

Year Six

Week Six

Online Learning Materials

Timetable and worksheets available from:

<https://westbyfordprimaryschool.wa.edu.au/flexible-online-learning>

Student Login Details:

Australian History Mysteries

Username: WestByfordPS

Password: Quenda

Soundwaves (Spelling)

www.fireflystudents.com.au

Login code: card325

e	c	n	e	r	e	f	m	u	c	r	i	c	k
l	e	e	h	w	e	l	d	n	u	r	t	c	z
z	j	r	e	r	t	e	m	i	l	l	i	m	o
m	e	t	a	e	r	t	e	m	i	t	n	e	c
m	k	w	i	d	t	h	e	y	s	e	r	y	c
k	i	l	o	m	e	t	r	e	k	j	d	j	e
i	r	u	g	t	p	e	r	i	m	e	t	e	r
n	b	r	e	a	d	t	h	g	o	o	h	e	t
h	r	i	d	l	e	n	g	t	h	t	d	i	e
z	j	q	r	m	h	e	i	g	h	t	c	z	m

1. Find these words hidden in the grid.

- breadth*
- circumference*
- kilometre*
- metre*
- millimetre*
- trundle wheel*
- centimetre*
- height*
- length*
- metre stick*
- perimeter*
- width*



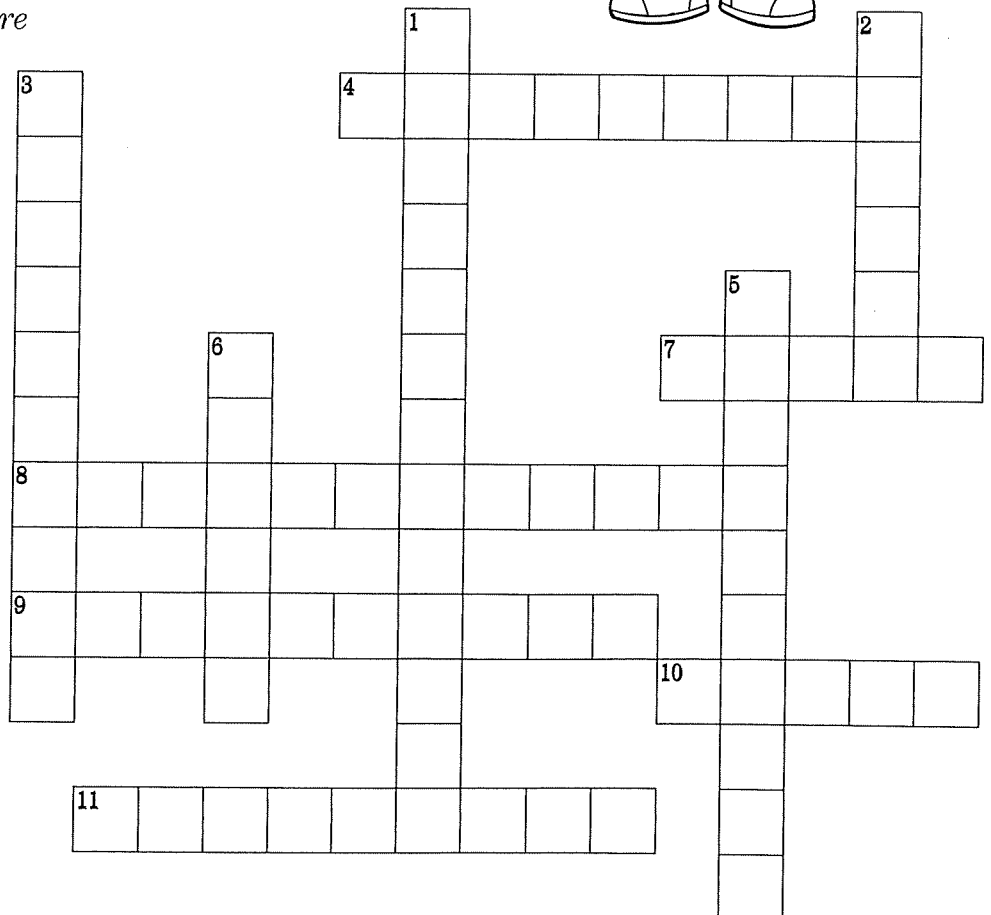
2. Use the clues to complete the crossword.

Across

- 4. 1 000 metres
- 7. Measurement from side to side
- 8. This rotates and clicks every time it has travelled one metre
- 9. 10 millimetres
- 10. 100 centimetres
- 11. The distance around a shape

Down

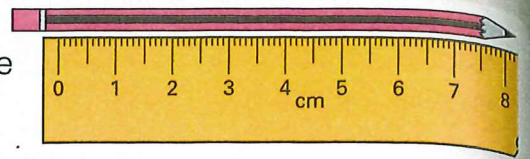
- 1. The distance around a circle
- 2. Measurement from base to top
- 3. A useful tool for measuring up to 100 centimetres
- 5. There are 10 of these in one centimetre
- 6. Measurement from end to end



UNIT 5: TOPIC 1

Length and perimeter

When you are measuring, it is important to be as accurate as possible. The length of this pencil is **not** 8 cm.

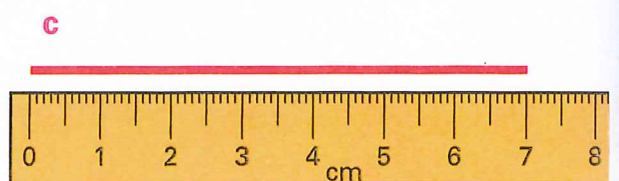
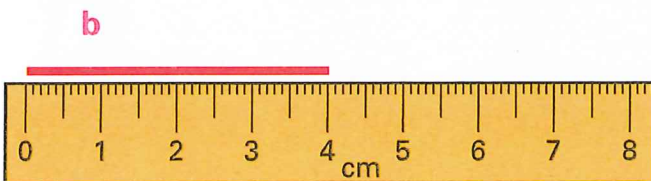
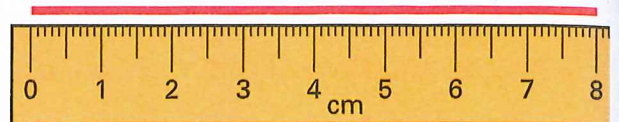
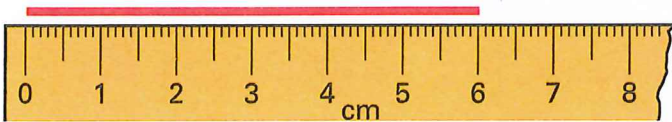


Guided practice

- 1 The pencil above is more than 8 cm.
Circle the best estimate for its actual length: 9 cm 10 cm 11 cm 12 cm

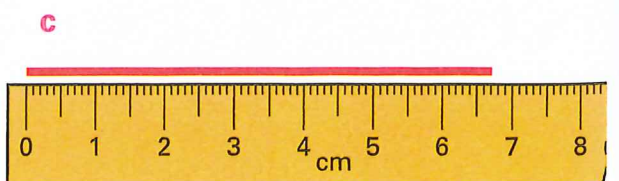
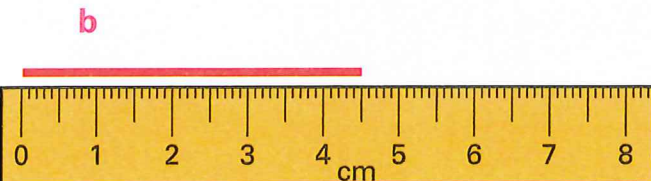
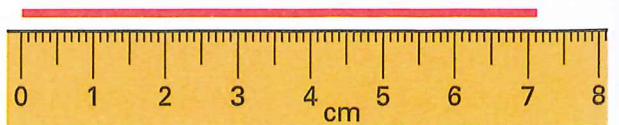
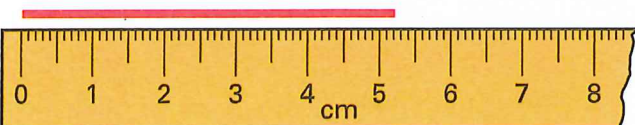
- 2 Write the length of each red line above it.

e.g. 6 cm



- 3 Write the length of the red lines in centimetres and millimetres, and in centimetres with a decimal.

e.g. 5 cm 2 mm or 5.2 cm

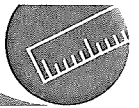


- 4 Use a ruler to measure these lines. Write the lengths as you did in question 3.

a _____

b _____

c _____



13 Why do you think it is important to know these measurement facts? (Discuss)

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

1 metre = 1000 millimetres

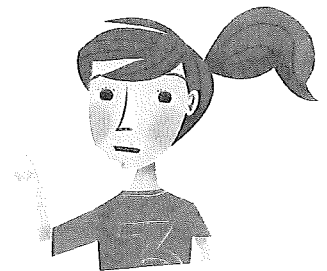
1 metre = 100 centimetres

1 kilometre = 1000 metres

14 Shade the box to select the most appropriate unit of length to measure the following.

Item	mm	cm	m	km
a The length of a sultana packet				
b The length of a calculator				
c The thickness of a mouse pad				
d The length of a grasshopper				
e The length of a pool				
f The width of your home				
g The length of a fingernail				
h The length of the Hume Highway				

Choose the best unit – millimetres, centimetres, metres, or kilometres.



15 Choose an appropriate measuring device from the ones given to measure the following.

Length	Device
a The length of a pencil	
b The length of a room	
c The circumference of a bin	
d The length of a playground	
e The circumference of a bottle	
f The perimeter of a large curved garden	
g The distance between two towns	
h The perimeter of a book	
i The perimeter of your school	



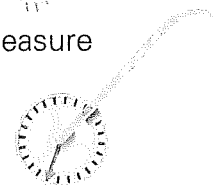
30 cm ruler



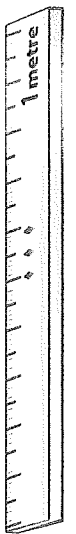
Odometer



Tape measure



1 m trundle wheel



1 m ruler

16 Convert these measurements to another length unit.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a 5 cm = _____ mm | f 8 m = _____ cm | k 2000 m = _____ km |
| b 26 cm = _____ mm | g 9 m = _____ cm | l 6000 m = _____ km |
| c 37 cm = _____ mm | h $5\frac{1}{2}$ m = _____ cm | m 4000 m = _____ km |
| d 30 mm = _____ cm | i 200 cm = _____ m | n 6 km = _____ m |
| e 60 mm = _____ cm | j 700 cm = _____ m | k $8\frac{1}{2}$ m = _____ cm |



Focus Words

adopt	design	consider	desperate	pedestrian
hinder	diamond	calendar	accommodate	deduct
advice	daughter	tradition	tripod	conduct
advise	deliver	addition	podium	reduce
respond	definite	identity	pedal	introduce

1 Turn to page 80 to segment the Focus Words.

2 Write true or false for each statement.

- All the words contain **d dd**. design, rapid, evidence, smudge _____
- All the words have five sounds. around, adopt, address, border _____
- All the words have both **d dd** and **sh ch ti ci**. addition, shadow, shudder, tradition _____
- All the words have both **d dd** and **s ss se ce xc**. yesterday, discover, advance, advice _____

3 Rewrite the letters adding graphemes for **er ar or ae iou** to make Focus Words.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| dopt _____ | dliv _____ |
| hind _____ | calnd _____ |
| daught _____ | identty _____ |
| dsign _____ | defnte _____ |
| rspnd _____ | ccommdate _____ |

4 Write advice and advise to finish the sentences.

advice noun a suggestion about what someone should do
advise verb to tell someone what they should do



- My _____ is to record important events in your calendar.
- I strongly _____ you to start working on your design now.
- I _____ all actors to listen carefully to the director's _____.

5 Write Focus Words that are synonyms. Finish the sentences with words built from the Focus Words.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| certain _____ | We will _____ adopt a puppy. |
| drop off _____ | A parcel was _____ early this morning. |
| create _____ | The _____ used diamonds for the bracelet. |
| custom _____ | The dancers wore _____ costumes. |
| obstruct _____ | Rain is _____ progress on the project. |
| hopeless _____ | She searched _____ for the missing locket. |
| think about _____ | We carefully _____ what to do next. |
| reply _____ | The Prime Minister _____ to all the questions. |

Name: _____

Date: _____

Persuasive Devices Match Up

Match the correct persuasive device to its definition.

Emotive
Language

Questions asked just for effect, or
to emphasise a point.

Alliteration

Words used to make the reader
feel like you are talking to them.

Personal
Pronouns

Repetition of the same sound at
the beginning of words.

Exaggeration

Language used to make the reader
feel certain emotions.

Rule of 3

Words used to indicate the degree
to which something is probable.

Rhetorical
Questions

Providing information that is
inflated, or over-the-top.

Repetition

Important words or phrases that
are used more than once.

Modality

Three adjectives or phrases used
together to emphasise a point.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Persuasive Devices Sorting Task

The following sentences are from a persuasive text about homework.

Cut out each sentence and paste it in the correct column on the next page, according to the type of persuasive device being used.

We need to work together to make schools see that homework is a completely unnecessary exercise.	Don't students deserve to unwind and relax after a long day at school?
After school, children deserve to unwind, relax and just be kids.	Think about all the exhausted children who must suffer through the horrific task of homework every single night.
Homework is stressful for the student; boring for the student and pointless for the student.	Students should be social after school, not stuck inside doing silly study!
Homework is destroying the childhoods of today's children.	It is certain that homework does not achieve anything for students; this old-age practice must be stopped!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Persuasive Devices Sorting Task

Rhetorical Questions	Personal Pronouns
Alliteration	Emotive Language
Modality	Exaggeration
Repetition	Rule of 3

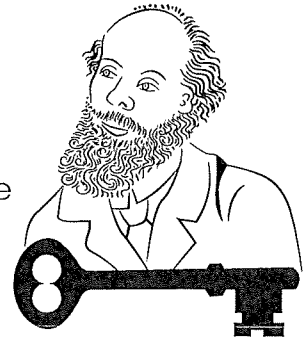
The path to Federation – 1

Key figures and events that led to Australia's Federation, including British and American influences on Australia's system of law and government (ACHHK113)

1889	Invitation issued to colonial premiers to discuss Federation	Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, invited other premiers to attend a meeting to discuss Federation. He received one reply—a refusal.
	The 'Tenterfield Address' is given by Sir Henry Parkes	Undeterred, Parkes travelled independently to Queensland to find support for the Federation cause. On his return, he addressed a meeting in the NSW town of Tenterfield, proclaiming that the time had come for a national system of government.
1890	Federation conference, Melbourne	Parkes persuaded the other premiers to meet and discuss Federation. They all agreed that they wanted to restrict immigration by non-white people, in particular the Chinese, because their numbers had increased so rapidly. They agreed to meet again.
1891	First convention for Federation, Sydney	Delegates from each colony plus two from New Zealand met to draft a constitution for a united, independent Australia. They agreed on the name for the new nation, The Commonwealth of Australia. A small committee led by Queensland premier, Samuel Griffith, worked to produce the draft document which was influenced by the Constitution of the United States. But there were flaws in the Constitution: the upper house would consist of members who were appointed not elected; changes could be made to the constitution without a referendum; there was no provision for people who could vote at state level to vote at federal level.
1893	The Corowa Conference	At the Australian Federation League's first meeting, held in Corowa, NSW, Dr John Quick suggested a three-step plan, the Corowa Plan, for developing a people's constitution. 1. People elect representatives to attend Federation conventions. 2. The representatives would meet at a series of conventions to draft the Constitution. 3. A referendum would be held in each colony to accept or reject the Constitution.
1895	Premiers' meeting, Hobart	The premiers met in Hobart to discuss the Corowa Plan in the hope of rekindling the Federation flame. The plan was accepted. New men were now in office and it was possible that now was the time for a national government.
1897-98	Second convention for Federation, Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne	Alterations were made to the earlier draft constitution and the principles of responsible government and a greater sense of democracy were accepted.
1898	First constitution referendum	The people of NSW, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania went to the polls. Although the majority of people voted 'yes' in all four colonies, the Constitution did not pass in New South Wales. The NSW government had insisted that there must be more than 80 000 votes in favour. There were only 71, 595 'yes' votes.
1899	Closed Premiers' Conference, Melbourne	Alterations were made to the draft Constitution to suit NSW, including that the national capital would be located within a territory in its colony but not too close to Sydney.
	Second constitution referendum	The Constitution was passed by all participating colonies. Queensland did not hold its referendum until it knew that NSW had agreed. Western Australia was the only colony not to take part.
1900	<i>The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900</i> (UK)	The Constitution was accepted by the British Parliament and received approval from Queen Victoria. She declared that the Commonwealth of Australia would take effect on 1 January 1901.
	Referendum held in Western Australia	The overwhelming 'yes' majority was due in part to the votes given by voters originally from other states, working in WA goldfields.
1901	A new nation, the Commonwealth of Australia, is born.	

The path to Federation - 2

Read the information on page 7 and discuss the questions with a partner before writing your answers.



1. What issue united all the premiers at the Federation conference in 1890? Why do you think this was an issue?

2. The constitution drafted after the first convention for Federation in 1891 has been referred to as 'a constitution by politicians, for politicians'.

(a) Why would the people of the colonies not be happy with that?

(b) Why would the people of the colonies prefer the Corowa Plan?

3. Western Australia was granted the right to self-governance in 1890 and large gold deposits were discovered at Coolgardie in 1892 and at Kalgoorlie in 1893.

How might these events have affected WA's decision to **not** take part in the Constitution referendum of 1899?

Self-governance	Discovery of gold

4. At the 1898 Constitution referendum, why do you think the NSW government insisted on at least 80 000 votes in favour of accepting the Constitution?

5. When drafting the Australian Constitution, the US Constitution was used as a model. What similarities between Australia and the US made this a reasonable choice?

Key figures and events that led to Australia's Federation, including British and American influences on Australia's system of law and government (ACHHK113)

FACT FILE *The Western Australian government did not want to join the Federation. The region of Albany and the goldmining communities wanted to separate and form a new colony called Auralia that would join the Federation. Thousands of signatures were collected in a petition that, when unrolled, stretched for over two kilometres.*