GARLAND · STAAR POWER PORTAL · FREE FOREVER

Grade 6 STAAR Power Pack

STAAR Power Pack · Reading + Math (TEKS-aligned)

Free practice + cheat sheets + test-day tips for 6th grade Reading Language Arts and Math.

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Section 1: Cover + Parent Note

Garland 6th Grade STAAR Power Pack

This pack is built to help 6th graders review important Reading Language Arts and Math skills without turning test prep into panic.

Sixth grade is a transition year. Some students are still in elementary school. Some are already in middle school. Either way, the academic jump is real. Students read more complex texts, analyze figurative language in context, evaluate arguments, compare multiple texts, work with ratios and rates, solve equations, use negative numbers, and interpret more advanced data displays.

> **A note from the parent who built this:**
> I built this pack because I have my own kid coming up through STAAR and couldn't find a free, no-strings, no-tracking resource I actually trusted. So I made one. If it helps your family, share it with another.
> — Chase, RISE Studio Labs

This Power Pack gives your child quick cheat sheets, original practice problems, strategy reminders, and a parent-friendly answer key. Use it in short sessions. Keep the tone calm. The goal is confidence, not pressure.

The Big Goal

- Read closely.
- Think past the obvious answer.
- Use evidence.
- Work one math step at a time.
- Understand new vocabulary.
- Stay calm when questions look more grown-up.

Good News

- Sixth grade questions are harder, but they are not magic tricks.
- The passage gives clues.
- Math vocabulary can be learned.
- Negative numbers make sense when tied to real life.
- Strong strategies still beat rushing.

Parent Move

- Let your child explain their thinking out loud.
- Keep practice short and consistent.
- Praise precision, not speed.
- Treat mistakes as clues.
- Do not make middle-school-level work feel like a threat.

Study Plan That Actually Works

Use this rhythm for one week:

- **15 minutes Reading**
- **15 minutes Math**
- **5 minutes review**
- Stop before frustration takes over.

The goal is not to do everything at once. The goal is to build skill, stamina, and confidence.

Section 2: Know the Test Without the Stress

What STAAR Looks Like

Sixth grade students take STAAR Reading Language Arts and STAAR Mathematics.

The test is online. Students may see regular multiple-choice questions and newer online question types. Some questions may ask students to choose more than one answer, drag information, select text, use a table, analyze a graph, or write a short response.

Sixth grade can feel different because the language gets more mature. Reading questions may ask about tone, argument, genre, inference, theme, or figurative meaning. Math questions may use ratios, rates, variables, negative numbers, formulas, and statistics.

That does not mean students need to panic. It means they need to slow down, name what the question is asking, and use the evidence.

Performance Levels

STAAR results are reported using performance levels:

- **Did Not Meet Grade Level**
- **Approaches Grade Level**
- **Meets Grade Level**
- **Masters Grade Level**

Approaches is the basic passing level. Meets and Masters show stronger grade-level performance.

Question Types Your Child May See

- Multiple choice
- Multi-select
- Short constructed response
- Evidence-based reading questions
- Drag and drop
- Inline choice
- Hot text or hot spot
- Math questions using graphs, tables, formulas, or number lines
- Data questions using dot plots, stem-and-leaf plots, or box plots

Subject Overview

Subject	What to Practice	Big Skills
Reading Language Arts	Figurative language, argument, inference, theme, genre, paired texts, short responses	Read deeply and explain evidence
Mathematics	Ratios, rates, integers, expressions, equations, statistics, data displays, geometry	Understand vocabulary and solve carefully

Fast Confidence Builder

Do not start with a full test.

Start with:

- One reading passage

- Five math problems
- One short explanation question
- One review conversation

Build accuracy first. Then build speed.

Before the Test

- Sleep.
- Eat breakfast.
- Review Power Moves.
- Practice using scratch paper.
- Remember that harder-looking questions still have clues.

During the Test

- Read the question first.
- Identify the skill being tested.
- Cross out weak answers.
- Mark tricky questions and come back.
- For Reading, ask: “What does the text prove?”
- For Math, ask: “What operation or formula fits this situation?”

After the Test

- Do not replay every question.
- Do not ask for a full interrogation.
- Praise calm effort and problem-solving.
- Reset for the next day.

Best parent line: “You can handle harder questions by slowing down and using the clues.”

Section 3: Reading Language Arts

Reading Cheat Sheet

Sixth grade reading expects deeper thinking. You are not just finding what happened. You are explaining what it means, how the author built the text, and why certain details matter.

You may read fiction, poetry, drama, informational text, argumentative text, or paired passages. The question may ask you to identify a skill, but the better move is to explain the effect.

When You Read a Passage…

- Notice the genre.
- Identify the speaker or narrator.
- Watch for tone.
- Track the central conflict or central idea.
- Pay attention to figurative language.
- Look for claims, evidence, and reasoning.
- Compare texts by message, purpose, and structure.
- Find proof before answering.

Top Skills to Watch

- Figurative language in context
- Theme analysis
- Character development
- Genre recognition
- Inference across texts
- Author's craft
- Evaluating arguments
- Claim, evidence, and reasoning
- Tone and word choice
- Short constructed response

RLA Power Moves

RLA Power Move	What It Means	Why It Helps
1. Go past identification	Do not just name the simile or metaphor. Explain what it means.	Sixth grade questions often test meaning, not labels.
2. Find the claim	In an argument, ask what the author wants you to believe.	The claim controls the whole argument.
3. Check the evidence	Ask if the author proves the claim with facts, examples, or reasons.	Weak evidence makes weak arguments.
4. Infer with proof	Use clues plus your thinking. Do not guess wildly.	Inferences must be supported by text.
5. Compare across texts	Ask how two texts treat the same topic differently.	Paired passages test relationships.
6. Name the genre	Identify whether it is fiction, drama, poetry, informational, or argumentative.	Genre affects structure and purpose.
7. Answer + Evidence + Explain	For short responses, answer clearly, prove it, and connect the proof.	Clean structure beats long rambling.

Figurative Language Deep Dive

Figurative language uses words in a creative or non-literal way.

Sixth grade questions often ask what the phrase means in context.

Simile

A simile compares two things using **like** or **as**.

Example:
“The hallway was as loud as a stadium.”

Meaning:
The hallway was very loud and crowded.

Metaphor

A metaphor compares two things without using like or as.

Example:
“His backpack was a black hole for homework.”

Meaning:
His homework kept disappearing in the backpack.

Personification

Personification gives human actions to something nonhuman.

Example:
“The deadline crept closer.”

Meaning:
The deadline felt like it was approaching in a stressful way.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration.

Example:
“I have told you a thousand times.”

Meaning:
The speaker has said it many times, not literally one thousand.

Idiom

An idiom is a phrase that means something different from the literal words.

Example:
“Do not spill the beans.”

Meaning:
Do not reveal the secret.

Figurative Language Power Move

Ask two questions:

1. What is being compared or exaggerated?
2. What feeling or meaning does it create?

Theme Analysis

Theme is the message or lesson of a story, poem, or drama.

A theme is not just one word.

Weak theme: confidence
Stronger theme: Confidence grows when people take responsibility for their own choices.

Weak theme: honesty
Stronger theme: Honesty is hardest when the truth costs something.

Weak theme: change
Stronger theme: Change becomes easier when people stop pretending everything is fine.

Evaluating Arguments

An argument tries to convince the reader.

Look for:

- **Claim:** what the author believes
- **Evidence:** facts, examples, or details used to support the claim
- **Reasoning:** how the evidence proves the claim
- **Counterclaim:** another side of the argument
- **Conclusion:** final point or call to action

Argument Power Move

Ask:

- What does the author want me to believe?
- What proof does the author give?
- Does the proof actually support the claim?
- Is anything missing?

Genre Recognition

Genre helps you understand how a text works.

Genre	What It Usually Does
Realistic fiction	Tells a made-up story that could happen in real life
Historical fiction	Tells a made-up story set in a real historical time
Drama	Tells a story through dialogue and stage directions
Poetry	Uses lines, rhythm, imagery, and compressed language
Informational text	Explains facts about a topic
Argumentative text	Tries to persuade with claims and evidence

Short Constructed Response Formula

Use this simple formula:

1. **Answer the question.**
2. **Use one strong text detail.**
3. **Explain how the detail proves your answer.**

Sentence starters:

- "The phrase suggests ___ because…"
- "The author's claim is…"
- "The evidence supports the claim by…"
- "Both texts show ___, but they differ because…"
- "The theme is ___ because…"

Section 3B: Reading Practice Problems

Passage: The Quiet Table

At lunch, the quiet table was not actually quiet.

It was where the loudest thoughts sat.

Ava discovered it in October, after the cafeteria became too much: trays slamming, chairs scraping, friends switching seats like every table had invisible rules. The quiet table was near the library door. It had four seats, a recycling bin beside it, and a sign that said, **Need a low-noise lunch? Sit here.**

At first, Ava felt embarrassed. Sitting there seemed like wearing a sign that said, **I cannot handle normal things.**

Then Miles sat down across from her with a sketchbook.

"Too loud?" he asked.

Ava nodded.

"Same," he said, and opened his notebook.

For two weeks, they ate without saying much. Sometimes that felt strange. Mostly it felt peaceful.

One Friday, Ava noticed a group near the window laughing and pointing. She followed their eyes to the quiet table sign. Heat climbed up her neck.

The next Monday, the sign was gone.

Ava told herself it was no big deal. She could eat faster. She could pretend the noise did not bother her. But halfway through lunch, her hands were shaking under the table.

Miles noticed. “Where is the sign?”

“I do not know,” Ava said.

He closed his sketchbook. “We should ask.”

Ava wanted to disappear. Asking meant admitting the table mattered.

But after lunch, she walked with Miles to the counselor’s office. Her voice felt small at first. Then it became steadier. She explained that the table helped some students get through lunch without feeling overwhelmed.

The next day, the sign returned. This time, it was larger.

Low-Noise Lunch Table
Use it if it helps. No explanation needed.

By Friday, six students had used it.

Ava still did not like being noticed. But she was beginning to understand something: needing help was not the same as being weak. Sometimes asking for what you need makes room for someone else to breathe too.

Questions

1. What is the best summary of the passage? *medium*
   A. Ava finds a low-noise lunch table, feels embarrassed, and later helps bring back the sign so other students can use it too.
   B. Ava and Miles become best friends because they both like drawing in sketchbooks during lunch.
   C. Ava tries to convince every student to sit at the quiet table instead of the regular lunch tables.
   D. Ava removes the quiet table sign because she does not want anyone to notice her.

2. What does the phrase “the quiet table was not actually quiet. It was where the loudest thoughts sat” suggest? *medium*
   A. The students at the table are secretly talking loudly.
   B. The cafeteria is silent near the library door.
   C. The students sitting there may feel overwhelmed inside even if they are quiet outside.
   D. The table makes strange sounds during lunch.

3. Which detail best shows that Ava feels embarrassed at first? *easy*
   A. The table was near the library door.
   B. She thought sitting there was like wearing a sign that said she could not handle normal things.
   C. Miles opened his notebook.
   D. The sign returned larger the next day.

4. What is the most likely theme of the passage? *medium*
   A. Students should always eat lunch in silence.
   B. Asking for what you need can help you and others.
   C. Cafeterias should be removed from schools.
   D. Drawing is the best way to make new friends.

5. Why does the author include the larger sign at the end? *medium*
   A. To show that the school recognizes the need more clearly
   B. To show that Ava wants the sign to be funny
   C. To explain why the cafeteria became louder
   D. To prove that Miles designed the sign

6. Which genre best describes the passage? *easy*
   A. Historical fiction
   B. Realistic fiction
   C. Argumentative text
   D. Poetry

7. What can the reader infer about Miles? *medium*
   A. He likes attention more than Ava does.
   B. He understands why the quiet table matters.
   C. He wants Ava to stop eating lunch in the cafeteria.
   D. He removed the sign before lunch.

8. Which sentence best shows Ava's character development? *medium*
   A. Ava discovered it in October.
   B. At first, Ava felt embarrassed.
   C. But after lunch, she walked with Miles to the counselor's office.
   D. For two weeks, they ate without saying much.

9. Write a short response: What does Ava learn by the end of the passage? Use one detail from the passage to support your answer. *medium*

10. If this passage were paired with an informational article about sensory-friendly school spaces, which idea would both texts most likely share? *medium*
    A. Some students benefit from calmer environments.
    B. Students should never talk during lunch.
    C. Cafeterias should only be used for quiet activities.
    D. Signs are more important than people.

RLA Quick Strategies

When You Get Stuck

- For figurative language, explain what it means in context.
- For theme, write a full sentence lesson.
- For argument, find the claim first.
- For inference, combine clues with logic.
- For genre, look at structure and purpose.
- For paired texts, compare how each text handles the topic.
- For short response, use Answer + Evidence + Explain.

RLA Power Move: Figurative Meaning Check

Before choosing an answer, ask:

- What do the words literally say?
- What do they mean in the passage?
- What feeling do they create?
- Which answer matches the context?

Section 4: Mathematics

Math Cheat Sheet

Sixth grade math introduces several important new ideas. Ratios and rates compare quantities. Integers include negative numbers. Expressions use variables. Equations ask you to find the unknown. Statistics help you describe data. Geometry uses formulas to find area.

The biggest sixth grade math trap is vocabulary. Many students can do the math once they understand what the words mean.

Math Power Moves

Math Power Move	Say This in Your Head	Why It Helps
1. Define the words	“What does ratio, rate, integer, variable, or range mean here?”	Vocabulary controls the problem.
2. Track signs	“Is this number positive or negative?”	Integer mistakes often come from sign errors.
3. Use inverse operations	“How do I undo this operation?”	Equations are solved by undoing.
4. Label units	“Is this dollars per hour, miles per gallon, or square units?”	Rates and geometry need units.
5. Show the formula	“Which formula fits this shape?”	Formula choice matters.
6. Check reasonableness	“Does this answer fit the situation?”	Real-world context catches mistakes.

Ratio Power

A ratio compares two quantities.

A ratio can be written three ways:

- 3 to 4
- 3:4
- 3/4

But be careful. A ratio written as 3/4 does **not always** mean the same thing as the fraction 3/4 of a whole. In a ratio, it may mean 3 of one thing compared to 4 of another thing.

Example:

There are 3 red marbles and 4 blue marbles.

The ratio of red to blue is:

- 3 to 4
- 3:4
- 3/4

The total number of marbles is 7.

The fraction of marbles that are red is 3/7, not 3/4.

Ratio Power Move

Always ask: “Part to part, or part to whole?”

Rate Power

A rate compares two quantities with different units.

Examples:

- 60 miles per hour
- $12 per ticket
- 45 words per minute
- 3 apples for $2

A unit rate tells the amount for 1 unit.

Example:

If 4 notebooks cost $12, then 1 notebook costs $3.

Rate Power Move

“Per” means “for each one.”

Integer Power

Integers include positive numbers, negative numbers, and zero.

Examples:

- 8
- -3
- 0
- -15

Negative numbers can describe:

- Temperature below zero
- Elevation below sea level
- Money owed
- Losing yards in football
- Dropping levels in a game

Integer Power Move

Use a number line.

Moving right increases.
Moving left decreases.

Examples:

- -4 is less than 2
- -10 is less than -3
- 5 - 8 = -3
- -2 + 7 = 5

Expressions and Equations Power

An expression is a math phrase.

Example:

3x + 4

An equation has an equals sign.

Example:

3x + 4 = 19

A variable is a letter that represents an unknown number.

Example:

x + 7 = 15

x = 8

Equation Power Move

Undo what happened to the variable.

If 7 was added, subtract 7.

If the variable was multiplied by 4, divide by 4.

Statistics Power

Statistics helps describe data.

Important words:

- **Mean:** average
- **Median:** middle value
- **Mode:** value that appears most often
- **Range:** greatest value minus least value

Example data set:

4, 6, 6, 8, 11

Mean: 7
Because 4 + 6 + 6 + 8 + 11 = 35, and 35 ÷ 5 = 7

Median: 6
Because 6 is in the middle.

Mode: 6
Because it appears most often.

Range: 7
Because 11 - 4 = 7.

Statistics Power Move

Put the numbers in order first.

Median, mode, and range are easier when data is ordered.

Data Display Power

Sixth graders may read and interpret:

- Dot plots
- Stem-and-leaf plots
- Box plots
- Tables
- Graphs

Dot Plot

A dot plot uses dots to show how often each value appears.

Stem-and-Leaf Plot

A stem-and-leaf plot organizes numbers by place value.

Example:

Stem | Leaf
4 | 2 5 8
5 | 1 3

This means: 42, 45, 48, 51, 53.

Box Plot

A box plot shows a five-number summary:

- Minimum
- First quartile
- Median
- Third quartile
- Maximum

Data Power Move

Ask what the display is showing before calculating anything.

Geometry Power

Sixth graders work with area formulas.

Important formulas:

- Rectangle: area = base × height
- Parallelogram: area = base × height
- Triangle: area = 1/2 × base × height
- Trapezoid: area = 1/2 × (base 1 + base 2) × height

Geometry Power Move

Find the correct base and height.

Height is the straight up-and-down distance. It is not always the slanted side.

Section 4B: Math Practice Problems

1. A recipe uses 3 cups of rice for every 4 cups of beans. What is the ratio of rice to beans? *easy*
   A. 3:4
   B. 4:3

C. 3:7
D. 4:7

2. Four movie tickets cost $36. What is the cost per ticket? *easy*
   A. $6
   B. $8
   C. $9
   D. $12

3. A scuba diver is 12 feet below sea level. She rises 5 feet. What is her new elevation? *medium*
   A. -17 feet
   B. -7 feet
   C. 7 feet
   D. 17 feet

4. The temperature was 3°F in the morning. By night, it dropped 9 degrees. What was the temperature at night? *medium*
   A. -12°F
   B. -6°F
   C. 6°F
   D. 12°F

5. Evaluate the expression 4x + 3 when x = 5. *medium*
   A. 12
   B. 20
   C. 23
   D. 35

6. Solve the equation y - 8 = 14. *medium*
   A. y = 6
   B. y = 8
   C. y = 14
   D. y = 22

7. The numbers of books read by five students are 4, 7, 7, 10, and 12. What is the mean? *medium*
   A. 7
   B. 8
   C. 10
   D. 12

8. The scores on a quiz were 82, 75, 90, 75, 88, and 94. What is the mode? *easy*
   A. 75
   B. 82

C. 88
D. 94

9. A triangle has a base of 12 inches and a height of 5 inches. What is its area? *medium*
   A. 17 square inches
   B. 30 square inches
   C. 60 square inches
   D. 120 square inches

10. A parallelogram has a base of 9 centimeters and a height of 6 centimeters. What is its area? *easy*
    A. 15 square centimeters
    B. 27 square centimeters
    C. 54 square centimeters
    D. 108 square centimeters

11. A trapezoid has bases of 8 feet and 14 feet. Its height is 5 feet. What is its area? *medium*
    A. 27.5 square feet
    B. 55 square feet
    C. 70 square feet
    D. 110 square feet

12. A dot plot shows these values: 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 8. What is the range? *easy*
    A. 3
    B. 5
    C. 6
    D. 8

13. The ratio of cats to dogs at a shelter is 2:5. If there are 10 dogs, how many cats are there? *medium*
    A. 2
    B. 4
    C. 7
    D. 25

14. A cyclist rides 18 miles in 3 hours. At that rate, how many miles does the cyclist ride per hour? *easy*
    A. 3 miles per hour
    B. 6 miles per hour
    C. 15 miles per hour
    D. 21 miles per hour

Math Quick Strategies

When You Get Stuck

- Define the vocabulary first.

- For ratios, ask part-to-part or part-to-whole.
- For rates, find the “per one” amount.
- For integers, draw a number line.
- For expressions, substitute carefully.
- For equations, use inverse operations.
- For statistics, order the data.
- For geometry, choose the right formula.

Math Power Move: Sign Check

Before choosing an integer answer, ask:

- Am I above or below zero?
- Did the value increase or decrease?
- Should the answer be positive or negative?
- Does the story match the sign?

Section 5: Test-Day Power Moves

For Students

Brain Reset If You Get Stuck

- Breathe in for 4.
- Breathe out for 4.
- Relax your shoulders.
- Say in your mind: “One step only.”
- Skip the panic.
- Solve the next piece.

Test-Day Power Moves

Power Move	What To Do
Start calm	Hard-looking does not mean impossible.
Read the question first	Know what skill is being tested.
Use scratch paper	Especially for ratios, integers, equations, and statistics.
Mark and move	Do not let one hard question steal your whole test.
Check vocabulary	Ratio, rate, claim, evidence, mode, range, variable — words matter.
Use evidence	Reading answers should be proven by the text.
Review carefully	Check your work once with focus. Do not panic-change answers.

Confidence Script

I do not need to be perfect.

I need to stay calm, read carefully, and keep moving.

I can find evidence.

I can define the math words.

I can solve one step at a time.

Hard questions are still just questions.

I know more than I think I know.

Night Before

- Pack what you need.
- Charge devices if needed.
- Go to bed on time.
- Do not cram late.
- Do something calm.

Morning Of

- Eat breakfast.
- Drink water.
- Keep the morning low-drama.

- Say one positive thing.
- Get to school on time.

After School

- Snack.
- Decompress.
- Move your body.
- Do not replay every question.
- Reset.

Parent Notes

Your job is not to become a full-time tutor overnight. Your job is to create calm conditions.

Good parent lines:

- “You can handle harder questions one step at a time.”
- “Show me how you thought through it.”
- “The mistake tells us what to practice next.”
- “You do not have to rush to prove you know it.”
- “Let’s practice a little, then be done.”

Avoid:

- “You should already know this.”
- “This is easy.”
- “Why are you overthinking?”
- “You better pass.”
- “Middle school is going to be way harder.”

Kids learn better when they feel safe enough to make mistakes.

Section 6: Quick Mixed Review

Use this page like flash practice. Cover the hint first. Let your child answer. Then uncover the hint and talk it through.

Type	Try This	Hint
RLA	What does the metaphor mean in context?	Explain the meaning, not just the label.
RLA	What is the author's claim?	Find what the author wants readers to believe.
RLA	What evidence supports the claim?	Look for facts, examples, or reasons.
RLA	What is the genre?	Use structure and purpose.
RLA	How do two texts treat the same topic differently?	Compare message, purpose, and evidence.
Math	Write the ratio 5 boys to 8 girls.	5:8
Math	24 miles in 4 hours = ?	Divide to find miles per hour.
Math	-3 + 8 = ?	Start at -3 and move right 8.
Math	Solve x + 6 = 19.	Subtract 6 from both sides.
Math	Find the median of 2, 9, 5.	Order first: 2, 5, 9.
Math	Area of a triangle with base 10 and height 6?	1/2 × base × height.

Parent Move

Ask your child:

- "What strategy did you use?"
- "Where is the proof?"
- "What does that vocabulary word mean?"
- "Does your answer make sense?"
- "Can you teach it back to me?"

Teaching it back is powerful. If your child can explain it, they understand it better.

Section 7: Answer Key

Reading Answer Key

1. **Answer: A.**
   Why: The passage is about Ava finding the low-noise table, feeling embarrassed, and later helping

restore the sign so others can use it.
This teaches: A strong summary includes the main problem, action, and result.

2. **Answer: C.**
Why: The phrase suggests that the students may be quiet outside but dealing with big feelings or stress inside.
This teaches: Figurative language should be interpreted in context.

3. **Answer: B.**
Why: Ava thinks sitting there makes it look like she cannot handle normal things. That shows embarrassment.
This teaches: Character feelings are often revealed through thoughts.

4. **Answer: B.**
Why: Ava learns that asking for help matters and can also help other students.
This teaches: A strong theme is a full-sentence message supported by the whole passage.

5. **Answer: A.**
Why: The larger sign shows that the school takes the need seriously and makes the table easier to understand.
This teaches: Authors use ending details to show resolution and meaning.

6. **Answer: B.**
Why: The passage is made up but realistic. It could happen in a real school.
This teaches: Realistic fiction tells an invented story that could happen in real life.

7. **Answer: B.**
Why: Miles notices the missing sign and says they should ask about it. This shows he understands the table matters.
This teaches: Inferences must be supported by clues from the text.

8. **Answer: C.**
Why: Ava walking to the counselor's office shows she is moving from embarrassment to speaking up.
This teaches: Character development is shown through changed actions.

9. **Sample Answer:** Ava learns that needing help is not the same as being weak. The passage shows this when she explains to the counselor that the table helps some students get through lunch without feeling overwhelmed. This proves she understands that asking for support can help her and other students.
This teaches: A short response should answer the question, use evidence, and explain the evidence.

10. **Answer: A.**
Why: Both the story and a likely informational article about sensory-friendly spaces would share the idea that some students benefit from calmer environments.
This teaches: Paired-text questions often compare ideas across different genres.

Math Answer Key

1. **Answer: A. 3:4.**
   Why: The ratio of rice to beans is 3 cups of rice to 4 cups of beans.
   This teaches: Ratio order matters.

2. **Answer: C. $9.**
   Why: $36 ÷ 4 = $9 per ticket.
   This teaches: A unit rate gives the amount for one unit.

3. **Answer: B. -7 feet.**
   Why: The diver starts at -12 feet. Rising 5 feet means moving closer to zero: -12 + 5 = -7.
   This teaches: Negative numbers can represent positions below sea level.

4. **Answer: B. -6°F.**
   Why: The temperature starts at 3°F and drops 9 degrees. 3 - 9 = -6.
   This teaches: A drop can move a value below zero.

5. **Answer: C. 23.**
   Why: Substitute 5 for x: 4(5) + 3 = 20 + 3 = 23.
   This teaches: Evaluate expressions by replacing the variable with the given value.

6. **Answer: D. y = 22.**
   Why: y - 8 = 14. Add 8 to both sides. y = 22.
   This teaches: Use inverse operations to solve equations. Subtraction and addition are inverse pairs, so to undo subtraction, add to both sides.

7. **Answer: B. 8.**
   Why: Add the values: 4 + 7 + 7 + 10 + 12 = 40. Then 40 ÷ 5 = 8.
   This teaches: Mean means average.

8. **Answer: A. 75.**
   Why: The number 75 appears twice. The other scores appear once.
   This teaches: Mode is the value that appears most often.

9. **Answer: B. 30 square inches.**
   Why: Area of a triangle = 1/2 × base × height. 1/2 × 12 × 5 = 30.
   This teaches: Triangle area is half of a related rectangle or parallelogram.

10. **Answer: C. 54 square centimeters.**
    Why: Area of a parallelogram = base × height. 9 × 6 = 54.
    This teaches: Parallelogram area uses base and height, not slanted side length.

11. **Answer: B. 55 square feet.**
    Why: Area of a trapezoid = 1/2 × (base 1 + base 2) × height. 1/2 × (8 + 14) × 5 = 1/2 × 22 × 5 = 55.
    This teaches: Add the two bases first, then multiply by height, then take half.

12. **Answer: B. 5.**
    Why: The greatest value is 8 and the least value is 3. 8 - 3 = 5.
    This teaches: Range measures spread.

13. **Answer: B. 4.**
    Why: The ratio of cats to dogs is 2:5. If dogs double from 5 to 10, cats also double from 2 to 4.
    This teaches: Equivalent ratios keep the same relationship.

14. **Answer: B. 6 miles per hour.**
    Why: 18 miles ÷ 3 hours = 6 miles per hour.
    This teaches: Unit rates compare a quantity to one unit.

Section 8: 7-Day Parent Action Plan

Day 1: Reading — Figurative Language in Context

- Read one short passage or poem.
- Find one figurative phrase.
- Ask: “What does it mean here?”
- Ask: “What feeling does it create?”

Day 2: Math — Ratios and Rates

- Practice 5 ratio problems.
- Practice 5 unit-rate problems.
- Ask your child to explain the difference between ratio and rate.

Day 3: Reading — Argument and Evidence

- Read a short opinion or argument paragraph.
- Ask: “What is the claim?”
- Ask: “What evidence supports it?”
- Ask: “Is the evidence strong?”

Day 4: Math — Integers and Equations

- Practice temperature or elevation problems.
- Solve 5 one-step equations.

- Use a number line when signs get confusing.

Day 5: Reading — Theme and Genre

- Read one short story.
- Ask for a full-sentence theme.
- Ask: “What genre is this, and how do you know?”

Day 6: Math — Statistics and Geometry

- Calculate mean, median, mode, and range from one data set.
- Solve one triangle area problem.
- Solve one trapezoid or parallelogram problem.

Day 7: Light Confidence Review

- No heavy studying.
- Review Power Moves.
- Read something fun.
- Get good sleep.
- Keep the mood calm.

Section 9: Keep Going

There are more practice questions, daily missions, flashcards, and review tools waiting at **staartest.app/grade6**.

No account needed. Free forever.

Use this printable pack for quick home review. Then use the website for extra practice and confidence reps. Sixth grade has more mature reading and more technical math vocabulary, but the plan stays simple: read carefully, define the words, use evidence, solve one step at a time, and stay calm.

You’ve got this.

One question at a time.