2022 AUTOMATIC REPONSES
YEAR 6

Maths

Lightning fast tables (to 12 X 12) and combination competency (20-13= ; 7 + 9 =).
Number

-Long Division using **D**ivide, **M**ultiply, **S**ubtract, **B**ring **D**own method.
-Order of operations using **B**rackets, **I**ndices, **M**ultiplication, **D**ivision, -**A**ddition, **S**ubtraction method
-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 add or subtract a fraction the denominator must be the same but you only add or subtract the numerator and leave the denominator the same.
-When multiplying two fractions together you first multiply each numerator and then multiply each denominator (The term 'of' means multiply when working with 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.

Decimals

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

-Addition and subtraction of decimals always keep the decimal lined up.
-When multiplying decimals by a whole number make sure you count back the number of decimal places in your product.
-When multiplying a decimal by a multiple of 10, 100 or 1000 move the decimal place the number of zeros to the right.
-When dividing a decimal by a multiple of 10, 100 or 1000 move the decimal place the number of zeros to the left.

Basic formulas – working out area, perimeter and volume of different shapes

-A = l x w
-P = Add lengths and widths
-Volume = l x w x h
-Area of Triangle = b x h ÷ 2
-Area of Circle – 2 π r
-A diameter of a circle is a line segment that passes through the centre of a circle and connects 2 points on the circumference.
-A radius of a circle is half the diameter.
Angles
-360 degrees in a circle; 90 degrees in a right angle.
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

Grammar

Consolidate grammar concepts as per Yr 1-5 automatic responses
Paragraphs – What is a paragraph, where and how to use correctly.
o Structure: TBC
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

Spelling Rules

Spelling Mastery Book F rules

Poetry

The love of field and coppice
Of green and shaded lanes,
Of ordered woods and gardens
Is running in your veins.
Strong love of grey-blue distance,
Brown streams and soft, dim skies
I know, but cannot share it,
My love is otherwise.

I love a sunburnt country,
A land of sweeping plains,
Of ragged mountain ranges,
Of droughts and flooding rains.
I love her far horizons,
I love her jewel-sea,
Her beauty and her terror
The wide brown land for me!

The stark white ring-barked forests,
All tragic to the moon,
The sapphire-misted mountains,
The hot gold hush of noon,
Green tangle of the brushes
Where lithe lianas coil,
And orchids deck the tree-tops,
And ferns the warm dark soil.

Core of my heart, my country!
Her pitiless blue sky,
When, sick at heart, around us
We see the cattle die
But then the grey clouds gather,
And we can bless again
The drumming of an army,
The steady soaking rain.

Core of my heart, my country!
Land of the rainbow gold,
For flood and fire and famine
She pays us back threefold.
Over the thirsty paddocks,

Watch, after many days,
The filmy veil of greenness
That thickens as we gaze ...

An opal-hearted country,
A wilful, lavish land
All you who have not loved her,
You will not understand
though Earth holds many splendours,
Wherever I may die,
I know to what brown country
My homing thoughts will fly.

By Dorothea Mackeller

HASS

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
- Use Latitude/Longitude to find coordinates
- Time Zones around the world and in Australia
- Famous Natural Landmarks
- Oceans/Seas
- Asian countries and their capital cities

History:
- First Fleet – Names of ships, dates, people
- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flags – Meaning
- Dates of – WA Day, Australia Day and meaning behind
- Australia's road to Federation – Dates, Names
- Indigenous Australians – Culture, beliefs

Civics and citizenship
- The key institutions of Australia's democratic system of government and how it is based on the Westminster system
- The roles and responsibilities of Australia's three levels of government
- Where ideas for new laws can come from and how they become law

Economics and business
- Understand the difference between goods and services

- Understand that opportunity cost involves what the consumer must forego in choosing one product/service over another.

Science
- Light is a form of energy that is sensed by the eyes. It travels in approximately straight lines.
- A shadow is the shade formed by an opaque object blocking a light source.
- Light can be absorbed, reflected or refracted.
- Solids, liquids and gases are states of matter. All forms of matter have mass.
- Matter is made from particles. When there is a change of state the way the particles are spaced changes.
- In solids the particles are closely held together and vibrating; they have a rigid structure and keep their shape.
- In a liquid the particles are close together and slide over each other. Liquids flow and take the shape of a container. Liquids can be thick or thin (viscosity).
- In a gas the particles are far apart and move freely around us or are trapped inside a solid (compressed). A gas has no definite size and spreads out to fill a container and take its shape. Gases are often invisible.
- Melting point is the temperature at which a material changes to a liquid.
- Boiling point is the temperature at which a material turns to a gas.
- Our Solar System is the eight planets, their satellites (moons), the asteroids, comets and meteorites revolving around the Sun.
- Orbit – movement in a regular curved path of one object around another object. Earth orbits the Sun while the Moon orbits Earth.
- Rocky planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.
- Gas planets – Jupiter Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
- The Sun is the star closest to Earth. Stars are hot balls of burning gases.
- Structural and behavioral adaptations of some plants and animals enable them to survive in desert environments.
- A desert is a dry arid environment where there is not regular rainfall.
- Suggest ways to do an investigation.
- Make claims based on evidence
- Describe improvements to investigations and experiments.

LOTE
TBC 2022

The Arts

Music – Semibreve = 4 beats
   Dotted Minim = 3 beats
   Minim = 2 beats
   Crotchet = 1 beat
   Quaver = ½ beat (use either 2 quavers joined=1 beat OR separately 1 quaver= ½ beat)
   Triplet = 1 beat
   - Definition of Verse, Middle 8 and Chorus
   - Know the note names FACE on the stave ("Notes in the space spell FACE")
   - Know the note names EGBDF on the stave (Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit – on the lines)
   - Rest Values - Semibreve, Dotted Minim, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver
   - p = piano = softly
   - f = forte = loudly
   - pp = pianissimo = very softly
   - ff = fortissimo = very loudly
   - mp = mezzo piano = moderately soft
   - mf = mezzo forte = moderately loud
   - Crescendo/Decrescendo
   - Lento = slowly
   - Presto = quickly
Dance/Drama – On Stage/Off Stage/ Centre Stage/Stage Left & Right/Up Stage/Down Stage
   - Tabs/Wings/Backstage
   - Audience

Manners

   Use please, thank you and excuse me appropriately in social situations
   Greet people with appropriate body language, including eye contact