Year Six

Week Five

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
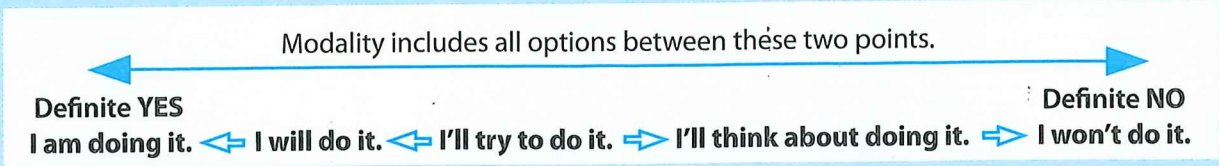
Login code: card325

Soundwaves Unit:	5			

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

By using modality a writer can express particular positions or viewpoints that are strong, medium or weak in their writing.

Modality includes all options between these two points.

Definite YES
I am doing it. ⇐ I will do it. ⇐ I'll try to do it. ⇒ I'll think about doing it. ⇒ I won't do it.
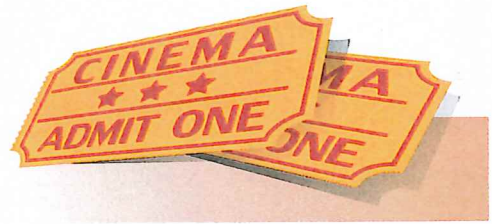
Definite NO

Writers use modality to increase or decrease the degree of certainty or obligation in their writing.

The strength of a statement may be varied by using words from these two different types of modality.

High Modality			Low Modality		
must	definitely	absolutely	possibly	appears	seems
surely	always		could	would appear to	maybe
certainty	never		might	possibility	rarely

1 Circle the low modality words in the following sentences.

a It appears to be broken.

b I could ask and see what they say.

c I might be able to get two free tickets.

d It is a possibility that we will run out of fossil fuels.

e They may have entered through the back gate.

2 Write the high modality words that are found in the following sentences.

a It is definitely broken. _____

b You must ask and see what they say. _____

c I never get two free tickets. _____

d We will certainly run out of fossil fuels. _____

e They always enter through the back gate. _____

3 Rewrite the following sentences changing each word in **bold** to a low modality word from the box. This will change the strength of the whole sentence.

a **I always** get free tickets.

_____

b **I will definitely** make the team.

_____

c **I must** attend the charity ball.

_____

4 Write a sentence of your own that uses low modality.

_____

SHOULD SCHOOL UNIFORMS BE BANNED?

If uniforms were banned we could wear our own clothes to school. Casual clothes would express our personality and individuality. It could also be fun to change your school clothing when you wished. However, constantly buying new clothes might prove to be a financial burden for many families. Current fashion trends are always expensive.

In some cases uniforms could also prove to be expensive. But, what would be more expensive; constantly buying new outfits to wear to school, or buying one or two uniforms that could possibly last years?

Uniforms suggest that everybody is equal. While wearing a school uniform nobody appears to be better or more stylish than anybody else. Wearing some types of casual clothes could cause exclusion or bullying.

Wearing uniforms could also provide safety for the students. Intruders would certainly be spotted more easily by their lack of uniform.

In my opinion, school uniforms should definitely not be banned!

5 Write whether each excerpt uses **low** or **high** modality.

a If uniforms were banned we could wear our own clothes to school. _____

b Casual clothes would express our personality and individuality. _____

c Current fashion trends are always expensive. _____

d Buying new clothes might prove to be a financial burden. _____

e In some cases uniforms could also prove to be expensive. _____

f Uniforms suggest that everybody is equal. _____

g Wearing some types of casual clothes could cause exclusion or bullying. _____

h Intruders would certainly be spotted more easily... _____

i In my opinion, school uniforms should definitely not be banned! _____

High modality increases the level of commitment to a declaration.

6 Read the following scenarios and write a response using high modality.
e.g. must, always.

a You are encouraging your friends to act on global warming. You want everyone to do everything they can to help reduce global warming.

We _____

_____

b Angus just got elected school captain. He has to pledge his commitment to looking after his peers.

I will _____

_____

7 Write a sentence of your own that uses any form of high modality.
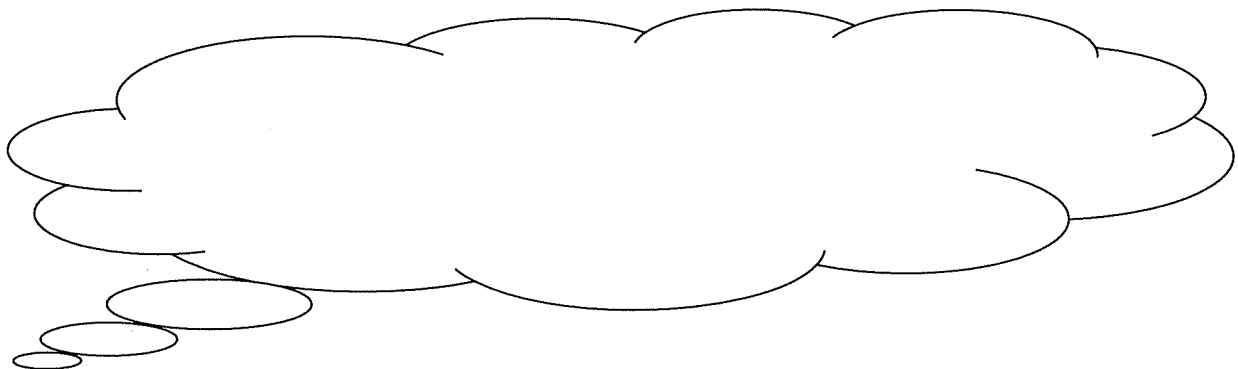
_____

⫴ CHAPTER 3 ⫴

1. Do you like daffodils? Why or why not?

_____

_____

2. Where did Keith want to take his parents for their camping trip?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. How did Keith earn money?

_____

_____

4. What did Keith think when Dad came into his bedroom?

5. How and why would the cake Keith made for his father have changed Dad?

_____

_____

_____

6. Explain how a slide projector works.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. What do you think Keith learned from looking at the slides?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Write the dictionary meanings of the following words.

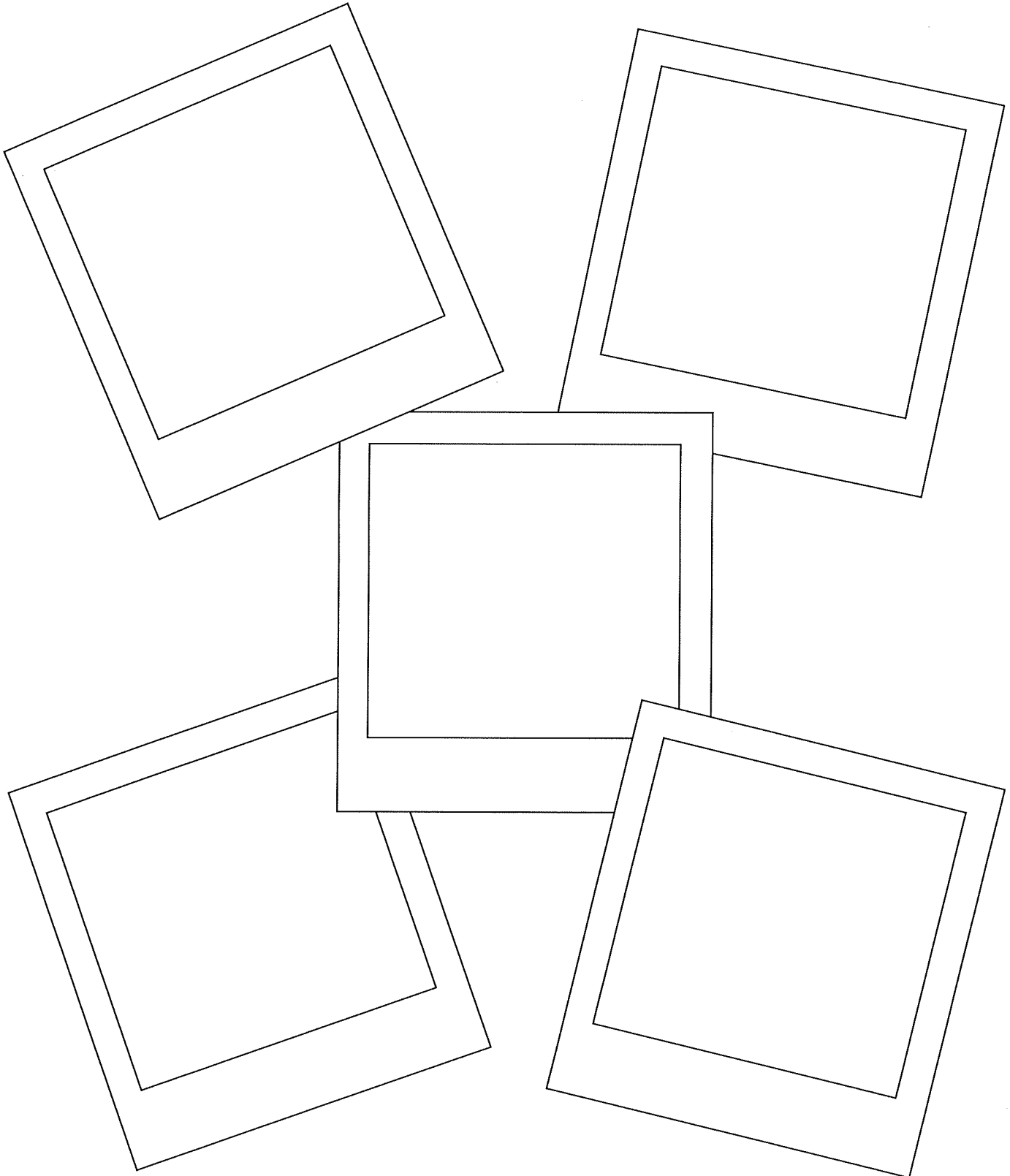| exotic	
calculate	
allergic	
palpitation	
gloom	
serious	
anxious	

╬ SAD SYNONYMS ╬

Fill the letters below with synonyms for the word 'sad'.

SAD

╬ HAPPY SNAPS ╬

When Keith looked at the slides he saw some times when his parents were happy.
In the spaces draw pictures of some of the happy times your family has enjoyed
together. When you are finished label each photograph.

Decimal fractions – reading and writing decimals

When we write decimals we follow this place order:

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
			2	2	5	6

Numbers **before** the decimal point are whole numbers.

Numbers **after** the decimal point are parts of a whole number.

The further the digit is to the left in the number, the greater its value. The further it is to the right, the smaller its value.

1 What is the value of the digit in bold? Tick the correct column:

	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
a 5.892							
b 13.05							
c 763.22							
d 89.021							
e 100.001							
f 560.45							
g 312.956							

2 Read each number and write it as a decimal:

a   four units, one hundred and twenty two thousandths   _____

b   one hundred and eleven, and sixty five hundredths   _____

c   three hundred, and forty two thousandths   _____

d   four thousand, and twelve hundredths   _____

e   twelve, and 13 thousandths   _____

f   two hundred and thirteen, and forty-three hundredths   _____

> **Watch out for the commas! They indicate the end of whole numbers.**
>
> *CHECK*

3 These answers are all close but incorrect. Write the correct answers:

a   twenty seven tenths is written as 0.27   No it's not, it's written as [ ]

b   forty eight hundredths is written as 0.048   No it's not, it's written as [ ]

c   9000 thousandths is written as 0.009   No it's not, it's written as [ ]

d   eleven and 12 hundredths is written as 11.012   No it's not, it's written as [ ]

e   167 hundredths is written as 16.7   No it's not, it's written as [ ]

Identify the Value of Decimal Digits

Recognising the value of digits in numbers up to 2 decimal places.

0.14	0.4	0.56	0.63	0.41	0.42	0.36	0.87
0.24	0.08	0.13	0.51	0.96	0.73	0.59	0.86
0.77	0.1	0.12	0.6	0.17	0.74	0.29	0.34
0.67	0.01	0.22	0.69	0.55	0.61	0.26	0.33
0.28	0.79	0.03	0.54	0.61	0.09	0.66	0.5
0.07	0.52	0.19	0.72	0.56	0.42	0.78	0.05

1. Find all the numbers above that have the following:

7 in the tenths place	
4 in the hundredths place	
1 in the tenths place	
3 in the hundredths place	
5 in the tenths place	
9 in the hundredths place	
2 in the tenths place and 6 in the hundredth place	

2. Complete this Venn Diagram with these numbers.

0.47   0.37   0.12   0.53   0.87   0.41   0.79   0.19   0.42

4 in the tenths place.   7 in the hundredths place.
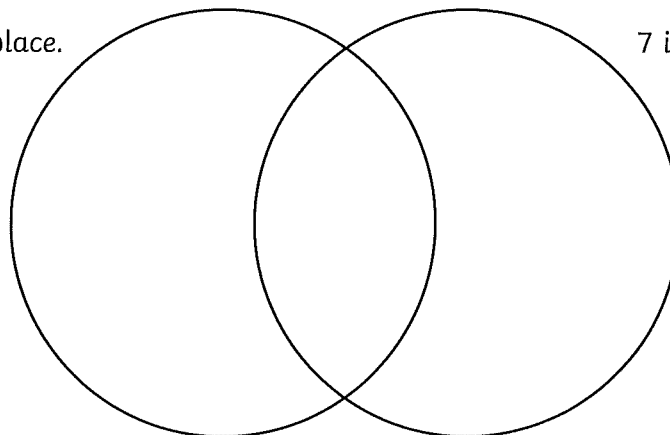
Name _____   **Date** _____

Working with Decimals

(1) Write <, > or = to compare the decimals.

(a) 1.2 _____ 1.1

(b) 3.54 ___ 3.55

(c) 12.9 ___ 12.92

(d) 8.5 _____ 8.62

(e) 4.3 _____ 4.30

(f) 6.619 ___ 5.619

(g) 1.255 ___ 1.256

(h) 12.86 ___ 12.88

(i) 9.88 _____ 9.999

(j) 7.03 _____ 7.3

(k) 19.98 _____ 19.99

(l) 16.88 _____ 16.08

(m) 3.54 _____ 3.55

(n) 44.2 _____ 44.21

(o) 22.605 _____ 22.650

(2) Write these decimals in ascending order.

(a) 1.75, 5.75. 1.78, 1.7 _____

(b) 1.11, 1.1, 1.101, 1.01 _____

(c) 4.3, 4.44, 4.34, 4.43 _____

(d) 0.12, 0.01, 0.001, 0.1 _____

(e) 2.7, 3.7, 7.3, 7.2, 7.02 _____

(f) 7.2, 6.4, 6.3, 6.49, 7, 6.5 _____

(3) Write these decimals in descending order.

(a) 7.6, 6.6, 8.6, 5.6, 9.6 _____

(b) 4.3, 4.44, 4.6, 4.21, 4.2 _____

(c) 3.3, 3.2, 3.21, 3.10, 3 _____

(d) 9.9, 9.99, 9.89, 9.09, 9 _____

(e) 5.5, 5.55, 5.49, 5.4 _____

(f) 0.8, 0.5, 0.08, 0.18 _____

MATHS

Name _____   **Date** _____

Rounding Decimals - Tenths and Hundredths

1 Round these decimals to the nearest tenth.

(a) 9.74 = _____

(b) 29.10 = _____

(c) 0.77 = _____

(d) 4.61 = _____

(e) 2.456 = _____

(f) 6.54 = _____

(g) 10.55 = _____

(h) 9.043 = _____

(i) 3.5 = _____

(j) 128.10 = _____

(k) 9.17 = _____

(l) 67.670 = _____

(m) 0.592 = _____

(n) 8.97 = _____

(o) 0.08 = _____

(p) 32.87 = _____

(q) 24.24 = _____

(r) 5.432 = _____

(s) 82.098 = _____

(t) 3.333 = _____

2 Round these decimals to the nearest hundredth.

(a) 4.387 = _____

(b) 7.336 = _____

(c) 0.1731 = _____

(d) 1.88 = _____

(e) 5.7491 = _____

(f) 0.3089 = _____

(g) 9.692 = _____

(h) 6.4664 = _____

(i) 1.8202 = _____

(j) 1.868 = _____

(k) 7.444 = _____

(l) 82.876 = _____

(m) 76.909 = _____

(n) 87.770 = _____

(o) 4.4333 = _____

(p) 3.321 = _____

(q) 2.2222 = _____

(r) 4.3004 = _____

(s) 1.0648 = _____

(t) 5.1445 = _____

MATHS

Name _____   **Date** _____

Rounding Decimals - Thousandths and Whole

1 Round these decimals to the nearest thousandth.

(a) 4.4787 = _____   (k) 9.24786 = _____

(b) 9.9986 = _____   (l) 4.23548 = _____

(c) 0.7633 = _____   (m) 6.28831 = _____

(d) 8.8881 = _____   (n) 6.3455 = _____

(e) 8.9887 = _____   (o) 9.14717 = _____

(f) 7.2769 = _____   (p) 6.6644 = _____

(g) 3.2497 = _____   (q) 3.76855 = _____

(h) 7.6138 = _____   (r) 6.9296 = _____

(i) 6.31828 = _____   (s) 1.86119 = _____

(j) 9.4981 = _____   (t) 9.23265 = _____

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2 Round these decimals to the nearest whole.

(a) 9.84 = _____   (k) 919.6 = _____

(b) 44.4 = _____   (l) 0.872 = _____

(c) 0.99 = _____   (m) 1.11 = _____

(d) 18.18 = _____   (n) 11.11 = _____

(e) 100.11 = _____   (o) 7.501 = _____

(f) 5.55 = _____   (p) 42.009 = _____

(g) 8.9 = _____   (q) 10.10 = _____

(h) 3.50 = _____   (r) 6.909 = _____

(i) 8.099 = _____   (s) 7.773 = _____

(j) 1.134 = _____   (t) 1.101 = _____

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Copyright

Fact Sheet

How long does music copyright last?

Basically copyright on music and lyrics lasts for the lifetime of the creator plus 70 years.

When does copyright apply to work?

As soon as you write or record your original piece of music it immediately has copyright protection. It does not need to have a copyright mark on the bottom of the page and it does not need to be published. Putting a copyright sign and your name helps people to identify who owns the copyright.

How much does copyright cost?

It is free.

What sort of categories are there?

Most works have several copyrights that apply to them. A song will have copyright on the lyrics and the music. These can be held by two or more people if the song is a collaboration. Printed material has publishing copyright and is held by the writer as well as the publishing company (photocopying etc). Sound recordings also have copyright.

What is Public Domain?

This is the term used for pieces of music that are out of copyright. Anybody can record these, publish them or perform them without paying rights. The only issue is that many will have recording protection still on them, so you can perform the music in a public venue but not copy a recording of it being played.

Who Looks after Copyright in Australia?

APRA - The Australasian Performing Rights Association. APRA collects and distributes fees for performances and broadcasts of the works of its members. It is free to join APRA. AMCOS is the Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society. It administers licences for practical use of a piece of music. If you are making any kind of recording you will need a mechanical licence.

What is not covered by copyright?

Most importantly, chord progressions and ideas are not subject to copyright. This is why so many pieces can be based on very similar chord progressions. Ideas alone are also not protected by copyright until you actively use them to create something. 'That was my idea first' does not stand up in court!

How many notes can I use before I break copyright?

There is no set number of notes. This is what causes most of the problems as the phrase is you are not able to reproduce a "substantial part", of the work. If a distinctive part of a work can be recognised then it is said that copyright has been broken. If this has been done without permission the lawyers get involved. A problem arises when the 'Jaws' theme can be recognised after 2 notes and Beethoven's 5th after 4 notes. 'Recognisible' is such a general construct that lawyers are very happy.

How does copyright protect my songs and recordings?

Anybody who wishes to use your song needs to get permission to use it. If they are using the words or the music, they need to get your or your representatives permission. Getting permission can be anything from a simple 'yes' but more often you need to pay a fee to use the piece.
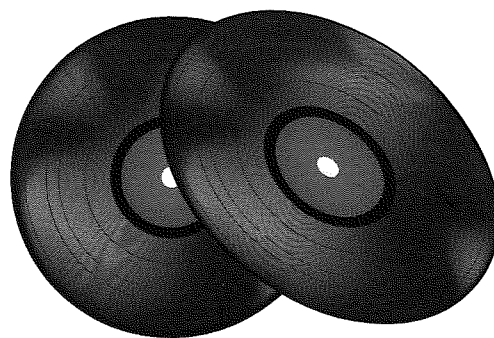
Weird Copyright Cases

Copyright Revenge

In 2010 Conan O'Brien had his final night as host of the 'Tonight Show' on American television. He was leaving under slightly nasty circumstances. On his final night one of his guests was Tom Hanks who entered the studio to the Beatles song 'Lovely Rita'. This very short playing of this particular music cost the studio half a million dollars. He also ensured that he played the Rolling Stones 'Satisfaction' in the same episode, another very pricey song.

Copyrighting Silence

Mike Batt a British composer, recorded a piece called 'A Minutes Silence' and used it on his album. This started a legal wrangle with John Cage. It was argued that the piece violated copyright on John Cage's silent work 4'33''. The BBC played Batt's 'A Minute's Silence' alongside Cage's famous 1952 work 4'33'', which consists of four minutes and 33 seconds of silence. They 'hoped it would clarify the differences between the works'. The argument against copyright being paid is that there are no notes, therefore nothing to copyright. Cage's publishing company believed the essence of the work was the same. Batt is sure his work is his own: "I certainly wasn't quoting his silence. I claim my silence is original silence," he said.

Happy Birthday

Written in 1893 by Mildred Hill, 'Happy Birthday' is possibly the most performed song in the world and is still under copyright. Copyright was secured for Mildred in 1934 after the song was used in a couple of stage shows. At the time the copyright protection ended and should have become public domain in 1991. Two more copyright extension laws mean that the piece will remain under copyright protection until 2030! Rights are paid for any performance at a public concert or for financial gain. Copyright on 'Happy Birthday' brings in about $2 million a year!

Down Under

Two Australian standards battled it out in court over Men at Work's 'Down Under'. They were found guilty of breaching copyright as a section in the middle of their piece was similar to 'Kookaburra Sits in the Old Gum Tree'. This case divided the country with many people agreeing that the sections are surprisingly similar, but thinking that the case should never have been taken.

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music education resources

Copyright Quiz

Why do we need copyright?

_____

_____

_____

Who does copyright protect?

_____

_____

When is your original piece covered by copyright?

_____

If you wrote a piece and were asked for the rights to make a cover version, would you agree? Why? Why not? Under what conditions?

_____

_____

_____

_____

If a group wanted to perform your composition at a local school, do you think they should pay copyright? Why? Why not?

_____

_____

_____

Would this change if they were charging the audience $50 each for the concert? Why? Why not?

_____

_____

_____

How should copyright laws change to deal with the internet? (You will need to think both as a musician and as user of downloaded music).

_____

_____

_____