

Monday.

Word List Term 4 Week 2

1	caution	9	instruction
2	confusion	10	exception
3	decision	11	impression
4	decoration	12	persuasion
5	occasion	13	mediation
6	pollution	14	seclusion
7	division	15	apprehension
8	resolution	16	condescension

Focus: Suffixes: tion and sion

Add the suffix tion or sion to words to make nouns.

To make your spelling list of 20 words, choose the incorrect pre-test words from the list above and the balance of words from a combination of:

- The words you need to learn from the Year 6 Core list
- Words you have spelt incorrectly from your spelling booklet
- Word corrections you need to learn from your writing
- Words from the HSIE and Science lists provided.

Tuesday.



***Dictionary Meanings, Alpha-Order,
Syllables and POS***

1. Write your list in alphabetical order.
2. Show the syllables for all words in your list.
3. Identify the part of speech for all words in your list.
4. Write the dictionary meaning for 10 of your list words.
5. Write four of your words using a code of your choice **OR**
6. Choose four words from your list to illustrate.

Wednesday.

Wordworks

Writing

Write about your New Year's resolutions

Write for five minutes without stopping and no talking. Definitely use ban the boring, show don't tell and your 5 senses +1

Peer editing - check spelling, punctuation and grammar

Give **yourself** 2 stars and a wish. 2 stars - 2 aspects of your writing that you did well and a wish something that you want to try next week to improve your writing.

Investigate the rule:

Use this website to investigate the rules for when to add tion, sion or cion.

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/spelling/words-ending-in-sion-tion-and-cion>

Summarise this information in your book.

Reflect on your learning by answering these questions:

1. Do you think this information will help you to remember when to add tion, sion or cion? How and why/why not?
2. Do you think we need to have this rule or generalisation? Explain

Find 5 words ending in tion, sion and cion that are not on your list. Use 5 of these 15 words in meaningful sentences. (Do not write the meaning of the word, use it in a sentence which shows the meaning of the word.)

Base Words

For each of these words identify the base word and its part of speech:

reduction, decoration, inclusion, decision, explosion, demolition, collision, pollution, conclusion, division

Use the base word and the given word to create a word cloud (task on Classroom)

Word Target (Optional activity)

Find as many words as you can using the following word target.

Rules: no plurals, proper nouns and your words must contain the central letter.

O	O	L
L	I	P
N	U	T

Thursday.

All about the Rules

Editing Sentences

The following sentences have errors write them correctly, underline the corrections you make:

1. i have a grate intrest in valueibel pokémon careds (4 sp 2 punc)
2. their popooler in verius kulchas and even thow i no its ronge and a waist of munee i entind to kolekt them awl (12 sp 6 punc)
3. the spyda dikerashin was reelistik sew i maid the desishin too aprowtch it with corshin (9 sp 3 punc)
4. the resalooshin parsd buy the counsel was an eksepshin to the rools and mayde a inpreshin on the votas (10 sp 2 punc)
5. the king treetd peeps with condaseshin sow the groop intard the meediayshin torques with apreehenshin (9 sp 2 punc)

(44 spelling errors, 15 punctuation errors)

Word etymology:

Find the origin of 5 words from your list.

Cloze Activity:

Choose the correct word from the box to fit in the blank space, you may need to add a suffix to the word for it to fit in the sentence:

resolve occasion decorate divide impress

1. At Christmas, we usually put _____ in houses.
2. Many students find _____ more difficult than subtraction.
3. They _____ choose to eat dessert when on the diet.
4. We needed to find a _____ to our problem.
5. Many young people are _____ and are easily influenced by the latest fads.

Unit 4: Who is more dangerous?



Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are air-breathing reptiles that live in the sea but lay their eggs on beaches. The main danger to adult turtles is drowning due to fishing practices.

Escaping predators

A female turtle always lays its eggs on the beach where it was born. The Kemp's Ridley turtle crawls onto the Rancho Nuevo Beach in Mexico, digs a hole and lays about 100 eggs. She covers the eggs with sand and returns to the sea.

There are many dangers for turtle eggs and **hatchlings**. Animal predators dig up the eggs, and people collect them.

After 45 to 60 days, the hatchlings dig their way out of the nest and crawl swiftly to the sea. Some are eaten by waiting predators, such as gulls, and some follow bright lights away from the water. If they reach the sea, the hatchlings swim very quickly until they are safe from predators.

20



Caught in nets

Fishing is another danger to turtles. Adult turtles travel long distances across open seas. Fishing boats often catch turtles accidentally. Turtles drown in the fishing nets because they cannot come to the surface to breathe.

To prevent this, fishing boats in the United States must use turtle excluder devices. These special trapdoors in the narrowest part of the net allow turtles to escape.

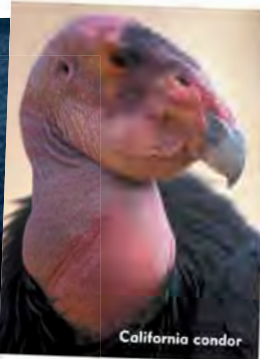


Saving Endangered Animals

Zoos and wildlife sanctuaries are working to save endangered animals from extinction. Some people think animals shouldn't be kept in zoos and that sanctuaries take up valuable land.

Saved in zoos

Zoos are places where people can see wild animals in captivity. Modern zoos educate people about animals, conduct research and encourage the conservation of endangered animals. Some animals, such as the California condor, have been saved from extinction by breeding programs in zoos.



California condor

Trapped in zoos

Some species don't breed in captivity. Some people object to zoos because they believe it is wrong to hold animals captive. They say that zoos keep animals in poor, cramped conditions. Zoo

supporters say that animals are now kept in habitats as close as possible to their natural habitat.

In the wild

You can see animals in their natural habitats in wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. Sanctuaries keep animals safe from poachers. African wildlife sanctuaries have increased the population of African elephants. Local people sometimes object to sanctuaries being established because it can mean that they are removed from the land, or that they can no longer use the land for traditional farming or hunting.



22



Dangerous Creatures

Some creatures that live on a coral reef are very dangerous. They may be fierce hunters, or they may be armed with deadly poison.

Some of the ocean's fiercest predators visit reefs. Sharks and barracudas hunt for food on coral reefs. The tiger shark and the great white pointer are fierce hunters. Both of these sharks have been known to attack people.

Many sea creatures use poison to catch and kill their prey. Sometimes these poisons can be very dangerous to humans. Cone shells are marine snails with pretty shells but they are predators that use darts to kill their prey. The darts contain a powerful poison that can

paralyse people.

Jellyfish have stinging tentacles that can give painful stings. A box jellyfish can kill a person. Some fish also have poison in spiky fins or spines along their back. The scorpionfish and the well-camouflaged stonefish are both poisonous.



stonefish

18



The Global Marine Protection Society

invites you to a debate:

Humans are a greater threat to the sea than the sea is to humans.

Hear both sides of the argument and make up your own mind!

Where: Wilkins Community Hall,
75 Grosvenor Street, Harmston

When: 2 February 2008,
8 pm SHARP

④ Humanity

People damage coral reefs in three main ways—through pollution, tourism and fishing.

Not all coral reefs around the world are as healthy as the Great Barrier Reef. Since the year 2000, 27% of the world's reefs have been destroyed. It is estimated that 11% have been lost because of humans;

either through pollution, over fishing or dynamite fishing, mining of sand, or onshore building and development. Scientists believe that two out of every three reefs could disappear in the next 40 years. We need to protect and preserve these rainforests of the sea.



the effects of pollution



In the texts

1 Cross out the incorrect coloured words.

Reports give **opinion, information, entertainment**, so a writer must **imagine, research, find** his or her topic carefully. It is not appropriate to **mark, copy, email** another person's report without noting their **address, hair colour, name**. We read reports to gather **information, pictures, jokes**, which extends our knowledge. Many reports are **in advertisements, in emails, on the Internet**, which is a **most reliable, somewhat reliable, most unreliable** source of information. When researching, a writer should read from **a few, many, two** sources.

2 Read the introductions of the texts on pages 32–33. Summarise what each introduction tells you about the topic: *Who is more dangerous?*

a Sea Turtles:

b Dangerous Creatures:

c Humanity:

3 Imagine you lived 200 years ago. Would people have discussed saving endangered animals then? Why or why not?

4 Information reports use technical words and words specific to the topic.

List such words used in *Sea Turtles* and *Dangerous Creatures*.

5 Highlight three topic sentences in *Dangerous Creatures*. Done

6 What are the two points of view discussed in *Saving Endangered Animals*?





7 How do paragraphs help to organise *Saving Endangered Animals*?

8 Who do you think would attend the debate described on the invitation? Why?

9 What information must be included on an invitation?

10 What does RSVP mean?

11 Do you think people today reply to invitations, or do they just turn up to the event?
Does it matter?

Read and learn

1 Define these words.

a practices:

b hatchlings:

c excluder devices:

d sanctuaries:

e conservation:

f dynamite fishing:

2 Write *examples* of the three ways that people damage coral reefs.



3 Why are coral reefs referred to as *rainforests of the sea*?

4 *Rainforests of the sea* is a metaphor. A metaphor is a word or phrase that acts as a symbol of something else, eg *Knowledge is the key*. Write your own metaphors.

- a** Life is a
- b** Earth is a
- c** To her, money was
- d** The storm
- e** The spider had legs of

5 What features of sea animals make them dangerous?

6 List four parts of sea creatures that carry poison.

7 List three dangers for turtle eggs and hatchlings.

8 What is the purpose of most zoos?

9 Why do some people not like zoos?

10 *Dangerous Creatures* and *Humanity* each give two sides of an argument. True or false?

11 What do you think is the main function of the Global Marine Protection Society?

Your turn

I Write a discussion to present both sides of the Global Marine

Protection Society debate topic: *Humans are a greater threat to the sea than the sea is to humans.* Remember, a discussion puts forward points of view for readers to consider — it does not just give the writer's opinion.

a Make notes for both sides of the topic (use some ideas from the texts on pages 32–33).

Points for humans are a threat to the sea	Points for the sea is a threat to humans
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b Edit your notes and cross out any that repeat the same idea. Number them in the order of their importance or strength. ☆ Done

c Write two introductory sentences, one for each side of the discussion.

d Write your discussion on a separate sheet of paper or using the computer. Use connectives, such as *However, Therefore, As a result, Actually, Because* and *So*, in your sentences. ☆ Done

A discussion looks at more than one point of view. It may end with the writer's point of view or summarise both points of view. It has:

- an introduction
- paragraphs with arguments and evidence for and against
- words that show importance and value.



Adverbs and adjectives

Adverbs

Adverbs add meaning to verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. They tell *how*, *where*, *when* or *how often* something happens. For example:

verb	adverb telling how	adverb telling where	adverb telling when	adverb telling how often
studied	hard	inside	yesterday	daily
blew	ferociously	somewhere	then	continuously
use	carefully	everywhere	today	regularly
prevent	skillfully	here	tomorrow	weekly
hear	acutely	anywhere	now	never

I Write adverbs and verbs to add meaning to these words.

verb	adverb telling how	adverb telling where	adverb telling when	adverb telling how often
a fly				
b practise				
c assist				
d was building				
e	fearfully			
f	bravely			
g		there		
h		here		
i			later	
j				never
k is working				

Phrases have a preposition (eg *in*, *over*, *of*, *beside*), but not a verb. Adverbial phrases do the job of an adverb, eg:

- phrases telling where: *over the hill*, *under the bed*, *across the road*, *in the middle*
- phrases telling when: *at the beginning*, *in a minute*, *after dinner*, *before daybreak*
- phrases telling how: *with a bang*, *without a sound*



2 Write adverbial phrases to add meaning to the verbs in this text.

When we trudged (say where) _____, we could
 see from the top another team coming (say where) _____
 to challenge us. (Say when) _____ we took off
 (say where) _____ and kept ahead.
 Our leaders set the pace (say where) _____ and soon
 we had reached our goal (say where) _____.
 (Say how) _____ we cheered as our challengers slowly arrived.

Adjectives

Adjectives add meaning to nouns. For example:

noun	Type of adjective		
	colour	kind	numeral
reef	golden	coral	one
hatchlings	brown	frightened	fifty
person	white	concerned	hundredth

3 Find the adjectives used to describe these nouns in *Sea Turtles* on page 32.

adjective	noun	adjective	noun
a	turtle	d	eggs
b	dangers	e	part
c	lights	f	distances

4 Use a thesaurus to find alternative adjectives to these from page 33.

very	a	marine	f
fierce	b	powerful	g
deadly	c	pretty	h
dangerous	d	stinging	i
sea	e	well-camouflaged	j

Name of book;

Date	Summary
Mon _____	
Tue _____	
Wed _____	
Thur _____	
Fri _____	

Informative Report- Cultural Study: Asia.

Using the information you have gathered from your research for HSIE in Weeks 1 & 2, write a general overview of ASIA- information report. You will need to do some further research to add substance to your text.

Should contain the following:

- Heading
- Classification (introduction)
- At least three information paragraphs with information grouped in like categories (contains facts not opinion)
- Conclusion (can have your opinion of the topic)

Plan in your writing book. An organised, well thought-out plan allows for a successful piece of writing. Remember; 5 paragraphs, at least 5 sentences per paragraph.

High level vocabulary. Variety of sentence types; simple, compound, complex.

* You may add photos / pictures at the end.

TUESDAY. Brainstorm your ideas, plan (very important), write your 3 topic paragraphs first draft.

WEDNESDAY. Complete your 3 topic paragraphs, put together your introduction/beginning and conclusion, prepare to publish your writing.

THURSDAY. Check, edit, make changes, check you have adhered to the above conditions. Return your work.

Antarctica

Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, highest and driest continent in the world. It is situated at and around the South Pole.

Most of Antarctica is covered in very thick ice and snow. In fact, the ice covering Antarctica makes up nearly 70% of the world's fresh water.

The average rainfall on Antarctica is lower than in many desert areas in the world. By that standard, it could be said that Antarctica is the largest desert in the world.

For obvious reasons, Antarctica is mostly uninhabited, apart from staff working at research stations. No land vertebrates live on Antarctica, but a handful of insects and worms have been found. Penguins, seabirds, seals, whales and dolphins inhabit the waters and shores.

To protect Antarctica, 12 nations signed the 'Antarctic Treaty' in 1959. The treaty ensures that the continent is used cooperatively and peacefully for scientific research. Nuclear or military testing is banned and scientific programs have limits. Information from the research is shared among the nations. Since 1959, many more countries have joined the treaty, making it one of the best examples of international cooperation in the world so far.

Antarctica is like no other continent in the world. Its extremes make it one of the most spectacular and beautiful places on Earth.

Mathematics: Year 6 - Term 4 Week 2

Monday 11 October: Reaction Time Test

- Watch this video to see how to figure out your reaction speed:

<https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/get-mathematical-stage-3/contexts-for-practise/reaction-time-test?authuser=0>

Instructions

- To conduct the test, one person holds the ruler up reasonably high. The zero mark on the ruler is at the bottom.
- The reacting person places finger and thumb at the bottom of the ruler, not touching but ready to grab.
- At an unpredictable time, the first person drops the ruler.
- The reacting person catches it between their finger and thumb, and reads the distance below the thumb.
- Conduct the test 5 times and record the results.
- Convert the data into times using the ruler drop reaction time chart.

Ruler Drop Reaction Time			
Distance (cm)	Time (seconds)	Distance (cm)	Time (seconds)
1	0.045	16	0.181
2	0.064	17	0.186
3	0.078	18	0.192
4	0.09	19	0.197
5	0.101	20	0.202
6	0.111	21	0.207
7	0.12	22	0.212
8	0.128	23	0.217
9	0.136	24	0.221
10	0.143	25	0.226
11	0.15	26	0.23
12	0.156	27	0.235
13	0.163	28	0.239
14	0.169	29	0.243
15	0.175	30	0.247

Investigate

Draw a number line showing the reactions times.

Circle your fastest and slowest reaction times.

What is the difference between them?

Explore how does your reaction time compare with other people in your family?

Tuesday 12 October: About that long!

- Today you are going to be estimating and measuring items to specified lengths
- You will need a measuring tape

Complete these challenges:

- You need to choose the items first by estimating their length (without measuring each individual item first). Once you have gathered the items and placed them end-to-end, measure the length to see how close you are to the target.
1. Choose 3 different items that in total equal a total length of 30cm
 2. Choose 3 different items that in total equal a total length of 60cm
 3. Choose 5 different items that measure a total length of 1m
 4. Choose any number of different items that measure a total length of 2m

5. Choose 4 different items that measure a total length of 3m

- Draw tables and diagrams to show how you completed each challenge

Eg Challenge 1

	Item	Estimate	Actual	Difference
Item 1	Pen	12cm	12.5cm	0.5cm
Item 2	Pencil	8cm	10cm	2cm
Item 3	Spoon	10cm	11.5cm	1.5cm
TOTALS		30cm	34cm	4cm

Thursday 14 October: Yahtzee

Go to this website and read the instructions / play a game or two to get the hang of it

<http://www.playonlinedicegames.com/yahtzee>

WHEN you are ready, play 4 games against the computer and record your scores

Record your results in this table

	My score	Computer score
Game 1		
Game 2		
Game 3		
Game 4		
TOTAL		
AVERAGE		

Strategies to improve my Yahtzee score:



Desert Survivors

A Science Unit for Stage 3



Deserts of Australia

On a map of Australia (on the next page), label as many of the deserts of Australia as you can.



- Great Victoria Desert (348,750sq.km)
- Great Sandy Desert (267,250sq.km)
- Tanami Desert (184,500sq.km)
- Simpson Desert (176,500sq.km)
- Gibson Desert (156,000sq.km)
- Little Sandy Desert (111,500sq.km)
- Strzelecki Desert (80,250sq.km)
- Sturt Stony Desert (29,750sq.km)
- Tirari Desert (15,250sq.km)
- Pedirka Desert (1250sq. km)

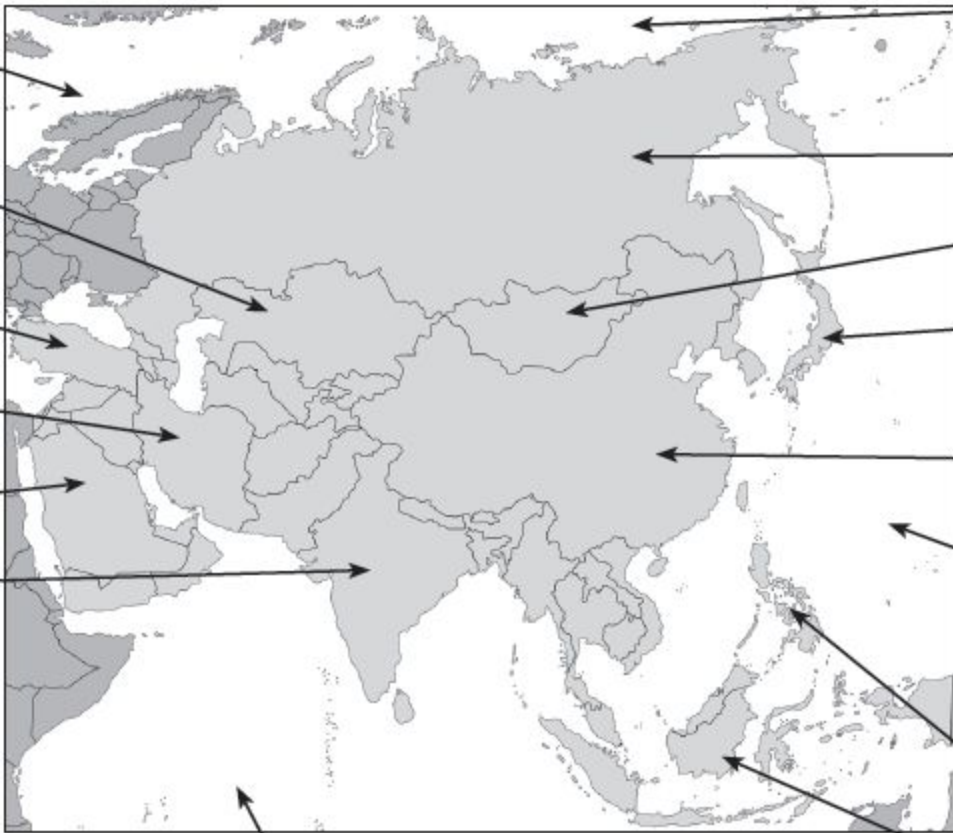


Explore your ideas about plants and animals in the desert

Write an answer in each of the following boxes:

Plants	Animals
What challenges would plants face in the desert?	What challenges would animals face in the desert?
What structural features might help them survive?	What structural features might help them survive?
	What behaviours may help them survive?

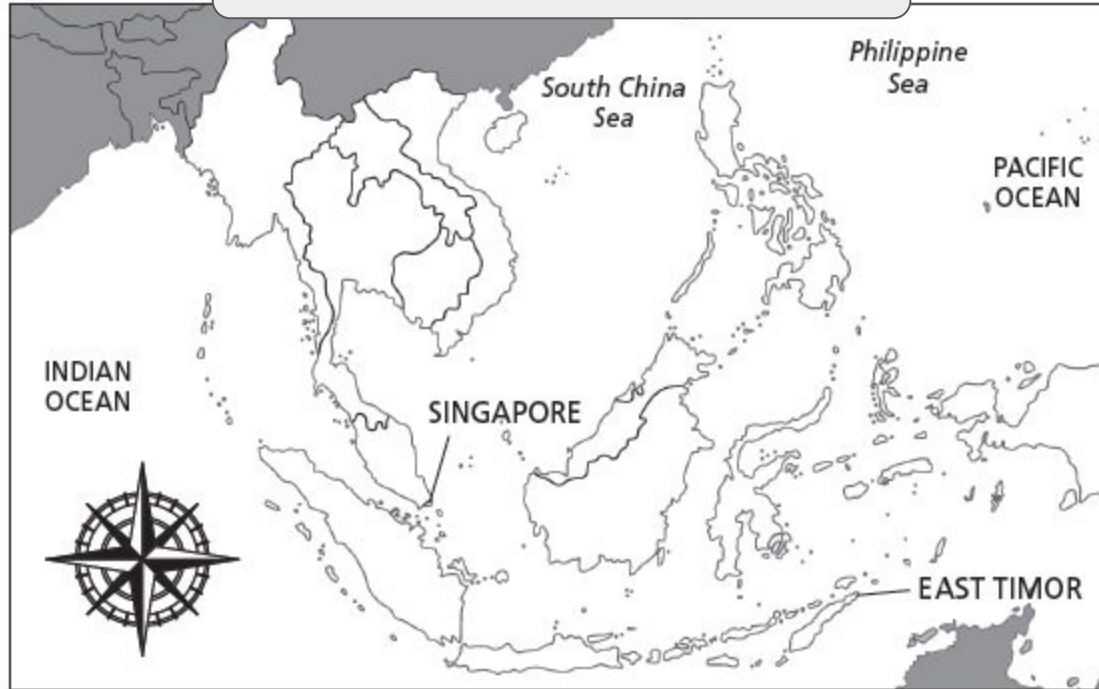
This is Asia



Using an atlas, write the name of the country or ocean in each box.

Draw an arrow from these country names to the country on the map.

This is South-East Asia



Vietnam

Malaysia

Laos

Myanmar

Thailand

Philippines

Brunei

Cambodia

Indonesia

Location of Asia

Relative location: *Relative location* is the location of a place in relation to another place. If someone tells you that he or she lives in the northern part of town near the library, that is an example of relative location.

On a globe or world map, you can describe Asia's relative location in relation to other continents. You can also describe Asia's location in relation to the oceans that surround it.

Absolute location: The *absolute location* of a place is like its address. Lines on a map or globe called latitude and longitude lines are used to describe exact location on Earth. Lines of latitude run parallel to the equator. Lines of longitude run between the North and South poles. Beijing has an absolute location of 39 degrees north latitude, 116 degrees east longitude.

Absolute Location

Write the absolute location for these Asian cities

City	Absolute Location
Bangkok	
Tokyo	
Seoul	
New Delhi	
Jakarta	
Taipei	
Kuala Lumpur	

GRAFFITI
ART





Graffiti is writing or drawings made on a wall or other surface, usually without permission and within public view. Graffiti ranges from simple written words to elaborate wall paintings, and has existed [since ancient times](#), with examples dating back to [ancient Egypt](#), [ancient Greece](#), and the [Roman Empire](#).

**One of the most famous 'Graffiti'/street artists is a person named Banksy!
The picture above is one of his pieces.**

Who Is Banksy?

The simple answer is: no one really knows.

Banksy is an anonymous graffiti artist. That means he keeps his identity hidden. He will not do media interviews, he won't release his real name, and he will not allow photos or copies of his artwork to be made and sold.



Banksy is an anonymous
artwork to be made
keeps his identity hidden
Banksy is an anonymous

photos or copies of his
I.

Voicing His Opinion

Banksy uses his art to give his opinion on events that are happening in the world. He is known as a political activist. The graffiti he paints shows what he thinks. The most common themes are his views on greed, poverty, despair, the obsession with celebrities, the government and war.

Graffiti artists have a 'tag', which is like putting a signature on their work.





Some of Banksy street art.



<https://graffwriter.com/samples.php>

<https://www.picturetopeople.org/sticker-creator/art-sticker-maker.html>

Challenge: Can you create some street art similar to Banksy?



says

