

6th Grade Homework

Date: Thursday, January 28th

6A: _____

6B: None

6C: Riley L.

SOCIAL STUDIES:

none

SCIENCE:

Cell Project Presentations

~~Cell Project Presentations~~

HW: Brain Pop due Friday

MATH:

Math Blueprint - ch. 3 Test
Study Guide due tomorrow

IXL: H. 4-9 due Monday Test
Tomorrow

ELA: Read Titanic CH. 14

Notes on Compare/Contrast and Biographies
in packet

HW: Read 20 min. and "Survivors" Paired Text

OTHER: Quiz due Friday

Survivors Paired Texts Assessment

* Required

1. Email address *

2. Name: *

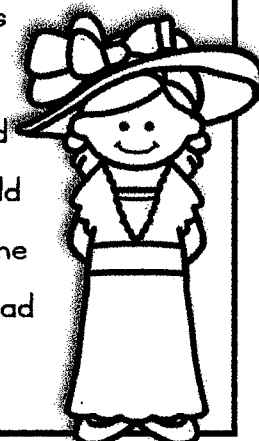
Margaret Brown

Margaret Tobin was born in Missouri in 1867 to two Irish immigrants. They were part of the working class, so Margaret stripped tobacco to help her family's income. When she was 18, she moved with her sister to Colorado to establish a blacksmith shop. She met her husband there, a miner, James Joseph (J.J.) Brown, who was also a child of Irish immigrants. Mr. Brown turned a silver mine into a gold mine and was given 12,500 shares of stock and a seat on the Little Johnny Mine company board. This made him one of the most successful miners in the country.

While her husband stayed busy with mining, Margaret Brown busied herself with the women's suffrage¹ movement. She even created a Chapter of the National Women's Suffrage Association. She also donated her time to feeding families at a local soup kitchen and fundraising for education and human rights. She was known for being outspoken and standing up for what she believed was right. She even ran for Senate in 1912, eight years before women had the right to vote!

In 1909, the couple separated. Margaret received some of J.J.'s wealth and he also gave her \$700 a month. She traveled the world with her friends, the Astors. They all booked passage on the *Titanic* in first-class rooms. On that fateful night when the ship struck an iceberg, she continued to show her compassion by helping to load the lifeboats. She was finally persuaded to get into Lifeboat 6. She encouraged the women on the boat to not give up hope and continued to row the boat until it was saved by the *Carpathia*. Margaret's knowledge of foreign languages helped her comfort survivors who spoke little English. Margaret realized that many women had lost everything when the ship sank and they would need to start a new life. By the time the *Carpathia* docked in New York, she had created the Survivor's Committee, been elected chairperson, and had raised almost \$10,000 for those survivors.

¹suffrage: the right to vote



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Rhoda Abbott

Rhoda Hunt was born in Buckinghamshire in England in 1873. She moved to the United States in 1894, where she met her husband, Stanton Abbott, a middleweight champion. They had two boys, Rossmore and Eugene. They divorced in 1911 and she and her sons moved back to England where she worked as a seamstress and became a soldier in The Salvation Army. She realized that her boys were not happy in England, though, so she booked third-class tickets on the *Titanic* to return to the United States.

When the ship hit the iceberg, the Abbott family was already asleep. They were awakened and told to put on life vests. They had to wait in line with other steerage passengers to get to the upper deck of the ship. Her sons were teenagers, and even though only women and children were allowed past the gates to the upper deck, the young men were allowed to stay with their mother. They finally made it to the lifeboats when the final boat was being loaded, and Rhoda refused to get in when she realized her sons would not be allowed on the boat. Rhoda was swept away from her sons as the water began to overtake the ship. Afraid of dying in the freezing water, she was able to swim to Collapsible Boat A, which was already overloaded with passengers and filled with knee-deep water. Another lifeboat rowed over and picked up these survivors. She was the only woman who went down with the ship and survived. Her friend, Amy Stanley, recalls: *"We were very close since we were on the Titanic together...She grew numb and cold and couldn't remember when she got on the Carpathia. There was a piece of cork in her hair and I managed to get a comb and it took a long time but finally we got it out."* Once aboard the *Carpathia*, Rhoda rested on a cot and did not move until they arrived in New York. Her legs were badly injured from the icy water. She was hospitalized for two weeks after arriving in New York. She also lived with respiratory problems for the rest of her life.



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3. 1. Which is NOT a similarity of the women in both passages? *

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- They were both survivors of the Titanic.
- They were both third-class passengers.
- They were both on board without their husbands.
- They both made it aboard the Carpathia.

4. 2. How are the ideas in both texts organized? *

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- through compare and contrast to show their differences
- by cause and effect to show why they survived
- with descriptions of their lives
- as a problem/solution to show why they boarded the Titanic

5. 3. In paragraph 3 of Margaret Brown, what does the word *fateful* mean? *

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- forgetful
- dreamy
- delightful
- historic

6. 4. Which phrase best describes Margaret Brown? *

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- compassionate and strong
- poor and lonely
- outspoken and British
- had two sons

7. 5. What can you conclude after reading both texts? *

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- It was easy for third-class passengers to get on lifeboats.
- First-class passengers were able to board the lifeboats first.
- Men boarded the lifeboats with the women.
- Most people who didn't get in a lifeboat on the ship were able to get on one in the water.

8. 6. Why did the author include the quote from Amy Stanley in Rhoda Abbott? * 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- It showed Rhoda had friends.
- It told a different point of view of the event.
- It explained how Amy saved Rhoda from the water.
- It explained how Rhoda saved Amy from the water.

9. 7. Which sentence from Rhoda Abbott best displays what made her a survivor? *

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- "Rhoda was swept away from her sons as the water began to overtake the ship."
- "They had to wait in line with other steerage passengers to get to the upper deck of the ship."
- "...she was able to swim to Collapsible Boat A, which was already overloaded with passengers and filled with knee-deep water."
- "When the ship hit the iceberg, the Abbott family was already asleep."

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Google Forms

Chapter 3 Decimal Test
Blue Print

45 Questions Total
9 Vocabulary definitions

5 Writing Decimals

6 Rounding Decimals

2 Ordering Decimals

6 Adding and Subtracting Decimals

6 Multiplying and Dividing Decimals

3 Word Problems

5 Extra Credit

-Prime Factorization

-Operations with Integers.