Year level: 6

**Maths, Mental Maths:**

Fraction-Decimal Equivalent Table (Learn by heart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Decimal equiv.</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Part of $1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5= 2/10</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>0.33 recurring</td>
<td>33 1/3%</td>
<td>33c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/10= 2/5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/10= ½</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/10= 3/5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>0.66 recurring</td>
<td>66 2/3%</td>
<td>67c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/10= 4/5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10= 1 whole</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Algebra**

- In Algebra, any letter can be used to represent an unknown number.
- An equation is a mathematical sentence that shows the same value on the right side and the left side of the equals ‘=’ sign.

**Fractions**

- When we divide a whole number by a fraction, we invert the fraction and multiply it by the whole number to get the answer.
Number Operations

- Addition and Subtraction of numbers into the millions
- Long Division using Divide, Multiply, Subtract, Bring Down method.

Solid Shapes

- A **prism** is a solid shape with two parallel identical faces joined by rectangular faces.
- A rectangular prism is also a **cuboid**.
- Prisms to know: Triangular Prism, Pentagonal Prism, Hexagonal Prism, Rectangular Prism.
- Definition of parallel and cross section
- A **pyramid** has a base and three or more triangular faces that meet at a common vertex. The base of a pyramid can be any shape.
- Pyramids to know: Triangular Pyramid, Pentagonal Pyramid, Rectangular Pyramid, Hexagonal Pyramid.
- A **Cylinder** has two identical circular flat faces that are parallel and a curved surface. A Cylinder has no edges or vertices.
- A **Cone** has one circular flat face (or base) and a curved surface. It has one vertex and no edges.
- Triangles: equilateral, isosceles, scalene.

Percent

- One whole is 100%
- HCF = Highest Common Factor
- When finding a percentage of another percentage, the word ‘of’ means to multiply.

Speed

- Speed is the distance travelled per unit of time.
- Distance = Speed x Time
- Speed = Distance ÷ Time
- Average Speed = Total Distance ÷ Total Time
- Average Speed is the average distance travelled per unit of time.
- Total Time = Total distance ÷ Average Speed
Circles

- The diameter is a straight line passing from side to side through the centre of a body or figure, especially a circle or sphere.
- The circumference is the length around a circle. It is the perimeter of the circle.
- The radius is half the length of the diameter.
- \[ A = \pi r^2 \]
- \[ \pi = 3.14 \text{ or } 22/7 \]
- A semi-circle is half a circle.
- A quadrant is a quarter circle.

Angles

- 360 degrees in a circle; 90 degrees in a right angle.

**English, Grammar, Spelling, Comprehension, Writing:**

**Grammar** – nouns (all types), adjectives, verbs, comparatives, simple and continuous tenses, prepositions, proof reading

Punctuation – Capital Letters, Full Stops, Commas, Exclamation Marks, Apostrophes,

Paragraphs – What is a paragraph, where and how to use correctly.

**Comprehension** – 12 reading strategies definitions

**Spelling:**

- A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a word. The word at has two phonemes: /a/ and /t/. The word chat has three phonemes: /ch/, /a/ and /t/.

Blends - The common blends, such as bl, cr, sn are each two separate graphemes representing two separate sounds.

Digraphs - A digraph is made up of two or more letters THAT make one sound. (ay, ai, a_e , ei,) all make a long ‘a’ sound.

There are vowel digraphs and consonant digraphs. (sh, ch can make the sound sh—ship, chef.)

Syllables- It is important that students can break words into small chunks, there are syllable rules that students need to attend to. However the easiest one to remember is the number of syllables will be represented by how many vowel sounds you can hear. Alligator (4 vowel sounds) al/li/ga/tor (4 syllables). See appendix on syllable rules.

Homonyms - Homophones and homographs are homonyms. Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings. (right / write). Homographs are words that sound the same, spelt the same but have different
meanings. (mouth—mouth on your face, mouth of a river) Homonyms are to be explicitly taught every week if there are words in the list that are appropriate.

Tense - During word building activities teachers are to explicitly teach the use of tense especially when adding prefixes and suffixes where the past tense word changes such as in (swim, swimming, swam).

Schwa - The ‘er’ in ladder is not the same as the ‘er’ is her. It is called a schwa sound. It is similar to ‘u’ in cup only softer. (filter, mother, doctor)

Other:

Classic Australian novels – Name of book and author/ illustrator

Classic stories

Formation of joined writing

Geography:

- Continents of the World – Name all 7
- States/Territories/Capital Cities of Australia
- Australia largest mountain, longest river, longest lake
- Climate around Australia
- Currency in Australia and the World (major countries)
- Australian Money – Who is on the Coins and Notes and why?
- Well known Countries that are relevant to Australia
- Map Skills – Coordinates
- Use Latitude/Longitude to find coordinates
- Time Zones around the world and in Australia
- Famous Natural Landmarks
- Flags Recognitions
- General Culture differences
- Oceans/Seas
- Major Countries/ Capital Cities of the World
- How Australian States/ Territories are named and why?

History:

- First Fleet – Names of ships, dates, people
- Commonwealth
- Australia Flag – Meaning
- Dates of – WA Day, Australia Day and meaning behind
- Federation – Dates, Names
- Indigenous Australians – Culture, beliefs
- World Wars – Dates and Countries involved
Science:

Computing:

Music, Performing Arts:

Phys Ed: