Year 6 Homework – Term 3, 2026 – Wks. 6-10

Remember to **READ EVERY NIGHT!**				
Week	**English**	**Spelling**	**Mathematics**	**Science/HASS**
6	Simple, compound and complex sentences Use your knowledge of these types of sentences to write one simple, one compound and one complex sentence.	Every week complete the following spelling activities to build your knowledge and understanding a) **Definition** of any 3 or your words b) Add **syllable breaks** to 3 of your words 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 e) Colour the base sound in red f) Colour the multiple or successive 17 phonograms in yellow	Answer the following a. 267g + 312g b. 1600mL + 345mL c. 8.44L + 2.16L d. 54.6kg + 2.4kg	Research and write a paragraph about Sir Henry Parkes.
7	Write a paragraph about a subject of your choice in first person. Write a paragraph about a subject of your choice in third person.		Solve these: a) 50% of 130 b) 25% of 84 c) 10% of 230 d) 20% of 160	Answer these questions: a. Name the 2 major political parties in Australia b. When did Australia become an independent nation? c. Who was Australia's first Prime Minister?
8	Practice writing a persuasive speech introduction on the topic: Schools should spend 20 minutes a day playing Minecraft.		**Discount Percentage:** Original Price: $64 Sale Price: $42 Discount: ? Discount Percentage: ? Original Price: $134 Sale Price: $100 Discount: ? Discount Percentage: ?	Name 3 explorers that impacted Australia's way of life.
9	Nouns and Verb Groups Write 5 sentences using extended noun groups and verb groups. Underline the noun groups and circle the ver groups.		**Fractions** a. 7/8 – 3/8 b. 11/12 – 6/12 c. 1 – 1/6 d. 1 – 3/8	Who is Australia's current Prime Minister? What political party is in power in Australia today? Where is the Federal Government located?
10	Create a Find-a-Word using your spelling words from the term. Challenge a friend to solve it.		**Fractions** a. ¼ + 2/4 b. 5/10 + 3/10 c. 4/9 + 4/9 d. 3/6 + 5/6	What is the name of Townsville's mayor? What is the name of Queensland's Premier? What is the name of the political party in power in Queensland today?

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/ /ī/ /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' ar e the graphemes in 'cat'). The letters 'ch' 'i' 'm' 'p' are the graphemes for 'chimp'. A grapheme can be on e, 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 55–56: **Contractions**

Note: There are only two lists provided for contractions – easier (a) and harder (b).

Easier (a)	
isn't	don't
that's	it's
he's	let's
I'm	he'll
can't	I'd

Harder (b)	
we'll	I've
they're	where's
what's	you've
aren't	couldn't
won't	where's

Lessons 58–59: **The schwa vowel sound**

Easier (a)	
colour	picture
tractor	motor
paper	summer
sofa	solar
power	dollar

Harder (b)	
furniture	chapter
flavour	author
remember	departure
nature	extra
popular	future

Extension (c)	
emperor	discoloured
caterpillar	manager
umbrella	instructor
calendar	regular
spectacular	temperature

Lesson 61: **Spelling /ar/**

Easier (a)	
smart	market
apart	grass
garden	class

Harder (b)	
charming	alarm
pathway	master
gardener	basket

Extension (c)	
forecast	guard
argued	apartment
staffroom	sharpener

Lesson 61: **Spelling /or/**

Easier (a)	
sport	pause
straw	awful
more	torn

Harder (b)	
August	drawer
sauce	stormy
explore	lawn

Extension (c)	
astronaut	automatic
seashore	crawling
enormous	ignore