GRADE 6

Strong reading skills are the foundation learning!

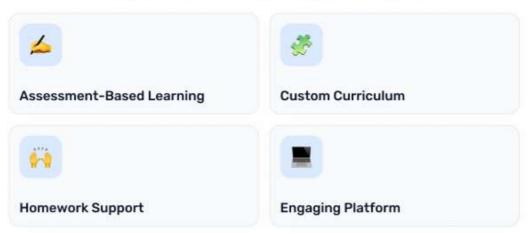
Is your child struggling with reading comprehension, fluency, or vocabulary?

Brighterly's expert reading tutors make lessons fun, personalized, and effective - whether your child is just starting out or ready to level up their literacy skills.

From phonics to reading confidence, we're here to help your child love reading - and get better at it every day.



Why Learn with Brighterly?



Read the passage "The Science Behind Earthquakes" carefully. Then answer the following questions based on your understanding of the text. Use evidence from the text when required.

The Amazon River



The Amazon River is one of the most famous and important rivers in the world. It flows across South America, passing through several countries, including Brazil, Peru, Colombia, and several others, making it the second-longest river on Earth. While the Nile River holds the title for the longest river, the Amazon holds a much more significant role when it comes to the overall flow of water and biodiversity. Stretching around 4,345 miles (7,062 kilometers), the Amazon River provides a life source for millions of people, animals, and plants.

The Amazon River is part of the Amazon Basin, which covers over 2.7 million square miles (7 million square kilometers), making it the largest drainage basin in the world. The river and its numerous tributaries carry an astonishing volume of water, accounting for about 20% of the world's total freshwater discharge. The sheer size of this river system makes it essential not only for South America but also for the global ecosystem.

The Amazon River originates from the high Andes Mountains in Peru. It begins as a small stream but soon expands into a mighty river that traverses a variety of landscapes, from mountains to jungles, and even savannas. The river passes through Brazil, where it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. On its journey, the Amazon River collects water from more than 1,100 tributaries, with some of the most famous being the Negro River, Madeira River, and Tapajós River.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the Amazon River is its seasonal flow. During the rainy season, from December to May, the river swells and overflows its banks, covering the surrounding land with water. This phenomenon is known as "flood pulse." The flooding not only nourishes the surrounding ecosystems but also creates new habitats for wildlife, making it an essential part of the region's natural cycle. On the other hand, during the dry season, from June to November, the river's water levels drop significantly, revealing sandbars and islands that are not visible at other times of the year.

The Amazon River plays a central role in the daily lives of millions of people who live along its banks. Many indigenous groups, as well as settlers from various parts of the world, rely on the river for transportation, food, and water. The river is often the primary means of transportation, as the dense forests and lack of roads make it difficult to travel by land. Boats, canoes, and barges are essential for moving goods and people throughout the region.

Fishing is another significant activity, with the river providing a wide variety of fish species that are vital for local diets and economies. The Amazon River is home to a remarkable number of fish, including the piranha, the electric eel, and the giant river otter. Additionally, the river supports a rich culture of commerce, especially in cities like Manaus, a bustling industrial hub located deep in the rainforest.

The Amazon also plays a critical role in regulating the Earth's climate. As mentioned earlier, the Amazon Rainforest absorbs vast amounts of carbon dioxide, helping to mitigate climate change. However, deforestation in the region is threatening this vital role. The removal of trees, driven largely by logging, farming, and cattle ranching, is releasing stored carbon into the atmosphere, further exacerbating global warming.

The Amazon River and its surrounding rainforest face numerous threats, many of which are human-induced. Deforestation is one of the most pressing issues. Over the years, illegal logging, agricultural expansion, and urban development have caused vast portions of the forest to be cleared, endangering both the ecosystem and the river itself.

Another major threat to the Amazon River is pollution. Mining activities, particularly gold mining, contribute to water pollution, as toxic chemicals like mercury are used in the extraction process. These pollutants contaminate the river, harming aquatic life and making the water unsafe for human consumption.

Climate change also poses a significant threat to the Amazon. Changes in rainfall patterns, coupled with increasing temperatures, are disrupting the delicate balance of the river's ecosystem. These changes can affect the migration patterns of animals, the health of plants, and even the water levels of the river itself.

Recognizing the immense value of the Amazon River and its basin, governments, environmental organizations, and local communities have taken steps to protect the region. The creation of protected areas and national parks, such as the Jaú National Park and the Anavilhanas National Park, has helped conserve parts of the Amazon Rainforest. Additionally, various international organizations, including the United Nations, have launched initiatives to curb deforestation and promote sustainable development in the region.

Brazil, which holds the majority of the Amazon Rainforest, has been at the forefront of these efforts. However, political and economic pressures, especially related to agriculture and logging, have made it challenging to fully protect the region. Sustainable farming practices, responsible logging, and eco-tourism are among the strategies being promoted to balance economic growth with environmental conservation.

The Amazon River is a crucial part of the Earth's natural systems. It supports an incredible variety of life and plays a vital role in regulating the global climate. Protecting this incredible waterway is not only essential for the people who live along its banks but also for the health of the planet as a whole.

Vocabulary Quiz

Match the words with their correct definitions:

Column A Column B

Q1: Tributary

A. The practice of reducing the environmental impact of tourism by encouraging visitors to respect local ecosystems.

Q2: Deforestation

B. The loss of trees or forests,
often due to human activity.

Q3: Biodiversity

C. A river or stream that flows into a larger body of water.

Q4: Pollutants

D. Harmful substances that contaminate the environment, especially the water.

Q5: Eco-tourism
E. The variety of different species in an environment.

Reading Comprehension Questions					
Q1: What is the Amazon River's rank in terms of length compared rivers in the world?	to other				
22: Describe the geography of the Amazon River. Where does it be where does it to where does it to a six and?	pegin and				
3: What are some of the key tributaries of the Amazon River?					
Q4: How does the Amazon River impact the surrounding ecosyst the rainy season?	ems during				
Q5: Why is the Amazon River considered essential for the people its banks?	living along				

Topic: Reading Comprehension (Grade 6)

6: What are the main threats to the Amazon River and its rainfor	est?
27: How does deforestation contribute to climate change in the Aregion?	ımazon
8: What role does the Amazon play in regulating the Earth's clim	ate?
9: What efforts are being made to protect the Amazon River and surrounding rainforest?	its
210: How does the seasonal fluctuation of the Amazon River affec	et its



Right Answers

Vocabulary Quiz Match the words with their correct definitions: Column A Column B Q1: Tributary A. The practice of reducing the environmental impact of tourism by encouraging visitors to respect local ecosystems. Q2: Deforestation B. The loss of trees or forests, often due to human activity. Q3: Biodiversity C. A river or stream that flows into a larger body of water. Q4: Pollutants D. Harmful substances that contaminate the environment, especially the water. Q5: Eco-tourism E. The variety of different species in an environment.

Topic: Reading Comprehension (Grade 6)



Dooding	Compro	honcion	Questions
Reauling	Compre	Hension	Questions

Q1: What is the Amazon River's rank in terms of length compared to other rivers in the world?

The Amazon River is the second-longest river in the world.

Q2: Describe the geography of the Amazon River. Where does it begin and where does it end?

The Amazon River begins in the Andes Mountains in Peru and ends in the Atlantic Ocean.

Q3: What are some of the key tributaries of the Amazon River?

Some of the key tributaries of the Amazon River are the Negro River,

Madeira River, and Tapajós River.

Q4: How does the Amazon River impact the surrounding ecosystems during the rainy season?

During the rainy season, the Amazon River overflows its banks, creating new habitats and nourishing ecosystems.

Q5: Why is the Amazon River considered essential for the people living along its banks?

The Amazon River is vital for transportation, food, and water for the people living along its banks.

Q6: What are the main threats to the Amazon River and its rainforest?

The main threats to the Amazon River include deforestation, pollution, and climate change.

Q7: How does deforestation contribute to climate change in the Amazon region?

Deforestation releases carbon stored in trees, contributing to climate change by increasing greenhouse gases.

Q8: What role does the Amazon play in regulating the Earth's climate?

The Amazon plays a role in regulating the Earth's climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen.

Q9: What efforts are being made to protect the Amazon River and its surrounding rainforest?

Efforts to protect the Amazon include the creation of protected areas, sustainable farming practices, and international initiatives.

Q10: How does the seasonal fluctuation of the Amazon River affect its environment?

The seasonal fluctuations of the Amazon River, such as swelling during the rainy season and drying during the dry season, affect wildlife, vegetation, and human activities.