A. Science – Water Wheel Reflection.

Write a reflection about your water wheel investigation.
- What did you observe?
- What did you learn?
- What would you do differently?

B. Maths
1. Maths Mate

Complete the tasks on the Maths Mate Term 3 – sheets 6
If there are questions you are unsure of, make certain that you highlight it for further discussion in class.

C. English

Complete the attached Grammar Unit 16.
1. [+] Whole Numbers to 10
   \[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
   18 & 21 & 27 & 6 & 13 & 20 & 12 & 14 & 25 & 19 \\
   +4 & & & & & & & & & \\
   \end{array} \]

2. [-] Whole Numbers to 10
   \[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
   7 & 12 & 8 & 9 & 26 & 15 & 10 & 14 & 31 & 13 \\
   -6 & & & & & & & & & \\
   \end{array} \]

3. [\times] Whole Numbers to 10
   \[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
   5 & 9 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 10 & 4 & 7 & 8 \\
   \times7 & & & & & & & & & \\
   \end{array} \]

4. [+] Whole Numbers to 10
   \[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
   20 & 10 & 45 & 40 & 25 & 30 & 15 & 50 & 35 & 5 \\
   +5 & & & & & & & & & \\
   \end{array} \]

5. [Large Number +]
   \[ \begin{array}{cccc}
   4 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\
   +1 & 7 & 0 & 5 \\
   \end{array} \]

6. [Large Number -]
   \[ \begin{array}{cccc}
   2 & 4 & 3 \\
   -1 & 4 & 9 \\
   \end{array} \]

7. [Powers of 10 \times,+]  
   \[ 7000 \div 1000 = \]

8. [Large Number \times]
   \[ \begin{array}{cccc}
   1 & 3 \\
   \times5 & 2 \\
   \end{array} \]

9. [Large Number +]
   \[ \begin{array}{cccc}
   & & & \\
   \end{array} \]

10. [Decimals]
   \[ \begin{array}{cccc}
   3 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\
   \end{array} \]

11. [Fractions]
   Shade the diagrams below to compare \( \frac{2}{3} \) and \( \frac{3}{5} \). Which fraction is larger?

12. [Number / Place Value]
    Round off 0.9 to the nearest whole number.

13. [Number Patterns]
    \[ 28, 21, 15, 10, 6, \]

14. [Order of Operations] *
    \( (9 - 6) \times 5 = \)

15. [Word Numbers]
    Write the number 5600 in words.
16. [Location]
Which of the rooms between bedroom 2 and storage room is closest to the storage room?

17. [Geometry]
Which of the boxes can be made from the net below?
A) 
B) 
C) 

18. [Statistics / Probability]
How many European monarchs reigned for more than 60 years?

LONGEST REIGNING EUROPEAN MONARCHS

19. [Units of Measurement] *
Which is greater: 3 t or 4000 kg?

20. [Time] *
As of May 2005 swimmer Grant Hackett's world record for the 1500 m was 14:34.56. How much slower was his Olympic record time set in Athens of 14:43.40?

21. [Measuring]
How many small triangles are needed to cover the parallelogram?

22. [Problem Solving 1]
Fill in the missing digits in the sum below.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
6 \\
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
+ \\
\hline
5 \quad 1 \\
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
9 \\
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
6 \\
\end{array}
\]

23. [Problem Solving 2] *
I think of a number, add 15 and then divide by 4. If the result is 5, what was the original number?

24. [Problem Solving 3] *
Each bead has a value according to its colour. The values of the first 3 strings of beads are given. What is the value of the last string?

\[17, 14, 8\]
COME TO CHINA!
Have you ever yearned to visit China?
Now is the best time:
For a very short time only,
this outstanding, value-for-money, 12-day trip
is available to the first 100 callers only.
You will travel in a small exclusive tour group to cities such as:
Beijing, Guilin, Shanghai and Xi’an
where you will see amazing historical sites, such as:
the Great Wall of China, the Forbidden City, the Li River,
the Terracotta Warriors.
Tour includes all transport, food and accommodation.
This once-in-a-lifetime opportunity is not to be missed.
Book your tour today at:
China tours on 1 700 791 79.

Speakers and writers sometimes use emotive language to make their audience feel
emotions such as guilt, anxiety or greed in order to persuade them to do something.
Buy now or you’ll miss out. Every child needs one. Fabulous opportunity.

1 Read Come to China! Highlight the emotive words and phrases.
2 Which emotive words in Come to China are describing adjectives?

How are these describing adjectives meant to make the reader feel?

3 Why do you think the adverb only is used twice in the advertisement?

4 Rewrite each line. Replace the underlined word with a less emotive synonym.
Pesticide slaughters termites in local homes.
Owners are murdering their fat pets.
Teachers charged with torturing children. Children cry “Too much homework”.

Tip! Remember the rule on page 25.
High modality means certain: *The weather is hot.* *The weather is not hot.*
Low modality means uncertain: *The weather might be hot.* *The weather might not be hot.*

Adverbs help to show modality:
- always 
- really 
- very 
- usually 
- sometimes

Auxiliary verbs help show modality. These are called modal auxiliaries.
- will
- won’t 
- might 
- might not 
- should 
- should not

5 The advertisement *Come to China!* is written in high modality. Rewrite each line below in lower modality terms.

High modality

Now is the best time.
You will travel in a small group.
You will see amazing sites.
This tour includes all transport.
This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.
It should not be missed.
Book your tour today.

Low modality


What effect would low modality have on a reader of the advertisement?

6 Write the opposite modality for each sentence. Hint! Don’t be tricked. Don’t write the opposite meaning.

I might come to your house.
I really hate car travel.
I don’t think it’s going to rain today.
It may be too late to buy a ticket.
Do you think you’d like to come with me?
They probably won’t come to China with us.
I’d love to go to China!

7 Circle the one verb used in theme position in *Come to China!* What is the effect of only using one verb as theme?

Try it yourself!

Record *Come to China!* as a radio advertisement. Use your voice to express high modality. Try to sound very convincing and certain. Add music and sound effects if you can. Or, write a persuasion text in the form of a travel advertisement for somewhere you have been or would like to go.