



Incoming Sixth Grade Summer Reading Assignment

Schooled by Gordan Korman OR Stargirl by Jerry Spinelli



Directions: Choose **one of the two novels** to read for the assignment. You will be handing in the two-column notes. Use the “Characterization Two-Column Notes” sheet to complete the following directions.

- Choose **one** character from the novel that you read.
- Then, for that character, determine **3** character traits to describe him/her. (Remember that character traits are adjectives and describe a character’s personality not his/her physical appearance.)
- For each character trait, write a sentence(s) from each section of the novel that supports the trait and be sure to include the page number. The section break down is listed below. Remember, the sentences should be copied exactly from the text, word for word. The evidence should not be put into your own words. (See example below.)

Schooled Sections

Section 1: Chapters 1-7

Section2: Chapters 8-15

Section3: Chapters 16-22

Section 4: Chapters 23-31

Stargirl Sections

Section 1: Chapters 1-10

Section2: Chapters 11-17

Section3: Chapters 18-25

Section 4: Chapters 26-End

What are the assignments? When must they be completed?

1. TWO-COLUMN NOTES – Handed in on the **first** day of class
2. IN-CLASS OPEN RESPONSE- Completed in school

****A grade for each assignment will be incorporated into the first term average. Two-Column notes are part of classroom contribution, and the paragraph is worth a minor assessment.**

Example:

Character Name: *Mrs. Donnelly*

Trait	Evidence (Sentence/Quote from <u>Schooled</u> to Support Trait)
<u>Compassionate</u>	Section 1: <u>“I felt terrible for poor Cap. It was hard enough for him to come out of total isolation at Garland without having to be dropped into the snake pit that was middle school.”</u> Pg. # <u>46</u>
	Section 2: _____ Pg. # _____
	Section 3: _____ Pg. # _____
	Section 4: _____ Pg. # _____

Character Traits



active	considerate	grouchy	mysterious	silly
adventurous	cooperative	happy-go-	nervous	sincere
affectionate	courageous	lucky	noisy	skillful
afraid	cowardly	hateful	obedient	sly
ambitious	critical	hopeful	obnoxious	smart
anxious	cruel	hopeless	observant	sneaky
argumentative	curious	humorous	optimistic	snobbish
bewildered	daring	ignorant	peaceful	sociable
bossy	dependable	imaginative	persistent	stingy
brave	determined	immature	pessimistic	strict
brilliant	dishonest	impatient	picky	stubborn
calm	disrespectful	impolite	pleasant	studious
bully	eager	impulsive	polite	sweet
capable	easy-going	independent	proud	talented
careful	efficient	insistent	puzzled	talkative
caring	energetic	intelligent	quick	thoughtful
charismatic	enthusiastic	jealous	quiet	thoughtless
charming	fair	jovial	reliable	timid
childish	faithful	lazy	respectful	trusting
clever	fidgety	logical	responsible	trustworthy
clumsy	fierce	lonely	restless	unfriendly
cold-hearted	foolish	lovable	rowdy	versatile
compassionate	friendly	loving	rude	warm-hearted
competitive	funny	loyal	sarcastic	wise
conceited	generous	lucky	secretive	witty
concerned	gentle	mature	selfish	worried
confident	gloomy	mean	self-reliant	_____
conscientious	greedy	moody	sensitive	_____

Name: _____

Characterization Two-Column Notes



Novel Chosen: _____

Character Name: _____

Trait	Evidence (Sentence/Quote from novel to Support Trait)
_____	Section 1: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 2: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 3: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 4: _____ _____ Pg. # ____
_____	Section 1: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 2: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 3: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 4: _____ _____ Pg. # ____
_____	Section 1: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 2: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 3: _____ _____ Pg. # ____ Section 4: _____ _____ Pg. # ____

6th Grade Vocabulary List – With Parts of Speech

1. **Affect** (*verb*) – to change or influence something
2. **Agricultural** (*adjective*) – related to farming, crops, or animals raised for food
3. **Appropriate** (*adjective*) – right or suitable for the situation
4. **Cause** (*noun*) – something that makes something else happen
5. **Compare** (*verb*) – to look at two or more things to find similarities or differences
6. **Conservative** (*noun*) – a person who wants less government control, especially in money matters
7. **Consider** (*verb*) – to think carefully about something before making a decision
8. **Consonant** (*noun*) – a letter or speech sound that is not a vowel (like B, C, D, etc.)
9. **Contrast** (*verb*) – to show how things are different
10. **Convince** (*verb*) – to get someone to agree or believe something
11. **Decrease** (*verb/noun*) – (*v*) to become less; (*n*) a smaller amount
12. **Democracy** (*noun*) – a form of government where people vote to choose their leaders
13. **Detail** (*noun*) – a small piece of information that supports the main idea
14. **Difference** (*noun*) – something that makes one thing not the same as another
15. **Digital** (*adjective*) – using computer or electronic technology
16. **Effect** (*noun*) – a result or what happens because of something else
17. **Epilogue** (*noun*) – a short section at the end of a book or play that explains what happens later
18. **Especially** (*adverb*) – more than usual or more than others; particularly

19. **Glossary** (*noun*) – a list in the back of a book that explains the meanings of words
20. **Increase** (*verb*) – to become greater in number, size, or amount
21. **Index** (*noun*) – a list of names or topics in a book with page numbers
22. **Indifference** (*noun*) – not caring or showing little interest
23. **Industrial** (*adjective*) – related to factories, machines, or making products
24. **Liberal** (*noun*) – a person who wants the government to be more involved in helping people
25. **Literary** (*adjective*) – having to do with reading, writing, or studying books and stories
26. **Motivation** (*noun*) – the reason why a character or person does something
27. **Motive** (*noun*) – a reason for doing something
28. **Necessary** (*adjective*) – something you must have or do; needed
29. **Observe** (*verb*) – to look at carefully or watch closely
30. **Product** (*noun*) – the answer to a multiplication problem
31. **Prologue** (*noun*) – an introduction before the main part of a book or play
32. **Provide** (*verb*) – to give something that is needed
33. **Quotient** (*noun*) – the answer to a division problem
34. **Recognize** (*verb*) – to remember or know someone or something from before
35. **Repetition** (*noun*) – saying or doing something again for emphasis
36. **Represent** (*verb*) – to stand for or show something else
37. **Research** (*noun*) – careful study to find and learn facts

38. **Responsibility** (*noun*) – being trusted to do what you're supposed to do
39. **Significant** (*adjective*) – important or meaningful
40. **Similarity** (*noun*) – something that makes two things alike
41. **Solution** (*noun*) – the answer to a problem
42. **Suburban** (*adjective*) – describing an area just outside a big city
43. **Suggest** (*verb*) – to offer an idea or plan
44. **Sum** (*noun*) – the answer to an addition problem
45. **Support** (*verb*) – to help or back something up with facts
46. **Thorough** (*adjective*) – complete and careful
47. **Threw** (*verb*) – past tense of "throw"; to send something through the air with your hand
48. **Through** (*preposition*) – moving in one side and out the other side
49. **Throughout** (*preposition/adverb*) – in every part or during the whole time
50. **Vowel** (*noun*) – a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y; letters with open mouth sounds