

# Reading Standards

## For Sixth Grade

- Completes homework and nightly reading
  - \*Reads at home daily
  - \*20-30 minutes nightly

### Oral Language

- Effectively communicates through oral language
  - \*Identifies purpose for listening, understands and responds appropriately
  - \*Follows multiple-step directions
  - \*Uses a variety of formats in presenting with various media
  - \*Prepares for, participates in and leads literature discussions

### Phonics

- Uses letter/sound relationships and structural analysis to decode
  - \*Single consonants; blends (ex: tr, spl), digraphs (ex: ch, ph)
  - \*Alternate vowel sounds; short, long, digraphs (ex: ee, ea ai), diphthongs (ex: oi, aw) and r-controlled vowels
  - \*Words with inflectional endings (walk, walker, walking, walks, walked)
  - See K-2 curricula for more examples

### Fluency

- Reads grade level text accurately
  - \*Student passes the benchmark level text or higher with 95% accuracy and the total score in each section of the scoring rubric falling in the independent range
- Reads at 140 words per minute
  - \*Student reads aloud text at 140 wpm or higher by the end of the year benchmark window, 120 wpm in the fall benchmark window
- Reads effortlessly with clarity
  - \*Phrases words into meaningful groups, uses intonation, expression and punctuation cues
- Reads grade level words
  - \*Reads words common to fifth grade level reading materials and content areas effortlessly

### Vocabulary

- Learns new words through wide reading and listening
  - \*Reads and listens to a variety of genres including content area reading
  - \*Uses context cues
  - \*Associates new words and concepts with known words
- Uses structural analysis to learn word meanings
  - \*Root words, prefixes, suffixes, synonyms (similar meaning), antonyms (opposite meaning), homonyms (sound the same but spelled differently), multiple-meaning words to determine meanings of key words, similes, metaphors, clichés, proverbs and idioms
- Uses resources to determine word meanings
  - \*Dictionary, glossaries, beginning thesaurus

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\*Determines gradient of meaning between similar words (ex: ambassador, official, representative)

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## Comprehension of Narrative and Informational Text

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- Identifies purpose for reading
  - \*Student has a purpose for reading a text and can tell what the author's purpose was for writing it

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- Uses prior knowledge
  - \*Student uses background knowledge to make connections to the text through own experiences, the experiences of others or what they know about the world

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- Asks questions about the text
  - \*Asks questions before, during and after reading or when read to
  - \*Factual, inferential, evaluative

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- Forms mental pictures while reading
  - \*Tells about the "movie" or pictures the words they are reading invoke

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- Uses inference strategies
  - \*Makes/confirms/revises predictions using title, pictures, text and prior knowledge
  - \*Draws conclusions
  - \*Interprets information from text
  - \*Defends interpretations by referring back to the texts

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- Determines important ideas
  - \*Identifies theme/topic/main idea/events and notes details
  - \*Summarizes important ideas/events in sequence using characters, setting, sequence of events, problem, resolution
  - \*Compiles and organizes information from text
  - \*Locates facts from a variety of informational text
  - \*Identifies information from pictures, captions, diagrams, charts, graphs, table of contents, index, glossary

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- Identifies text structures
  - \*Such as description, problem/solution, compare/contrast, cause/effect, order of importance, time, geographic classification
  - \*Identify different genres

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- Uses fix-up strategies
  - \*Notices when they make an error, then uses an efficient strategy to self-correct reading and comprehension

# Composition Standards

## For Sixth Grade

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## Writing Process

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- Generates topics for compositions
    - \*Generates ideas from reading, discussing, researching, reflecting
    - \*Writes ideas for compositions, chooses topic, narrows topic
    - \*Identifies an audience, purpose and form for writing

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  - Uses a variety of graphic organizers
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\*Graphic organizer used as a prewriting tool to gather information or to organize information for drafting

\*Generates notes from sources

\*Organize information from multiple sources

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Composes a written draft

\*Writes daily including full sentences, multiple paragraphs, word choice to convey meaning, beginning/middle/end, and voice

\*Includes characterization, setting, plot, main idea and details

\*Voice fits purpose and audience

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Attends to strength of word choice

\*Strong verbs, precise and vivid language, effective lead, strong ending

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Revises to elaborate and clarify

\*Add details, strengthen word choice, clarify main ideas, reorder content

\*Vary sentence length and sentence complexity, use transition words, phrases to connect ideas, paragraphing to build ideas, paragraphs have sentence variety

\*Consider the suggestions of others in revision choices

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Edits for conventions

\*Corrects capitalization and punctuation (words in a series, dialogue, complex sentences, singular and plural possessives, abbreviations)

\*Spells grade level words correctly

\*Grammar; subject verb agreement, verb tense, comparatives, superlatives, pronouns, introductory and dependent clauses

\*Formatting features; margins, indentations, titles, headings

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Produce 6-8 individual products

\*Different modes and genres; personal writing, traditional text, imaginative story, informational text, persuasive text, research reports, functional text

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Responds to literature in writing

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Publishes

\*Using illustrations, graphs, charts, photos, diagrams

\*Shares writing with others

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## Penmanship

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Uses fluent, legible handwriting

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Write using upper and lower case cursive or manuscript

\*Demonstrates proper form, proportions and spacing

\*Writes with increasing fluency in cursive

\*Produces legible documents in cursive or manuscript

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## Spelling

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Uses patterns to spell new words

\*Word families

\*Multi-syllable words: roots, inflectional endings, prefixes, suffixes

\*Common letter combinations and patterns

\*Greek and Latin roots

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Spells grade level words

\*Difficult; such as feudalism, electricity, microorganism, parallelogram, soldier

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\*High frequency words

- Spells grade level words  
\*Difficult; such as hundredths, legislative, language  
\*High frequency words

## Math Standards For Sixth Grade

- Completes homework  
\*Completes and turns in homework on time

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### Number Sense and Operations

- Explains thinking in words & diagrams  
\*Uses specific vocabulary for whole numbers, fractions, and decimals
- Uses Rational numbers in a variety of ways  
\*Uses standard form (125), exponential form ( $5^3$ ), expanded form ( $1 \cdot 10^2 + 2 \cdot 10^1 + 5 \cdot 10^0$ ), and scientific notation ( $1.25 \cdot 10^2$ )
- Classifies numbers as prime, composite or neither  
\*Whole numbers up to 100. Prime numbers have only two factors, 1 and itself; composite numbers have more than two factors. 0 and 1 are neither
- Determine prime factorization of whole numbers  
\***Multiples** of 5 include 5,10,15, . . . Multiples of 10 include 10,20,30 . . .  
\*Least common multiple (LCM) of 5 and 10 is 10  
\***Factors** of 15 are 1,3,5,15; Factors of 20 are 1,2,4,5,10,20;  
\* Greatest common factor (GCF) of 15 and 20 is 5.
- Determines appropriate, effective strategies  
\*Strategies include estimation, mental math, paper and pencil, calculator, etc.
- Computes decimals  
\***Add**  $34.567 + 3.45 = 38.017$   
\***Subtract**  $65.3 - 5.987 = 59.313$   
\***Multiply**  $27.4 \cdot 3.8 = 104.12$   
\***Divide**  $56.28 \div 0.24 = 234.5$
- Computes fractions & mixed numbers  
\***Add**  $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{19}{15}$  or  $1 \frac{4}{15}$   
\***Subtract**  $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$   
\***Multiply**  $\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{6}$   
\***Divide**  $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{5}$  or  $1 \frac{3}{5}$
- Uses the order of operations to simplify expressions  
\*The order of operations is: 1. Solve problem inside parenthesis, 2. Exponents, 3. Multiply and divide from left to right, 4. Add and subtract from left to right
- Adds & subtracts integers  
\*Integers include whole numbers, their opposites and 0  
\*For example:  $-3 + 5 = 2$ ;  $5 - (-3) = 8$
- Solves two step equations with one variable  
\*For example:  $3x + 4 = 19$ ;  $x = 5$
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## Mathematical Relationships and Patterns

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- Names and converts between fractions, percents, decimals, ratios
    - \*For example:  $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75 = 75\%$
    - \*( $\frac{10}{4} = 2\frac{2}{4} = 2\frac{1}{2} = 2.5 = 250\%$ ) The fractions need to include simplest form; the percents need to include those less than 1% and those greater than 100%; the decimals need to include terminating decimals and repeating decimals ( $\frac{1}{3}=0.333\dots$ )
  - Compares & orders rational numbers
    - \*Rational numbers are numbers that can be represented as a fraction ( $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{4}{6} < \frac{9}{12} < 1 < \frac{7}{6}$ )
  - Uses benchmark fractions to show parts of a whole
    - \*Divides regions or sets of objects using benchmark fractions (halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, eighths, tenths, twelfths, and sixteenths)
  - Analyzes & predicts patterns tables & graphs
    - \*Predictions can include the form of a written rule (as y increases by one, x increases by 5), an algebraic equation ( $y = 5x$ ), etc
  - Evaluates algebraic expressions & formulas
    - \*Substitutes given values for the variable to find the answer (If  $a = 3$ , evaluate  $3a$ ;  $3a = 3 \times 3 = 9$ )
  - Creates table/graph to represent a pattern of change
    - \*For example: If I can walk 3 meters per second my table and graph would show an increase of 3 meters for every second
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## Geometry

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- Identifies the properties of geometric figures
    - \*Properties include: midpoint of line segments, parts of a circle
  - Uses properties of angles to solve unknown angles
    - \*Complementary: 2 angles that total 90 degrees, = to a right angle
    - \*Supplementary: 2 angles that total 180 degrees, = to a straight line
    - \*Vertical: a pair of angles that are formed by intersecting lines that are opposite each other, sides form straight lines and the angle are equal.
    - \*Adjacent: a pair of angles with a common vertex and side
  - Applies transformations to geometric shapes
    - \*Transformations include rotations(turns), translations(slides), and reflections(flips)
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## Measurement

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- Measures angles
    - \*Expressed using degrees
  - Find the circumference and area of a circle
    - \*Using formulas
    - \*Compare area of a circle to area of a parallelogram (decomposed into wedges, rearranged into the area of the circle)
    - \*Describe the relationship of area and circumference to radius and diameter
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## Data

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- Collects, compares, & displays data
    - \*Uses bar graphs, line graphs, line plots, circle graphs and scatter plots
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- Compares sets of data
    - \*Includes data sets on the same graph and two graphs representing the same set of data
  - Writes probability as a fraction, decimal & percent
    - \*Results must be between 0 and 1
  - Calculates theoretical & experimental probability
    - \***Theoretical probability** is the probability of what should happen when you do an experiment.
    - \***Experimental probability** is the probability based on the actual results of the experiment
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## Science

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- Explains the orbit and phases of the moon
  - Explains Earth's seasonal changes
    - \*Explains the relationship between the earth's tilt on its axis and yearly orbit to seasons
  - Describes and compares objects in the solar system
    - \*Explains the relationships and attributes of planets, satellites, comets, gravity, probes, etc.
  - Describes and compares objects in the universe
    - \*Describes the size and distance of objects in the universe including stars, constellations, and galaxies.
    - \*Identifies ways cultures have historically grouped and used stars
  - Understands microorganisms
    - \*Includes types (protists, fungi, bacteria), locations, positive and negative effects
  - Explains the properties of heat/light/sound
    - \*Recognizes that heat, light, and sound are all forms of energy
    - 1. Heat is transferred by conduction, convection, and radiation
    - 2. Light can be produced, reflected, refracted, and separated into various colors.
    - 3. Sound is created by vibrations; pitch and volume
  - Communicates effectively in science
    - \*Uses science vocabulary to explain reasoning and processes
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## Social Studies

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- Recognizes characteristics of ancient civilizations
    - \*Geography, history and culture of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece & Rome
  - Describes Europe during the Middle Ages to 1900
    - \*Includes feudal system, renaissance, inventions, boundary changes, etc.
  - Describes World War I & World War II
    - \*Causes of war; political, economic, geographic development
  - Describes Modern Europe: 1900 to present
    - \*Political, economic, geographic & cultural development
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## Content Areas

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Participates in PE

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Participates in Health

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Participates in Art

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Participates in Music

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Participates in Educational Technology

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**Learning Habits**

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Follows directions

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Uses time wisely

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Completes class assignments

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Completes homework

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Shows respect & fairness toward others

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Accepts and responds to authority

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Follows rules

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Alpine School District 2007

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