

NTI DAY #6

(weather-closed school day)

PACKET

SIX

6th Grade

English/Language Arts

Collaborative-Leathers

** This packet has been modified to meet your child's needs.

General Directions:

Due to weather, Harrison County Schools are closed. In an effort to utilize this day on the school calendar, your child is assigned and should work on this "packet" of school work today. It will count as a grade for this subject. The work attached is specific to the subject listed above. Please contact your child's teacher of this subject at 234-7123 in the event you/your student have questions on this packet. Staff and teachers reported to HCMS today and are available should you have questions.

While this is DUE no later than the last school day before the 3rd nine-weeks ends, we **strongly encourage** students to turn it in to their teacher as soon as it's complete (soon after the NTI day) to avoid it being lost, eaten by the family pet, burned to keep warm, etc. ☺

Text 16 How does the U.S. Treasury keep people from making their own money?

Funny Money

Counterfeiting of paper money in the United States has quite a long history. Ever since people began using paper currency, criminals have been making fake money. During Colonial times, when each colony issued its own “notes” or bills, counterfeiting was a huge problem. Most of the Colonial bills were small and printed on only one side. The designs on them were fairly simple. Anyone with just a bit of skill and the right tools could copy them without too much trouble.

Counterfeiting was also a problem in the 1830s when up to 1,600 different banks were issuing paper money. There were so many different kinds of bills circulating that it was hard to pick out the counterfeits.

In the 1860s, the United States Treasury began issuing its own paper money. The government tried to design bills that would be hard to counterfeit. The bills were printed on cotton and linen paper with red and blue fibers running through it. The bills bore a Treasury seal and very elaborate designs. While these steps did help cut down on some of the counterfeiting, they did not put counterfeiters out of business.

Since 1877, the Department of the Treasury’s Bureau of Engraving and Printing has printed all U.S. currency. But counterfeiting is still a problem. Today’s thieves are quick to take advantage of new technology. For example, counterfeiters now use advanced copiers and printers to make copies of money, or they use a computer to scan images of the bills and print them out on desktop printers.

In 1990, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing introduced security threads and microprinting on its bills to try to prevent counterfeiting. In 1994, the government came up with better designs for bills. Newly designed \$100 notes were issued in 1996, \$50 notes in 1997, and \$20 notes in 1998. The new \$5 and \$10 notes came out in 2000. The government does not plan to issue newly designed \$1 bills since they are not popular with counterfeiters.

These new bills boast many features designed to help cut down on counterfeiting. One of them is a special ink that changes color when light hits the money at different angles. Another is microprinting of words that are so small, they are hard to duplicate.

Many people think the new bills look funny. The portraits on the front of the bills are much larger than before, and they are slightly off center. The new bills also have watermarks, which are based on the same art as the portrait. The watermarks can be seen from both sides when the bill is held up to a light, and they are extremely difficult to copy.

Preventing counterfeiting seems to be an ongoing battle. But who knows, it just might be this “funny money” that finally puts an end to the phony money business forever.



1. What is "counterfeiting"?

- Ⓐ printing real money
- Ⓑ writing a bad check
- Ⓒ making fake money
- Ⓓ refusing to pay bills

2. Why was it fairly easy to make counterfeit American money before 1860? Give at least two reasons.

3. Which of these events happened first?

- Ⓕ The Bureau of Engraving and Printing begin printing all U.S. currency.
- Ⓖ The U.S. Treasury began issuing its own paper money.
- Ⓗ Counterfeiters began making money with desktop printers.
- Ⓙ The government put security threads into paper money.

4. Why doesn't the government plan to issue any newly designed \$1 bills?

- Ⓐ The bills are already too difficult for counterfeiters to copy.
- Ⓑ The American people don't want any more "funny money."
- Ⓒ The government plans to replace the bills with coins.
- Ⓓ There is not enough profit in \$1 bills to interest counterfeiters.

5. Name two or three features of the new bills that are designed to cut down on counterfeiting.



Text 13 What did Harry Truman write in his letters?

President Harry Truman loved to write letters. Between 1910 and 1959, he wrote more than 1,200 letters to Elizabeth Wallace, whom he married in 1919. Below is an excerpt from a letter he wrote to "Bessie" long before he became President.

Grandview, Mo.
February 13, 1912

Dear Bessie

Since this is your birthday and tomorrow is St. Valentine's and I have neither a present nor a valentine good enough to send you, I shall try and make some amends by sending you a very ordinary letter. Which all sounds very stilted and set just as if it was copied from some ancient work on how to write letters. Doesn't it? Well *anyhow* (with emphasis on the how) I wanted to send you something but hadn't brains enough to think of anything decent enough that would properly fit my present assets. So I thought I would get nothing and just tell you about it. That probably won't do you any good but then a good intention ought to count for something. . . .

I heard a man tell another one on the train last night, that he would have stolen a Bible if he could have gotten it to go into his pocket. Then he went on to describe what a fine one it was with a red leather back and fine wood engravings. Said he wanted it most awful bad but the owner watched him so closely he couldn't get away with it. Now, I think a man ought to draw the line at stealing a Bible. Of course I suppose it is no worse to steal one than it is to steal any other book or piece of furniture, but it sounds rather sacrilegious, to say the least. I am sure if I were in the stealing business, I'd be rather superstitious about stealing one. . . .

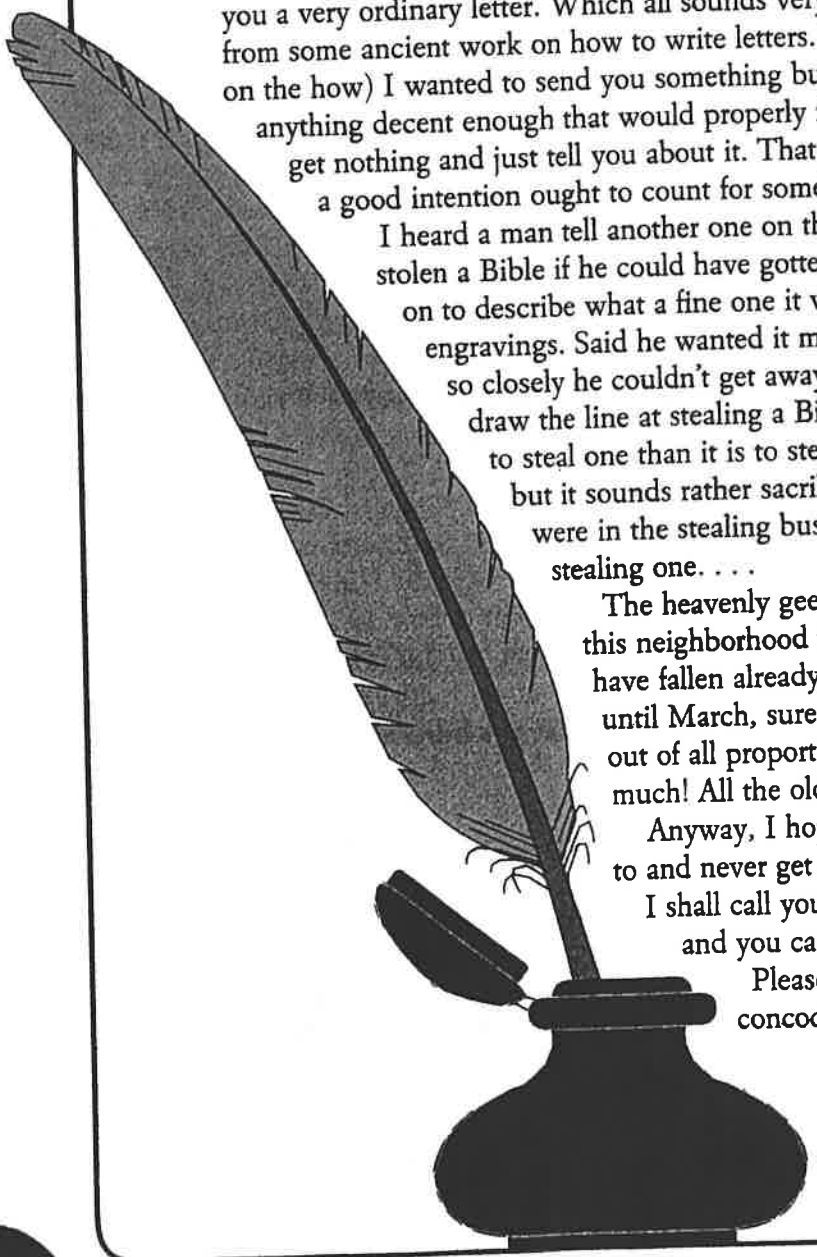
The heavenly geese are certainly shedding feathers around this neighborhood this morning. About two inches of them have fallen already. I guess old man winter is going to stay until March, sure enough. We sure ought to produce a crop out of all proportion to former ones if hard winters count for much! All the oldest inhabitants say they do. . . .

Anyway, I hope you'll live a thousand years if you want to and never get a day older than you are.

I shall call you up Friday as soon as I can get to a phone and you can decide if I shall come for you or not. . . .

Please, I think you owe me a letter even if this concoction is a substitute for something else.

Sincerely,
Harry

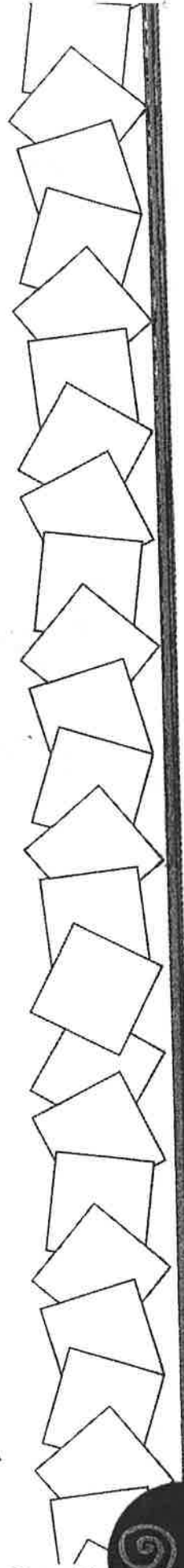
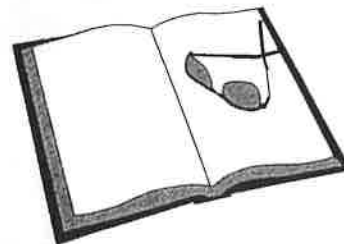


1. The tone of most of this letter is —
Ⓐ apologetic.
Ⓑ angry.
Ⓒ friendly.
Ⓓ mournful.
2. Harry Truman's main purpose in writing this letter to Bessie was to —
Ⓕ make up for not getting her anything for her birthday.
Ⓖ tell her about the birthday present he bought for her.
Ⓗ ask what kind of present she wanted for her birthday.
Ⓙ remind her that the next day was St. Valentine's Day.
3. What did Harry Truman get Bessie for her birthday?

4. What did Harry Truman think about someone stealing a Bible?

5. What does the third paragraph of this letter mean? In your own words, write one to two sentences telling what the paragraph means.

6. What did Harry Truman hope Bessie would do when she received this letter?



Lesson 1.28 Compound Sentences

Compound sentences are sentences with two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) joined by a coordinate conjunction, punctuation, or both. As in simple sentences, there are no dependent clauses in compound sentences.

A compound sentence can be two sentences joined with a comma and a coordinate conjunction.

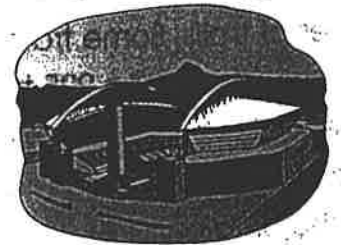
He didn't think he was a fan of Shakespeare, *yet* he enjoyed the play.

A compound sentence can also be two simple sentences joined by a semicolon.

He didn't think he was a fan of Shakespeare; he enjoyed the play.

Match It

Match simple sentences in Column A with simple sentences in Column B to create compound sentences. Write the compound sentences and remember to add either a coordinate conjunction or punctuation.



Column A

1. The football game was exciting.
2. My favorite team is playing.
3. My school's colors are blue and white.
4. I'm going to get a pretzel at halftime.
5. My team won the game.

Column B

1. They have a good record this year.
2. I'm going to get pizza after the game.
3. The score was close.
4. The season isn't over yet.
5. The opposing team's colors are green and gold.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

Lesson 1.29 Complex Sentences

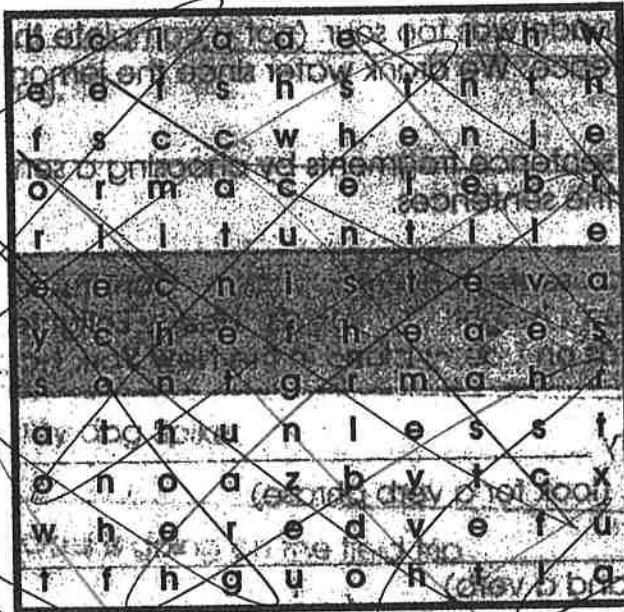
Solve It.

Find the subordinate conjunctions from the box in the puzzle. Words can be horizontal, vertical, forward, backward, or diagonal.

There are more Subordinating Conjunctions than our

after	before	that	when
although	if	though	where
as	since	unless	whereas
because	so	until	while

AAAAWWUBBIS words. They are included in this puzzle's word bank.



Try It

Write three complex sentences (one of each type from page 64). Write about your favorite sporting event or your favorite subject at school.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Lesson 2.16 Colons

Colons are used to introduce a series, to set off a clause, for emphasis, in time, and in business letter salutations.

Colons are used to introduce a series in a sentence.

My favorite vegetables include the following: *broccoli, red peppers, and spinach.*

Colons are sometimes used instead of a comma (in more formal cases) to set off a clause.

The radio announcer said: "*The game is postponed due to torrential rains.*"

Colons are used to set off a word or phrase for emphasis.

The skiers got off of the mountain as they expected the worst: *an avalanche.*

Colons are used when writing the time.

Is your appointment at 9:00 or 10:00?

Business letters use colons in the salutation.

Dear Miss Massey:

Identify It

Identify why the colon is used in each sentence. Write an **S** for series, **C** for clause, **E** for emphasis, **T** for time, or **L** for letter.

1. _____ The teacher said to do the following: read two chapters, answer the questions following each chapter, and write a paragraph about what was read.
2. _____ My alarm goes off at 6:15 A.M.
3. _____ The coach gave us some tips: eat right and train hard.
4. _____ All of my hard training paid off when I saw the sign ahead: Finish.
5. _____ Dear Dr. Brooks:
6. _____ The host said: "Let's eat!"
7. _____ Maya decided to see the movie when the reviewer summed it up in one word: hysterical.
8. _____ The triathlon consisted of three events: swimming, biking, and running.

Lesson 2.17 Semicolons

A **semicolon** is a cross between a period and a comma. Semicolons can be used to join two independent clauses, to separate clauses containing commas, and to separate groups which contain commas.

Semicolons join two independent clauses when a coordinate conjunction is not used.
The city's sounds are loud; I love the excitement.

Semicolons are used to separate clauses when they already contain commas.
After the sun sets; the lights come on; the city is beautiful at night.

Semicolons are also used to separate words or phrases that already contain commas.
Billi's new apartment has a bedroom for her, her sister, and her brother; a laundry room; an exercise room; and a game room.

Rewrite It

Rewrite the following sentences adding semicolons where needed.

- The insulation in the room wasn't very effective it was freezing.

- Although we were relieved it didn't rain, we needed it a drought was upon us.

- They needed equipment to start a business computer monitor printer and furniture, such as desks, chairs, and lamps.

- Riana has the aptitude for science it is her favorite subject.

- Since the opening is delayed, we'll shop on Tuesday I'm looking forward to it.

Lesson 2.14 Quotation Marks

Quotation marks are used to show the exact words of a speaker. The quotation marks are placed before and after the exact words.

"Let's go to the movies tonight," said Janice. *"The new action adventure was released."*

Quotation marks are also used when a direct quotation is made within a direct quotation. In this case, single quotation marks are used to set off the inside quotation.

John said, "Miss Robinson clearly said, *'The project is due tomorrow.'*"

Single quotes express what Miss Robinson said. Double quotes express what John said.

Quotation marks are used with some titles. Quotation marks are used with the titles of short stories, poems, songs, and articles in magazines and newspapers.

"North Carolina Takes the Championship" - newspaper article

If a title is quoted within a direct quotation, then single quotation marks are used.

Melissa said, "Did you read the article *'Saving Our Oceans'* in the magazine?"

Identify It

On the lines, write a **DQ** for direct quote, a **QQ** for quote within quote, a **T** for title, and a **TQ** for title in quote.

1. _____ Sandra shouted, "Our team won the game!"
2. _____ Suzie responded, "I heard the coach say, 'This was my best team ever!'"
3. _____ The magazine Sports Today had an article called "A Winning Season."
4. _____ "What did the article 'A Winning Season' say about our team?" Sandra asked.
5. _____ "The writer of the article thinks we could win the championship," Suzie said.
6. _____ "He said, 'The team is strong offensively and defensively and could go all the way,'" continued Suzie.
7. _____ "This is so exciting," yelled Sandra.
8. _____ Suzie said, "Let's go check out our newspaper 'Community Times' and see what they had to say!"

Lesson 1.10 Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agree
 sentence. If the sub
 plural verb.

The apple
 The flower

If the subject is a c
 plural verb is need

Tyler and

If the subject is a c
 will agree with the

Neither T
 Does Tyl

If the subject and the verb are separated by a *whenever* or words, be sure that the verb still agrees with the subject.

Inez as well as her sisters *works* at the bakery.

Complete It

Circle the correct verb for each sentence.

1. Jill (jump, jumps) rope after school.
2. Jill and Katie (jump, jumps) rope after school.
3. Jill and her friends (jump, jumps) rope after school.
4. Jill as well as her friends (jump, jumps) rope after school.
5. Ross (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
6. Ross and Regina (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
7. Ross and his brothers (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
8. Ross as well as his parents (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
9. Does Jill or her friends (want, wants) to ride with me?
10. Neither Jill nor Katie (want, wants) to go to the movies.