CHRISTMAS TERM EXAM STUDY GUIDE 6

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

Persuade	The author wants to convince the reader to believe or do something, like why it is good to recycle or why they should eat more fruits and vegetables.
Inform	The author wants to help the reader understand something by giving them information, like how a computer works or what happened in a certain event.
Entertain	The author wants to make the reader laugh or enjoy a story, like a silly joke or an adventure story.
Explain	The author wants to teach the reader something new, like how to bake a cake or what a giraffe looks like.
Describe	The author wants to help the reader picture something in their mind by giving them details, like what a place looks like or what a person is like.

Main Idea

The Main Idea is what the entire text is mostly about. The details included in the text will connect back to the main idea.

You can:

- Write the main idea in 1-2 sentences.
- Write a main idea for an entire text, a paragraph, or a chapter.
- Write the main idea for non-fiction or fictional texts

Main idea: Ice cream is the best summer treat.

Supporting Detail: Ice cream is cold, and it refreshes you on a hot summer day.

Supporting Detail: There are so many different types of ice cream, everyone can find a treat they enjoy.

Supporting Detail: You can eat ice cream on a stick or in a cone, so it is a really easy treat to take with you on a busy summer day.

Sequencing

Break down an event into simple steps and put those steps in the order in which they happened.

Transition Words

Use transition words to show how events took place over time.

Beginning	Middle	End
First	Secondly	Lastly
To begin with	Next	Finally
First of all	Also	In conclusion
For starters	In addition	In the end
Initially	Second	At last
For one thing	In fact	Then

READING COMPREHENSION

NON FICTION & FICTION

NON-FICTION

- Real Information
- Photographs
- Purpose: Inform
- Headings
- Captions
- Map & Glossary

FICTION

- Made up Story – Fake
- Illustrations
- Purpose: Entertain
- Characters
- Setting
- Problem & Solution

Telling a SUMMARY

What is a summary?

A summary is a retell of the main events from the story in your own words.

SOMEBODY	• Who is the main character?
WANTED	• What did the character want to happen?
BUT	• What was the problem? • What stopped the character from getting what they wanted?
SO	• How did the character try to solve the problem?
THEN	• What was the final solution to the problem? • How did the story end?

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

SIMILE

When two different things are compared using the words "like" or "as."

EXAMPLE:
The boy screamed as loud as a clap of thunder.
The boy was loud like a clap of thunder.

METAPHOR

When two different things are compared by saying one IS something else. Metaphors don't use "like or "as."

EXAMPLE:
My sister is a monster.

ALLITERATION

When two or more nearby words start with the same consonant sound.

EXAMPLE:
The beautiful blue butterfly bumped into a box.

PERSONIFICATION

When human qualities are given to nonhuman things.

EXAMPLE:
The stars danced in the night sky.

ONOMATOPOEIA

Words whose sounds suggest their meaning – like sound effects!

EXAMPLES: CLANG! CLICK! DING DONG! POW! HONK!

HYPERBOLE

When an extreme exaggeration is used to make a point.

EXAMPLE:
I am so hungry, I could eat a horse!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

Types of Sentences

Declarative: a statement

I like ice cream.
It is hot outside.
Today is Wednesday.

Interrogative: a question

How are you?
Where is the cat?
What time is practice?

Exclamatory: an exclamation

We won the game!
Today is the best day!
I love swimming!

Imperative: a command/request

Pass the paper please.
Hurry up!
You have to read this!

Pronouns and Antecedents

A *pronoun* must always agree with its antecedent.

A *pronoun* is a word that replaces a noun.
An *antecedent* is the noun a pronoun is replacing.

The dogs hid all of their bones by the tree.
antecedent pronoun

The dog hid its bone by the tree.
antecedent pronoun

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

Concrete nouns are words for things that you can experience using your five senses. You can see, hear, smell, taste, and touch these things.

Examples: car, flower, cake, dog, music, cookie, soap

Abstract nouns are words for ideas or feelings that you cannot experience using your five senses. You cannot see, hear, smell, taste, or touch these things.

Examples: BRAVERY, FEAR, friendship, childhood, ANGER, memory

RUN-ON SENTENCES

Definition: Two complete sentences that run together.

How to fix a run-on:

Create two sentences by using a full stop.

Create a compound sentence by using a conjunction.

F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

~Plural Nouns~

A plural noun names more than one person, place, animal, thing or idea.

Add ~s	Add ~es
dream ~ dreams	lunch ~ lunches
flower ~ flowers	flash ~ flashes
shoe ~ shoes	mess ~ messes
	box ~ boxes
Drop the y, add ~ies	**Drop the f, add ~ves**
baby ~ babies	wolf ~ wolves
family ~ families	shelf ~ shelves
story ~ stories	wife ~ wives

Irregular Plural Nouns

nouns that break the rules

some stay the same	some change "oo" to "ee"
deer = deer	tooth = teeth
pants = pants	goose = geese
fish = fish	foot = feet
some change "us" to "i"	**some change to or add "en"**
cactus = cacti	ox = oxen
fungus = fungi	child = children
octopus = octopi	man = men

Other Irregular Plural Nouns

mouse = mice
person = people
mice = die

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

POSSESSIVES WITH APOSTROPHES '

Singular Possessives	Plural Possessives
Add 's It's my sister's birthday.	Add ' It's my sisters' birthday.
What happens if the word ends in s ?	**Irregular Plurals**
Add 's The princess's crown is new. Carlos's phone has a good camera.	Add 's men's women's children's people's

My Mini Anchor Chart

Capitalization

Some words need to begin with a capital letter. Good writers know the rules for capitalization and remember to use them in their writing.

What gets capitalized?

First word of a sentence
Where are you going?
My name is Bill.
It is finally the last day of school.

Names of People & Places
people – Megan
places - Target

Calendar Words
months – January
days – Tuesday
holidays - Thanksgiving

Languages
French
English
Russian

Titles
Miss
Dr.
Mrs. Or Mr.

Nationalities
American
British
Chinese

Titles
books– January
movies – Tuesday
articles- Thanksgiving

And don't forget.... You always capitalize the letter I when it is by itself.
I am going to the park when I get home.

WORD STUDY/SPELLING

Compound Word

Two little words that come together to make a big NEW word

rain	+	coat	=	raincoat
pan	+	cake	=	pancake
ear	+	ring	=	earring
snow	+	man	=	snowman
cat	+	fish	=	catfish

INFLECTIONAL ENDING -ED

We can use –ed at the end of a verb to make it past tense.

1. -ed **sounds like /d/** when the verb ends with a voiced consonant (l, n, r, b, g, m, z, s, or v)
2. -ed **sounds like /t/** when the verb ends with an unvoiced consonant (p, k, f, gh, sh, ch, ss, c, or x)
3. -ed **sounds like /ed/** when the verb ends with d or t

/d/	/t/	/ed/
rained	mixed	toasted
spelled	asked	wanted
failed	wished	painted
called	kicked	started

CHANGE RULE

When you add –ing to a word, sometimes you have to change the spelling.

DOUBLE THE LAST LETTER

If the word ends with **a vowel • 1 consonant**

hop	drip	beg	skip	clap
hopping	dripping	begging	skipping	clapping

DROP THE E

If the word **ends with a silent e.**

bake	chase	rake	bike	skate
baking	chasing	raking	biking	skating

What do the letters: f, ff, gh and ph have in common?
Yes, they all make the /f/sound.

fish | waffles | laugh | elephant

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Written Composition

THE WRITING PROCESS

PRE-WRITE
This is the time to plan what and how you are going to write.
- Read the prompt.
- Brainstorm how you will respond.
- Organize your ideas!

DRAFT
This is the time to put it on paper!
- Start writing.
- Don't worry about spelling or grammar.

REVISE
This is the time to improve your writing!
- Review your writing using ARMS
  - A - add sentences and words
  - R - remove sentences and words you don't need
  - M - move a sentence or word
  - S - substitute sentences or words for better ones

EDIT
This is the time to correct any grammar or spelling mistakes!
- Review your writing using CUPS
  - C - capital letters
  - U - usage, does your writing make sense?
  - P - punctuation
  - S - spelling

PUBLISH
This is the time to show off all your hard work!
- Double check your corrections
- Write your final copy

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TYPES OF WRITING

EXPOSITORY
defines, explains, or informs about a topic using facts.

DESCRIPTIVE
gives a "word picture" of a person, place, or thing using details related to the five senses.

NARRATIVE
tells a story based on a real or imagined event

PERSUASIVE
gives an opinion and uses support to convince the reader to agree with it.

DESCRIPTIVE WRITING

Descriptive writing gives a clear and vivid picture of a person, place, thing, or event.

Descriptive writing includes
- a clear focus on the subject.
- significant details that appeal to the senses.
- specific, lively, and interesting words.
- figurative language when appropriate.

Use descriptive writing in
- poetry.
- character descriptions.
- book reports.
- science observations.

Mathematics

MULTIPLICATION

FACTS	STRATEGY
1	**It's Just That Number!** 1 × 5 = 5
2	**Double It!** 2 × 6 → 6 + 6 = 12
3	**Double It and Add a Group!** 3 × 7 → 7 + 7 = 14 → 14 + 7 = 21
4	**Double, Double!** 4 × 8 → 8 + 8 = 16 → 16 + 16 = 32
5	**Count by 5's That Many Times!** 5 × 7 → 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35
6	**Multiply by 5 and Add a Group!** 6 × 6 → 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 → 30 + 6 = 36
7	**Multiply by 5 and Add a Double!** 7 × 4 → 5, 10, 15, 20 → 20 + 8 = 28
8	**Double, Double, Double!** 8 × 6 → 6 + 6 = 12 → 12 + 12 = 24 → 24 + 24 = 48
9	**Multiply by 10 and Subtract a Group!** 9 × 6 → 10 × 6 = 60 → 60 − 6 = 54
10	**Count by 10's or Just Add a Zero!** 10 × 4 → 10, 20, 30, 40
11	**Multiply by 10 and Add a Group!** 11 × 6 → 10 × 6 = 60 → 60 + 6 = 66
12	**Multiply by 10 and Add a Double!** 12 × 6 → 10 × 6 = 60 → 60 + 12 = 72

Step 1: Multiply the top number by the digit in the **ones** place of the number on the bottom first!

+1 +4
426
× 17
2982

DON'T FORGET TO ADD YOUR REGROUPING IF NEEDED!!!

Step 2: Cross off the **ones** place digit and put a **zero** place holder on the second row!

426
× 1~~7~~
2982
0

Step 3: Multiply the top number by the digit in the **tens** place of the number on the bottom next!

426
× 17
2982
4260

DON'T FORGET TO ADD YOUR REGROUPING IF NEEDED!!!

Step 4: Find the sum of both rows!

426
× 17
+1 +1
2982
+ 4260
7242

DON'T FORGET TO ADD YOUR REGROUPING IF NEEDED!!!

CUBES

C → **Circle any key numbers**
There are 746 books in the library and 32 are checked out. How many books are left?

U → **Underline the question**
There are 746 books in the library and 32 are checked out. How many books are left?

B → **Box up any key words**
There are 746 books in the library and 32 are checked out. How many books are left?

E → **Evaluate any irrelevant information + the steps you need to take**

The word left makes me think I need to subtract.

S → **Solve and check!**
746 − 32 = 714
714 + 32 = 746

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mathematics

Place Value Chart

Chart Form

Billions			Millions			Thousands							
Hundred billions	Ten billions	billions	Hundred millions	Ten millions	millions	Hundred thousands	Ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones	tenths	hundredths
		1	3	9	2	3	1	4	1	2	5	6	2

Standard Form 1,392,314,125.62

Word Form

One billion three hundred ninety-two million three hundred fourteen thousand one hundred twenty-five and sixty-two hundredths

Expanded Form

1,000,000,000 + 300,000,000 + 90,000,000 + 2,000,000 + 300,000 + 10,000 + 4,000 + 100 + 20 + 5 + .6 + .02

Value of: 9 = 9 ten millions

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DIVISIBILITY RULES

A NUMBER IS DIVISIBLE BY

2	if the **last digit** is <u>even</u> (0, 2, 4, 6, or 8).
3	if the **sum of the digits** is <u>divisible by 3</u>.
4	if the **last two digits** are <u>divisible by 4</u>.
5	if the **last digit** is <u>0 or 5</u>.
6	if the **number** is <u>divisible by both 2 and 3</u>.
8	if the **last three digits** are <u>divisible by 8</u>.
9	if the **sum of the digits** is <u>divisible by 9</u>.
10	if the **last digit** is <u>0</u>.

Comparing & Ordering Numbers

All numbers have value. You can compare the value of two whole numbers by using the following symbols:

Greater Than	Less Than	Equal To
>	<	=

Follow these steps to compare two numbers.

Step 1: Line up the numbers according to place value.

13,453
13,623

Step 2: Compare the numbers in each place starting with the largest.

Start here
1 = 1
3 = 3
4 is less than 6
So.....
13,453 is less than 13,623

13,453
13,623

Step 3: Use the symbols to show the relationship between the two numbers

13,453 < 13,623

13,453 is less than 13,623

LONG DIVISION

DIVIDING BY TWO-DIGIT DIVISOR

Dividend	Divisor	Quotient	Remainder	Quotient
9853 ÷	27 =	364	R25	or $364\frac{25}{27}$
(The whole thing- How many in total)	(How many groups)	(How many in each group)	(How many left)	

Ask: How many groups of 27 can go into.....?

27 × 4
27 × 6
27 × 3

```
        364
27 ) 9853
     -81
      175
     -162
       133
      -108
        25
```

27 is close to 30 (Estimate)

$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 81 \end{array}$

How many groups of 27 can go into 98?
How many groups of 30 can go into 98?
30 x 3 = 90 so about 3 groups of 27
27 x 3 = 81

How many groups of 27 can go into 175?
How many groups of 30 can go into 175?
30 x 6 = 180 so about 6 groups of 27
27 x 6 = 162

$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 162 \end{array}$

How many groups of 27 can go into 133?
How many groups of 30 can go into 133?
30 x 4 = 120 so about 4 groups of 27
27 x 4 = 108

$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$

Partial Quotients Division

Find an easy multiple of the divisor and subtract from the dividend. Repeat until the number is less than the divisor or you reach zero.

```
        1,892 r2
divisor — 3 | 5,678
dividend  - 3,000   3 × 1,000
          2,678
        - 2,400     3 × 800
            278
          - 270     3 × 90
              8
            - 6     3 × 2
remainder —   2
```

multipliers

1,000 + 800 + 90 + 2 = 1,892

Add up the multipliers of the divisor to find the quotient.

Another way

This solution uses smaller and more multiples to find the quotient.

```
        1,892 r2
3 | 5,678
  - 3,000   3 × 1,000
    2,678
  - 1,500   3 × 500
    1,178
    - 900   3 × 300
      278
    - 150   3 × 50
      128
    - 120   3 × 40
        8
      - 6   3 × 2
        2
```

1,892

Add the multiples to find the quotient.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read and Write Decimals to Thousandths

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
5	4	3	.	6	7	8

Standard Form: 543.678

Written Form/Word Form:
Five hundred forty-three and six hundred seventy-eight thousandths

Expanded Form:
(5x100)+(4x10)+(3x1)+(6x0.1)+(7x0.01)+(8x0.001)
(5x100)+(4x10)+(3x1)+(6x1/10)+(7x1/100)+(8x1/1,000)

Tenths Place Value: 0.1 or 1/10
Hundredths Place Value: 0.01 or 1/100
Thousandths Place Value: 0.001 or 1/1,000

Addition

> Find the decimal
> Line up the decimals
> Fill in empty spots with zero
> Add
> Bring down the decimal in your answer

EXAMPLE

10.5 + 11.74

Rewritten with decimals lined up...

$$\begin{array}{r} 10.50 \\ +\ 11.74 \\ \hline 22.24 \end{array}$$

Subtraction

> Find the decimal
> Line up the decimals
> Fill in empty spots with zero
> Subtract
> Bring down the decimal in your answe

EXAMPLE

12.7 - 9.23

Rewritten with decimals lined up...

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.\cancel{7}^{6}\cancel{0}^{10} \\ -\ 9.23 \\ \hline 3.47 \end{array}$$

Rules of Decimals

Multiplication

> The number with most digits goes on top
> Decimals do not have to line up
> Multiply like normal
> Count how many places in first number the decimal is moved over
> Count how many places in 2nd number the decimal is moved over
> This is how many places you move the decimal in your answer

EXAMPLE

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.201 \\ \times\ \ .25 \\ \hline 6005 \\ 24020 \\ \hline .30025 \end{array}$$

< 3 DECIMAL PLACES
< 2 DECIMAL PLACES
< 5 DECIMAL PLACES

Division

> Divisor can not have a decimal
> Move the divisor decimal so it is a whole number
> Move the same amount of places in dividend
> Place a decimal straight up where you write your answer, rewrite problem
> Divide like normal

EXAMPLE

DIVISOR > 0.3) 1.41

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.7 \\ 3\overline{)14.1} \\ -12 \\ 21 \\ -21 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Comparing Decimals

Step 1: Rewrite the numbers with the decimals lined up
Step 2: Add zeros to make the numbers the same place value
Step 3: Compare starting from left to right

5.4 > 5.37
5.40
5.37

2.131 < 2.136
2.131
2.136

3.14, 3.4, 13.42, 3.42

④ 03.14
③ 03.40
① 13.42
② 03.42

Greatest to Least: 13.42, 3.42, 3.4, 3.14

Least to Greatest: 3.14, 3.4, 3.42, 13.42

Powers of 10

10^2 — Tells you how many times you move your decimal!

Multiply by Powers of 10

$34.567 \times 10^2 = 34 \times 56.7$

Move decimal to the right when you multiply

3456.7

Divide by Powers of 10

$34.567 \div 10^2 = .34 \times 567$

Move decimal to the left when you divide

.34567

EXPONENTS

Exponents are a short way to write repeated multiplication of the same number.

"10 to the power of 3" OR "10 cubed"

The exponent tells you how many times the base number is being multiplied by itself.

$$10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$$

$4^2 = 4 \times 4$ $\quad 8^6 = 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8$

POWER OF 10

When multiplying and dividing by 10, the exponent tells you have many places to shift your place value!

PRIME FACTORIZATION

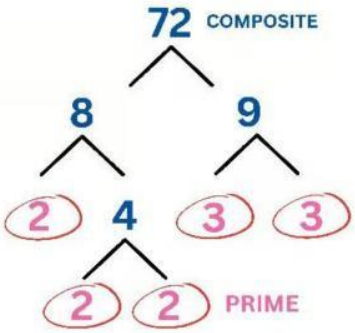
BREAKING DOWN A COMPOSITE NUMBER UNTIL ALL ITS FACTORS ARE PRIME

STEPS:

1) FIND A FACTOR PAIR AND DRAW BRANCHES

2) CIRCLE THE PRIME NUMBERS AS YOU WORK THROUGH THE FACTORS.

3) FIND FACTORS UNTIL EACH "BRANCH" ENDS AS A PRIME FACTOR



THE PRIME FACTORIZATION OF 72 IS
2 X 2 X 2 X 3 X 3 OR $2^3 \times 3^2$

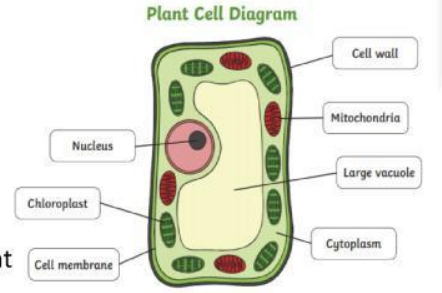
WHEN YOU WRITE THE PRIME FACTORIZATION YOU WRITE THE NUMBERS FROM LEAST TO GREATEST

STANDARD FORM: 72
EXPANDED FORM: 2 X 2 X 2 X 3 X 3
EXPONENTIAL FORM: $2^3 \times 3^2$

LIVEWORKSHEETS

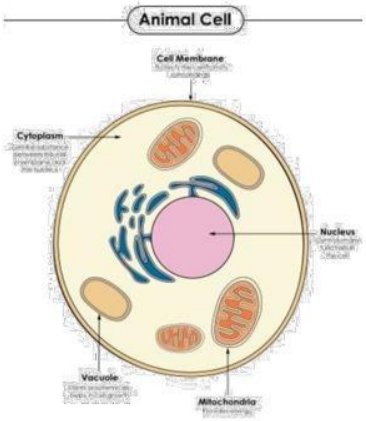
SCIENCE

CELLS



The cell is the basic unit of structure and function of all living things. Cells work together to perform basic life processes that keep an organism alive (movement), breathing, feeding, reproducing, and excreting (growth).

All cells have similar parts. However, plant cells have a cell wall and **chloroplasts**, which contain **chlorophyll**. These are not present in animal cells. The parts that are common to both plant and animal cells are the **nucleus**, the **cell membrane**, the **cytoplasm**, and the **vacuole**.



The **nucleus** controls the cell's activities. It is also known as the control and the brain of the cell.
The **cell membrane** holds the cell's parts together. It also separates the cell from its surroundings and controls what material enters and leaves the cell. The cell membrane lets food, oxygen, and water flow into the cell when they are needed, and it lets the cell's waste flow out.

Cytoplasm is a colorless, jellylike substance containing many chemicals to keep the cell functioning. The **vacuole** stores food, waste, and water. The cell wall (only found in plants) is a stiff outer layer that protects the cell and gives it shape.

Chloroplasts contain chlorophyll that plants need to make food. Without chlorophyll, the plant will die and cannot make its own food.

SPONGES

- **Sponges** are marine animals. Sponges are invertebrates. They usually remain anchored in one place all their lives. Sponges are **filter feeders**. They filter tiny particles of food from the water.

- A sponge has only two layers of cells. The outer covering of the sponge's body is covered with tiny holes called **pores**. These pores lead to canals, which are made up of specialized cells with whip-like structures that beat rapidly. This motion helps pump purified water into canals. **Thread-like** structures remove the tiny pieces of food from the water. The water then flows out through an opening called a **vent**. Sponges have needle-like parts that give them shape.

- Sponges reproduce by **budding**, growing a new sponge from themselves. Once the new sponge grows big enough, it falls off.

- Some sponges reproduce sexually, forming egg and sperm cells. A fertilized egg forms a larva that leaves the parent sponge and travels through the water to another part of the ocean floor. There, it attaches to a hard surface and develops into an adult sponge.

- Different species of sponges have different colors, shapes, and sizes. Sponges are found on reefs in The Bahamas. At one time, Bahamian fishermen harvested sponges, which were sold to foreign countries where sponges were processed into a variety of household items that could be used for decorations and bathing. The sponging industry was started by the Greeks. At that time, the sponging industry was the most important economic activity in The Bahamas.

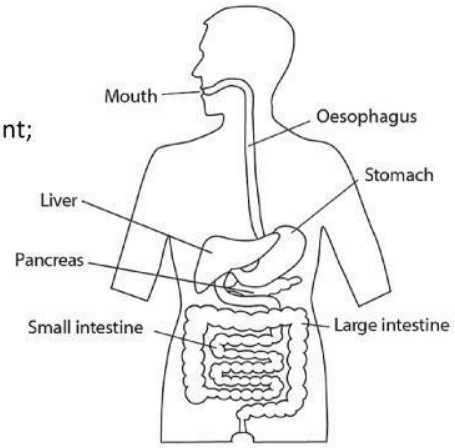
LIVEWORKSHEETS

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Our bodies need to break down the food we eat to absorb the nutrients we need. This process is called digestion.

Digestion happens in the digestive system, which begins in the mouth and ends at the rectum.
1. Digestion begins in our **mouth**. Our teeth cut and chew our food. We use our tongues to taste and to mix food with **saliva**.
2. The food travels down the **esophagus** to the stomach.
3. In the stomach, the food mixes with **gastric juices**. Gastric juices break the food down.
4. The mixture of food and gastric juices travels through the **small intestine**. Nutrients from our food are absorbed into our blood and transported to all the cells of our bodies.
5. The parts of the food our bodies do not need continue into the **large intestine**.
6. Finally, the parts of the food our body does not need leave our body through the **rectum**.

Caring for the Digestive System
- eat right and on time;
- consume protein and carbohydrates in the right amount;
- drink plenty of water;
- exercise;
- avoid sugary drinks, and drink less alcohol;
- Avoid foods that contain high fat, or you will develop **constipation** problems.
- Quit smoking, for it contributes to digestive problems such as heartburn, ulcers, and gallstones.



TEETH (Parts & Type)

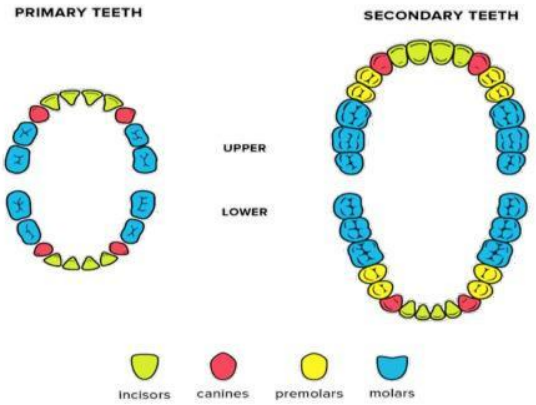
- Our teeth help us chew food, which is their main job. Our teeth also help us digest food, speak, give shape to our faces, smile, and affect our overall health. The doctor who studies the teeth is called a **dentist**. Since your teeth help break down the food you eat, they are part of your **digestive system**.

- The part of the tooth that can be seen, which is not covered by the **gum** (the pink, fleshy part), is called the **crown**. The crown of each tooth is covered with **enamel**. Enamel is a very tough, hard, shiny substance that protects the tooth. Beneath the enamel is **dentin**, which is the final protective layer before reaching the **pulp**. The pulp cavity is where the nerves and blood vessels are located.

- Since teeth are such important tools, humans get two sets. Our first teeth start to grow when we are just 6 months old. They are called **primary (milk) teeth**. These are the teeth that fall out when we grow. This first set contains 20 primary teeth.

- By the time you turn 12 or 13 years old, all your primary teeth will have fallen out. The second set of teeth that replace the primary teeth is called the permanent teeth.

- Adult humans have **32 permanent teeth**, which are 12 more than the first set of primary teeth. If an adult loses a permanent tooth, it will not grow back.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

TYPES OF TEETH

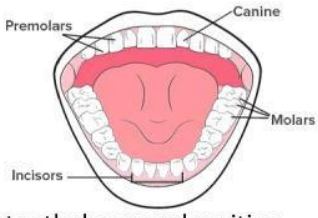
- **Incisors** are shaped like tiny chisels with flat ends that are somewhat sharp. These teeth are used for cutting and chopping food.

- The pointy teeth beside your incisors are called **canine** teeth. There are four of them: two on top and two on the bottom. Because these teeth are pointy and sharp, they help tear food.

- Next to your canine teeth are your **premolars**, which are also called bicuspid teeth. You have eight premolars in all: four on top and four on the bottom. Premolars are larger and stronger, with ridges, making them perfect for crushing and grinding food.

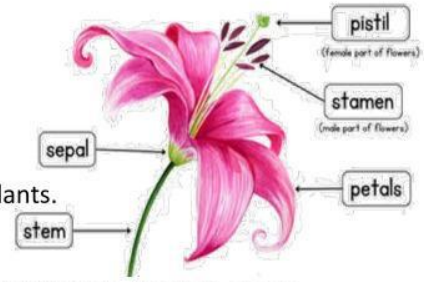
- If you open your mouth wide, you'll see your **molars**. You have eight of these: four on top and four on the bottom. Molars are the toughest of the bunch. They are even wider and stronger than premolars, and they have more ridges. Molars work closely with your tongue to help you swallow food. The tongue sweeps chewed-up food to the back of your mouth, where the molars grind it until it's mashed up and ready to be swallowed.

- The last teeth a person gets are **wisdom teeth**. These are also called third molars. They are all the way in the back of the mouth, one in each corner.



CARING FOR YOUR TEETH:

- Brush and floss your teeth regularly.
- Use fluoride toothpaste. Eat a healthy diet.
- Visit your dentist regularly for dental cleanings and check-ups
- Do not smoke.
- Avoid eating sugary foods. Sugar can harm your teeth, leading to tooth decay and cavities.
- Brush your teeth to avoid bad breath, gum disease (gingivitis), tooth infection, and loss of teeth.
- If you do not brush your teeth, bacteria will develop, clumping together to form a sticky substance called **dental plaque**. **Antibacterial** mouth rinses can also help reduce bacteria.



FROM FLOWER TO FRUIT

- Most of the plants that we are familiar with are flowering plants. Another name for flowering plants is **angiosperms**.

- All flowering plants produce seeds. The seeds are produced by flowers. Flowers are an important adaptation for the success of angiosperms. The main parts of a flower are the sepals, the petals, the pistil, and the stamens.

- The **sepals** are the green leaves that protect the flower while it is in the bud. **Petals** are the colorful parts that surround and protect the male and female parts of the flower. The **pistil** is the female part of the flower, and the **stamen** is the male part of the flower. The female part of the flower produces the fruit and seeds, and the male part produces pollen.

- Flowers help to ensure that pollen from the male part of the flower gets to the female part of the flower. This process is called **pollination**.

- Pollination is the first important step in seed formation. A **pollinator** is an organism that transfers pollen from the male part of the flower to the female.

- Seeds have very tiny plants inside them (**seedlings**). These grow into new plants, ensuring the group continues to survive.

- The fruit protects the seeds and provides them with food and minerals to produce a protective coat called the **seed coat**.

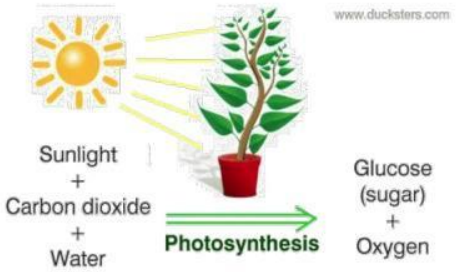
- When seeds are mature, the fruit ripens. Animals eat the fruit and scatter the seeds. This allows the seeds to grow into new plants in different places. The changes that occur from the time a seed grows into a new plant until that plant produces seeds make up the life cycle of a plant.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

- Plants make their own food by a process called **photosynthesis**. During this process, plants use light energy to change water and carbon dioxide into sugar. Sunlight is taken in or absorbed by chlorophyll in the leaves and other green parts of a plant.

- **Chlorophyll** is a chemical found in special structures in plant cells called **chloroplasts**. Water transports chloroplasts from the roots to the leaves and stems, and carbon dioxide enters the plant through tiny openings in the leaves called **stomata**. The food made is called sugar/glucose. Oxygen is released into the air.



SOCIAL STUDIES

An Independent Nation

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

- Pride is one's ability to respect oneself, others, and one's country. It is an awareness of history that shapes the country we know and love. Each Bahamian must see himself/herself as an ambassador for and of his/her country. Each ambassador promotes their culture, whether at home or abroad.

- Prior to 1973, The Bahamas was one of many British colonies; therefore, the flag and national symbols of that time reflected a British heritage. Songs like 'God Save Our Gracious Queen' were sung to show pride and commitment to the colonial monarch.

- 1973 ushered in a new era in Bahamian history. The Bahamas was an independent nation and, for the first time, displayed its own national flag and symbols to the world. ***March on Bahamaland***, an anthem by the late **Timothy Gibson**, became the **Bahamas' National Anthem** after independence.

- Today, our **Coat of Arms** stands as the **official seal of our country**. It displays, on the left and right, respectively, the Bahamas' national bird and national fish. The center displays a **crest** which symbolizes the historical **Columbus land fall** to The Bahamas and a blazing sun to represent the climate of the islands. The **crown** above the crest of the coat of arms depicts our **monarch link** with the palm and conch shell, symbolic of the natural vegetation and marine resources, respectively. The crest is set on a base which spells the national motto of The Bahamas, written by **Hervis Bain**.

- National Symbols represent their countries. Sometimes they are similar in color in their region. They are also different in many ways, representing each country's uniqueness. The Bahamas, although independent, remained a part of the Commonwealth of Nations, as did many other British colonies.

- The Bahamas is a member of the United Nations. Member states around the world are linked under this umbrella to ensure that all nations' citizens receive equal rights and that the world enjoys peace. The organization aims to reduce ignorance, disease, and poverty among its members. The United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security, and the promotion of the well-being of the people of the world.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CONNECTIONS TO THE PAST

Connections to the Past

Next, the **Loyalists**, or **Tories,** who settled on these islands from the United States. They wanted to remain loyal to Britain. They built **Christ Church Cathedral**, established the **first newspaper, the Gazette**, and organized law and order in the community.

In the **1600s**, pirates took over these islands. They attacked ships carrying merchandise, stealing the goods and selling them. The group was said to have destroyed the island's reputation until **Woodes Rodgers, the first Royal Governor**, rid the islands of this menace. Under his leadership, the islands organized their **first parliament in 1729**. The **first Speaker of the House of Assembly** was **John Colebrook,** and **twenty-four (24) members** made up the House of Assembly

The world issues entered our colony. **Bootlegging or Rum-Running** is the business of **smuggling or transporting alcoholic beverages illegally**, usually to avoid taxation or prohibition. After prohibition laws affected the flow of transporting liquor, bootlegging became an economic benefit to the growing colony.

THE PROJECT

The Contract / The Project

During the Second World War (1939-1945), many Americans went to Europe to join the troops. It was a difficult time for farms and factories in the United States, as they lacked workers to remain productive. The result was called **'The Contract'** or **'The Project'**. This was the arrangement between the governments of the United States and The Bahamas for the trade of workers. Bahamian men and women left their homes and families to travel to the United States to work on farms and in factories. Bahamian workers would send the money they earned home to their families.

MAJORITY RULE

Majority Rule

Prior to 1942, labor pay varied according to sex and race. Unskilled workers, at that time, earned four shillings or 31 cents for men and 2 shillings or sixteen cents for women. In 1942, The Bahamas Federation of Labor was established to represent general workers in The Bahamas. The Bay Street merchants controlled labor payments at that time. American workers were paid more than Bahamian workers who were doing the same job. Although the American company was willing to adopt equal pay, the Bay Street merchants forced it to conform.

This action led to the **Burma Road Riot of 1942**. The working people of The Bahamas withdrew their labor and demonstrated by marching from the area known as Oakes Field, between the airport site of that day, to Bay Street. The Riot Act was read. Five days later, workers returned to work, and a wage increase was established.

The makeup of the Bahamian colony prior to 1973 comprised the white political class, the white social elite, loyal admirers of the above-mentioned groups, and the vast 'colored' population.

- The Progressive Liberal Party was established in 1953, and its slogan was PLP all the way! This would be the first political group to represent the black majority.
- A group of women formed an organization called the Women's Suffrage Movement to fight for women's rights.
- The Burma Road Riot, the General Strike, the labor movement, and majority rights were all contributors to the formation of the Women's Suffrage Movement in The Bahamas. **Mary Ingraham** was the first president, and **Georgianna Symonette** was the vice president.
- A group of women formed a movement for women's rights in The Bahamas. Ruby Ann Cooper Darling, Mrs. Marguerite Pindling (Dame Marguerite Pindling), Mrs. Janet Bostwick (Dame Janet Bostwick), and others were successful in 1962. Women were allowed to vote for the first time.
- **Ruby Ann Cooper Darling** was the **first woman to register to vote**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tuesday April 27th, 1965 was a demonstration of the power of the people, political heroes such as Sir Cecil Wallace Whitfield, Sir Lynden Pindling and Sir Milo Butler. The proceedings of the house were stopped when Sir Lynden threw the mace out of a window into the crowd of Bahamians gathered below, followed by Sir Milo, who threw out the hourglass. **Black Tuesday**, as it was called, symbolized the power of the House of Assembly.

In **1967**, the **PLP won the election**, bringing **majority rule** to The Bahamas for the first time. **Sir Lynden Pindling** then became the **first black Premier of The Bahamas**.

In **1969**, the road to independence was set, as the title **Premier was changed to Prime Minister**, and The Bahamas became **The Commonwealth of The Bahamas**.

In **1973**, The Bahamas officially became an independent nation with **Sir Milo Butler** as the **Governor General of The Bahamas** and **Sir Lynden Pindling** as the elected **Prime Minister**. The Progressive Liberal Party became the governing party of The Bahamas.

NATURAL DISASTERS & GLOBAL WARMING

Global Warming & Natural Disasters

Global warming is the warming of the Earth's atmosphere. The main cause of global warming is the greenhouse effect. Gases such as **oxygen**, **carbon dioxide**, **nitrogen**, and **hydrogen** are trapped in the atmosphere. The sun shines and heats these gases, forming a blanket of warmth and light that is essential to Earth. But power stations, factories, and vehicles are making new forms of gases. These new gases are attracting more and more of the sun's heat, warming the Earth excessively. This warming is melting our ice caps, which will raise sea levels.

The **ozone layer** is part of the atmosphere, specifically the **stratosphere**. This form of oxygen absorbs much of the harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. This protective coat is thinning due to chemicals found in manufactured goods such as aerosol spray cans and air conditioners.

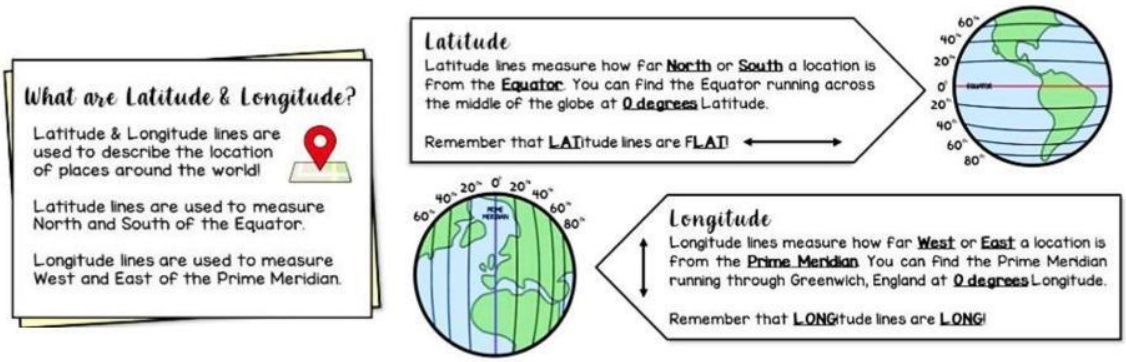
Natural disasters: hurricanes, tropical storms, tornadoes (tropic zones), earthquakes (Japan), and avalanches (Switzerland). Global warming has increased the frequency of natural disasters.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources is the use of labor to build and enhance the country's economic and social structure. The objective of human resources is to maximize the investment in human capital and minimize economic and social risk. It is the responsibility of employers to conduct these activities effectively, legally, fairly, and consistently.

Conservation (Human Resources)

LATITUDE & LONGITUDE



LIVEWORKSHEETS

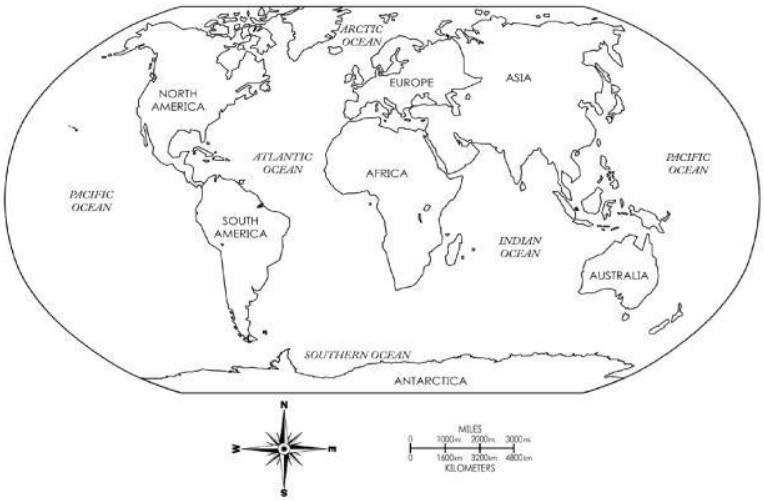
OCEANS & CONTINENTS

Continents are the bodies of land that make up the Earth. There are **seven continents** on the World Map. These are South America, North America, Africa, Australia, Europe, and Asia (Eurasia). The continents are surrounded by Oceans: the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Southern Ocean.

The **globe**, a model of the world, is divided into two hemispheres: the northern and southern hemispheres. An **imaginary line** called the **equator** separates these hemispheres. North and south on the compass rose help us name and locate the hemispheres.

A country may find itself a part of a continent, near a continent, or the country itself may be a continent. **Japan** and **Great Britain**, like **The Bahamas**, are **archipelagos**. **Switzerland** is a **landlocked country** in Europe. **Bolivia**, **Botswana,** and **Paraguay** are also **landlocked** countries. **Australia** is a **country and a continent**.

Oceans & Continents

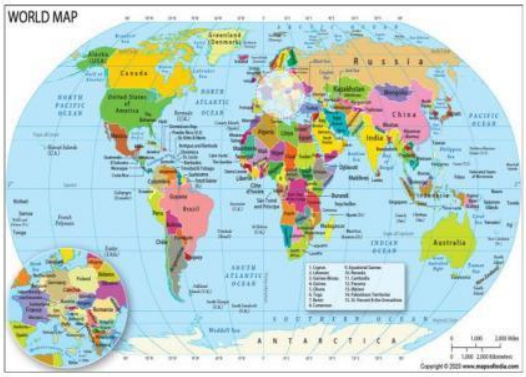


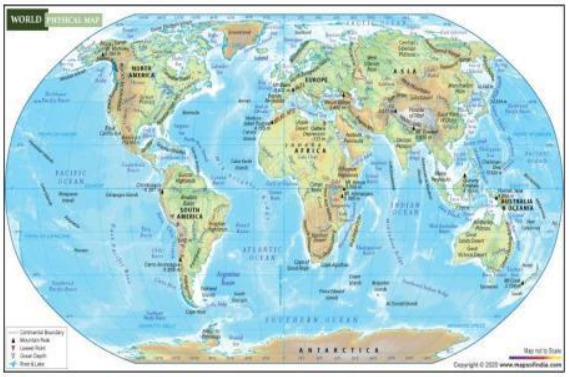
Political & Physical Maps

POLITICAL & PHYSICAL MAPS

Maps are displayed in various ways to give different information.
A **political map** simply outlines the boundaries of various continents and countries.
Clear thick lines show where one country begins and ends. Major bodies of water are identified.

A **physical map** highlights land changes. It will show the location of mountains, rivers, and other bodies of water. Using colors, shades, and lines, the height of land can be displayed or the length of rivers traced within the land. Very little emphasis is placed on territorial boundaries. Continents are the focus. Sea levels are also shown on a physical map, with water levels displayed in different shades of blue. The most important part of understanding a physical map is the map key, which guides how information is depicted and how it should be read.





LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

God, The Creator

GRADE 6

Creation reveals the beauty of God in many ways. The vast blue sky reminds us that God is great. The sun, moon and stars reveal that God is light. The colourful flowers and birds reveal that God is beautiful. The order of the planets reveal that God loves order. Everything works in harmony to show us that God loves unity.

The Bible expresses truths about the beauty of God's creation. Genesis 1 verse 31 tells that everything God made was very good. Psalm 19 verse 1 states that the sky reveals God's glory. Genesis 1: 26 -27 states that God made man in His image and likeness.

We can demonstrate the beauty of God's creation in many ways. We can observe the splendor of nature and design paintings and murals. We can reveal the beauty of creation in words of poetry and song. We should show respect for all God has created. Most of all human beings should display the beauty of God's creation by being loving, peaceful and kind.

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The Nature of God

GRADE 6

God is a Supreme Being, meaning highest in rank or authority. He is a sovereign being. He is supreme in knowledge and wisdom (Proverbs 21:30). First Chronicles 29:11-12 describes God as Head above all things. God has no beginning or ending. In a contest with Elijah and the prophets of Baal, God proved that He was a Supreme Being (1 Kings 18).

God is omniscient, omnipotent, omni present, omnibenevolent and eternal. Omnipotent means mighty and all powerful. Omniscient means He has infinite knowledge and understanding of the past, present and future. Omnipresent means everywhere at the same time. Omnibenevolent means all loving. Eternal means His nature is without beginning or end.

Christians believe that God is a Trinity of Persons. This means that God is one but operates in the form of three divine persons: "God, the Father", "God, the Son", and "God, the Holy Spirit". Each performs a specific work. Scriptures about the Trinity include John 14:26 and Eph. 3:14-17.

When Christians worship, they honour the Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit. They worship God by the power of His Spirit (John 4:24). They sing songs about the Trinity like, "Holy, Holy". They pray in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Jesus Christ the Son of God

GRADE 6

The names of Jesus Christ reveal His identity. He is the Good Shepherd who guides and cares for His children. Jesus is the Bread of Life; to live spiritually, abundantly and eternally we need Jesus. He is our Saviour who gave His life for the salvation of man (John 3:16).

There are many scriptures that reveal that Jesus Christ is God's Son. In Luke 1:32, the angel said that Jesus was the Son of the Highest. In Matthew 3:17, during Jesus' baptism, God spoke from heaven and said that Jesus was His beloved Son. Again in Matthew 17:5 at the Transfiguration, God said, "This is my beloved Son, listen to Him."

Mankind sinned when Satan deceived Adam and Eve into eating the forbidden fruit. This brought death into the world and placed a barrier between God and man. After the "Fall of Mankind," God promised to send Jesus Christ to save mankind from sin.

We should always show appreciation to Jesus Christ our Saviour. We can show appreciation through songs such as "Give Thanks". The scripture, 1 Corinthians 15:57 encourages us to give thanks to God "for the victory through Jesus Christ." We can show gratitude for Jesus by sharing His love with others.

Reference: Bahamas Primary Religious Studies Curriculum (2025- 2028) Pages: 203 - 204

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Miracles and Teachings of Jesus Christ

GRADE 6

Miracles are extraordinary and astonishing happenings performed by God through His Son, Jesus Christ. Jesus performed miracles to reward people because of their faith, to show compassion, to demonstrate God's power at work and to convince persons that He was God's Son. Jesus healed the lame, blind, sick, deaf and others.

While on Earth, Jesus Christ taught many people through parables. A parable is an earthly story with a spiritual message or moral. In the parable of the "Prodigal Son," Jesus teaches us about God's love and forgiveness. The parable also teaches us about the unconditional love of a father for his son and how parents should not give up on their children.

Jesus Christ chose twelve disciples to work with Him. A disciple is a learner or follower.

Characteristics of a disciple are:

- Being born again (John 3.3)
- Having a prayerful life (Luke 6:12)
- Being a good listener (Matthew 17:5)
- Showing love and obedience (John 8:12, Mark 12:30)
- Willing to be a witness and serve (Matthew 28:19, John 12:26)
- Willing to suffer for Jesus' sake (Philippians 1:29)

Matthew 16:24 states: "Deny yourself, take up your cross and follow me."

Reference: Bahamas Primary Religious Studies Curriculum (2025- 2028) Pages: 205 - 206

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The Holy Spirit

GRADE 6

The Holy Spirit is the third person in the Trinity. God is three divine persons in one: Father, Jesus the Son and the Holy Spirit. The Bible states that there are three that testify in heaven, the Father, the Word (Jesus) and the Holy Spirit (1 John 5:7). The Holy Spirit is also known as the Comforter or Advocate (John 14:16) and the Spirit of Truth (John 14:17).

The Holy Spirit helps believers in the many ways. He comforts and strengthens individuals. He reveals truth about God (John 14:17), and teaches believers (John 14:26). He helps us to believe in God and strengthen our faith. He empowers believers (Acts 1:8). He also helps us when we pray (Romans 8:26).

Individuals should seek to honour the Holy Spirit in their daily lives. We honour the Holy Spirit by listening to His voice as He teaches and guides us. We must follow His instructions and be obedient. We must do what is pleasing to God so that the Holy Spirit can dwell in our temples (1 Cor. 3:16). We must produce spiritual fruit (Gal. 5:22-23). We must also honour the Spirit in worship.

Reference: Bahamas Primary Religious Studies Curriculum (2025- 2028) Pages: 207 - 208

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The Fruit of the Spirit

GRADE 6

The fruit of the Spirit is seen in individuals who are disciples of Jesus Christ. Galatians 5: 22-23 states, "But the Fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faith, gentleness, self-control. Against such, there is no law." When Christians display the Fruit of the Spirit, they truly reflect who Jesus is.

The Bible gives us examples of individuals who displayed faith, meekness and temperance. Ruth, the Moabite was an example of unwavering faith and bravery. After being widowed early in life, she stayed with her mother-in-law and followed God the rest of her life. David displayed self control when he didn't kill Saul, even though he had opportunity to do so. Moses was called the meekest man on earth. He was slow in speech and thought he would not make a good leader. We can certainly learn from their examples.

Christians develop faith, meekness and temperance through their daily experiences. Faith comes by hearing God's word and believing, nurturing a prayer life and never giving up. Meekness comes through service and knowing who you are. Temperance comes when you keep calm, speak slowly and meditate on Scripture.

Reference: Bahamas Pr

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The Bible, Our Guide

GRADE 6

The Bible is a sacred book that reveals God's love for the world. Some writers have called the Bible God's love letter to us. Isaiah 54: 10 speaks about God's faithful love. Psalm 86: 15 tells us about God being very patient and full of faithful love. First John 4:7- 8 reminds us that love comes from God.

Christians use the Bible for guidance every day. It offers advice on different areas of life, such as making choices, eating healthily, loving others and setting goals. It provides promises and prayers to live by. The Bible also provides teachings for spiritual growth. Christians should apply the following teachings to their lives:

- **Follow the Golden Rule** and treat others with the same respect as we want them to treat us. We must love our enemies and not seek revenge (Luke 6:27-31).
- **Follow the Beatitudes** - Become humble, merciful, pure in heart and peacemakers (Matt. 5: 3- 10).
- **Do not judge others** - Luke 6:37-42 tells us that we should not judge others. Judging is condemning or holding unfair thoughts about others. We should examine our lives daily so that we do not come under God's judgment.

Reference: Bahamas Primary Religious Studies Curriculum (2023- 2028) Pages: 211 - 212

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The Book of Books

GRADE 6

The New Testament is a record of Jesus Christ's life and teachings. It is a collection of twenty-seven books. The first four books of the New Testament, the Gospels contain the story of Jesus' life and teachings. The other books were written by followers of Jesus who shared His teachings and continued Jesus' work.

The New Testament contains the history of the Early Church found in the book of Acts. Jesus started the church with a group of one hundred twenty (120) believers. While in Jerusalem, they were filled with the Holy Spirit. Peter preached a message and over three thousand (3000) people were added to the church.

The Books of the New Testament are classified as Gospels, history, letters or prophecy.

Gospel means 'good news.' The Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Acts is the book of history. 27 letters were written by Paul, Peter and others. Revelation is a book of prophecy about future events.

There are important truths in the Gospels, letters and the book of prophecy. The Gospels teach us that Jesus was God's Son, He died for the sins of man and was resurrected from the dead. In the letters we find instructions on what Christians should believe, how to live and how to treat people. Revelation tells about Jesus and His second coming.

Reference: Bahamas Primary Religious Studies Curriculum (2023- 2028) Pages: 213- 214

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

It's Harvest Time Again

GRADE 6

Celebrating special days and festivals is very important. We celebrate special days like birthdays and weddings, in order to recognize milestones in life, bring people together and create lasting memories. The Christian church celebrates special festivals like Christmas and Easter to remember the life, death and resurrection of Jesus.

Harvest has been a season of rejoicing from biblical times. It brings families together in times of worship. Harvest involves two main areas: "God's provision for us and God's blessing for others. While we celebrate a harvest season just once a year, we experience the spirit of harvest all the time." "Life is about sowing and reaping."

Both Harvest and the American Thanksgiving are for the purpose of giving thanks to God for the harvest. God commanded Israel to celebrate harvest festivals to give thanks for their crops. The Pilgrims started Thanksgiving in America in 1621, after a difficult winter the previous year, to celebrate a bountiful harvest.

Today, in the Christian church we celebrate Harvest by giving thanks to God for all of His blessings. People bring food items to share with the needy. Bahamians also celebrate Thanksgiving with family gatherings and the eating of turkey and ham.

PRIMARY RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The Birth of Jesus Christ - Christmas

GRADE 6

When Jesus Christ was born, many prophesies concerning Him were fulfilled. Jesus was born as a child/son according to the prophecy in Isaiah 9:6. He was born of a virgin according to Isaiah 7:14. He was born in Bethlehem according to the prophecy in Micah 5:2.

The following prophetic names refer to Jesus Christ: Immanuel - God with us (Isaiah 7:14); Messiah/Christ - Saviour or the Anointed One (Dan. 9:25) ; Son of the Most High God (Luke 1:32); Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6).

If Jesus Christ had not fulfilled prophecy, life would be more difficult and without true meaning. We would all be sinners without hope of eternal life (John 3:16). Our lives would be unhappy, without joy, peace and love. Jesus came that we might have abundant life (John 10:10). We would be walking in darkness without Jesus, the Light of the World (John 8:12). Without Jesus there would be no miracles and teachings of the New Testament for Christians to live by.

LIVEWORKSHEETS