

Physical Education

Term 1
Week 4 & 5 – Year 6
Cricket Skills
Bowling

Skill Explanation

Bowling

Straight Arm Bowling Technique

Get Your Grip On!

- · Grip the ball with your index and middle fingers and your thumb.
- Your ring finger should be bent so that the edge of it touches the side of the ball.
- · Correct grip is key for bowling in a straight line!

Straight Arm Technique

- · Stand sideways on to the batsman.
- Raise your front arm (the one not holding the ball) and lean back slightly.
- · Hold your bowling arm straight and back behind your head.
- · Stamp your front foot down in line with the wicket.
- · Make a windmill motion with both your arms held straight.
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Your arm is straight at the top of the bowling movement.
- · Your arm should brush past your ear.
- · Release the ball as it passes your head.
- Look up at the wicket.





Skill Example

Watch this video link to learn how to bowl in cricket! Link

Before practising this skill, follow this video link for a short cardio warm up. You can get your whole family to do this with you!

Link

How to show us!

Please create a video of yourself doing this skill and upload it to your class dojo portfolio.

You can practise this skill using a cricket ball, tennis ball, handball (high bounce ball) or a rolled up piece of paper and choose any target to aim at.

Remember – ask you parents/guardians for some safety rules if you're doing this inside. We suggest going out into the backyard for this activity, if you can.

Send Mrs Bastick or Miss Stumpf (whoever teaches you for PE) a dojo message to let us know that you have completed it.

Extension

Let us know something you found interesting about this task. What challenges did you face? How did you overcome them? Did you modify it?

How did your body feel before and after the task?

Name _____ Date

ORDER



- 1 Write each set of numbers in order, from smallest to largest.
 - **a** 3 794
- 4 397
- 9 374
- 7 943
- 3 974

- **b** 17 850
- 17 580
- 18 570
- 18 057
- 17 058

- **c** 36 036
- 36 030
- 33 630
- 30 360
- 13 660

- **d** 197 487
- 194 487
- 179 174
- 174 487
- 197 877

- Write the next three numbers in each series.
 - **a** 8 420,
- 8 440,
- 8 460,

- **b** 9 271,
- 9 071,
- 8 871,

- **c** 15 750,
- 16 000,
- 16 250,

- **d** 627 950,
- 627 965,
- 627 980,
- 3 Tick the sets of numbers which are in ascending order.
 - **a** 285 575,
- 285 755,
- 275 575,
- 255 275.

- **b** 354 650,
- 356 650,
- 365 550,
- 365 650.

406 889.

- **c** 822 020, **d** 406 288,
- 882 020, 406 822,
- 902 882,
- 982 020.

- **e** 25 035,
- 25 053,
- 406 298, 25 350,
- 25 385.
- 4 Arrange the Scandinavian countries according to area and population, smallest to largest.

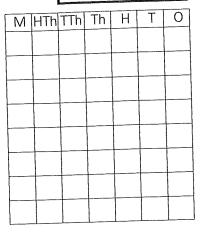
Country	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Order/population	Order/area
Norway	4 138 000	324 219	1.	1.
Sweden	8 347 000	449 964	2.	2.
Denmark	5 175 000	43 076	3.	3.
Finland	4 829 000	337 113	4.	4.

Name _____ Date _____

PLACE VALUE



- Write these correctly on the place-value grid. 1
 - a Four million, three hundred thousand
 - **b** Two million six hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred
 - c Eight hundred and twenty thousand, nine hundred and forty-six
 - **d** Three million seven thousand and six
 - e Nine million thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two
 - ${f f}$ Eighty-four thousand and seventy-seven
 - g Three hundred and fifty-eight thousand and sixty-nine
 - h Four million two hundred thousand eight hundred and ten



Solve the code by substituting a letter for each answer. 2

Δ	F	ı	G	M	N	0	R	V	W
А	<u> </u>			10	0	3	4 268	62	1 000
3 209	600	1	45	10	1				1

How many thousands in the following?

- **a** 1 000 000 _____ **b** 600 482 _____
- **c** 3 209 500

- **d** 4 268 094 ____
- **e** 600 002 _____

How many hundred thousands in the following?

- **f** 1 000 000 _____ **g** 384 927 _____
- **h** 6 252 100 _____

- **i** 100 590 _____
- **j** 38 550 _____
- **k** 4 500 000 _____

Message: _____

- Count on by 100 000 to reach the target figure.
 - 6 694 750

b 4 725 025 _____

- 5 125 025
- **c** 3 927 000 _____
- 4 327 000

d 585 200

985 200

Circle the required figure in each numeral. 4

- **a** tens 2 749 382 **b** hundreds 8 765 260 **c** ten thousands 5 829 090

- **d** millions 1 487 293 **e** thousands 5 939 385 **f** hundred thousands 7 764 764

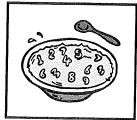
g Arrange the circled digits to make the numeral closest to 900 000.

ฮ	7 (11 (31.19)	-				
h	Now rearrange	them to make t	he numeral	closest to	100 000.	
11	11000 Touriange					

3

Name

Date



- 1 Use powers of ten to express these numbers.
 - **a** 1 000 000 = $10 \times \underline{} \times \underline{} \times \underline{} \times \underline{} = 10^6$
 - **b** 100 000 = ____ × ___ × ___ × ___ = ___
 - **c** 10 000 = ____ × ___ × ___ = ___
 - **d** 1 000 = ___ × ___ = ___
- 2 Match the expressions with the numerals.
 - **a** 5×10^{3}

4 000 000

b 4×10^{6}

790

c $5 \times 10^6 + 2 \times 10^4 + 7 \times 10^3$

5 000

d $1 \times 10^5 + 2 \times 10^4$

5 027 000

e $7 \times 10^2 + 9 \times 10$

120 000

- 3 Answer True or False
 - **a** 700 000 < 1 000 000

_____ **d** 1 900 000 $< 2 \times 10^6$

b 5.5 million = 5×10^5

e $1\ 000\ 000 = 10^3 + 10^3$

c 20 million = 2×10^6

- 4 Write the answer to each expression. Keep numerals in their correct place-value columns. Total each set.

a $5 \times 10^6 =$ _____

4 × 10 = _____

 7×1 = ____

8 × 10 = ____

 $5 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

b $9 \times 10^6 =$ ______ **c** $8 \times 10^6 =$ _____

- $7 \times 10^{5} =$ $3 \times 10^{5} =$ $1 \times 10^{3} =$ $1 \times 10^{3} =$ $1 \times 10^{2} =$ $1 \times$

 - 5×1
 - $9 \times 0 =$
- 5 Solve the following expressions and place them on the number line. 10 000 000

20 000 000

- **a** $10^7 + 5 \times 10^6$
- **b** $10^7 + 2 \times 10^6 + 5 \times 10^5$
- Use the words more or less to complete the following sentences. б
 - a A family's food bill for a year is _____ than a million dollars. **b** Australia's total spending on education is _____ than ten million dollars.
 - c The number of sheep in NSW is _____ than ten thousand.
 - **d** The distance to the Moon is _____ than half a million kilometres.

Soundwaves Ur	nit:4						
Phoneme:	Date:			197	r mT		
List Words	List Words Kev Features 1 2 3 T						
Words From Writing	Key Features	1	2	3	T		
	•						
Subject Specific Words	Key Features	1	2	3	Т		
Subject Specific Words	iley realares		-				
				-			

Total /20



kcqckx*ch kite car queen sock fox school

great			8 5 1		-	
1-0	CAL	10	381	OP	P 6	à
1 4	166	19	VV	or	uс	þ

	1 COMO ITOTAO				
4	public stomach conve climate require orche	en excite mmend exceed enient excellent estra experience	extinguish reaction direction selection connection	s ss se ce x c Sometimes	$s \not \in kc q ck x ch$ as in fox .
T 	Turn to page 79 to segment the Focus	s Words.			
2	Cross out the words that do not conta	ain kcqkxth . Write the word	ds that match the c	olues.	
	stomach speechless choir achieve architect champion orchestra recharge headache	3 3			
3	Write graphemes for (kcqakxah) to fir	nish the Focus Words.			
	ourt reuire	stoma	_uote	limate	
	wre publi	awward	_olony _	onvenient	t
4	Write Focus Words that are synonyms	3.			
	destroy, ruin	method, ap	pproach		- 12 - 1 1 L
	show, recital	useful, trou	ble-free		
	suggest, advise	brilliant, mo	agnificent		
5	Write Focus Words that match the Cro	ossword clues.			
	Across		1		
	2. opposite of <i>private</i>	2 3		4	5
	4. rhymes with speck7. weather conditions				
	8. a gas in air and water9. a performance	6			
	Down	8	9		
	 where food is digested a group of animals living together 				
	5. homophone for <i>caught</i>	7.79			

6 Circle the words where x represents (kcqckxch) (sssecexc). Finish the sentences.

relax	exceed	index	prefix
excite	expect	excess	except
complex	excellent	export	oxygen

6. repeat what someone has said

The grapheme can represent two sounds:	
(k c q ck x ch) (s ss se ce x c). However, when x is followed by	
representing & sssecexc, represents & kcqckxch only	/. ⁻

Local governments

Councils were formed in Australia to provide many of the services needed by local communities, such as roads, rubbish removal and street lighting.

Each state and territory is divided into a number of local areas. Although known by different names, such as shire or municipality, each is run by a local council, led by a person, often the Mayor or President. Australians all live in one; it could be a rural town and its surrounding countryside, or part of a large capital city.

As in all levels of Australian government, local councillors are elected. Voting is not compulsory and only residents are eligible to vote. Each councillor is elected to represent the people from a particular area, known as a ward. Councillors regularly attend meetings, which are open to the public. Rules made at these meetings are called bylaws.

Some of the money for local councils comes from federal, state and territory governments. Rates are also paid to local councils by landowners.

Councillors serve a four-year term and do not receive any payment for their services. Some of their expenses may, however, be reimbursed by the council.

1.		y do you think anyone would want to be n't be paid for their time and effort?	e elected	l to a	local government council knowing they
	,			,	
2.		te one similarity and two differences be ernment.	tween st	ate o	r territory government and local
	• si	mi larity			
	• d	ifference			
	• d	ifference			
3.	Rese (a)	earch your local government. Name of council:	4.		d out about a local issue that involved r council. What was the issue?
	(b)	Address and phone number:		(b)	How do you know about it?
				(c)	What happened?
	(c)	Leader's title and name:			
		44**			

Tasmania's Franklin River

State and federal governments have clashed a number of times in the past over some interesting environmental issues.

This happened in Tasmania in 1978 after the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Commission announced plans for a dam on the Franklin River in the south-west of the state. The proposed dam would have flooded a large wilderness area. As state governments have law-making powers over their rivers, dams and the environment, Tasmania believed they had every right to build their dam.

However, four years later, after the World Heritage Convention declared this area of Tasmania a World Heritage site, everything became much more complicated. The federal government, as a signatory to the World Heritage Convention, had to support it. They did this by passing a law banning any clearing of this new World Heritage site.

This did not please the Tasmanian government, but its appeal to the High Court of Australia was unsuccessful. It ruled that because the federal government is responsible for Australia's international affairs, it has the power to honour international treaties like the one it signed with the World Heritage Convention.

(a)	Why did Tasmania believe the Franklin Dam was a state not a federal matter?
(b)	Why didn't the federal government agree?
Who	won the dispute and why?

the outcome of this dispute. Use a separate piece of paper and include your own thoughts and

opinions about the issue.

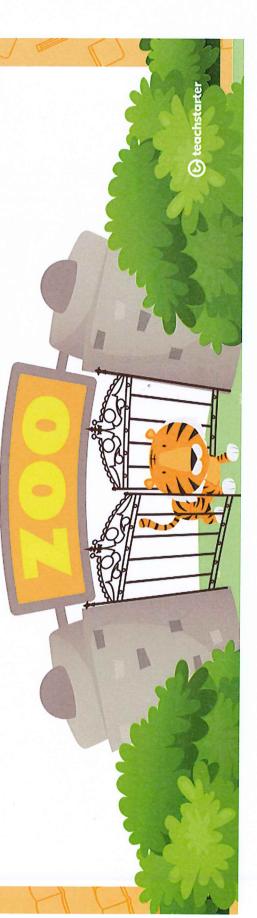
Zoos Are No Place for Animals

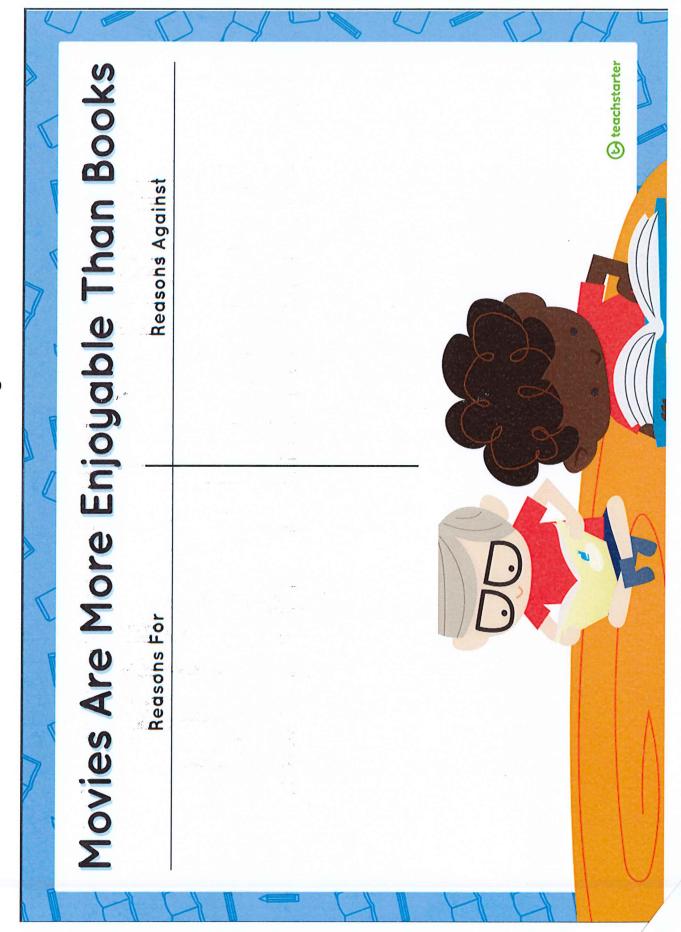
Reasons For

Reasons Against

- Keeping animals in zoos denies them their basic right to freedom.
- Zoos have negative effects on the animals' physical and emotional health.
- Animals should not be put on display for the enjoyment of humans.
- Taking animals from their homes means less animals in the wild for breeding.
- Some animals have a shorter lifespan when kept in captivity.

- Zoos provide a safe place for animals that are being hunted illegally.
- Zoos have breeding programs for animals on the verge of extinction.
- Zoos play an important role in educating the public about animals.
- A family trip to the zoo is an enjoyable way to spend time together.
 Seeing an animal in real life is more memorab
- Seeing an animal in real life is more memorable than in a book or on TV.





▼ TeachStarter.com Date Example 3: Reason 3: Persuasive Text - OREO Planning Template Choose three reasons from the prompt to include in your persuasive text. Write these in the boxes below. Choose whether you are 'for' or 'against' the title statement. State your opinion in the box below. Think about how to explain each reason using an example. Write some ideas in the boxes below. Example 2: Reason 2: Persuasive Writing - Worksheet Example 1: Reason 1: WRITING Name T.

Persuasive Writing - Worksheet
Name Date
Persuasive Text - Scaffold
Title
Opening statement (State your opinion about the topic of the text).
Reason 1 (State your first reason and provide an example to support it).
Reason 2 (State your second reason and provide an example to support it).
Reason 3 (State your third reason and provide an example to support it).
Concluding statement (Restate your opinion about the topic of the text).



