

Year Six Week Nine 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

Name: _____

Date: _____

What I Already KNOW

(ACMNA100) I can use written strategies to solve multiplication problems

$25 \times 34 =$

$87 \times 455 =$

Confidence Scale:

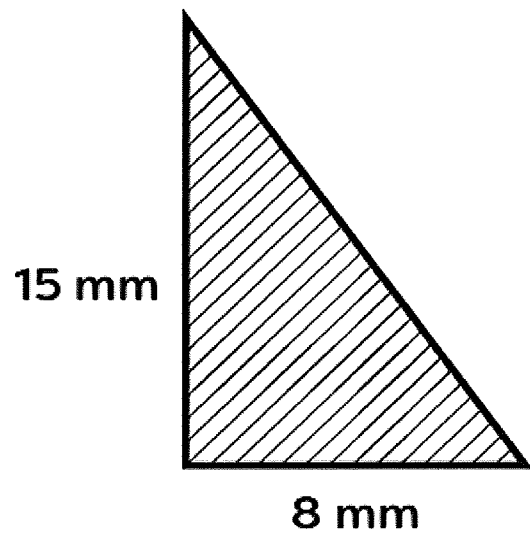
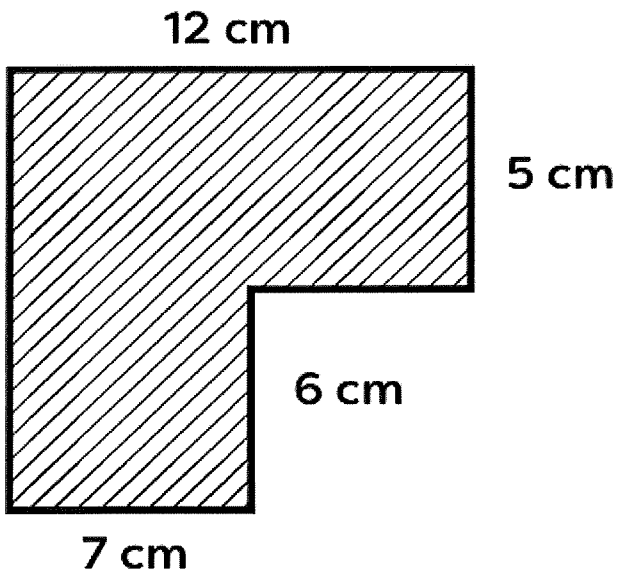


Name: _____

Date: _____

What I Already KNOW

(ACMMG137) I can calculate the area of regular and composite shapes.



Confidence Scale:





NA4 Multiplication by two digits

1 Use the doubling and halving strategy to find the answers to these.

<p>a</p> $\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>b</p> $\begin{array}{r} 626 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>c</p> $\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>
<p>d</p> $\begin{array}{r} 926 \\ \times 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>e</p> $\begin{array}{r} 434 \\ \times 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>f</p> $\begin{array}{r} 502 \\ \times 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>
<p>g</p> $\begin{array}{r} 278 \\ \times 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>h</p> $\begin{array}{r} 384 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>i</p> $\begin{array}{r} 886 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>is <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></p>

2 Use the splitting and multiplying strategy to solve these.

<p>a</p> $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>b</p> $\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>c</p> $\begin{array}{r} 530 \\ \times 84 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>d</p> $\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ \times 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>e</p> $\begin{array}{r} 354 \\ \times 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>
<p>f</p> $\begin{array}{r} 981 \\ \times 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>g</p> $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ \times 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>h</p> $\begin{array}{r} 325 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>i</p> $\begin{array}{r} 662 \\ \times 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>	<p>j</p> $\begin{array}{r} 251 \\ \times 53 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>

3 When using the doubling and halving strategy to multiply numbers, you sometimes halve the 2-digit number to give a single-digit number and double the 3-digit number. Solve these.

<p>a</p> $\begin{array}{r} 345 \\ \times 12 \end{array} \rightarrow$ <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>	<p>b</p> $\begin{array}{r} 673 \\ \times 18 \end{array} \rightarrow$ <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>	<p>c</p> $\begin{array}{r} 808 \\ \times 16 \end{array} \rightarrow$ <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>
<p>d</p> $\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ \times 14 \end{array} \rightarrow$ <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>	<p>e</p> $\begin{array}{r} 512 \\ \times 12 \end{array} \rightarrow$ <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>	<p>f</p> $\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ \times 18 \end{array} \rightarrow$ <input style="width: 80px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>

4 What is the cost of 12 television sets at \$879 each?

Soundwaves Unit: 9

Phoneme:

Date:

List Words	Key Features	1	2	3	T
Words From Writing	Key Features	1	2	3	T
Subject Specific Words	Key Features	1	2	3	T

Total
/20



Segment the Focus Words. Highlight the graphemes for .

promise																			
solemn																			
honest																			
honour																			
auction																			
wander																			
yacht																			
encore																			
knowledge																			
origin																			
properly																			
occupy																			
popular																			
qualify																			
apology																			
oxygen																			
populate																			
nominate																			
rhinoceros																			
restaurant																			
nonstop																			
nonsense																			
anticlockwise																			
antibiotic																			
concentrate																			



Segment the Extension Words. Highlight the graphemes for .

anthropologist																			
concentration																			
dominant																			
modification																			
opposition																			
aquatic																			
contribution																			
entree																			
monotonous																			
optimistic																			
bureaucracy																			
conversation																			
incongruous																			
obsolete																			
quadruple																			
claustrophobia																			
despondent																			
meteorologist																			
obstacles																			
scalloped																			


Commas should be used:

1. To separate items or adjectives in a list.

For example:

His favourites puddings were apple pie, rhubarb crumble and ice cream.

Monika wore a red, blue, purple and white jumper.



1

Note that a comma is not normally used before the final item in a list.

It is, however, acceptable to use a comma before the final item if it could otherwise cause confusion.

For example:

His favourite puddings were apple pie, rhubarb crumble, and jelly and ice cream.

The use of the final comma indicates that 'jelly and ice cream' is considered a single item.

2


Commas should be used:

2. Before these conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so* to separate two independent clauses.

For example:

She was a fantastic cook, but she would never be as good as her mother.

He had a toothache, so he rang the dentist.



3

Commas should be used:

3. To separate a fronted adverbial from the rest of the sentence

For example:

Given the terrible weather conditions, the crew of the yacht were lucky to complete the race.

As the last ray of sun disappeared, Yasmine crept silently out of the house.

4

Commas should be used:

4. To indicate parenthesis

Parenthesis in a sentence adds information and can be removed without changing the meaning.

For example:

Milan, the cleverest boy in the class, was often late for school.

CBBC, which is based in Manchester, is a popular children's TV channel.

5

Commas should be used:

5. To separate direct speech from the rest of a sentence

For example:

"Martina," called Mum, "it's time to leave for school."

"Stop right there," the man commanded. "This is private property."


6

Commas should be used:

A comma is not always needed in direct speech if another punctuation mark is used to separate the speech from the rest of the sentence.

For example:
 "Give me the money!" he snarled.
 "Where have you been?" asked Dad.

NOT
 "Give me the money," he snarled.
 "Where have you been?," asked Dad.




7

Commas should be used:

6. To separate main and subordinate clauses

For example:
 While you're waiting, you can read a magazine.
 Although I love football, swimming is my favourite sport.




8

Commas should be used:

7. To separate elements in a sentence that express contrast

For example:
 He thought the building was enormous, but ugly.
 She enjoyed the music in the show, not the acting.




9

Commas should be used:

8. To separate dates, years, towns etc.

For example:
 I grew up in Kentish Town, North London.
 My gran was born on March 25th, 1942.



10

Comma splices

Comma splices occur when two independent clauses are joined by a comma. Comma splicing is inaccurate and should be avoided.

For example:
 Julian usually gets on with everybody, he is an understanding person. ❌

11

Comma splices

Instead of a comma splice, the writer could use:

a semi colon:
 Julian usually gets on with everybody; he is an understanding person.

or a full stop:
 Julian usually gets on with everybody. He is an understanding person.

12

Comma splices

Take care to avoid using a comma splice when punctuating speech. If the parts of speech are separate sentences, they need to be separated by a full stop NOT a comma.

For example:

"That cake looks delicious," she said.
"Where can I find the recipe?" ✓

NOT

"That cake looks delicious," she said,
"Where can I find the recipe?" ✗





Adding Commas

I can add commas to clarify the meaning of a sentence.



Read the sentences as an editor and decide if you think commas need to be added. If you decide to add commas, explain your reason for doing so.

Sentence	Explain your reason for adding commas or leaving the sentence as it is.
The rabbit had long sharp pointy teeth.	
While the campers sat round the fire eating the bear crouched just metres away in the bushes.	
Lucy wanted a biscuit but she couldn't have one.	
David who was in year six had lots to say about most subjects.	
Hetty dressed and performed for the packed audience.	
There were a lot of different activities at the fair including face painting and a raffle.	
At the same time as the onions were cooking soup was being bought from the shop.	
If you have got everything you need then we are ready to go!	
Hanging out washing is one of the most boring things in the world.	
He was cold without his jacket even though the sun was shining.	



Read the sentences as an editor and decide if you think commas need to be added. If you decide to add commas, explain your reason for doing so.

In these case there may be no clear correct answer but the matter of including commas or not is a suggestion and open to debate and discussion.

Sentence	Explain your reason for adding commas or leaving the sentence as it is.
The rabbit had long, sharp, pointy teeth.	<i>Commas do not change or clarify the meaning in this sentence so there is no correct answer. Commas can be added to provide the reader with mini pauses or left out altogether at the discretion of the author.</i>
Whilst the campers sat round the fire eating, the bear crouched just metres away in the bushes.	<i>A comma is needed here to separate the subordinate clause from the main clause and to make it clear that the campers are not eating the bear!</i>
Lucy wanted a biscuit, but she wasn't allowed to have one.	<i>In a compound sentence like this, a comma is often used before the conjunction, but it can be written without.</i>
David, who was in year six, had lots to say on most subjects.	<i>Commas are needed here to surround the embedded clause so that the sentence is read correctly.</i>
Hetty dressed, and performed for the packed audience.	<i>The comma in this sentence clarifies the meaning. Without it, it sounds as though Hetty getting dressed is part of the show!</i>
There were a lot of different activities at the fair, including face painting and a raffle.	<i>Although this sentence is correct without a comma, using a comma to signify adding additional information seems to help it read with an extra focus on the individual examples of activity.</i>
At the same time the onions were cooking, soup was being bought from the shop.	<i>A commas is needed in this complex sentence to divide the opening subordinate clause from the main clause to avoid confusion – the onions are not cooking soup!</i>
If you have got everything you need, then we are ready to go! If you have got everything you need then, we are ready to go!	<i>A comma is needed here to separate the opening subordinate clause from the main clause in this complex sentence. There are two places where the comma could go and each of them would contribute a slightly different meaning to the sentence. The second one suggests that it has taken some time to get everything together!</i>
Hanging out the washing is one of the most boring things in the world.	<i>This is just a simple sentence which does not require commas – no ambiguity and no further clarification necessary.</i>
He was cold without his jacket even though the sun was shining.	<i>This sentence doesn't need a comma to clarify meaning.</i>



Sentence Draw

I can suggest different meanings a sentence could have.



Can you show the huge difference one comma makes to the meaning of these sentences by illustrating each version or explaining the difference in words? Use colour in your illustrations!

Slow children crossing!

Slow, children crossing!

Eat Daniel!

Eat, Daniel!

Look at that blue, bearded man.

Look at that blue bearded man.



Their origins

There was support for federation all over the colony and in Britain as well. It is not surprising then, that some of Federation's strongest supporters were themselves British-born.

- R A 1** Use the Australian Dictionary of Biography at <<https://tinyurl.com/nvh69ze>> to discover where each man was born: in the colonies or in the UK.

	Place of birth	Colony represented
Sir Henry Parkes		
Sir Edmund Barton		
Sir Alfred Deakin		
Sir George Reid		
Andrew Inglis Clark		
Samuel Walker Griffiths		
Charles Kingston		
Sir John Quick		

- R A 2** (a) Choose one man from above to research further. Write notes on each aspect of his life.

Dates of birth and death
Family and early life
Early career
Contribution to Federation
Later career
Later life

- c (b) Present the information as a eulogy.

Paraphrasing

Use the word in brackets to help make one sentence.

You will need to make sure that the sentence is written in your own words.

1. This is my father. He likes to race fast cars. (who)

2. We took a camera. We wanted to take some photos. (that)

3. Ben is smart. George is smart too. (as)

4. Classical is a type of music. It is popular with older people. (which)

5. Mr Scott is hiring more staff. He wants to make his business bigger. (that)

Paraphrasing

Challenge

Write your own example on the lines below.
