New England Common Assessment Program

Student Work Samples 2006

Grade 6

Reading

7 He goskayaking no madder what the weather. He paddles, gliding over the water and the foam. He watches the birds soar and he knows that like him they love the roar of the ocean. He also sometimes Might Pass a gleaming ice burg, is Melting Making little streams of water. Sometimes a wave will come and cover the kayak with water. But he doesn't care he uses his paddle to right is small kayak. Then he picks up speed triming the weight of his kayak, he paddles away skiming over the water.

❼ In this poem many things happen. First, the kayaker glides across the waves. Then, seagulls fly around him. Next, he sees a melting iceberg. After that a giant wave covers the kayak but, the Eskimo flips it back over. Finally, he travels speedily back over the water.

7

In the poem the kayaker goes over a wave. He does not like the weather. He is drifting over the foaum. He love the oceans roar. A iceberg is over him. A wave falls on him, but he dosn't care. Then he goes and goes.

❼ the kayak was going smothly then a Ice Buger came then a Big wave came and covered the kayak

7

This poem tack about Snow.
it tecs you how mock fun you cold have
in tn Show How cold it is
and how wa it It is

⓬ When you build a ship the first thing you want to do is find a shipwreck. The wood from the old real ship becomes his hull (The bottom of a boat.) He goes to find a picture or pictures of the ship then also gets stories of life on the sea. After all that is done he caves a mini hull out of the wood. He makes his hull so whenever it goes through the neck of the bottle it fits. The mast and sails go on the hull so you have to make sure that fits on the hull. The mast is connected with tiny wooden pins. The mast and sails lay flat onto the hull of the ship. On model ships the rigging is thread and on a real ship it is ropes. The long rigging thread is slipped through the hull and the thread hangs out of the neck of the bottle. Once the ship is secured in the clay he pulls the long threads and the mast goes right up into place. Than he trims the thread.

⓬ How do you make a ship in a bottle? Easy. you find a sunken piece of history, and you make the wood from the reck become the hull. Mast are made out of small dowels put together. The mast is hinged to the ship's deck with small wood pins. The long thread you have, you put through hull. You make soft clay under the boat, and cut the extra strings and that's how you make a boat in a bottle.

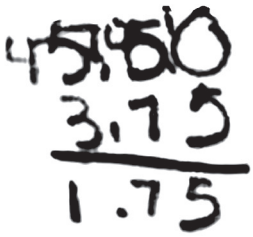
⓬ The way you create a ship in a bottle is first you have to carve out the hull. The hull can take up one half of the bottle because the other half is the masts. Masts are made from dowels lashed together. All the mast all hinged on so that they unfold to look like a real ship. Last, the extra string on the boat is trimed off.

⓬ Building a ship in a bottle is very hard work. The ship is built first and then they put it in. Alot of these are made of sunken wood. The mast are made out of dowels.

⓬ The process of building a ship in a bottle is to make them and then put them in water. Then people can see them.

Mathematics

11

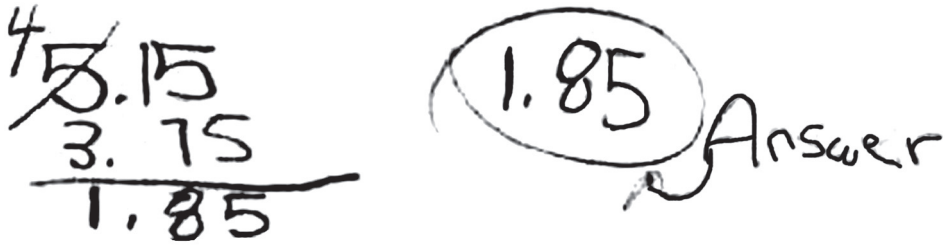


11

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.75 \\ 5.50 \\ \hline 2.25 \end{array}$$

2.25

⓫



⓬

150

⓬

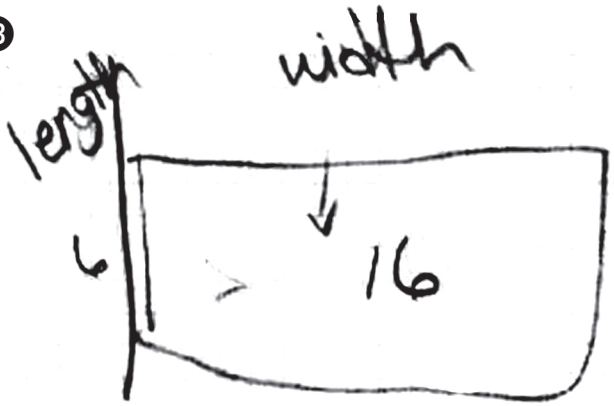
It went From 200 to 330. It went up 130.

⓭ $8 \times 4 = 32$

$8+8+4+4=24$

24

13



area

2

answer: 24

⓭

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

The perimeter is 64 square Cenemeters

14

$$\begin{array}{r} \$22 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline \$110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 40 \\ 15 \\ +10 \\ \hline \$85 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$100 \\ -85 \\ \hline \$25 \end{array}$$

14

25

14

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1} \\ 20 \\ 40 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 5\overline{)110} \\ \underline{10\downarrow} \\ 10 \\ \underline{10} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Pottery class costs $15.00.

⓮ The cost of Pottery Class is $25.
I found a patern of $10 $15
$20 so I thought it would be
$25.

⑮

A.

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}\\ 15\text{ oz.} \\ +\ 15\text{ oz} \\ 6\text{ oz.} \\ \hline 36\text{ oz.} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 4\text{ oz.} \\ \times\ 9\text{ cans} \\ \hline 36.\text{ oz} \end{array}$$

9 cans of corn will balance the scale.

B.

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}\\ 15\text{ oz.} \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 60\text{ oz} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 6\text{ oz.} \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline 48 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 4\text{ oz.} \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}\\ 48 \\ +\ 12 \\ \hline 60\text{ oz.} \end{array}$$

He should put 8 tuna cans and 3 corn cans to balance the scale.

⓯ She needs 9 corn can to make it

A. balance because if you add all the soup and tuna you get 360z. So 4x9 is 36 so you need 9 cans

B. He needs 6 cans of tuna and 6 cans of corn

15

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ +\ 15 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 36\text{ oz} \end{array}$$

$$4\overline{)36}\quad 9$$

9 corn cans

6 corn cans

6 tuna cans

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 15 \\ +\ 15 \\ 15 \\ \hline 60\text{ oz} \end{array}$$

60 oz

15 a. 9 corn cans

b. 6 tuna cans
6 corn cans

15 (A)

15
× 6
36 ounces

9
4|36 Suzi needs 9 corn cans,

(B)

15
× 4
60 ounces

15
4|60

10
6|60

Nathan can put 10 tuna cans and 5 corn cans.

⓯ A. $15+15+6=36$

$4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4=36$ oz

So you would need 36 corn cans

B. $15+15+15+15=60$ oz

Nathan would need to put 5 tuna cans and 5 corn cans

15

(A) 36 ounces on the left side so in order to make it the same with corn cans you need 4 Corn cans to make it the same.

(B) you would 8 corn cans and 8 tuna cans.