



Year 6 Homework – Term 3, 2025 – Wk 1-5

Remember to READ EVERY NIGHT!				
Week	English	Spelling	Mathematics	Science/HASS
1	Research topic: Ned Kelly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Write some guiding questions for your research □ Record your source of information – is it primary or secondary. 	Every week complete the following spelling activities to build your knowledge and understanding	Mental Maths- Solve these problems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0.7736×10^3 2. $\\$271 + \\40.50 3. $\\$3978 - \\1309 4. $5800 \div 100$ 5. $165 + 90 + 189$ 	What is electricity? Write a paragraph explaining your understanding of electricity.
2	POV & Supporting Arguments: What do you believe are more entertaining – Movies or Books State your POV and supporting reasons.	a) Definition of any 3 or your words b) Add syllable breaks to 3 of your words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ What are metric units millilitres and litres use to measure? □ What are grams and kilograms used to measure? 	Research the Gold Rushes in Australia. In a paragraph, discuss the impact the discovery of Gold had on the people at that time.
3	Verbs Re-write these sentences in your book. Replace the verbs in the sentences with more interesting verbs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) She ate her lunch at second break. b) John looked at the big tree. c) Sally went to the movie theatre. 	c) Write 3 additional words to your list that relate to that sound d) Make a column of new words that you have learnt at school based on your unit. Make a new list each week	Conversions Convert mL to L <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) $674\text{mL} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ b) $928\text{mL} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ c) $1965\text{mL} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Convert L to mL <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) $0.224\text{L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ b) $0.864\text{L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ c) $0.337\text{L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 	Draw an electrical circuit and label each section.
4	Research a Podcast. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ What is a podcast? □ What purpose does it serve? 	e) Colour the base sound in red f) Colour the multiple or successive 17 phonograms in yellow	Conversions Convert g to kg <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) $2345\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ b) $876\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ c) $3867\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Convert kg to g <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) $4.897\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ b) $0.334\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ c) $0.7856\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 	Name the 3 levels of Government. Describe their roles and responsibilities.
5	Sentence Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Choose 5 of your spelling words □ Use each word in an Compound Sentence □ Choose another 2 to use in a Complex Sentence. 		Fractions Solve these fraction problems. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) $\frac{1}{2} \times 300\text{mL}$ b) $\frac{1}{4} \times 2400\text{g}$ c) $\frac{3}{4} \times 1000\text{mL}$ d) $\frac{2}{5} \times 500\text{g}$ 	Use Sway to create a timeline of the Gold rushes from their first discovery in Australia to the end of the 19 th century.

Spelling glossary

Phonemes

These are the small **sounds** we hear in a word. For example, there are three phonemes in 'cat': /c/ /a/ /t/ and there are four phonemes in 'child': /ch/ /ɪ/ /l/ /d/.

Note: If a letter is in forward slashes (/c/) we are referring to the sound that the letter makes, **not** the name of the letter.

Graphemes

These are the **letters** we use to write down the sounds (phonemes) in words (e.g., the letters 'c' 'a' 't' are the graphemes in 'cat'). The letters 'ch' 'i' 'm' 'p' are the graphemes for 'chimp'. A grapheme can be one, two, three or even four letters (e.g., 's', 'sh', 'igh', 'ough').

Digraph and trigraph

A digraph is a type of grapheme that has two letters, e.g., 'ch' (as in 'chat'), and 'ee' (as in 'tree').

Two letters are making **one** sound.

A trigraph is a type of grapheme that has three letters, e.g., 'igh' (as in bright).

Three letters are making **one** sound.

Vowels

All words *must* have a **vowel** sound spelled with a vowel letter or letters. The vowel letters are 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u' and sometimes 'y' (e.g., gym, deny).

Consonants

These are all the other letters of the alphabet that are **not** vowels.

Syllables

These are the beats in a word. When we spell, every syllable must have one or more vowel letters to represent the vowel sounds. For example, there are two syllables in 'dentist': den/ tist. There are three syllables in 'fantastic': fan/ tas/ tic.

Base

This is the main part of a word. For example, 'lock' is the base in the word 'locked'.

Prefix

This is a letter or letters added to the beginning of a base. For example, 'un' is the prefix in 'unlock'.

Suffix

This is a letter or letters added to the end of a base. For example, 'ed' is the suffix in 'unlocked'.

Homophones

These are words that have different meanings but sound the same and have a different spelling (e.g., 'write' and 'right'; 'sun' and 'son').

Weekly Spelling Homework Sheet

Name: _____ Week: _____ Spelling Focus: _____

This Week's Words

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

Monday – Say it • Tap it • Write it

Say each word. Tap the sounds on your fingers. Write it while saying each sound/syllable. Star the tricky part.

Tuesday – Look, Cover, Write, Check (Spaced)

Look carefully at the word, cover, write from memory, check, fix. Repeat after 10 minutes for 5 words.

Wednesday – Dictation & Word Sort

Write 3–4 short sentences using your words. Sort by pattern: vowel pattern, syllable type, or morphology.

Thursday – Retrieval Flashcards

Make flashcards. Hear the word → Say the sounds → Write → Flip and check.

Optional Challenges

Create a Find-a-Word for your friend or a family member to complete.

Write sentences or a story using as many of your spelling words as possible.

Friday Quiz

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

Lessons 43–44: Suffix rule – change ‘y’ to ‘i’

Easier (a)		Harder (b)		Extension (c)	
dried	happily	worried	satisfied	naughtiest	journeys
trying	busier	denied	happiness	multiplied	libraries
babies	copied	beautiful	studied	discoveries	activities
cried	fried	families	funniest	strategies	loneliness
laziest	messier	heaviest	countries	juiciest	unhappiest

Lesson 46: Spelling /ow/ (brown, cloud)

Easier (a)		Harder (b)		Extension (c)	
about	mouth	allowed	towel	doubtful	allowance
count	crown	thousand	however	downstairs	announce
frown	outside	crowded	powerful	superpower	accountant
tower	hour	mountain	amount	fountain	encounter
flowers	around	prowling	voucher	ourselves	background

Lesson 47: Spelling /oy/ (toy, boil)

Easier (a)		Harder (b)		Extension (c)	
soil	toys	loyal	noisy	voyage	disappoint
join	point	choice	annoying	unavoidable	oyster
joyful	destroy	spoil	voice	boisterous	asteroid
enjoy	noise	poison	toilet	appointment	employer
coin	boiled	royal	royalty	loyalty	overjoyed

Lessons 49–50: ‘ph’ saying /f/, ‘ch’ saying /k/; word origins

Easier (a)		Harder (b)		Extension (c)	
phone	chemist	elephant	stomach	photographer	chemistry
photo	chorus	alphabet	character	pharmacy	trilogy
graph	anchor	paragraph	telescope	homophone	universe
dolphin	bicycle	biography	triplet	photosynthesis	centipede
trophy	uniform	autograph	triangle	chameleon	binoculars

Lessons 52–53: End-of-Term Review

Easier (a)		Harder (b)		Extension (c)	
frown	copied	writer	lollies	centimetre	multiplying
ground	loyal	phrase	happily	phobia	orchestra
ponies	slipped	forgetting	changing	terrified	geography
planning	joined	protective	alphabet	monarchy	memories
floating	cents	choir	believed	satisfied	inexpensive