@ apollo – Grade 6 Homework
Term 2: Week 9 (Odd book)

Due: Friday 20th of June [Homeroom corrections Monday 23rd June]

A. Science
   – Lemon Battery.

Last week we made lemon batteries in class. What worked? What didn’t? Why??
Create a brief report about your experiment using an app of your choice. What you might do differently next time?

B. Maths

Maths Mate

Complete the tasks on the Maths Mate Term 2 – sheet 7
If there are questions you are unsure of, make certain that you highlight it for further discussion in class.

C. English

Grammar

Complete the attached Grammar Unit 11 – Colloquial Language, contractions

Spelling

Select 5 Root words from the attached list, and complete the Root Word Chart (Just as you have done in class).
1. [+ Whole Numbers to 10]

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2. [− Whole Numbers to 10]

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− 8

3. [× Whole Numbers to 10]

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× 10

4. [+ Whole Numbers to 10]

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<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28</td>
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÷ 7

5. [Large Number +]

4 1 8 2

+ 5 0 3 5

6. [Large Number −]

3 0 0

− 3 8

7. [Powers of 10 ×, ÷]

6 7 0 0 ÷ 10 0 =

8. [Large Number ×]

7 0 4

× 8

9. [Large Number +]

5 2 5 5

10. [Decimals]

Write \( \frac{25}{100} \) as a decimal number.

11. [Fractions]

Complete to form equivalent fractions:

\[ \frac{9}{15} = \frac{5}{?} \]

12. [Number / Place Value]

Place in order from largest to smallest:

7.7, 7.1, 1.7, 7.17, 7.01

13. [Number Patterns]

2, 10, 50, 250, __ , __

14. [Order of Operations]

20 ÷ 4 + 1 =

15. [Word Numbers]

Write the number 650 in words.
16. [Location]
Proceed west from the corner of Fox and King Streets for 350 m, then turn right. What street are you in?

21. [Measuring]
Using the protractor measure the size of the angle shown.

22. [Problem Solving 1]
A single digit number belongs in each circle and it must equal the difference between the two numbers it sits on. What is the largest number that can go in the shaded circle?

23. [Problem Solving 2] *
Jack's car can travel 15 kilometres per litre of petrol. He leaves Dubbo with 30 litres of petrol in his car and drives towards Maitland. What town will he be closest to when he runs out of petrol?

24. [Problem Solving 3]
Complete the multiplication table below.

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17. [Geometry]
What type of solid is shown below?
A) triangular prism
B) cone
C) sphere

18. [Statistics / Probability]
Choose the best phrase (are certain to / are likely to / are unlikely to / will not) to complete this statement:
"Tasmanian cricketers__win the Sheffield Shield cricket trophy for the next three years in a row."

19. [Units of Measurement]
Write in tonnes:
35000 kilograms = __________ t

20. [Time] *
Dave spent 2 hours 15 minutes at the swimming pool and came back home at 5:30 pm. At what time did he go to the swimming pool?
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

Colloquial language is informal language. It is sometimes used between friends, 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To whom it may concern</td>
<td>Hello Darling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dear Sir / Madam</td>
<td>Dear Mum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yours sincerely</td>
<td>Love from</td>
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</table>

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.
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 _________________

8 Write your address in the box.

Try it yourself!

Write a postcard recount to a friend in your class about somewhere you’ve been lately or what you’ve been doing. Use colloquial language with contractions. Address the postcard to your friend at the school’s address.

No punctuation marks are used in addressing envelopes. 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Words &amp; Meaning</th>
<th>Example Words to Spell</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Syllabification (each syllable has a vowel sound)</th>
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