

Thursday, April 23rd

We are learning to:

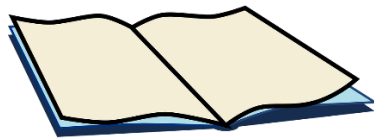
English:

- Understand how evaluative language can influence the reader
- Know how vocabulary choices express shades of meaning

Mathematics:

- Locate and plot points on a grid
- Plot ordered pairs on a Cartesian plane
- Understand the different quadrants of a Cartesian plane

What you will need today



Reading Log		
Day	Book Title & Author	No. of Minutes
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

Family Based Activities

Play board games	Play board games	Read or work together with eggs	Play board games	Play board games	Make a family story	Count something in your house
Create a family calendar	Write a letter to a friend	Play board games	Read or work together with eggs	Make a family story	Play a game of hide and seek	Walk to school
Read to a friend	Play board games	Read or work together with eggs	Play board games	Make a family story	Play a game of hide and seek	Walk to school
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When you see the camera image you are required to take a photo of your work. This image needs to be attached to an email and sent to your teacher or specialist teacher. If you have typed out your work instead, please just attach the file to the email.

Wellbeing Tip of the Day

Be sure to stand up every 20 minutes and move. Have a stretch or go for a short walk.

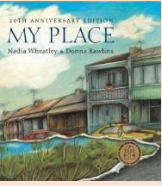




Mrs Paula's Riddle of the Day

Why was Cinderella thrown off the basketball team?

Yesterday's Answer: Why is Europe like a frying pan?
Because it has Greece at the bottom!

These times are only a guide, as to the duration of the activity

<p>40 minutes</p>  <p>Author: Donna Rawlins and Nadia Wheatley</p>	<p>English – Student Learning Materials</p> <p>See below the English Student Learning Materials. Read through the information provided and answer the questions as necessary. Please find the required pages of ‘My Place’ attached with the Daily Plan. If you do not have a hard copy of the ‘My Place’ text, it is available to be purchased online or alternatively, there are free copies available online. When searching for anything online ensure that you follow cyber-safety rules and get your parents’ permission.</p>
<p>30 minutes</p> 	<p>English – Letter Writing</p> <p>Today you are to write a letter to your teacher explaining your daily routine. When writing your letter, you need to remember to include the facts and your feelings about the topics, as well as write in the appropriate letter structure.</p>
<p>10 minutes</p>	<p>Fruit Break</p>
<p>50 minutes</p>	<p>English – Spelling, Reading & Grammar</p> <p>Choose 1 activity from the Spelling & Homework Ideas sheet to complete for 15 minutes. You will find this attached to your weekly plan.</p> <p>Complete the grammar worksheet – 15 minutes</p> <p>Read independently for 20 minutes. Be sure to record this on your weekly reading log. The reading log can be found attached to your weekly plan.</p>
<p>Morning Tea</p>	
<p>1 hour</p>	<p>Mathematics – Student Learning Materials</p> <p>See below the Mathematic Student Learning Materials. Read through the information provided and answer the questions as necessary.</p>
<p>30 minutes</p>	<p>Wellbeing</p> <p>Complete an activity from the ‘Wellbeing Bingo’ Sheet.</p> <p>Physical Education</p> <p>Choose and complete 5 different exercises off the ‘Fitness Fun Activity’ matrix and then repeat that exercise 4 times. If assistance is required please email Michael Burke mmbur0@eq.edu.au</p>
<p>Lunch</p>	
<p>5 minutes</p> 	<p>What Went Well</p> <p>Take a photo of something that you enjoyed doing today. Send this in an email to your teacher</p>
<p>1 hour</p>	<p>Family Based Activity</p> <p>Choose an activity from the ‘Family Based Activity’ Matrix to complete with the people in your household. This activity matrix can be found attached to your weekly plan.</p>

English – Student Learning Materials

Key terms

emphasis, language choices, language features, modality, objective language, personal recount, repetition, subjective language, vocabulary

For definitions and explanations of terms, please see the **Glossary**.

Lesson



Today you will be looking at the '1888' pages of *My place*. These pages are written from the point of view of Victoria, a young girl about your age who lived where Barangaroo lived in 1788. Can you see the big tree in the map?

Read and comprehend a recount

Background information — January, 1888

- Non-Indigenous Australians celebrated 100 years of settlement.
- The Board for the Protection of Aborigines had the power to make decisions about Indigenous children's lives.
- Aboriginal peoples and non-Indigenous women could not vote.
- There was a lack of adequate sewerage and sanitation in the cities.
- Newly-built houses included a backyard 'dunny' (toilet).

1. Read the '1888' pages of *My place*, and complete the following comprehension questions based on these pages.

a. What is the name of the young girl telling the story?

b. Name the other members of her family.

c. Why does the author's mother say that you could get sick from the creek?

d. What did the hotel change its name to? (Hint: Read the text and look at the map.)

e. What do you think is meant by a 'horse bus'?

Language choices are the specific words chosen by the author based on the purpose and the intended audience of the text. In the book *My place*, particular vocabulary choices are made by the author to convey a sense of time and place, convey a character's opinions, and express shades of meaning.

f. Vocabulary can convey a sense of time and place. List some of the words/phrases that create the 1888 setting, for example, 'Temperance League'.



What's the Temperance League, Jeeves?

The Temperance League was a group of people who encouraged a reduction in alcohol consumption.



2. Complete the table by ticking the boxes to show the experiences from the '1888' pages that you are familiar with in your life.

Life experiences	
a new house	<input type="checkbox"/>
tap water	<input type="checkbox"/>
a family picnic	<input type="checkbox"/>
a pet	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Explain a similarity between your life and Victoria's life. (2–3 sentences)

Explore language features in a recount

In Lesson 2, we looked at how objective and subjective language could be used in a recount. Do you remember what objective and subjective language are?



Objective language is free from bias or personal opinion. It can be proved by using facts and figures. For example, the sentence: 'The playground has equipment', uses objective language. It can be proved that there is equipment in the playground.

Objective language does not convey the author's opinion. It uses facts to give the reader unbiased information.

Subjective language is personal or biased language. It cannot be proved using facts and figures. For example, the sentence: 'The playground has exciting equipment', uses subjective language. Not everyone might agree that the equipment is exciting.

Subjective language helps the reader understand the author's point of view because it expresses feelings and opinions.

English – Letter Writing

1. Heading
Your name and address.

2. Date
The date you wrote your letter on.

3. Greeting
Your hello.

4. Content
What you want to say and the reason why you are writing.

5. Closing
The way you want to end your letter.

6. Signature
Sign your name.

7. PS (Postscript)
Found at the end of a letter. You can put anything you forgot to say here.

Jenna Masters
14 Short Street
NEWLAND NSW 2000

5 October 2014

Dear Kendall,

How are you and your family? Did you enjoy your holiday at the beach?

We spent the holidays at Nan and Pop's, helping them on the farm. We got to work with so many of the animals. I especially like feeding the calves and riding the horses. Jessica enjoyed feeding the chickens and collecting the eggs every morning.

Are you ready to go back to school? Mum bought me new books, pencils and a pink pencil case. I can't wait to see my school friends again.

I hope you have a good time back at school and I can't wait to hear all about it. Please write to me soon.

Love from,

Jenna 😊

P.S. I can't wait for you and your family to visit us next holidays!

Teach Starter.com

You should consider the following things in your letter writing:

Facts

- Location description – what the area looks like
- Technology devices that are used today
- Current events happening in our area

Feelings & Thoughts

Students describe their feelings towards current events, their routines and their belongings

Unit



Colloquial language, contractions

This informative text is a **recount** in the form of a postcard to a family member. It uses **colloquial** language.



Greetings from the North-West

Hi Sweetie,

The *Buccaneer Archipelago* in Western Australia was absolutely beautiful. After that we had a few days in *Broome*. *Broome's* interesting: the Japanese cemetery and the history of pearls here.

The countryside's as red as rust. We've seen lots of boab trees, which we call 'upside-down trees' because it looks like they've been pulled out of the earth and stuck back in upside down with their little roots sticking in the air. We're on our way to *Kununurra*, now – having a fab time.

Love and bear hugs, from your 'grey nomad' grandparents, *Nonna and Poppy*. XOXO



Ms Tatiana Kalishnikov
17 Campbell St
Island Bay 6023
New Zealand



Tip! Colloquial language is informal language. It is sometimes used between friends and family with familiar audiences, or in diaries and journals. **Colloquial** language includes slang.

- 1 Read *Greetings from the North-West*. Underline the **colloquial** words and sentences.
- 2 What **colloquial** words do you use with your friends or family? Write three and their meanings.



Tip! Formal and informal greetings are used at the start of letters and when signing off. What form to use depends on the relationship between the correspondents.

formal	<i>To whom it may concern</i>	<i>Dear Sir/Madam</i>	<i>Yours sincerely</i>
informal	<i>Hello Darling</i>	<i>Dear Mum</i>	<i>Love from</i>

- 3 Imagine *Nonna and Poppy* wrote a postcard to ex-work colleagues. It will have more formal language than the postcard to *Tatiana*. Write what they might say about their trip.



Rule!

Apostrophes can be used in shortened forms of a word or words. They show that a letter or letters have been left out. The shortened forms are called **contractions**.

is not → *isn't* *you will* → *you'll*

An **abbreviation** is a short form of a word that does not use an **apostrophe**. Some abbreviations are formed by combining the initial letters of a group of words.

continued → *cont.* *Western Australia* → *WA*

4 Write five **contractions** used in *Greetings from the North-West*. Then write each one in its expanded form.

5 Write the expanded form of each **contraction**.

I'm _____

that's _____

won't _____

he'll _____

6 Write **contractions**. Hint! Remember to use **apostrophes**.

has not _____

do not _____

we are _____

it is _____



7 Write the **abbreviation** for each term. Hint! You do not need to use **apostrophes**. Check your answers in a dictionary.

New South Wales _____

Victoria _____

New Zealand _____

Avenue _____

Australian Capital Territory _____

South Australia _____

Northern Territory _____

Tasmania _____

Road _____

Highway _____

Queensland _____

Street _____



Tip!

No punctuation marks are used in addressing mail.

Shortened forms are used for proper nouns:

St Rd Mr Ms

Addresses are written in this order:

name, street, city or suburb, state, postcode, country

8 Write your address in the box.

Try it yourself!



Write a postcard **recount** to a friend or family member. Use **colloquial** language with **contractions**. Address the postcard correctly.

Year 6 Unit 5

Topic Location and transformation

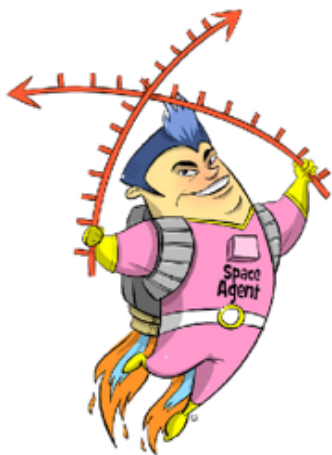
Introducing the Cartesian plane 2

Today you will:

- ▶▶ locate points on the Cartesian plane
- ▶▶ plot ordered pairs in all four quadrants of the Cartesian plane.

Lesson

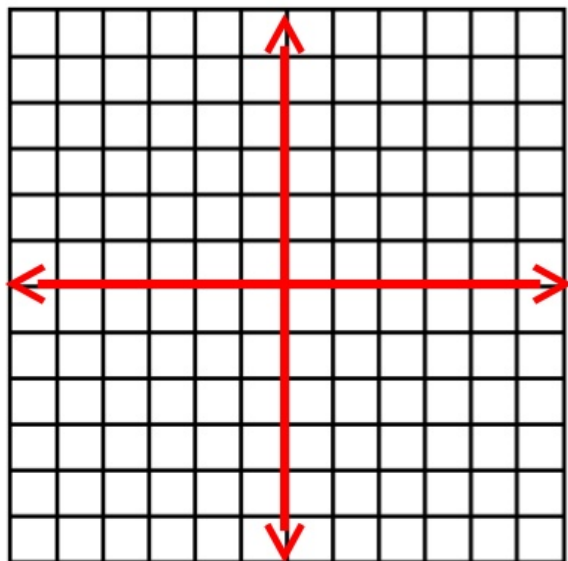
Introduce the second quadrant of the Cartesian plane



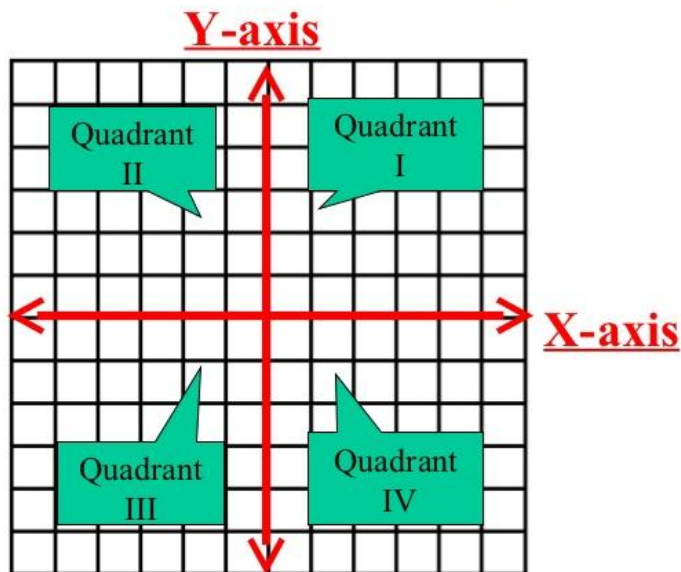
In the last lesson you revised the coordinate systems in preparation for exploring the **Cartesian plane**. In this lesson, you will locate points and plot ordered pairs in all four quadrants of the Cartesian plane.

Cartesian Plane Slides

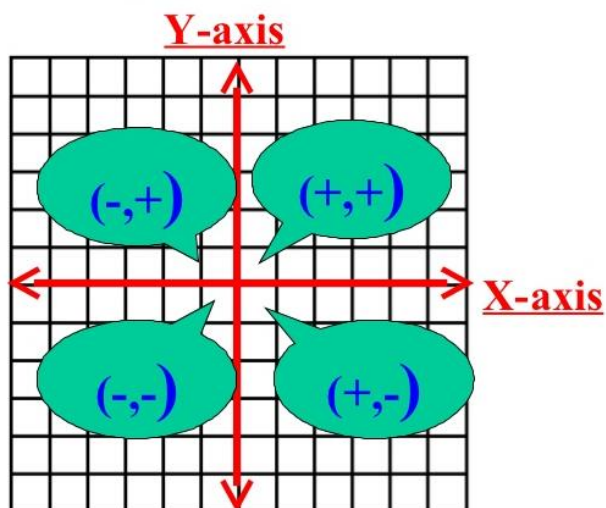
Introduction to Coordinate Plane Coordinate Graph



The four quadrants of the coordinate plane.



Signs of the quadrants.



Vocabulary Words

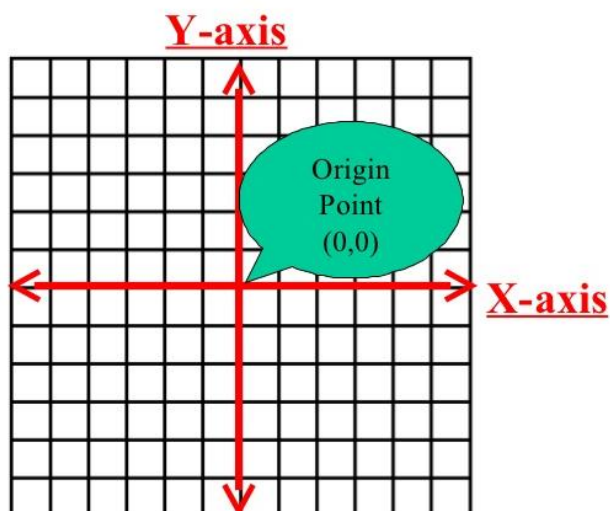
Axes - two perpendicular number lines used for locating points

Origin - the intersection of the two axes

Y-axis - the vertical number line

X-axis - the horizontal number line

The Origin Point



The Ordered Pair

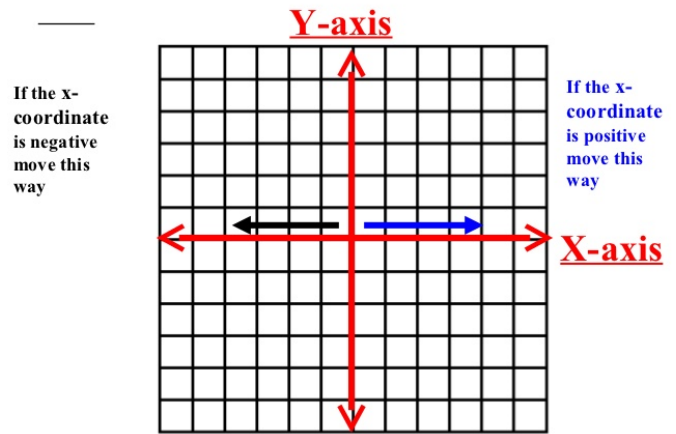
(5,10)

X-
coordinate

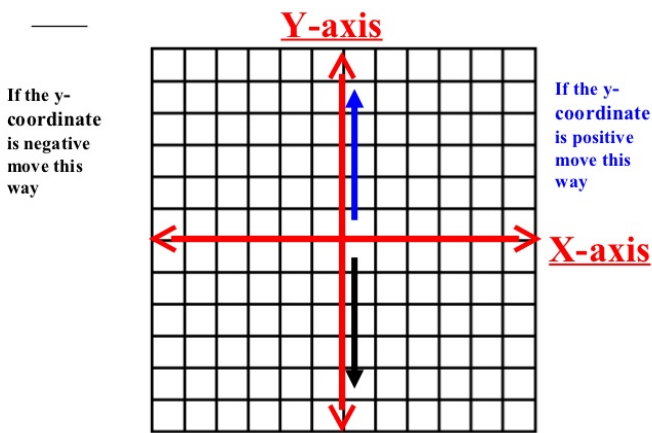
Y-
coordinate

• Always start at the origin to plot a point.

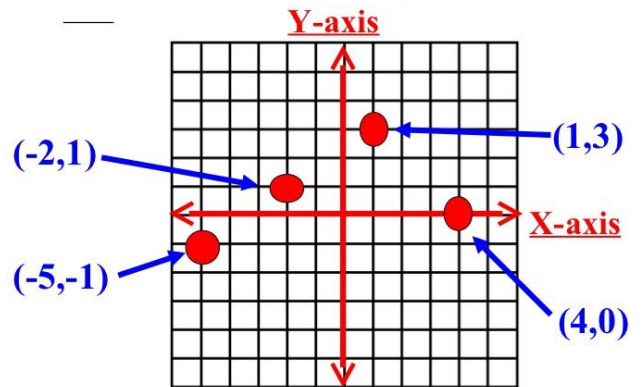
Direction of Movement for the X-Coordinate



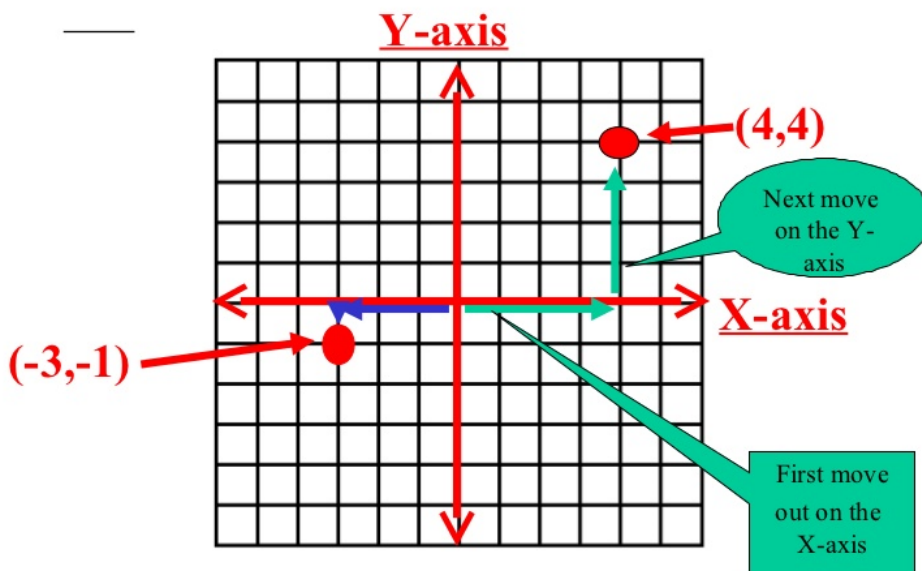
Direction of movement for the Y-coordinate



Name the given point.



How To Plot a Point on the Coordinate Plane

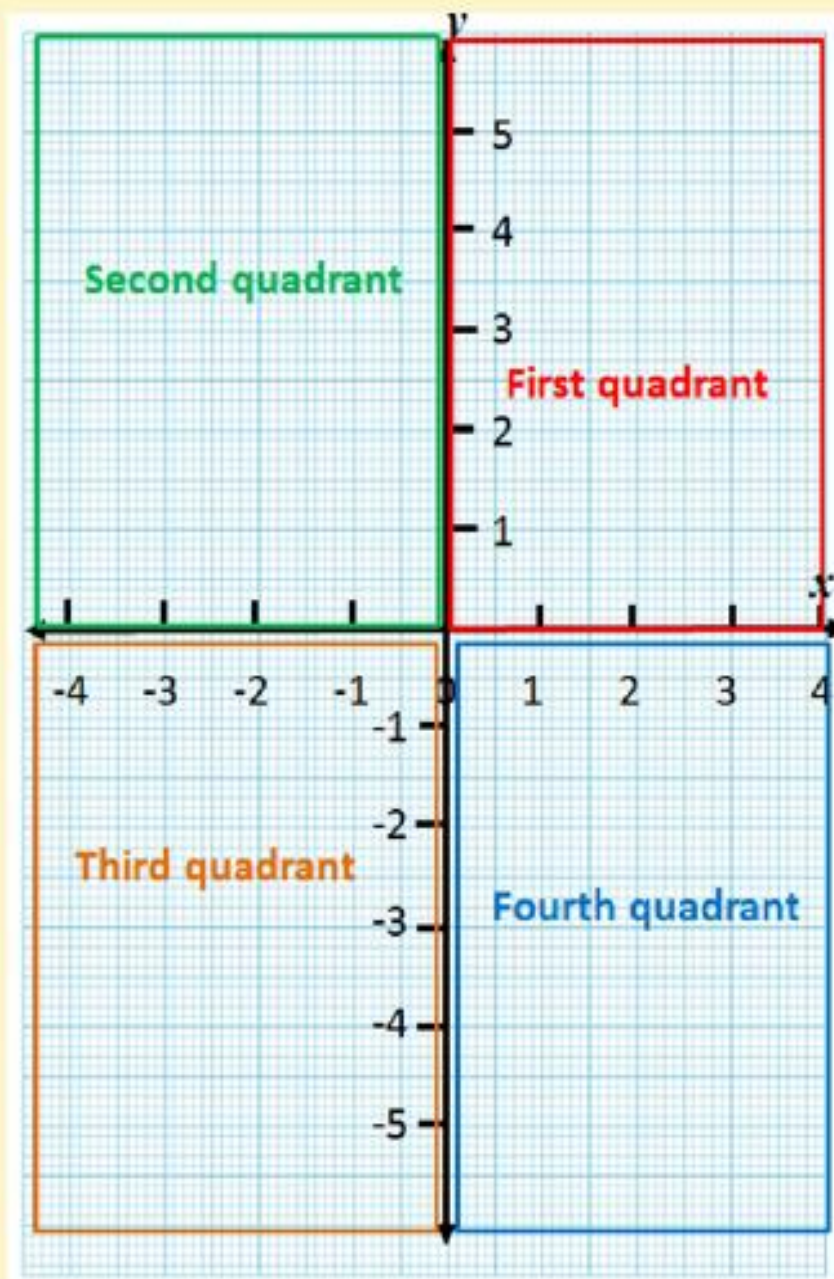


The Cartesian plane

The Cartesian plane is a grid with special features:

- It has a horizontal axis (number line) called the x -axis.
- It has a vertical axis (number line) called the y -axis.
- The intersection of the two axes is called the origin.
- The origin is written as the ordered pair $(0, 0)$.
- It has four sections called quadrants.

The Cartesian plane looks like:

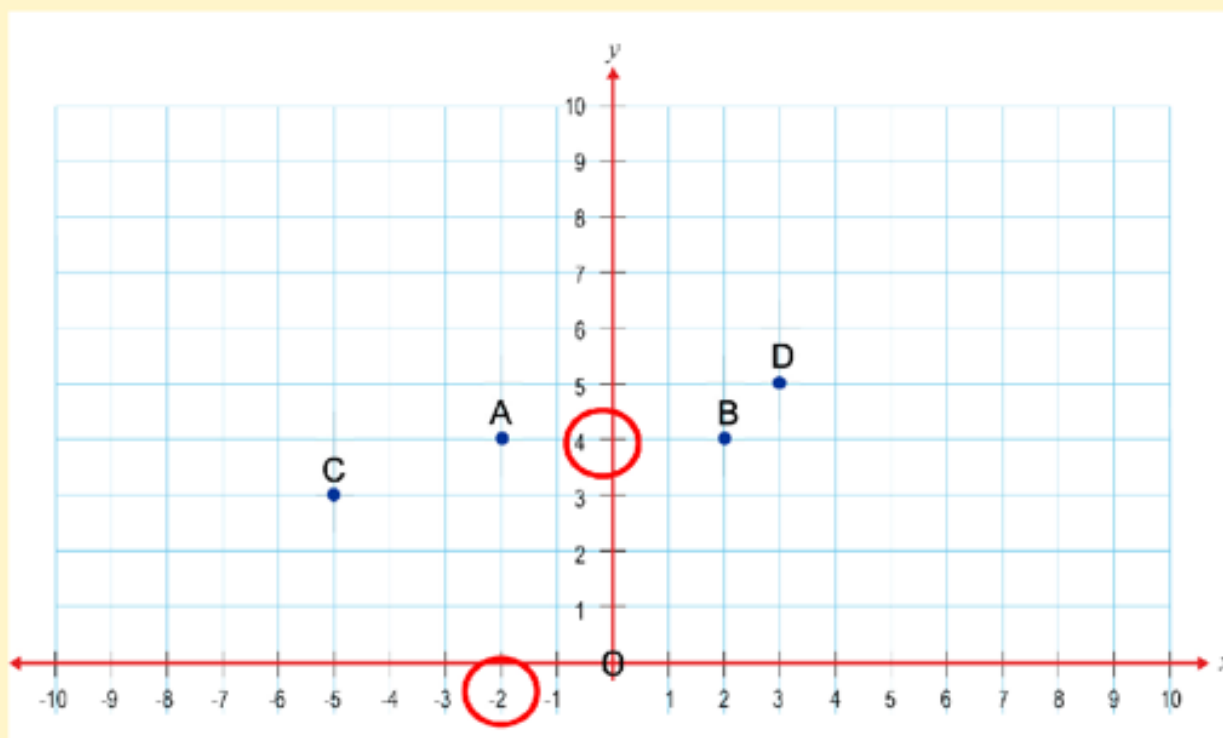


Let's look at the other quadrants on the Cartesian plane, one quadrant at a time. In the last lesson you explored the first quadrant, now you will look at the first and second quadrants together.



You may notice that the **x-axis** resembles a number line you worked with earlier this unit when learning about positive and negative integers.

When reading the first two quadrants of the Cartesian plane, use the same process to record ordered pairs as you would for the first quadrant.

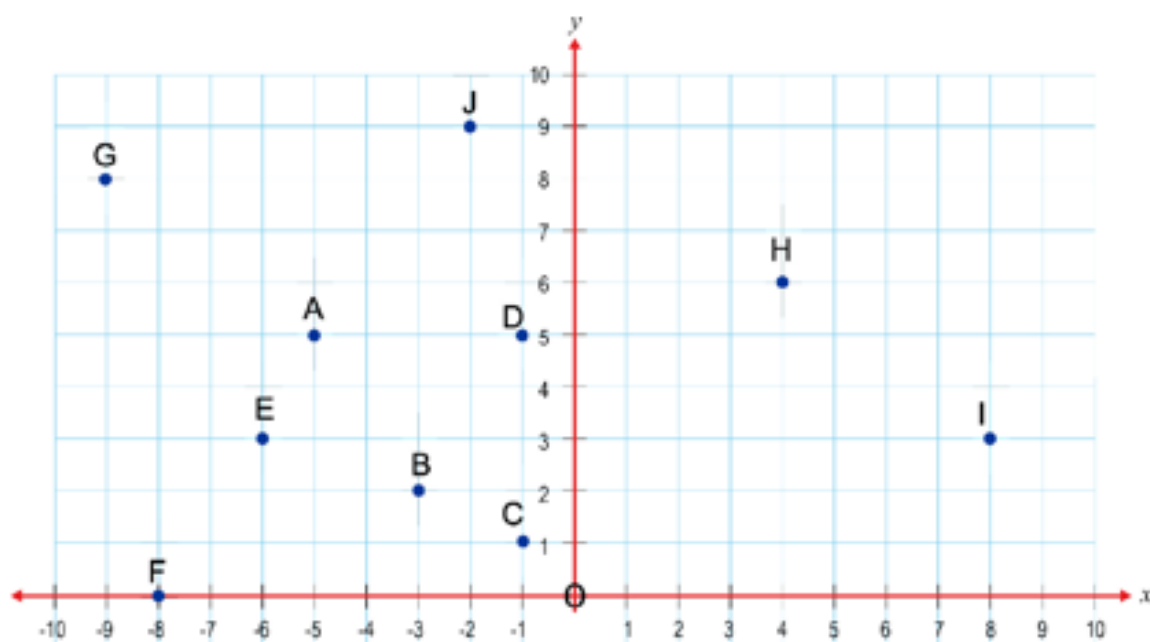


Start at the origin $(0, 0)$ or O .

Move along the x -axis, then along the y -axis.

$A(-2, 4)$

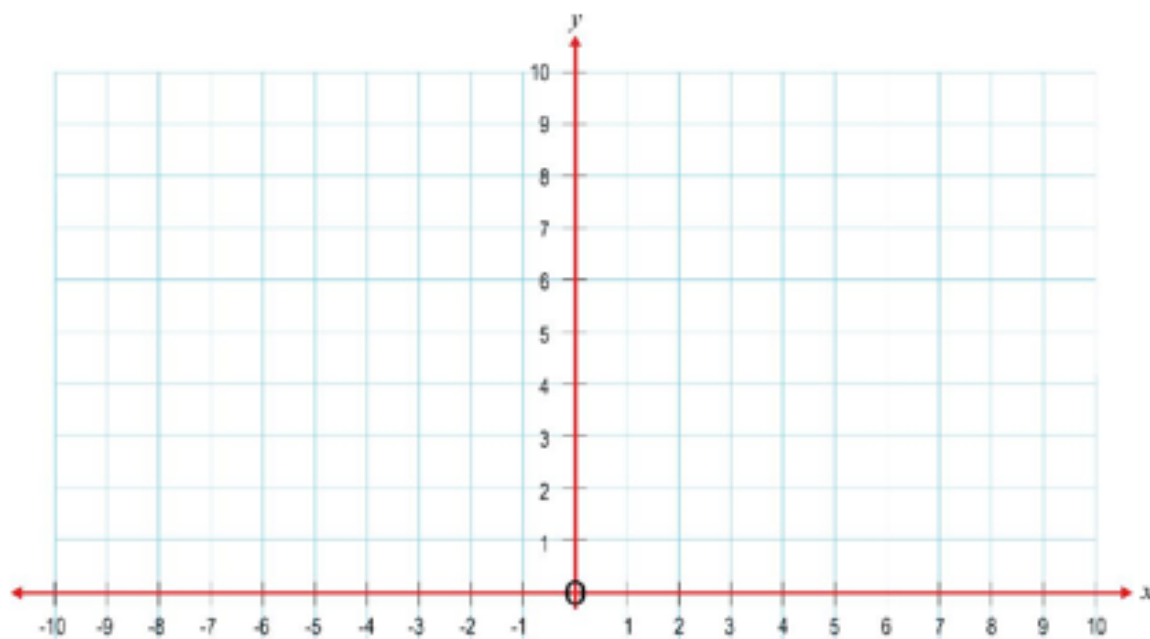
2. Record the ordered pairs for the points marked on the Cartesian plane below.



A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J

3. Plot the following ordered pairs on the grid provided:

A(-2, 4) B(-5, 2) C(-6, 1) D(0, 4) E(-3, 0)
 F(-4, 6) G(-1, 3) H(-1, 2) I(-4, 4) J(-6, 6)



Wellbeing Bingo

Wellbeing Bingo



Shade the wellbeing activities on the bingo card below as you complete them throughout the *week*. Once you have shaded every task below call 'BINGO!'

BINGO!

 <p>Detox from all technology for 24 hours.</p>	 <p>Watch your favourite movie.</p>	 <p>Perform a random act of kindness for someone.</p>
 <p>Take a warm bath.</p>	 <p>Read a book or magazine that interests you.</p>	 <p>Spend time exploring the outdoors.</p>
 <p>Spend time alone listening to music.</p>	 <p>Connect with someone you don't see often.</p>	 <p>Write a thankyou letter to someone who has helped you.</p>
 <p>Laugh until you cry.</p>	 <p>Complete a simple meditation (such as page 51).</p>	 <p>Learn a new skill.</p>
 <p>Pick up rubbish that isn't yours and put it in a bin.</p>	 <p>Do at least 30 minutes of exercise.</p>	 <p>Make someone laugh.</p>

Which task did you enjoy completing the most? Why?

Physical Education – Activity Matrix

<p>Push ups x 5</p> 	<p>Mountain Climbers x 10</p>  <p>PHOTOGRAPH BY BETH BIRSCHOFF</p>	<p>Sit ups x 10</p>  <p>WorkoutLabs.com</p>	<p>Lunges x 5 per leg</p>  <p>WorkoutLabs.com</p>	<p>Jumping Jacks x 10</p>  <p>© iStock.com</p>
<p>Squats x 10</p>  <p>Spotebi.com</p>	<p>Tuck Jumps x 5</p> 	<p>Plank Get ups x 10</p> 	<p>Burpees x 5</p>  <p>VectorStock</p>	<p>Shoulder taps x 10</p>  <p>WorkoutLabs</p>
<p>Lying leg raises x 10</p> 	<p>Punches for 30 seconds</p>  <p>Spotebi.com</p>	<p>Plank hold for 30 seconds</p> 	<p>Jogging on the spot for 30 seconds</p>  <p>Spotebi.com</p>	<p>Rolling side plank x 10</p> 
<p>Flutter kicks x 10</p> 	<p>Superman x 10</p> 	<p>Bridge x 10</p> 	<p>Side lunges x 10</p>  <p>Spotebi.com</p>	<p>Calf raises x 10</p> 