

# 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

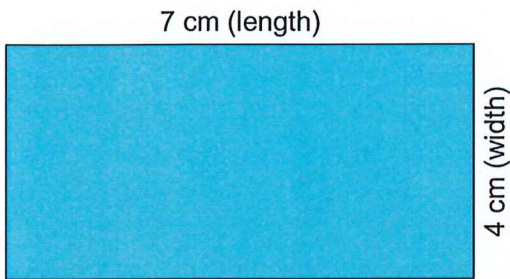
Soundwaves (Spelling)

[www.fireflystudents.com.au](http://www.fireflystudents.com.au)

Login code: card325

# FINDING THE AREA OF RECTANGLES USING FORMULA

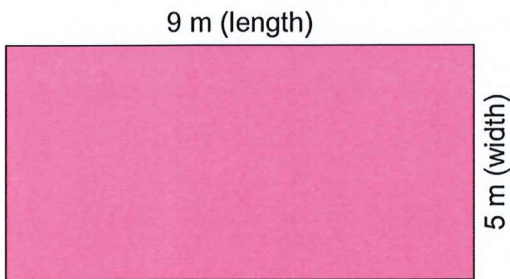
$$\text{Area} = \text{length} \times \text{width}$$



$$\text{Area} = L \times W$$

=

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$$\text{Area} = L \times W$$

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a) length = 12 cm, width = 7 cm

\_\_\_\_\_

b) length = 8 m, width = 3 m

\_\_\_\_\_

c) length = 11 cm, width = 9 cm

\_\_\_\_\_

d) length = 6 cm, width = 5 cm

\_\_\_\_\_

e) length = 6 m, width = 4 m

\_\_\_\_\_

f) length = 15 m, width = 3 m

\_\_\_\_\_

g) length = 20 cm, width = 10 cm

\_\_\_\_\_

h) length = 20 m, width = 5 m

\_\_\_\_\_

# Spelling

Write sentences for 5 of your spelling words:

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Write definitions (from a dictionary or the internet) for 5 of your spelling words:

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

|| CHAPTER 11 ||

1. How did Keith know his parents were nervous on the day the shop opened?

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2. Where had Dad bought the fish?

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3. Why did Mr Gambaso visit the shop?

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4. Why did Mr Gambaso ask Keith's father if he did hamburgers?

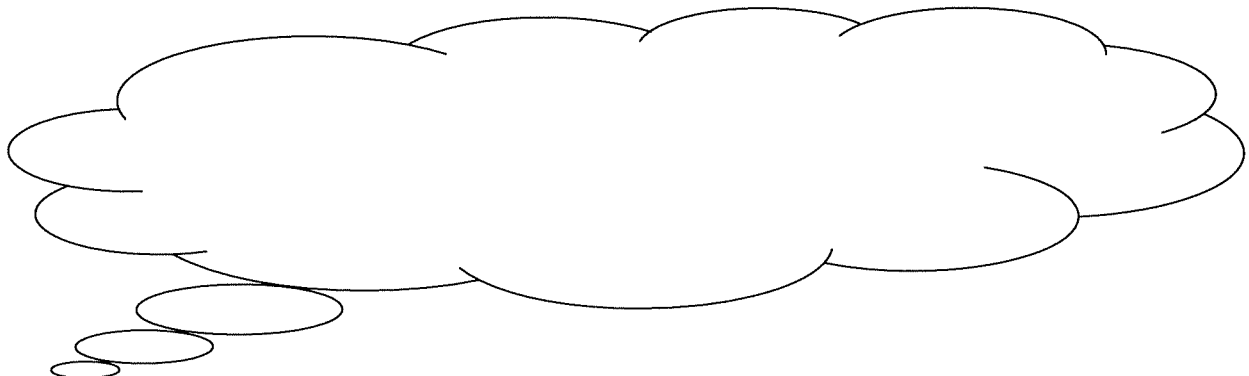
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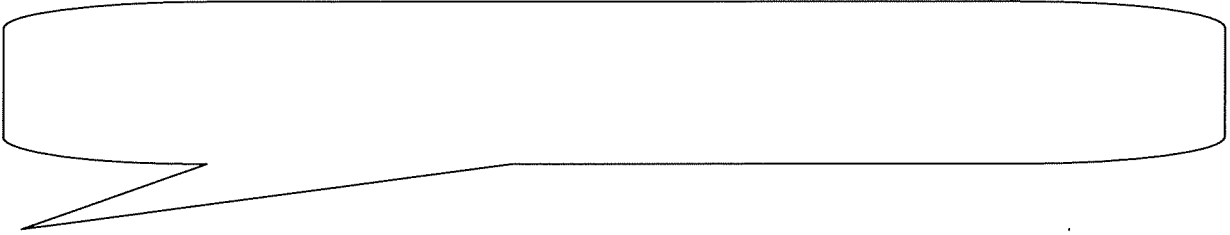
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5. What do you think Keith thought when Doug shook big puddles of tomato sauce all over his fish and chips?



6. What compliment did Raylene give about the fish and chips?



7. How many customers were served at the shop on the opening day?

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8. What does 'skint' mean?

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9. Why did Tracy apologise to Keith?

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10. How do you think Keith's parents would have felt after the first day in the shop? Why?

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11. Do you think the shop will be a success? Why or why not?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

## || AUSTRALIAN SLANG ||

Slang refers to phrases and expressions used by Australians to confer meaning to others. Most of these expressions can often be confusing to people who have never heard them before. What do you think the following slang means? The slang phrase is shown in bold with the rest of the sentence shown to help convey the meaning. Explain the meaning of the following Australian slang expressions.

Are you **fair dinkum**?

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You should **pull your head in**.

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I'll cook the **snags** on the **barbie**.

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The **cockie** bought a new **bluey**.

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He was acting like a real **fruit loop**.

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I told her **good onya** for winning the race.

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When I went to the beach I took my **togs**, my **sunnies** and a **sanger**.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

**‡ TRACY ‡**

Think about Tracy's personality. How do we know what sort of personality she has? Choose words which match her personality. Then describe how you have inferred what Tracy is like from the clues given in the book.

Shade the words which best describe Tracy's personality.

shy	unfair	brave	lazy	gentle
kind	helpful	nervous	clever	imaginative
resourceful	caring	funny	honest	calm
thoughtful	friendly	tricky	impatient	unreliable

I think Tracy is \_\_\_\_\_ because

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I think Tracy is \_\_\_\_\_ because

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I think Tracy is \_\_\_\_\_ because

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## This House Believes That Every 10 Year Old Should Have A Mobile Phone

**Fact:** The cheapest mobile phone you can buy at Carphone Warehouse costs £19.99 (A Nokia 105). The most expensive mobile phone you can buy costs £1175 (A Porsche Design P'9982)

**Fact:** Roughly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of British children aged 10 own a mobile phone

### What does being 10 mean?

Are you still a kid? Would a phone be another thing to lose and worry about?

Are you more grown up? Would a phone be useful if you walk to school on your own?

Are all 10 year olds the same?

- How many children in your class do you think own a mobile phone?
- What can you do with your mobile phone?
- Why do some parents not want their children to have a mobile phone?
- What would you do if you didn't have a mobile phone and you needed to contact someone?
- Are mobile phones expensive? Who would pay for them?
- What if your parents couldn't afford a mobile phone?
- How would you feel if you had a cheap phone and someone in your class had a really fancy phone?
- Can your phone help with your schoolwork?
- If we are always on our phones, will our social skills suffer?
- Are there any dangers with having a phone? What if you can go on the internet? Do you always know who you are texting



# Notes for 1st Opp, 2nd Prop & 2nd Opp

Motion		
	First speaker's points	Second speaker's points
Our team's points	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	The other team said ...	But we disagree, because ...
Rebuttal		

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Name of point:	Name of point:	Name of point:
Develop your point (use a structure like 'Name, Explain, Evidence' or 'Reason, Evidence, Analysis, Link (REAL)')	Develop your point (use a structure like 'Name, Explain, Evidence' or 'Reason, Evidence, Analysis, Link (REAL)')	Develop your point (use a structure like 'Name, Explain, Evidence' or 'Reason, Evidence, Analysis, Link (REAL)')

<b>Conclusion</b>	As well as reminding us of what points you've made, try to end with a strong statement.
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# First Proposition notes sheet

**Motion**

**Definition**

What key words or phrases need to be clarified?

First speaker's points (my points)

Second speaker's points

Our team's points

1  
2  
3

1  
2  
3

1

Name of point:

Develop your point (use a structure like 'Name, Explain, Evidence' or 'Reason, Evidence, Analysis, Link (REAL)')

2

Name of point:

Develop your point (use a structure like 'Name, Explain, Evidence' or 'Reason, Evidence, Analysis, Link (REAL)')

3

Name of point:

Develop your point (use a structure like 'Name, Explain, Evidence' or 'Reason, Evidence, Analysis, Link (REAL)')

**Conclusion**

As well as reminding us of what points you've made, try to end with a strong statement.



# Advanced summary speech notes sheet

Motion

The three most important issues in today's debate were:

- 1
- 2
- 3

The other team said ... / Floor speakers who disagreed with us said ...

We say ... / Floor speakers who agreed with us said ...

Summary of three key areas

1

2

3

Conclusion

As well as reminding us of what points you've made, try to end with a strong statement.





# The fathers of Federation



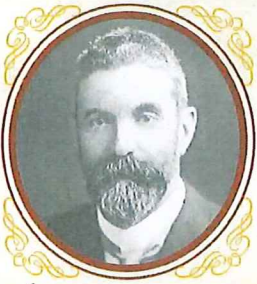
Read about some of the men who fought with words, not arms, to create a nation of the great southern land.



The NSW premier, **Sir Henry Parkes**, motivated the people with his Tenterfield speech. He campaigned tirelessly for federation but passed away before his dream was realised.



Australia's first prime minister, **Sir Edmund Barton**, helped to draft the Constitution. He led the delegation which travelled to London to present the Constitution Bill.



**Sir Alfred Deakin** was chairman of the Federation League in Victoria. He was recognised by people in Victoria and other colonies as the symbol of Federation.



**Sir George Reid** believed federation would happen and so he worked hard to ensure the best deal for NSW in the Constitution of the new nation.



**Andrew Inglis Clark** presented a draft Constitution to the first Constitutional Convention. It was used as a template from which the 1891 draft was written.



**Samuel Walker Griffith** was chief writer in adapting Clark's draft for Australia's Constitution in 1891. It is believed he also edited the draft of the 1898 Constitution.



**Charles Kingston** helped draft the Constitution in 1891 and in 1897/98. In London to present the Constitution Bill, he danced for joy with Barton and Deakin when approval was given.



At the 1893 Corowa Conference, **Sir John Quick** presented his three-step plan, taking the federation debate out of Parliament's hands and into those of the people.

Portrait of Sir Henry Parkes, N.S.W. Federation leader, National Library of Australia, nla.obj-136672575  
Portrait of Edmund Barton, Swiss Studios, National Library of Australia, nla.obj-13659540  
John Quick, National Library of Australia, 24433470  
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, 1875, John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, Neg. 21416  
Andrew Inglis Clark - UTAS Library Special & Rare Collections: A. I. Clark Collection: C4/13

Scan the QR code to view a Federation cartoon from the *Bulletin* newspaper. Discuss what you think it is portraying.



## Understand

1. Which three men listed travelled to London to present the Constitution Bill to the British Parliament?
2. How do you know that Sir Alfred Deakin was a keen supporter of Federation?
3. What does the introductory sentence mean and what does it refer to?

## Write

- Write a speech to be given at an awards ceremony where all men are recognised for their roles in making Federation a reality. Present the speech in a role-play of the event.

## Investigate

- Some of these men went on to be prime ministers of Australia. Research who they were and how long each spent in office.

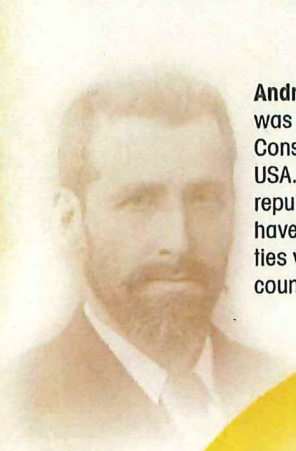




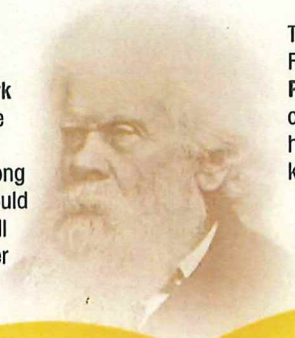
# The fathers of Federation



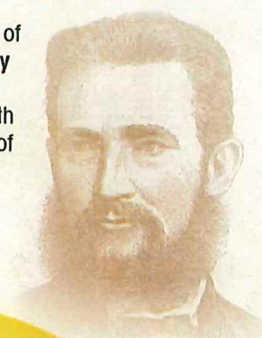
In the decade between the first and final Federation meetings, the line-up of delegates changed. The diagram shows which of the eight men attended the conferences of 1890, 1891 and 1897/98.



**Andrew Inglis Clark** was inspired by the Constitution of the USA. He was a strong republican who would have liked to see all ties with the mother country cut.



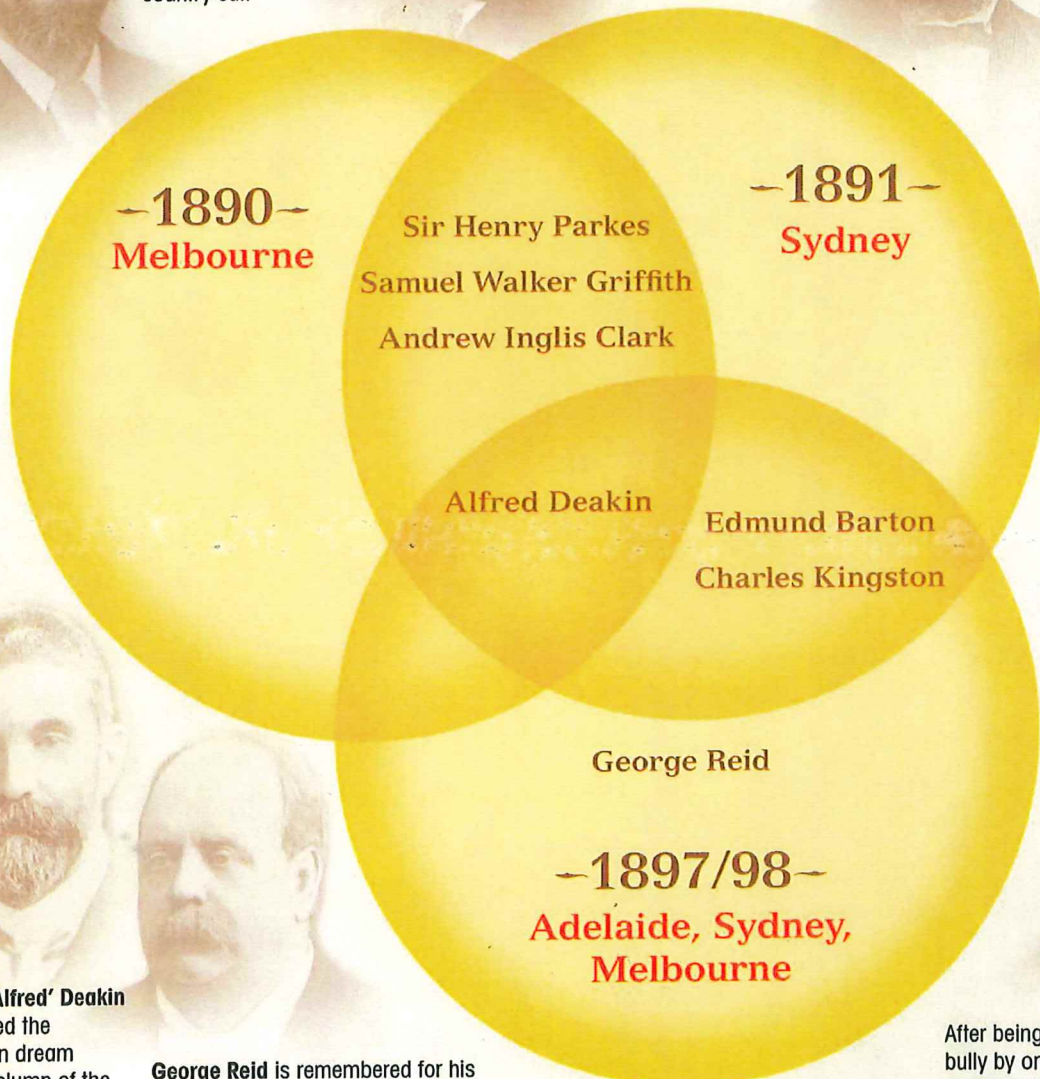
The founding 'Father of Federation', **Sir Henry Parkes**, inspired the colonial premiers with his 'Crimson thread of kinship' speech.



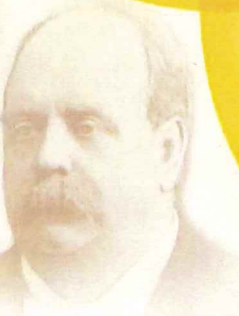
**Samuel Griffith's** address to the Queensland Federation League helped secure a YES vote from an unsettled Queensland in the 1899 referendum.



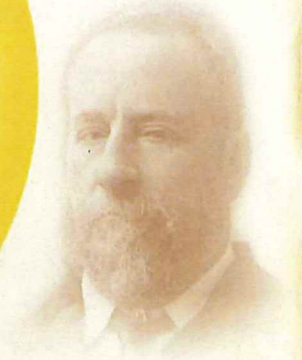
**Edmund 'Toby' Barton** established Federation Leagues on the NSW/Victoria border, and addressed people at hundreds of meetings in rural NSW.



'Affable Alfred' **Deakin** resurrected the Federation dream after the slump of the economic depression.



**George Reid** is remembered for his 'Yes-No' speech, in which he urged the people of NSW to think carefully before deciding how to vote in the first referendum.



After being called a coward and a bully by one of his peers, **Charles Kingston** challenged the man to a duel. He was arrested and given a suspended sentence.

Although he didn't attend any constitutional conferences, the brains behind the Corowa Plan, **John Quick**, did address many public meetings and also wrote a booklet to explain federation to the people.

## Write

- Write a newspaper article after the court case in which Charles Kingston was given a suspended sentence, describing the events that led to his arrest.

## Research

- Create a notebook of images showing how and where these men have been commemorated.