. Which activity was included in the marathon?
- A. Reading circles
- B. Car races
- C. Gardening
- D. Baking contests

4. What was one goal of the event?
- A. To reduce homework entirely
- B. To make reading social and enjoyable
- C. To eliminate reading from classes
- D. To increase video game time

5. What did book swaps help students do?
- A. Share books with peers
- B. Build houses
- C. Learn to drive
- D. Plant trees

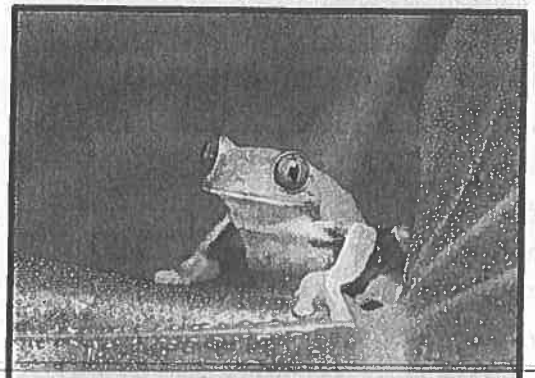
Open-Ended Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. Describe how author visits might motivate students to read more.

2. Explain why making reading social could help reluctant readers.

HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT



Red- Eyed Tree Frog

Have you ever wished you could melt into the background? Or find a way to hide so no one would see you? That's an adaptation that some animals have. They have ways of blending into their surroundings. Then they can avoid being eaten by predators. They can sneak up on prey of their own!

The Red-Eyed Tree Frog is one such animal. It lives in rainforests. This small frog has bright green skin. It perfectly blends in with tree leaves. It has sticky toe pads. These allow it to cling to the underside of green leaves. It becomes completely hidden. In spite of this camouflage, predators may still find the frog. That's when the frog's bulging red eyes help out! Frogs flash their startling red eyes. When they flash their eyes, the change scares the predators. It makes the predators run away!

There are several fish who can blend in, too. The Stonefish and Flounder can blend into their surroundings. The Stonefish has skin that looks bumpy and textured. It resembles the stone on the ocean floor. Predators swim right past! Prey might try to swim past, too. The Stonefish will suddenly dart out from its hiding place. It will snatch up smaller sea life. Flounder use similar tricks. They have skin that is speckled to look like the pebbles and stones on the ocean floor. They snuggle into the rocky stretches to wait for prey. Sea worms or shrimp pass by. The Flounder springs into action to catch its dinner.

There are several reptiles, amphibians, and fish that have the ability to camouflage. Many mammals rely on their fur. They have fur that helps them remain unnoticed by predators. In the case of birds, females often have plain feathers. Males are brighter. The male may attract more attention from predators. This risk has a benefit. Colorful males may also use their feathers to gain mates.

One of the mammals who excels at hiding in plain sight is the Arctic Fox. This animal is snowy white. It lives on the frozen tundra in snowy climates. In snow and ice, the Arctic Fox's white coat conceals him perfectly. The coat is also thick to help the fox survive the cold temperatures.

Humans have learned a lot from the animals in our world. Clothes for hunters are now made in camouflage patterns, so that humans can blend into the forest and hunt their prey. Military uniforms have patterns that help soldiers stay safe from enemies. They have specific designs for areas of desert, mountain, and vegetation. However, no matter how much humans try, they will never be as skilled as animals at physical adaptations. They may wear outfits to help us hide, but some animals are always in disguise!

Name _____ Date _____

HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

RI.1

Use evidence from the text to find the correct answer. Then, fill in the bubble of the correct answer.

1. **What is one purpose of the adaptation of animal camouflage?**
   - Ⓐ to help them stand out
   - Ⓑ to help them avoid predators
   - Ⓒ to keep them from looking alike
   - Ⓓ to tell other animals to watch out

2. **Why are female birds not as brightly colored as the males?**
   - Ⓐ so they won't attract predators
   - Ⓑ because the males would feel self-conscious if they had dull feathers
   - Ⓒ because female birds would scare their chicks if they are brightly colored
   - Ⓓ because their mates prefer the duller colors

3. **In what way does Red-Eyed Tree Frog's adaptation protect them against predators?**
   - Ⓐ Green skin has a calming effect.
   - Ⓑ Lighter bellies are intimidating.
   - Ⓒ Bright red eyes flash to scare predators.
   - Ⓓ Rapid movements startle predators.

4. **How do the Stonefish and Flounder blend into their environment?**
   - Ⓐ They look like other fish.
   - Ⓑ Their eyes reflect the color of the water.
   - Ⓒ Their shape makes them look like coral.
   - Ⓓ Their skin resembles stones and pebbles.

5. **What is <u>not</u> one way that humans are using camouflage in the passage?**
   - Ⓐ using it to hide from large predators
   - Ⓑ using it to hide from military enemies
   - Ⓒ using it to hunt prey
   - Ⓓ using it to blend in different environments

6. **What is another purpose of the adaptation of animal camouflage?**
   - Ⓐ to make it easier to change environments
   - Ⓑ to make them more confident
   - Ⓒ to help them attack prey
   - Ⓓ to give other animals an advantage

7. **How have humans been influenced by animals' adaptations?**
   - Ⓐ They make more brightly-colored clothes to stand out.
   - Ⓑ They start dancing around potential mates to be more like birds.
   - Ⓒ They try to stay on the bottom of the ocean so sharks don't notice them.
   - Ⓓ They create military uniforms and hunting outfits in camouflage patterns.

8. **What adaptations do mammals rely on for camouflage?**
   - Ⓐ feathers
   - Ⓑ fur
   - Ⓒ spikes
   - Ⓓ tentacles

9. **What would be a perfect "blending in" outfit to be camouflaged in a grassy region?**
   - Ⓐ green colors
   - Ⓑ bright red
   - Ⓒ large spots
   - Ⓓ a gray, rocky pattern

10. **What type of climate is in a tundra?**
    - Ⓐ warm and tropical
    - Ⓑ hot and dry
    - Ⓒ cold, freezing temperatures
    - Ⓓ wet and warm

Name _____ Date _____

Prefixes: pre-, re-, un-, mis-

Circle the best prefix to add to each base word. Write the word on the line. Then write the meaning of the new word.

Prefix		Base	New Word	Meaning
pre-	mis-	**heat**	_____	_____
un-	re-	**read**	_____	_____
re-	mis-	**lead**	_____	_____
pre-	un-	**view**	_____	_____
un-	mis-	**spell**	_____	_____

Use a prefix and a base word to write a word for each definition below.

1. To teach something before _____
2. To take a test over again _____
3. To put something in the wrong place _____
4. To write something again _____
5. Not afraid _____
6. To do the opposite of lock _____
7. Not equal _____
8. To pay for something beforehand _____
9. To behave the wrong way _____
10. To make something again _____

Name _____ Date _____

Suffixes: -able, -less, -ful, -ly

Circle the best suffix to add to each base word. Write the word on the line. Then write the meaning of the new word.

Base	Suffix		New Word	Meaning
fold	-able	-ly	_____	_____
cheer	-ly	-ful	_____	_____
pain	-able	-less	_____	_____
quiet	-ly	-able	_____	_____
taste	-ly	-less	_____	_____

Use a suffix and a base word to write a word for each definition below.

1. Something that is full of color _____
2. In a loud way _____
3. Without weight; really light _____
4. Able to bend _____
5. Being without fear _____
6. In a sad way _____
7. Able to be stretched _____
8. Full of respect _____
9. Able to be printed _____
10. Without a care _____

Name: Date:

Cell Phones in Schools

As smartphones become more and more common, the debate about whether students in schools should be able to use them rages on. Some say that cell phones can be used for positive reasons like research and student safety. Students can use their phones for many productive purposes: using the calculator, looking up the definitions of words, organizing their assignments in a calendar, and using apps to study. They also argue that allowing students to use cell phones in school prepares students for adult life, in which they will use technology daily.

Teachers, however, argue that phones are too distracting. They say that kids are often too tempted to play games, text each other, and take pictures during instructional time. They can also cheat on assignments by looking up the answers online. Teachers do not trust that students will use their phones responsibly or appropriately if they have them. They believe that phones are too much of a distraction and take away from a student's overall education.

Use the RACE strategy to answer the following question, using the checklist as you write.
Do you think kids should have phones? Explain using reasons from the text.

☐ R

☐ A

☐ C

☐ E