CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 6

Name:_____

FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTION
DAY 2

What is a <u>Flexible Instructional Day</u> also known as a "FID" Day?

In Pennsylvania, a flexible instructional day, as defined by the Department of Education, refers to a day when schools can deliver instruction remotely rather than canceling school due to inclement weather or other unforeseen circumstances.

What is the <u>purpose</u> of a Flexible Instructional Day?

The purpose of implementing flexible instructional days is to ensure that students continue to receive meaningful instruction even when traditional "in-person" learning is not possible. Flexible instructional days allow schools to maintain continuity in the educational process, ensuring that students can continue their learning without interruption. By utilizing technology and remote learning workbooks/resources, schools can provide students with access to instructional materials, assignments, and teacher support, regardless of physical location.

How will I know when Central Bucks is having a "FID" day?

- Central Bucks School District will send notifications to families via email, website, text notification, social media, etc. to communicate the "FID" day.
- Your child's teacher will publish the FID content in Canvas:
    - Link to an online survey for attendance.
    - Link to an ***optional*** live Teams call for teacher "Office Hours."

How will my child use the "Flexible Instructional Books" on these "FID" days?

This "flexible instructional book" is your child's workbook that outlines the procedures, expectations, and resources for completing the work for a flexible instructional day. Here's how such a book will be used:

- The **<u>Flexible Instructional Book</u>** provides approximately *<u>4 hours</u>* of instructional activities.
- Your child will complete reading, math, writing, and specials *(P.E., Music, Library, Art, or QUEST)* during the "FID" day.
- Your child will then return the "FID" book to their homeroom teacher when school resumes "in-person."

How will my child use Canvas on these "FID" days?

- Students will access Canvas via Classlink on district provided device
- Attendance will be submitted via Canvas
- Office Hours will be offered via a Teams call linked in Canvas from 12:00-12:30
- Digital workbooks will be linked to Canvas

What if I need to use a personal device and can't find my students Username and password?

- Student usernames can be found in the Parent Portal of Infinite Campus. It is located in the "More" section of the Main Menu under "Family Information". The username is the student's full email address. Ex: Smith.J123@student.cbsd.org. The password for new students is Uppercase first initial, lowercase last initial, and their 6 digit birthday. Ex: James Smith born on 07/08/2009 a password of Js070809

CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 6

MATH
DAY 2

FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL DAY 2: MATH

MULTIPLYING AND DIVIDING FRACTIONS

MATH LESSON SUMMARY

Activity #1 *(10-15 min)*	
F **Fluency Practice**	Complete 15 fluency questions
Activity #2: *(40-50 min)*	
I **Independent Practice**	Multiplying and Dividing Fractions Independent Practice *(2 pages)*
Activity #3: *(30 min)*	
D **Dive Into a Game**	Numerators and Denominators Game

Grade 6: Math
FLUENCY

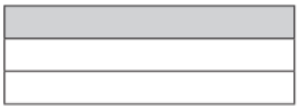
1.) $6 \times 4 = \_\_\_\_\_$	6.) $9 \times 17 = \_\_\_\_\_$	11.) $24 \div 4 = \_\_\_\_\_$
2.) $80 \times 15 = \_\_\_\_\_$	7.) $26 \times 5 = \_\_\_\_\_$	12.) $61 \times 20 = \_\_\_\_\_$
3.) $7 \times 7 = \_\_\_\_\_$	8.) $3 \times 65 = \_\_\_\_\_$	13.) $505 \times 6 = \_\_\_\_\_$
4.) $82 \div 2 = \_\_\_\_\_$	9.) $36 \div 6 = \_\_\_\_\_$	14.) $90 \times 17 = \_\_\_\_\_$
5.) $62 \times 76 = \_\_\_\_\_$	10.) $83 \times 46 = \_\_\_\_\_$	15.) $42 \div 7 = \_\_\_\_\_$

Multiplying and Dividing Fractions Independent Practice

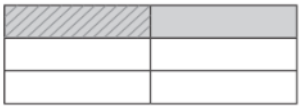
Example

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = ?$

STEP 1 Draw a rectangle. Shade $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rectangle.



STEP 2 Draw stripes over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the shaded portion.



$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rectangle has stripes drawn over the shaded portion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3}$

$= \frac{1}{6}$

When multiplying fractions, multiply the numerators and then, multiply the denominators. Express the product in simplest form.

$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{7} =$

$\frac{8}{10} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

$\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{1}{8} =$

$\frac{6}{15} \times \frac{1}{3} =$

$\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{5}{8} =$

$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} =$

$\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{15}{20} =$

$\frac{8}{11} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

$\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{4} =$

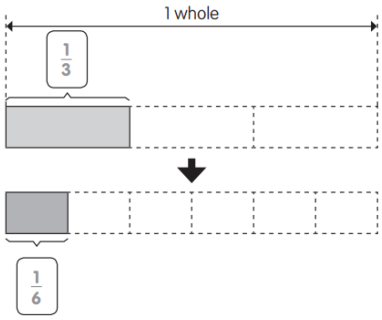
$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{9} =$

$\frac{10}{15} \times \frac{4}{5} =$

Multiplying and Dividing Fractions Independent Practice

Example

$\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = ?$



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

$\frac{1}{6} \times 2 = \frac{1}{3}$

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

Example

$2 \div \frac{1}{3} = ?$

$2 \div \frac{1}{3} = 2 \times \frac{3}{}$

$= \frac{6}{}$

Dividing by a number is the same as multiplying by the reciprocal of the number.

$\frac{1}{3}$ and 3 are reciprocals.

$\frac{2}{5} \div 2 =$

$\frac{2}{3} \div 5 =$

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

$\frac{1}{8} \div 4 =$

$7 \div \frac{2}{5} =$

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

$\frac{2}{6} \div 8 =$

$6 \div \frac{2}{7} =$

$3 \div \frac{1}{5} =$

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

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

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

$\frac{1}{4} \div 9 =$

$\frac{3}{4} \div 9 =$

Materials:

- Number cards.

Directions:

- From the pile, choose 4 cards. Two of them will be numerators and two will be denominators.
- Multiply, and/or divide the two newly created fractions.
- If your answer is above $\frac{1}{2}$, add a point to your score. If the answer is less than $\frac{1}{2}$, subtract a point from your score.
- Play continues for an amount of time determined by your teacher, or until a certain score is reached.

Number cards:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 6

READING AND WRITING
DAY 2

FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL DAY 2: READING AND WRITING

READING AND WRITING LESSON SUMMARY

Total Time – 90 Minutes		
Time	Focus	Description
90 Minutes	Reading/ Writing	1. Read the text "Heat and Energy". 2. Respond to the prompts and questions related to the text. 3. Write a summary of the text.
30 Minutes	Independent Reading	1. Read a self-selected book. 2. Complete the Reading Log.

READING AND WRITING - 90 Minutes

1. Today you will be reading about heat and energy.

2. Read the Fast Facts and think about what you might already know about heat and energy.

3. Read the passage aloud or silently to yourself. Take as much time as you need.

4. Use the Building Connections page to write words or phrases to help you remember what is important.

5. Answer the Key Notes question at the end of each passage.

6. Answer the questions by going back into the text to find your answers.

7. Please write in complete sentences with evidence from the text.

Heat and Energy

Riding a bike can generate heat in your body.

Fast Facts

- Scientists once believed that heat was an invisible liquid.
- The idea that heat is a form of energy was proved in the 1800s.
- Friction can damage machines. Oil is used in machines to reduce friction.

Generating Heat

When your hands feel cold, you rub them together to warm them. The faster you rub your hands, the warmer they[23] feel. Rubbing your hands together moves the particles in your hands. The faster you rub your hands, the faster the particles[44] move. As the particles move against one another, they create a force called friction. This friction creates heat.[62]

Whenever there is heat, energy is being generated. When you rub your hands together, walk, run, ride a bicycle, or climb[83] stairs, your body changes the food you eat into energy. The heat that you feel in your body after doing these activities comes from[107] the energy your body has generated. Your body generates and uses energy all the time.[122]

KEY NOTES

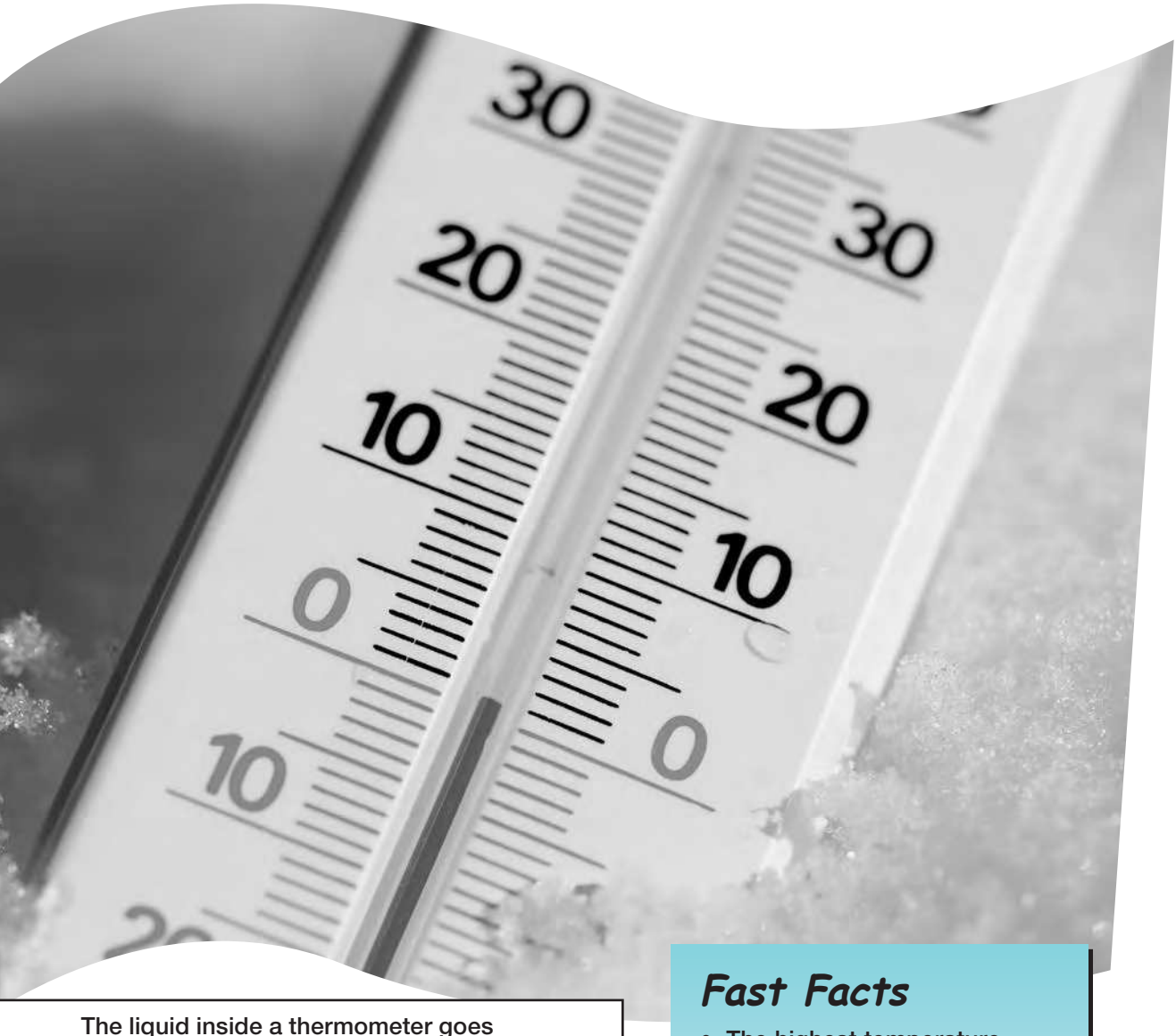
Generating Heat

How does rubbing your hands together make them warm?

_____

_____

Heat and Energy



The liquid inside a thermometer goes down as the temperature drops.

Fast Facts

- The highest temperature recorded on Earth was 136°F in Libya in 1922.
- The lowest temperature recorded on Earth was −128.6°F in Antarctica in 1983.
- The lowest possible temperature, called absolute zero, is −459.67°F.

Temperature

Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is. Tools that measure temperature are called thermometers.[19] Thermometers can measure the temperature of our bodies, the air, and food.[31]

Some thermometers have a thin tube with liquid inside. When the temperature around the thermometer gets warmer,[48] the liquid expands and rises in the tube. That's because heat causes the molecules, or small parts of the liquid, to move[70] farther apart. When the temperature gets colder, the liquid moves down in the tube. That's because cooler temperatures[88] cause the molecules in the liquid to contract, or move closer together.[100]

Marks on a thermometer show the temperature in degrees on a scale. The degree at which the liquid stops shows the temperature.[122]

KEY NOTES

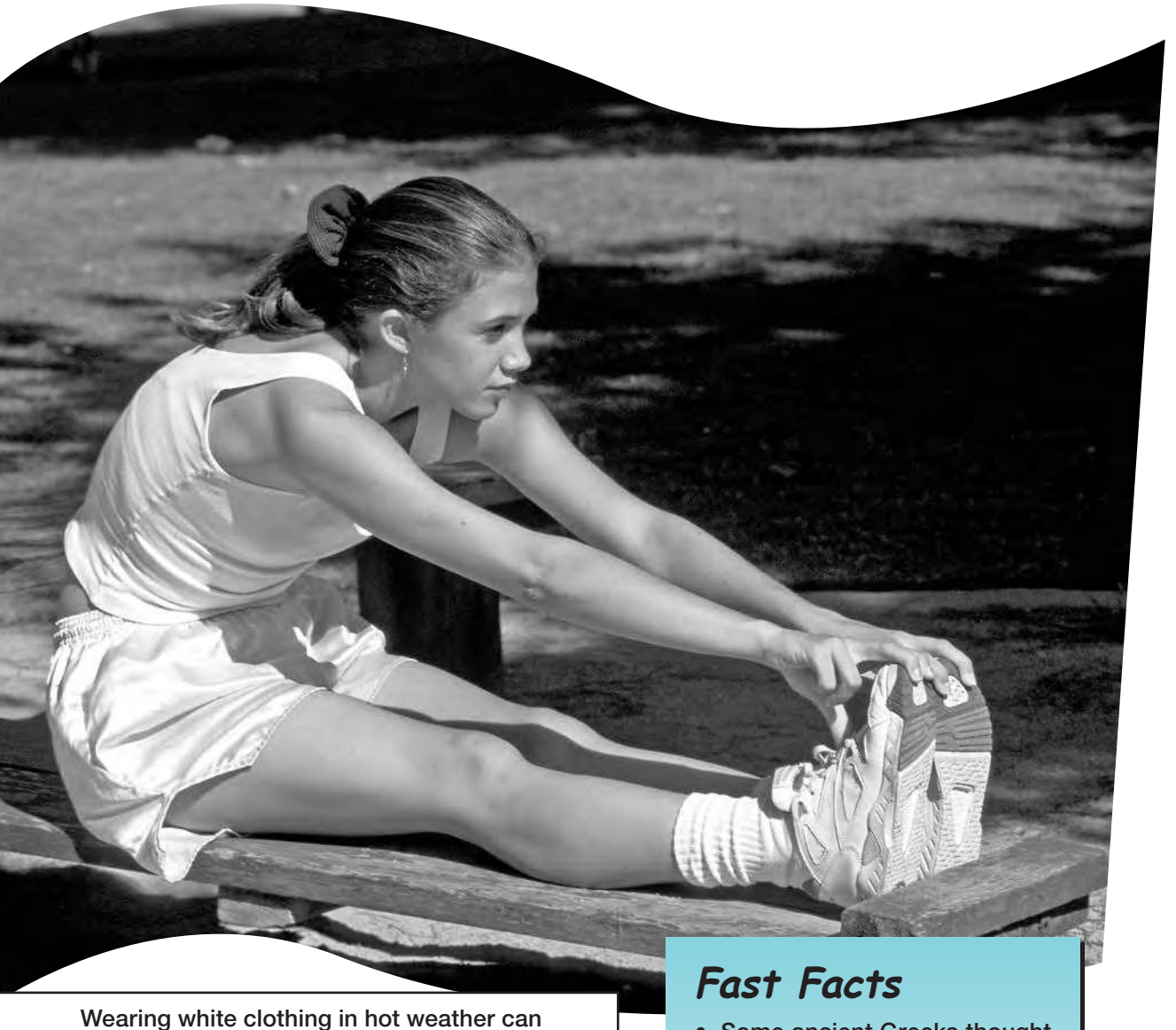
Temperature

What is a thermometer?

_____

_____

Heat and Energy



Wearing white clothing in hot weather can help you feel cooler.

Fast Facts

- Some ancient Greeks thought people saw color because rays shot from their eyes.
- Light is made up of waves. We see different light waves as different colors.
- Some scientists believe that people can see up to 10 million colors.

Colors and Heat

People who live in hot climates often wear white or light-colored clothes. People who live in cold climates often wear[24] black or dark-colored clothes. This is because white clothes make you feel cooler, while black clothes make you feel warmer.[45]

White and black materials work with light in different ways. Light bounces off white material. Because white clothes do not[65] absorb light, you feel cooler when you wear white in hot weather. In contrast, black clothes absorb light. When the[85] particles in the material absorb light, they move around. As the particles move against one another, they create friction and the[106] material heats up. That's why you feel hotter when you wear black on a hot day.[122]

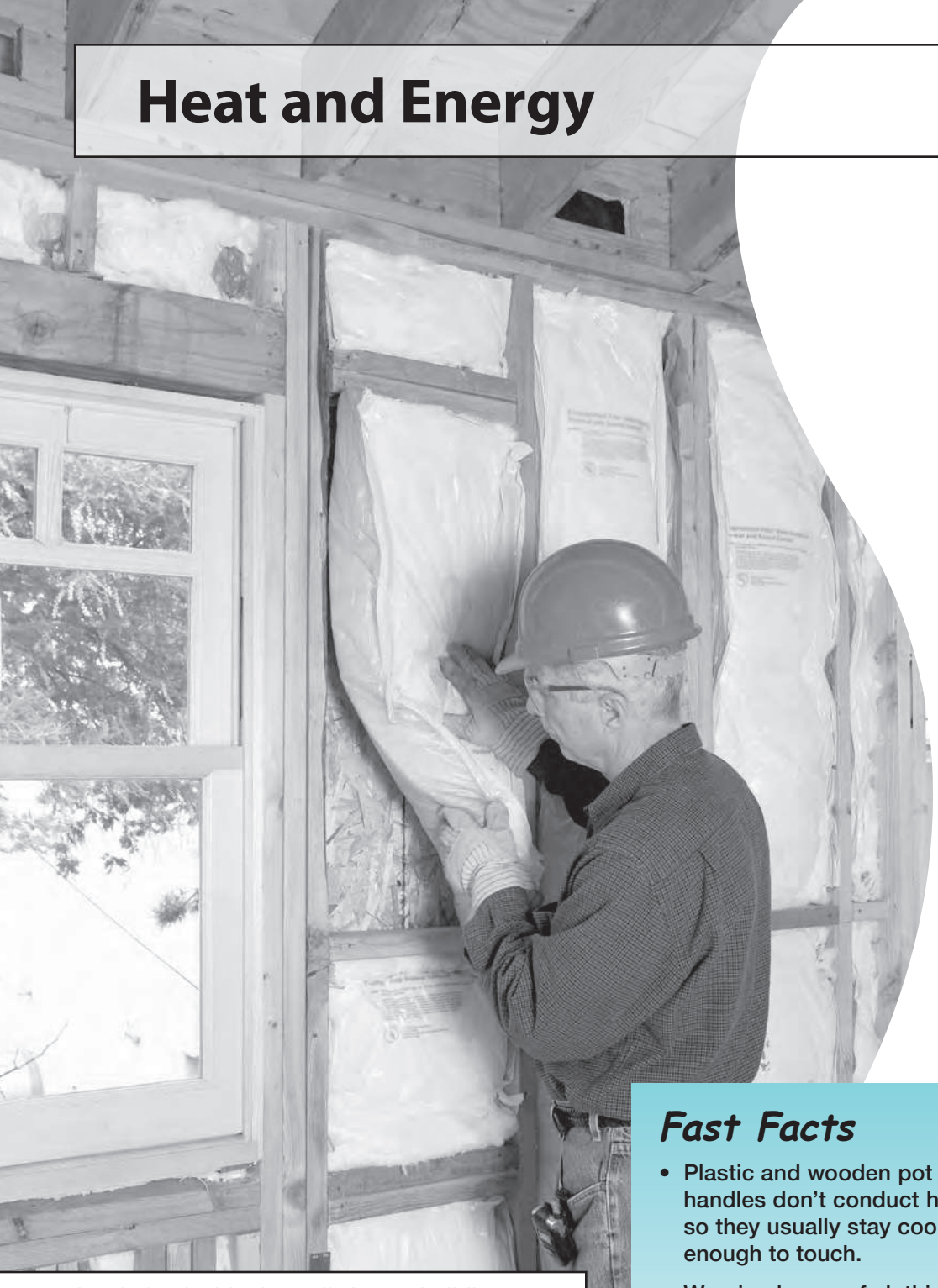
KEY NOTES

Colors and Heat Underline the most important sentence in the passage. Explain your choice.

_____

_____

Heat and Energy



Insulation inside the walls keeps buildings cool in summer and warm in winter.

Fast Facts

- Plastic and wooden pot handles don't conduct heat, so they usually stay cool enough to touch.
- Wearing layers of clothing helps your body trap heat in several places.
- The air between two windows doesn't move, so it doesn't conduct heat.

How Heat Moves

It's cold outside. To stay warm, you put on boots, a heavy coat, a hat, and gloves. Your clothes become insulators against[25] the cold. Insulators trap your body heat and keep the cold air away from you. Insulators keep homes warm, too. Home[46] insulation keeps the cold air outside in winter and the hot air outside in summer.[61]

Material that lets heat move from place to place is called a conductor. Metal can be a good conductor. If you put a metal[85] spoon in warm water, the metal conducts the heat in the water to the spoon, which gets warm. A wooden spoon does not[108] conduct as much heat. That's why it's safer to stir something warm with a wooden spoon.[124]

KEY NOTES

How Heat Moves

How does a coat keep you warm?

_____

_____

Heat and Energy

Generating Heat

1. "Generating Heat" is MAINLY about _____

a. changing food into friction.
b. particles that make heat.
c. how the human body generates heat and energy.
d. why friction is generated.

2. Whenever there is heat, _____

a. energy is created.
b. there is danger.
c. energy is wasted.
d. there is food.

3. Why do you feel hot when you walk or ride your bike?

_____

_____

_____

Temperature

1. What is temperature?

a. a measure that contracts and expands
b. something that shows when it will snow or rain
c. a measure of how hot or cold something is
d. a warning that something is about to happen

2. Why does the liquid in a thermometer expand when the temperature is warm?

_____

_____

_____

3. Why does the liquid in a thermometer move down the tube when the temperature is cold?

_____

_____

_____

Colors and Heat

1. The main idea of "Colors and Heat" is that _____

a. light bounces off black clothing.
b. light in hot climates is hotter than light in other places.
c. light is absorbed by white clothing in winter.
d. light acts differently on black materials than on white materials.

2. Black clothes make you feel hot because _____

a. black material absorbs light.
b. light bounces off dark material.
c. black material is often worn in cool climates.
d. light can remove color from dark material.

3. On a hot summer day, what type of clothing can make you feel cooler? Why?

How Heat Moves

1. Which of the following best describes how an insulator works?

a. An insulator keeps heat from moving.
b. Heat moves through an insulator.
c. An insulator attracts heat.
d. Heat is spread out by an insulator.

2. What is the difference between insulators and conductors?

3. Why will a metal spoon get warm if you put it in a glass of warm water?

absorb	**friction**	**climates**	**generated**
conductor	**insulator**	**molecules**	**thermometers**

1. Choose the word from the word box above that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line below.

A. _____ caused or created

B. _____ tools that measure temperature

C. _____ a material or object that keeps heat from moving from place to place

D. _____ to take something in

E. _____ a material or object that lets heat move from place to place

F. _____ very small parts of something

G. _____ the weather in different places

H. _____ the force created when particles rub against one another

2. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below. Choose the word from the word box that completes each sentence.

A. My new hat was a good _____ that helped me stay warm in the snow.

B. People used to make fire by rubbing sticks together to cause _____.

C. Doctors and nurses use _____ to see if people have fevers.

D. The _____ in the liquid move apart as the liquid's temperature rises.

E. People who live in warmer _____ often wear white clothing to stay cool.

F. Eric _____ enough heat to stay warm when he ran home.

G. A wooden spoon is not a good _____ of heat, so it stays cool.

H. A dark shirt makes you feel warmer on a cool day because it will _____ light.

Heat and Energy

1. Complete each sentence below to help you remember what you read.

A. When particles move against one another,

B. Liquid in a thermometer rises in a tube

C. Liquid in a thermometer moves down in a tube

D. Wearing white pants in hot weather

E. Wearing a black shirt on a hot day

F. Insulation affects temperature by

G. Conductors affect temperature by

2. What are two ways to get warm that were described in these passages?

3. The liquid in a thermometer is going down. Describe why this is happening.

4. What would be the best thing to use to stir a hot liquid? Why?

Summarize the text that you read about Heat and Energy.

INDEPENDENT READING - 30 Minutes

1. Continue to read your independent reading book.

2. If you do not have your Independent Reading book, select a book from your home library.

3. Log the title, author and number of pages on the Reading Log.

Reading Log 

Name: _____ Parent Initials: _____

Date	Title of Book	Author	Pages	Time spent reading

CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 6

SPECIALS
DAY 2

P.E.- Grade 6

TIME
20 minutes

🎯Learning Goal:
I will engage in a full body workout identifying activities that contribute to my fitness.

FID day 2

Materials
- Sneakers
- A safe space
- A single die ⚄

Welcome to P.E.! Before you get started, make sure you are wearing sneakers and have cleared the floor around you to safely participate in class. As you finish each section, check the box to mark it complete. Have fun!

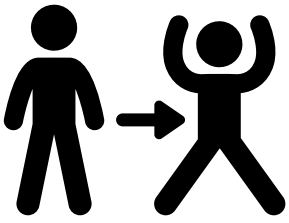
1 **Warm-up** ☐

2 **Activity 1** ☐

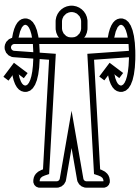
3 **Cool Down** ☐

1 Warm-up

Directions: Find an open space and complete each of the following exercises to warm-up. Hold each stretch for 10 seconds.



20
Jumping Jacks



20
Arm Circles

Butterfly
Stretch
30 seconds

Hamstring
Stretch
30 seconds

DICE FITNESS

If you do not have dice, cut strips of paper and number them 1 - 6.

Roll a single die. The number that it lands on corresponds with the fitness activity. There are 4 rounds of action! Your goal is to make it past 50 points to complete each round.

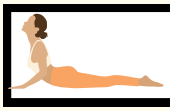
ROUND 1

●	 10 seconds hold Side Plank right and left
●●	 5 Push-ups
●●●	 5 Hip Lifts on each side
●● ●●	 10 Knee Push-ups
●●● ●	 10 Leg Raises
●● ●● ●	 10 Calf Raises

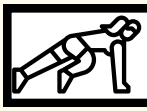
2

●	 10 Jumping jacks
●●	 March 10 seconds
●●●	 10 Squats
●● ●●	 10 Second V-sit
●●● ●	 10 second forearm plank
●● ●● ●	 5 Side Lunge each side

3

●	 10 seconds hold Cobra Stretch
●●	 10 seconds hold Downward-Facing Dog
●●●	 10 seconds hold Shoulder Stretch right and left
●● ●●	 10 seconds hold Tree Pose right and left
●●● ●	 10 seconds hold Low Lunge right and left
●● ●● ●	 10 seconds hold Cat Pose

4

●	 10 Mountain Climbers
●●	 10 High Knees
●●●	 10 Punches
●● ●●	 10 Squat Jumps
●●● ●	 10 seconds Run in Place
●● ●● ●	 10 Bicycle Crunches

3 Cool Down

Directions: Hold each stretch for 30 seconds. Complete the stretch on the right and left side.

Shoulder Stretch

Side Stretch

Quadricep Stretch