

2010
SIXTH GRADE KAT QUESTIONS

Language Arts

1. What is the purpose of a persuasive piece of writing?
A: to express an opinion and try to convince the reader this opinion is correct
2. What is a thesis statement? Where in an essay is it located?
A: the main idea of the essay expressed in one sentence
A: last sentence of the introductory paragraph
3. What is plagiarism?
A: the act of stealing or passing off ideas or words as one's own
4. What does it mean to paraphrase?
A: putting a passage from another source into your own words while attributing it to the original source
5. What are the six parts of a standard business letter?
A: heading, inside address, formal greeting, body, formal closing, signature
6. What is a complete sentence?
A: contains a subject, predicate, end mark, and a capital letter at the beginning of the sentence as well as makes complete sense
7. What is a fragment? What is a run-on?
A: a group of words missing a subject or verb or does not contain a complete thought
A: two or more sentences written together as one sentence without proper punctuation
8. What is the difference between an independent clause and a dependent clause?
A: An independent clause contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought whereas a dependent clause contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought by itself.
9. What are the three ways to make a compound sentence?
A: IC;IC
A: IC, coordinating conjunction IC
A: IC; connective adverb, IC
10. When is a comma used in a complex sentence?
A: when the subordinate conjunction is at the beginning of the complex sentence
11. What is a compound-complex sentence?
A: a sentence containing at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause with proper punctuation

12. What is active voice?
A: when the subject is doing the action in a sentence
13. What is passive voice?
A: when the subject is receiving the action or having something done to it in a sentence
14. Spell the affect/effect used in the following sentences...
A: The clouds will affect the weather. The clouds had an effect on the weather.
15. Give the meaning and correct spelling of each there/their/they're.
A: there – a place
A: their – possessive
A: they're – they are
16. Spell conscious.
A: c-o-n-s-c-i-o-u-s
17. Spell recommendation.
A: r-e-c-o-m-m-e-n-d-a-t-i-o-n
18. Spell embarrassed.
A: e-m-b-a-r-r-a-s-s-e-d
19. Spell occurrence.
A: o-c-c-u-r-r-e-n-c-e
20. Spell separate.
A: s-e-p-a-r-a-t-e
21. What is the meaning of the Latin root ante?
A: before
22. What is the meaning of the Latin root minus?
A: smaller
23. What is the meaning of the Greek root poly?
A: many
24. What is the meaning of the Latin root post?
A: after
25. What is the meaning of the Latin root vita?
A: life
26. In a poem, what is the meter?
A: rhythmical pattern of a poem

27. In a poem, what is the iamb?
A: two syllables which are unstressed then stressed
28. What is rhyme scheme?
A: rhyming lines in each stanza that follow the same pattern
29. What is free verse?
A: poetry that has no regular meter or rhyme scheme
30. What is a symbol?
A: anything that stands for or represents something else.
31. In *Apollo and Daphne*, *Orpheus and Eurydice*, *Narcissus and Echo*, and *Pygmalion and Galatea*, what is the central theme for all four Greek myths?
A: love
32. Why was Julius Caesar killed by his fellow Senate members?
A: Caesar was becoming too powerful and arrogant.
33. What were Julius Caesar's last words?
A: Et tu, Brute? Then fall Caesar.
34. In *The Prince and the Pauper*, who is the prince? pauper? protector?
A: Edward Tudor
A: Tom Canty
A: Miles Hendon
35. What item is used to prove the identity of the true prince in *The Prince and the Pauper*?
A: Great Seal of England
36. What is the central theme of *The Iliad*?
A: wrath
37. Who is the main hero of *The Iliad*?
A: Achilles
38. In *The Odyssey* which god is responsible for keeping Odysseus away from his homeland?
A: Poseidon
39. In *The Odyssey* what is Odysseus's disguise when he returns to Ithaca to claim his kingdom?
A: beggar
40. What is the definition of an epic poem?
A: an extended narrative poem recounting actions, travels, adventures, and heroic episodes

41. “All for one and one for all” means:
A: All members of a group support each individual of the group.
42. “A friend in need is a friend indeed” means:
A: Someone who helps you when you are in need is a true friend.
43. “Necessity is the mother of invention” means:
A: When new problems arise, people will come up with new solutions.
44. “Truth is stranger than fiction” means:
A: What is real is more fantastic than what can be imagined.
45. “Rome wasn’t built in a day” means:
A: Something worthwhile takes time.

History and Geography

46. Which region of the world is the birthplace to the religions Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
A: Middle East
47. What are two famous deserts found in the Middle East region?
A: Sahara and Arabian
48. What are the four regions of Latin America?
A: Caribbean, Central America, Mexico, South America
49. What is the largest country in South America?
A: Brazil
50. What is an isthmus?
A: a narrow strip of land that joins two larger bodies of land
51. Who are the three most famous Ancient Greek philosophers?
A: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
52. What is the name of the time period, following the leadership of Pericles, in which Greece prospered?
A: The Golden Age
53. Which two civilizations fought against each other in the Punic Wars?
A: Rome versus Carthage
54. What was the name given to the time period after Augustus Caesar’s successful reign of Rome?
A: Pax Romana

55. What is Enlightenment?
A: faith in science and reason
56. Who were the hated king and queen during the French Revolution?
A: Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
57. Which crowned emperor rebuilt the French Empire by copying elements of the Roman Empire?
A: Napoleon Bonaparte
58. What is Romanticism?
A: emphasis on emotion and imagination
59. What is capitalism? What is socialism?
A: an economic system in which decisions are made and ownerships is retained by individuals rather than government
A: an economic system run in which the government runs the economy and tries to spread the wealth equally
60. From which country did Haiti gain its independence? Mexico? Northern and Southern South America? Brazil?
A: France, Spain, Spain, Portugal
61. What is the name of the poem on the base of the Statue of Liberty, and who wrote it?
A: "The New Colossus" by Emma Lazarus
62. What is the definition of nativism?
A: an anti-immigrant feeling
63. Who were the four captains of industry during the Gilded Age?
A: Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, Vanderbilt
64. What were two unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, which prompted workers to form labor unions?
A: long hours, low wages, child labor, dangerous, poor, or unsanitary conditions
65. What is a muckraker?
A: a journalist who informs the public about corruption in business

Mathematics

66. What are the formulas for...circumference of a circle? area of a circle? area of a triangle? area of parallelogram? area of a rectangle? volume of a right solid?
A: circumference of a circle = πd , area of a circle = πr^2 , area of a triangle = $bh/2$, area of a parallelogram = bh , area of a rectangle = lw , volume = area of base x h

67. How do you solve... $2x + 3 = 9$?
A: subtract three from both sides then divide by 2
68. What are three ways to convert a fraction into a decimal?
A: reduce to a familiar fraction to be turned into a decimal, create an equivalent with 100 as a denominator, divide the numerator by the denominator
69. How many degrees are in the following angles...right? acute? obtuse? straight?
A: 90° , less than 90° , more than 90° but less than 180° , 180°
70. How many feet are in a mile? How many inches in a foot? How many centimeters in a meter? How many meters in a kilometer?
A: 5,280 feet per mile, 12 inches per foot, 100 centimeters per meter, 1000 meters per kilometer

Science

71. What is the definition of a desert?
A: an area of land receiving less than 10 inches of rainfall per year and where few plants can grow
72. What occurs at the following types of plate boundaries...convergent? divergent? transform? hot spot?
A: plates coming together, plates moving apart, plates sliding past each other, hole in a plate
73. What are the four main elements of ocean water in their order of abundance?
A: oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, sodium
74. What causes tides?
A: gravitational pull of the sun and moon
75. What is gravity?
A: attractive force between objects
76. According to Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation, what are the three forces that determine an object's gravitational pull?
A: size, mass, distance
77. What are the three fossil fuels?
A: coal, oil, natural gas
78. When your blood pressure is taken, what is your heart doing at...systole? diastole?
A: contracting, resting
79. What are the two main functions of the lymphatic system?
A: recycle fluid lost through the capillaries, produce white blood cells

80. What are the three main types of pathogens?
A: bacteria, virus, fungi

Art

81. The statues *The Discus Thrower* and *Apollo Belvedere* are classic examples of which human form?
A: idealized

82. What famous Greek temple is located in Athens, Greece?
A: Parthenon

83. What Roman building contains an oculus, or opening, in its domed roof?
A: Pantheon

84. Which principle of design refers to a regular repetition of elements of art to produce the look and feel of movement?
A: rhythm

85. Symmetry, asymmetry, and radial are all examples of what?
A: balance

86. Orange-yellow, yellow-green, and blue-violet are examples of what kind of colors?
A: tertiary (ter-shee-air-ee)

87. Color, value, line, shape, form, texture and space are all called the _____ of design.
A: elements

88. What is the element of art that refers to the lightness or darkness of a color?
A: value

89. Which element is defined as an enclosed, two-dimensional space?
A: shape

90. What is a large design or picture, most commonly created on the wall of a public building?
A: mural

Music

91. In chronological order, which musical period comes after Baroque?
A: Classical

92. To which musical period did Bach belong?
A: Baroque

93. To which musical period did Haydn belong?
A: Classical
94. Who composed the Brandenburg Concerti?
A: Bach
95. Which composer bridged the Classical and Romantic periods?
A: Beethoven
96. What is a composition for a solo instrument accompanied by the orchestra?
A: a concerto
97. What is a composition in which the theme (subject) is repeated many times?
A: a fugue (pronounced fyooog)
98. What chamber ensemble is composed of two violins, one viola, and one cello?
A: a string quartet
99. Which composer lived in Vienna at the time Napoleon's army invaded it?
A: Haydn
100. What kind of composition is a sung Bible story without acting?
A: an oratorio