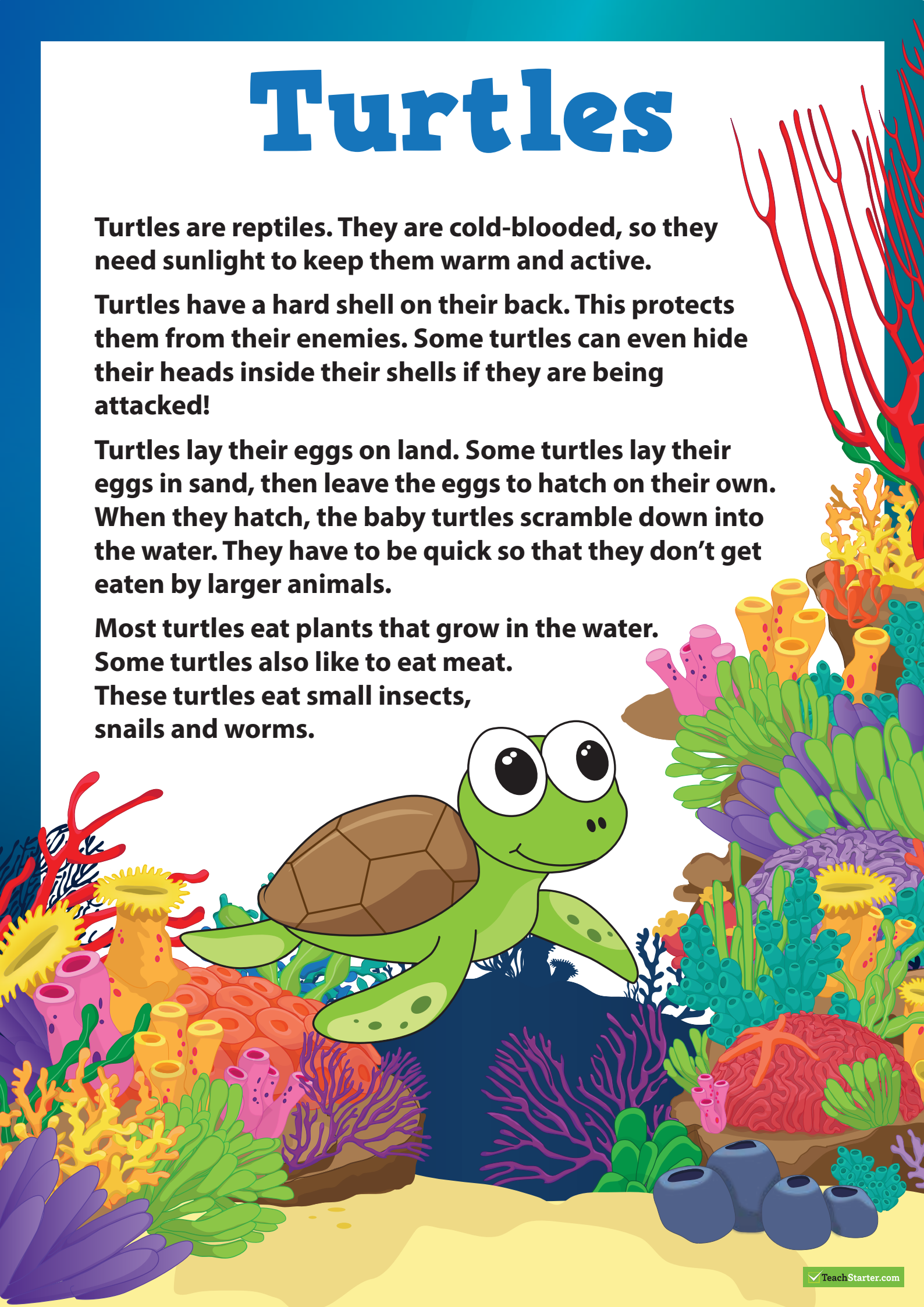
Turtles

Turtles are reptiles. They are cold-blooded, so they need sunlight to keep them warm and active.

Turtles have a hard shell on their back. This protects them from their enemies. Some turtles can even hide their heads inside their shells if they are being attacked!

Turtles lay their eggs on land. Some turtles lay their eggs in sand, then leave the eggs to hatch on their own. When they hatch, the baby turtles scramble down into the water. They have to be quick so that they don't get eaten by larger animals.

Most turtles eat plants that grow in the water. Some turtles also like to eat meat. These turtles eat small insects, snails and worms.



100 Commonly Misspelled Words

acceptable	equipment	library	referred
accidentally	exhilarate	lightning	reference
accommodate	exceed	maintenance	relevant
acquire	existence	manoeuvre	religious
acquit	experience	memento	restaurant
a lot	February	millennium	ridiculous
amateur	foreign	miniature	rhythm
apparent	fourth	mischievous	sandal
argument	gauge	noticeable	schedule
because	generally	occasion	scissors
believe	grammar	occasionally	sensible
calendar	grateful	occur / occurred	separate
category	guarantee	occurrence	special
cemetery	harass	official	success
changeable	height	parallel	to / too / two
collectible	hierarchy	parliament	tomorrow
committed	ignorance	pastime	their / they're / there
conscience	immediate	pigeon	twelfth
conscientious	independent	possession	tyranny
conscious	indispensable	preferable	until
definite(ly)	intelligence	principal / principle	vacuum
disappear	its / it's	privilege	vicious
disappoint	judgement	questionnaire	weather
drunkenness	knowledge	receive	weird
embarrass	leisure	recommend	you're / your

TASK 1:

Noun

Adjective

Verb

Adverb

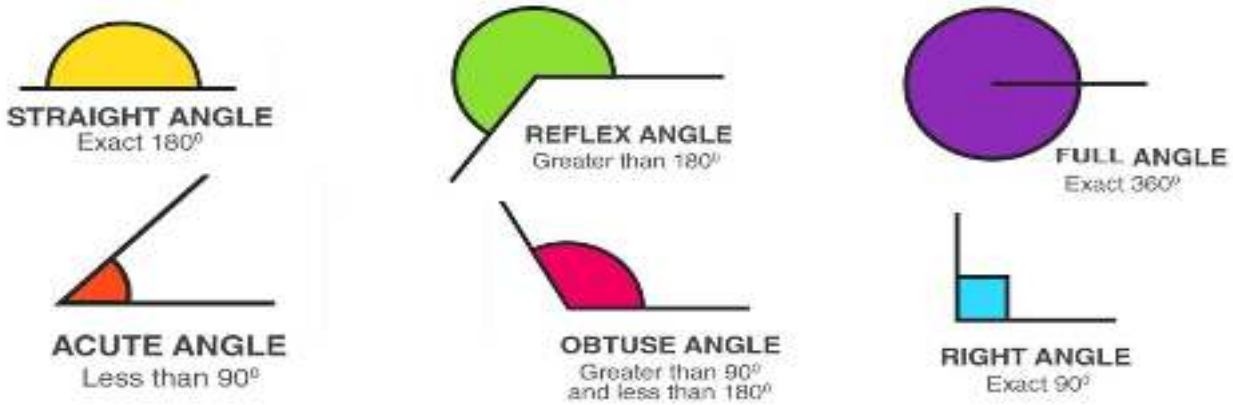
Spelling patterns

TASK 2-

T e x t i n g

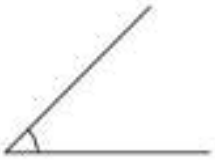
8+3+9+8+4+6+4 = 42

Estimate and Identify Angles



Name each angle and write its properties. The first one has been done for you.

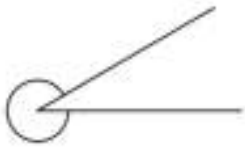
a)



acute angle
less than 90°

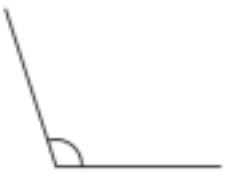
b)

c)



d)

e)



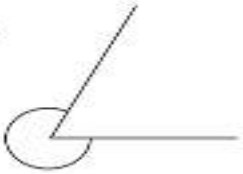
2. Look at the following angles and fill in the table on the next page:

a)

b)

c)

d)

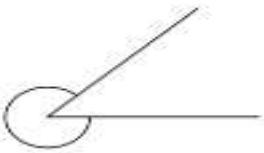


e)

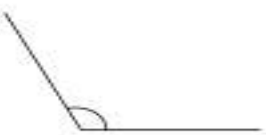
f)

g)

h)



i)



Estimate and Identify Angles

2. Continued:

	Describe the angle	Estimate the angle	Name the angle
a)	*Angle is less than 90°*	*About 40°*	*Acute*
b)			
c)			
d)			
e)			
f)			
g)			
h)			
i)			

3. Use a ruler to draw the following angles:

a). Acute Angle	b). Right Angle	c). Obtuse Angle
d). Straight Angle	e). Reflex Angle	f). Full Angle
g). Acute Angle (Different to the angle shown in question 3a)	h). Obtuse Angle (Different to the angle shown in question 3c)	i). Reflex Angle (Different to the angle shown in question 3e)

Topic: _____ Name: _____

K What I Know	W What I Wonder	L What I Learned

Putting some fun into Covid-19 tests for kids

Mitch Clarke, September 12, 2021 **3:00PM** Herald Sun

HEALTH

Reading level: Green

Getting tested for Covid-19 could soon be a lot more fun for children across the world thanks to a new Australian made testing device.

The Rhinoswab Junior device – which comes in a range of colours and designs such as moustaches and cat noses – will be trialled at Melbourne's Royal Children's Hospital over the coming weeks following a partner study between the hospital and the Murdoch Children's Research Institute.

The device, which is placed at the base of the nose, is much less invasive* than the current PCR* test that takes a sample swab from deep at the back of the throat and nose.

Paediatrician Shidan Tosif said the new testing method had the potential* to turn an unpleasant experience into a fun process.

"We need to adapt to the growing need of a less invasive alternative* for children as we know each person, whether they are a child or an adult, are going to be subjected* to multiple Covid-19 tests as new variants emerge," Dr Tosif said.

The trial comes after recent RCH research found that almost three-quarters of parents were concerned the standard PCR test might be stressful, painful or uncomfortable for their child, with 30 per cent indicating they were likely to not get their youngster tested.

About 250 children aged 4 to 18 will trial the device over the next six weeks.

How do you feel about getting the current Covid-19 test?

- I don't like the idea but if I have to get a test I'll be ok
- I'm really scared about getting tested
- I wouldn't mind getting tested

I've already had a test. It was a bit uncomfortable but ok

Cast your vote

GLOSSARY

- **invasive:** requiring entry into the body
- **PCR:** stands for polymerase chain reaction, it's a test to detect for the presence of a virus
- **potential:** ability to develop, achieve or succeed
- **alternative:** another possibility or choice
- **subjected:** the need for someone to experience or undergo something

EXTRA READING

Pfizer jab approved for Aussie kids(https://www.kidsnews.com.au/health/pfizer-jab-approved-for-australian-children-aged-12-to-16/news-story/6525bbaab884a79c8036dabac8c4b347)

Say goodbye to needles with vaccine patch(https://www.kidsnews.com.au/science/say-goodbye-to-needles-with-vaccine-patch/news-story/7d7760b99071517e4686c23b6ae4e05a)

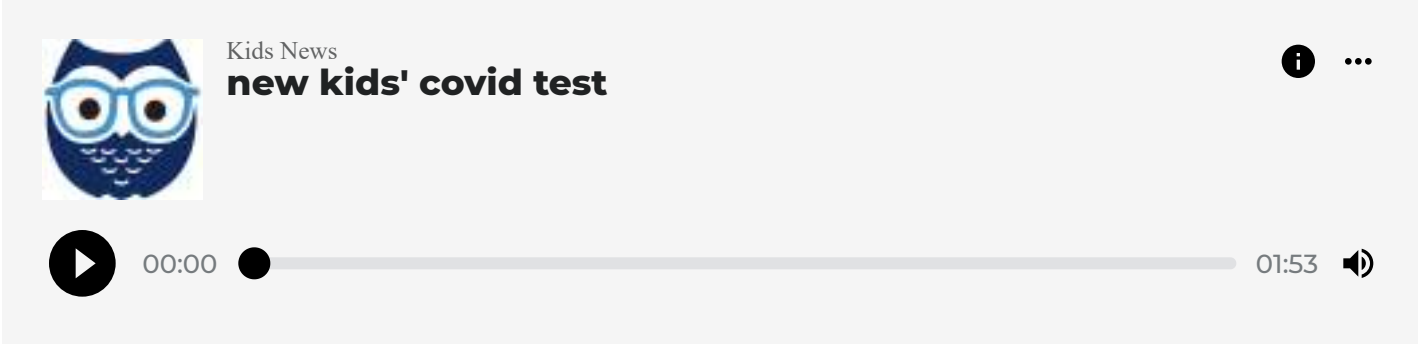
How does the coronavirus vaccine work?(https://www.kidsnews.com.au/explainers/how-does-the-coronavirus-vaccine-work/news-story/941870ebcb9063956589c8647d931493)

How airport sniffer dogs could detect Covid-19(https://www.kidsnews.com.au/animals/sniffer-dogs-set-to-become-faster-virus-hunters/news-story/65119e7b51bbb4f4fbf0a9db1c7656eb)

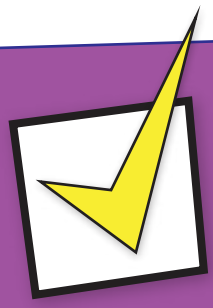
QUICK QUIZ

1. What is the name of the new Covid-19 test for kids?
2. Where is the new test being trialled?
3. What is the name of the current Covid-19 test?
4. What fraction of parents were concerned about using the current test for their child?
5. How many children will trial the new testing device?

LISTEN TO THIS STORY



Writing An Explanation Text



General Statement

Introducing the topic or process being explained

Information

Provide extra information about the topic

Explanation

Write, in order, how and why something works or occurs

Conclusion

Provide a final explanation

EXPLANATION

The purpose of an explanation is to describe how or why things happen, how things work or how certain tasks are done. Examples of explanations include:

- flow charts
- reasons for natural phenomena.

Explanations use:

Present tense

Auxiliary verbs

Technical terms

Descriptive language

Time connectives

Title

Where Does Water Come From?

Introduction

Water is all around us. It flows in a continuous movement around the land, oceans, rivers and the atmosphere. This natural phenomena is often referred to as the Water Cycle.

Description

When the sun shines on bodies of water (such as lakes, rivers and the ocean), tiny droplets of water begin to evaporate. This means that the liquid water turns into a gas called water vapour. The water vapour then rises into the air.

Up in the atmosphere, the water vapour cools and turns back into tiny water droplets called condensation. The water droplets join together with the dust particles in the atmosphere to form clouds.

Once the clouds become heavy and full, it will start to rain. This is called precipitation. When rain falls onto the earth, it will eventually collect in lakes, rivers and oceans. The process can then begin all over again.

Conclusion

No animal or plant can survive without water. For this reason, the Water Cycle is one of the most important natural processes on our planet.

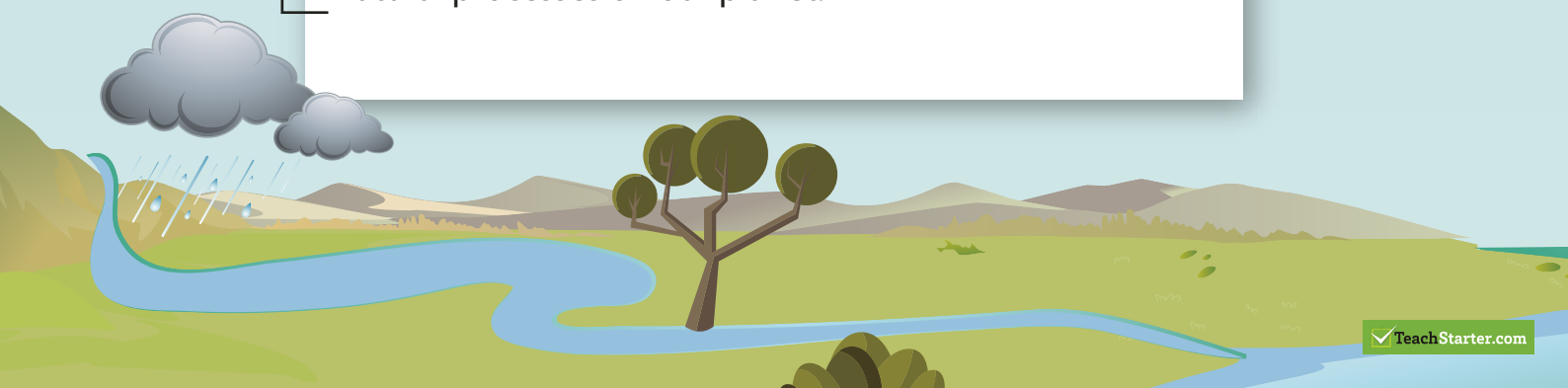
Auxiliary verb

Technical terms

Present tense

Descriptive language

Time connectives



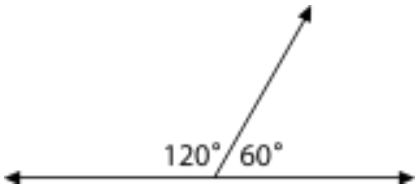
Working with Angles

OPPOSITE ANGLES:

A straight angle is equal to 180 °

Therefore, the opposite angle of a 60 ° angle on a straight line will be:

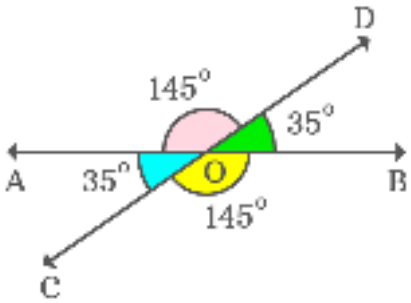
180 ° - 60 ° = 120 °



OPPOSITE ANGLES ON A CIRCLE/FULL ROTATION:

All angles in a full angle will add up to make 360 °

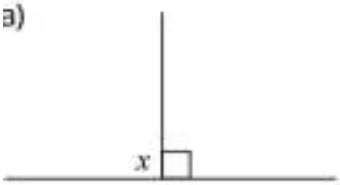
Example below shows
145° + 35° + 145° + 35° = 360°



Question 1:

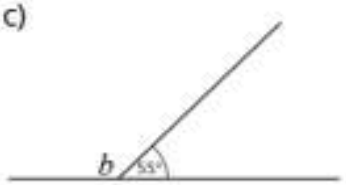
Find the value of the missing angles on these straight lines.

a)



b)

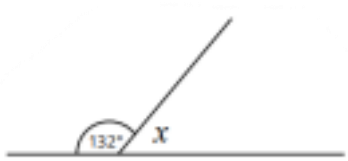
c)



Working with Angles

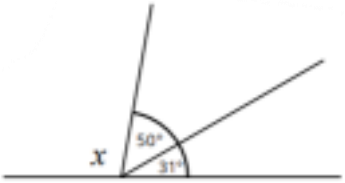
Question 1. Continued:

d)



e)

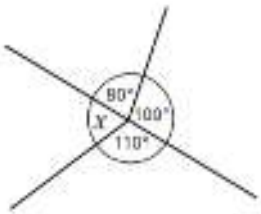
f)



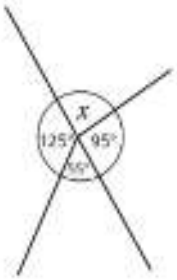
Question 2.

Find the value of x on these angles at a point.

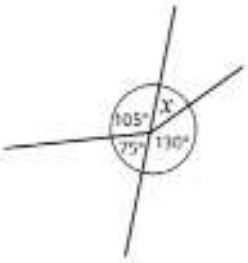
a)



b)



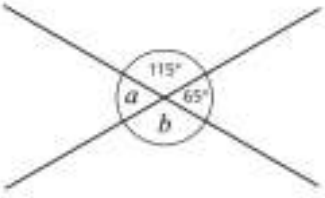
c)



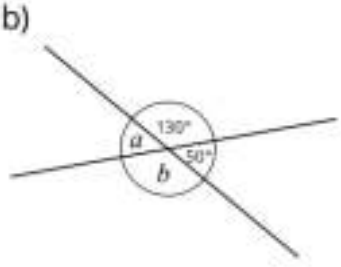
Question 3.

Find the value of the missing angles on these vertically opposite angles.

a)



b)



c)

Climate Change

The Earth's climate is always changing, and changes from natural causes are usually gradual. Some human activities, however, are speeding things up. Burning fossil fuels like oil, for example, upsets the balance of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere as they trap heat in the atmosphere. As a result, the global climate is becoming warmer. Over the past 100 years, Earth has warmed by about 1° F. However, right now, the change in the earth's climate is still small.

Scientists believe that with global warming, we can expect more severe weather patterns including heat waves, hurricanes, floods, and drought. The oceans may become more acid. Weather events like these can increase health risks, damage economies, destroy habitats, and affect our quality of life.

Climate change can affect more than just the weather. It can affect crops, farm animals, wild plants and animals, and human health.

Changes in the Earth's climate have the potential to affect people's health. For example, people can:

- Be hurt directly by extreme weather events caused by climate change, such as powerful hurricanes, tornados, earthquakes and tsunamis.
- Drown in floodwaters or get injured by falling trees and other debris during severe thunderstorms.
- Get heat rashes or heat stroke, and even die from the high temperatures of heat waves.

Climate change can also affect people indirectly, through changes in habitat, and the quality of air, water, and food. A drought can hurt crops and lead to food shortages and malnutrition (not getting enough vitamins and minerals). Global warming can increase the areas where disease-carrying insects can live and reproduce, which may lead to more disease outbreaks in new places. In areas hit very hard, global warming can affect the social structure and economy, too.

ABC NEWS

SCIENCE

Volcanoes: How often do they erupt and what happens when they do?

ABC Science / By Anna Salleh

Posted Wed 22 Nov 2017 at 12:22pm, updated Wed 22 Nov 2017 at 1:13pm

Lightning can form in volcanic ash clouds by ash fragments colliding to produce static electricity. *(Getty Images: Mike Lyvers)*

Planet Earth is covered in hundreds of volcanoes, many of which will be erupting at any one time.

Many of us only notice volcanoes when they are about to explode or disrupt our travel plans, but these spectacular forces of nature can have a significant impact on people living in the local area.

While volcanoes can be destructive, they are also responsible for creating rich agricultural soil, minerals like gold and silver, diamonds, hot springs and geothermal energy.

So how do these iconic wonders form, and what risks do they really pose?

What is a volcano?

A volcano is like a chimney that allows hot liquid rock, called magma, to flow from a layer within the Earth and erupt onto the surface. The magma can come from as far down as 200 kilometres in the mantle and once it erupts — at a piping hot 700 to 1,200 degrees Celsius — it is called lava.

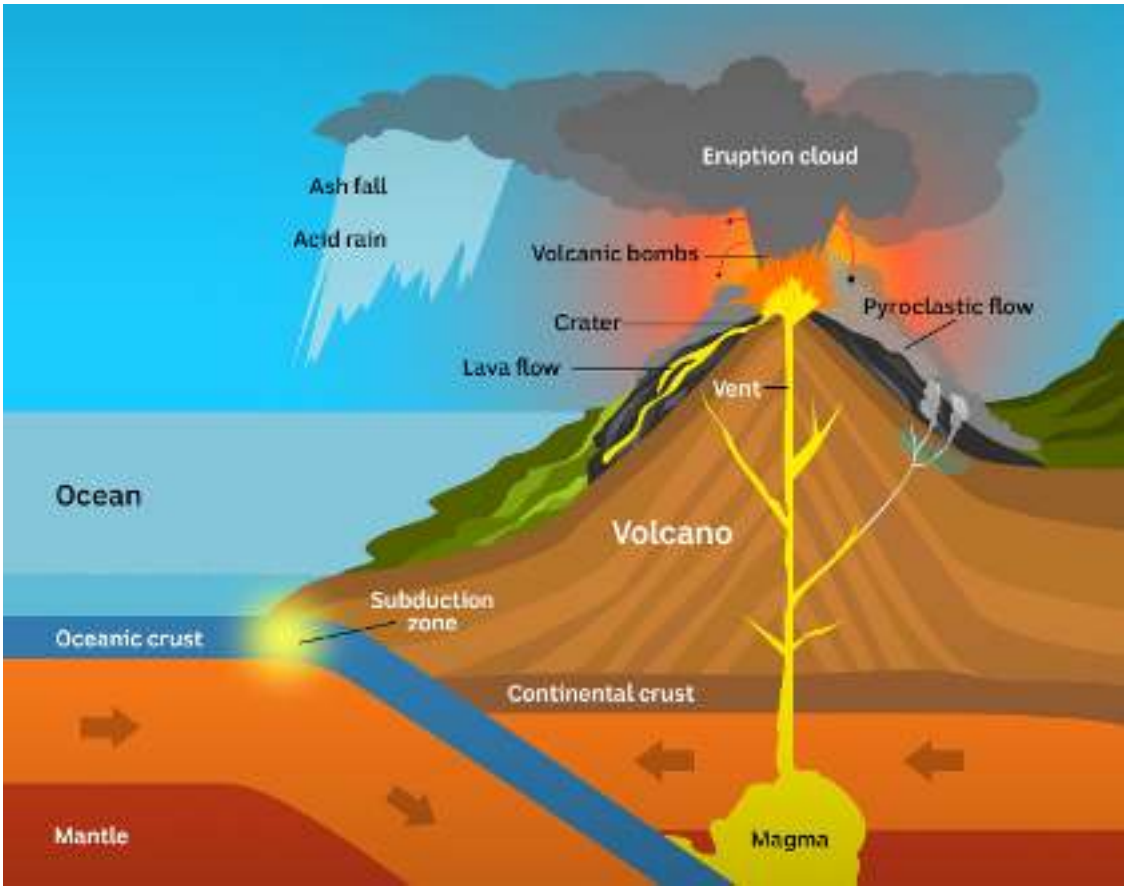
As magma rises through many kilometres to the Earth's surface, dissolved gases contained within it form expanding bubbles.

These bubbles increase the pressure of the magma and, if this pressure is great enough, the volcano will erupt.

The amount, temperature and composition of magma, including the amount of trapped gas contained in it, determines the type of volcano formed.

The three most common large types of volcanoes are strato, shield and caldera.

Strato volcanoes



Anatomy of a strato volcano such as Mt Agung in Bali. *(ABC: Julie Ramsden)*

Strato volcanoes are cone-shaped mountains that have been built up from layers of ash and lava. They are generally the tallest type of volcano and are known for their violent explosions.

Bubbles of gas build up in the magma — which has a high silica content — and explode creating volcanic ash, consisting of tiny gritty sharp fragments of glassy snap-frozen magma and rock from the sides of the volcano vent.

Examples of strato volcanoes include Agung in Bali, Yasur in Vanuatu, Etna in Italy and Fuji in Japan.

Shield volcanoes

This flatter type of volcano is named after the Roman Centurion shield shape of the volcano made by repeated gentle flows of lava down its slopes.

Shield volcanoes have magma with a relatively low silica content.

The magma is very hot and runny, so they are less likely to build up and create explosions — although they still can.

There are many shield volcanoes in Hawaii and Iceland, including Kilaeua and Eyjafjallajökull. Manaro volcano on Ambae Island on Vanuatu is also a shield volcano.

Mt Kilauea in Hawaii is a shield volcano *(Supplied: USGS)*

Caldera volcanoes

This type of volcano has the coolest and stickiest magma. It tends to erupt so violently its top collapses and leaves a large basin shape in its place.

The collapse leads to widespread fallout of ash and other hazards.

Some caldera volcanoes are up to 90 kilometres across and are called supervolcanoes.

Examples of supervolcanoes are Yellowstone in the US and Lake Toba in Indonesia.

Where are volcanoes found?

Volcanoes are found all over the world but the most common location for active volcanoes is at the boundaries of tectonic plates where plates are converging.

One plate pushes under another (a process known as subduction) and as it sinks it melts and generates an explosive type of magma that is vented through volcanoes on the upper plate.

These kinds of volcanoes are common along the so-called Ring of Fire — a horseshoe-shaped area around the Pacific Ocean.

Volcanoes also occur in the middle of oceans where tectonic plates are pulling apart or diverging.

This mainly occurs underwater, where it can also lead to hydrothermal vents on the deep sea floor that harbour extreme forms of life.

Volcanic activity in Iceland also comes from diverging tectonic plates.

Hawaii's Big Island is the largest active aboveground volcano on Earth *(Supplied: NASA/ESA/Samantha Cristoforetti)*

Some volcanoes occur in the middle of tectonic plates, and are created as the plate moves over a hot part of the Earth's interior.

As the plate continues to move across the "hot spot", a chain of volcanoes, like those seen in the islands of Hawaii, are created.

The Big Island is the biggest active aboveground volcano on Earth — around 180 kilometres wide by nine kilometres high.

How often do volcanoes erupt?

Some small volcanoes only erupt once in their lives, while other volcanoes erupt multiple times.

Kilaeua volcano in Hawaii, which has been erupting continuously since 1983, is the world's most active volcano.

While some volcanoes erupt at regular intervals, there are always exceptions to the rule.

And even volcanoes that haven't erupted for more than 10,000 years — traditionally thought to have been extinct — can start up again, says volcanologist Ray Cas, an emeritus professor at Monash University.

Is this sleeping giant waking up? Hot springs at Yellowstone National Park suggest the volcano may be preparing for an eruption. *(Wikimedia Commons: Frank Kovalchek)*

For example, Professor Cas says recent evidence suggests the Yellowstone supervolcano appears to have a major eruption every 700,000 years, with the last being just that — 700,000 years ago. It is now showing signs of stirring.

"It's in the category of perhaps being due for another one," Professor Cas says.

Can we predict when an eruption will happen?

Predicting when eruptions are going to occur and whether there will be an explosion or just a lava flow can be very tricky.

"There's a high degree of unpredictability ... because nature and magma don't follow black and white rules," Professor Cas says.

While quakes tell us magma is moving, that does not mean it will get to the surface. It's possible it will cool and solidify before it erupts.

Mount Agung: Uncertainty around whether a volcano will erupt can be nerve-racking *(AP: Firdia Lisnawati)*

The major hurdle for scientists in predicting eruptions is they don't have any way of remotely sensing the characteristics of magma that determines how it will behave.

Every country in the world with active volcanoes monitors their activity and shares the information globally.

Such monitoring and alert warnings for volcanic eruptions are based on assessing clues such as:

- **Timing:** If a volcano has erupted at reasonably regular intervals then this could help suggest when it might erupt again. The longer the period between eruptions and the larger the last eruption, the bigger the predicted eruption. And even if a volcano behaves as expected — not a given — a recent inventory suggests we can only use this method on around 1,200 of the 3,500 active volcanoes around the world, for which there is an eruption history.
- **Earthquake activity:** Increased earthquake activity can indicate a volcano is about to erupt, but not always.
- **Change of volcano shape:** When magma rises it can cause measurable changes to the summit and slopes of the volcano.
- **Warming water:** As magma rises it can also cause detectable heating of groundwater and surface lakes.

- **Gas emissions:** Changes in the amount and composition of gas emitted from volcanoes can tell scientists about how magma is moving.

What happens when a volcano erupts?

Flowing hot lava can incinerate, bury and bulldoze things in its path but at least is usually moving slowly enough for humans to get out of its way.

But when a volcano explodes things get a lot more spectacular — and risky.

For a start there's hot gas and rock (called pyroclastic flows or surges) that tumble down the slopes — this is what buried the city of Pompeii when Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79 AD.

Then there are "volcanic bombs" made of rock that can fly out of the vent and an eruption cloud made of ash and gas that shoots up into the air. Exploding volcanoes also lead to mud slides (called lahars) and tsunami.

Earthquakes, landslides and flooding from volcanoes melting surrounding glaciers are some events associated with eruption.

What are the health effects?

A 10th of the world's population lives within the potential footprint of volcanoes, with more than 800 million people living within 100 km of active volcanoes.

According to recent research analysing fatalities from volcanic activity between 1500 and 2017, about 540 people a year are killed by volcanic activity.

Most of these people were killed within a 10 km radius but deaths still occur up to 170 km away.

Ballistics or volcanic bombs are the biggest immediate danger. Pyroclastic flows and fast moving avalanches of hot rock, ash, and gas are the most dominant threat between 5 and 15 kilometres from the volcano.

Fine falling ash can cause respiratory problems, as can the gases released during explosions, in particular carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide, Professor Cas says.

"Carbon dioxide is potentially the most dangerous volcanic gas because it's dense so it settles and stays near the ground and secondly you can't smell it," he says.

What about the environment?

Clouds of volcanic ash and gas can create havoc with our health, environment and travel *(Wikimedia Commons: Arni Frioriksson)*

Sulfur dioxide also contributes to acid rain and volcanic emissions also affect the weather and climate.

While carbon dioxide has a warming effect, the main effect of the volcanic emissions — is a cooling effect, Dr Cas says.

This is because of ash, and sulphur dioxide (reacting with water vapour in the air), leading to the albedo effect — or reflection of the Sun's heat.

Professor Cas says this is especially the case with supervolcanoes — whose major eruptions release in the order of 40 to 1000 cubic kilometres of molten rock.

> "The very fine ash and gas gets lifted into the upper atmosphere, circumnavigates the globe and begins to effect the climate," he says.

And travel?

Flying into volcanic ash clouds can also be a major hazard for air travel.

Aircraft engines are so hot they melt the ash back into fragments of magma that clog up the exit vents.

Aircraft carry radar that detect volcanic ash clouds and advisory centres around the world use satellites to track the ash clouds and provide warnings to planes.

Engines on the ground can also be affected by volcanic ash.

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Measuring Angles

How to use a protractor

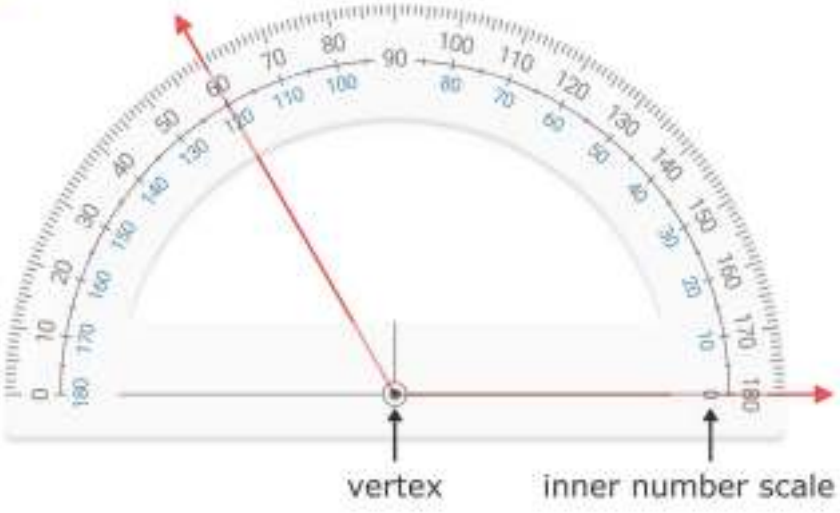
To measure an angle using a protractor, follow the steps below.

1. Line up the vertex of the angle with the dot at the centre of the protractor.
2. Line up one side of the angle with 0 degrees on the protractor.
3. Read the protractor to see where the other side of the angle crosses the number scale.

Most protractors have two number scales. It's important to use the same number scale for both sides of the angle.

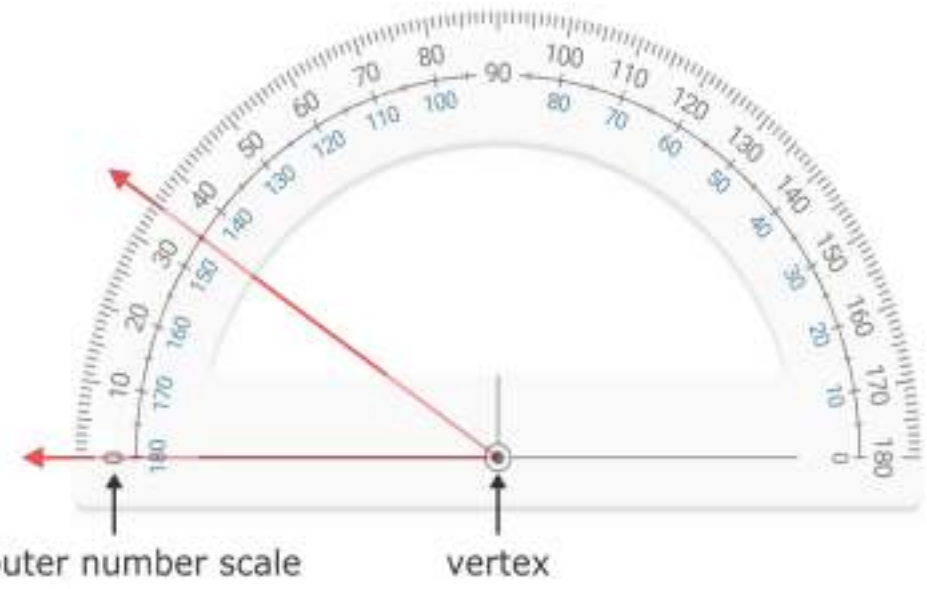
Example:

One side of this **angle** is lined up with 0 degrees on the **inner number scale** of the protractor. Read the **inner number scale** where the other side crosses.



This angle measures 120 degrees, or 120°

Another example. One side of this **angle** is lined up with 0 degrees on the **outer number scale** of the protractor. Read the **outer number scale** where the other side crosses.

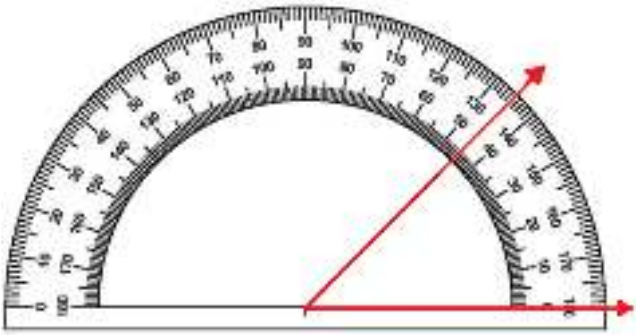


This angle measures 35 degrees, or 35°

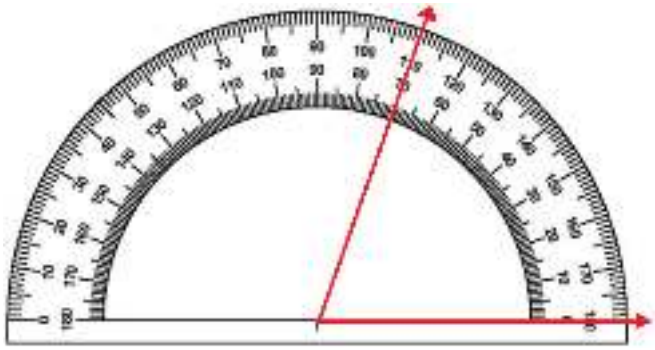
Measuring Angles

Question 1: Find out what the following angles measure.

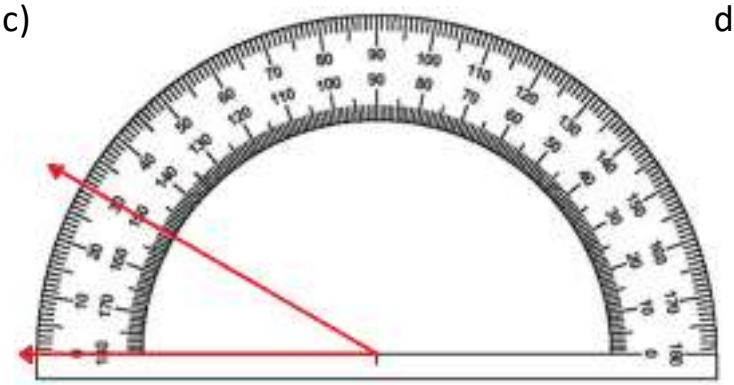
a)



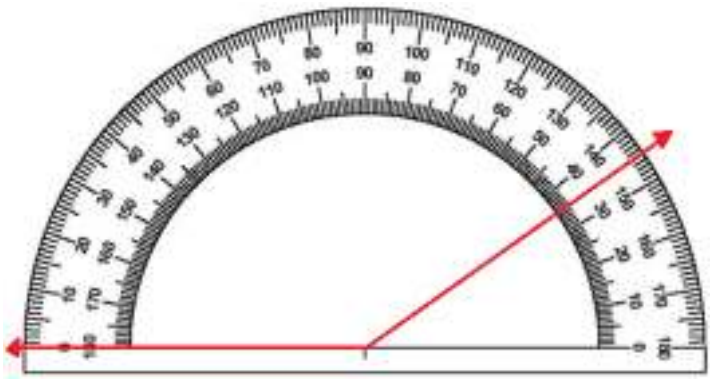
b)



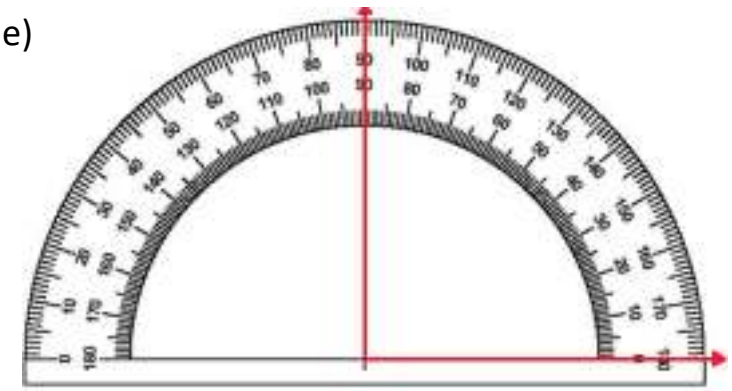
c)



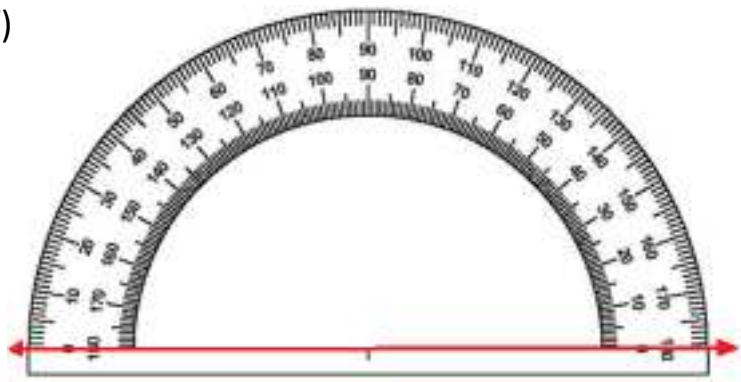
d)



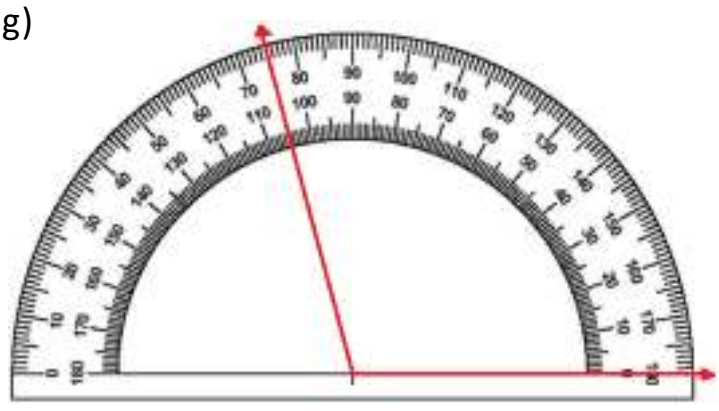
e)



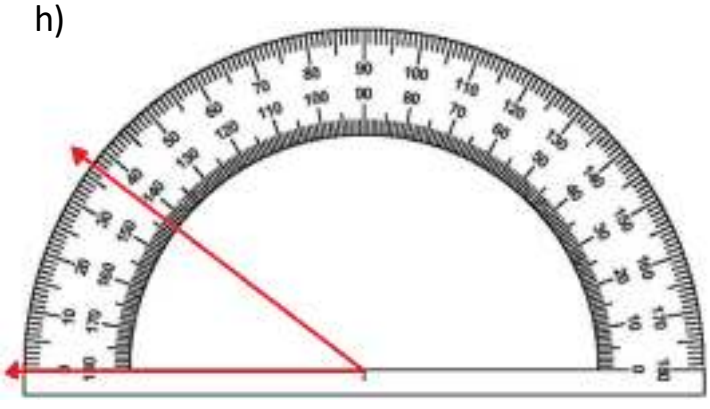
f)



g)



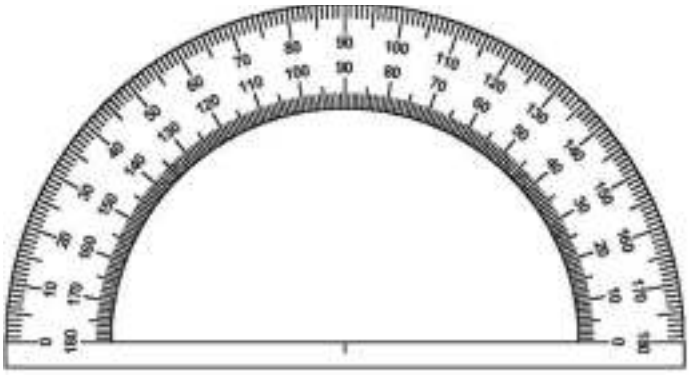
h)



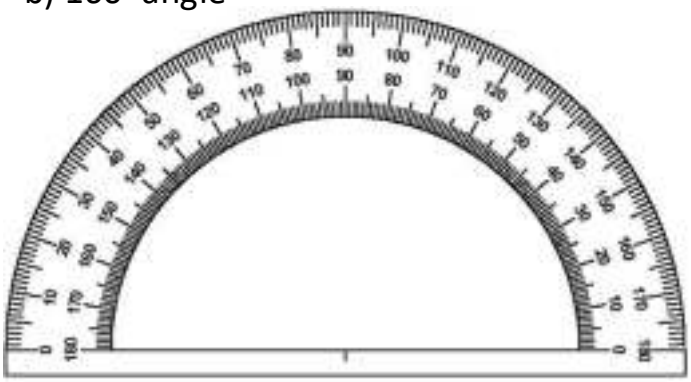
Measuring Angles

Question 2: Draw the angles on the protractors provided.

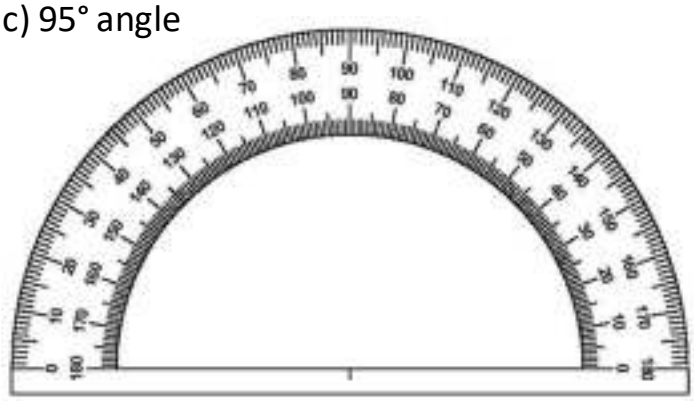
a) 25° angle



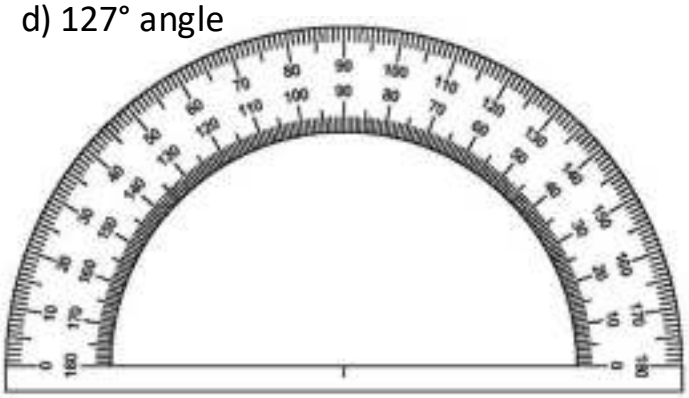
b) 160° angle



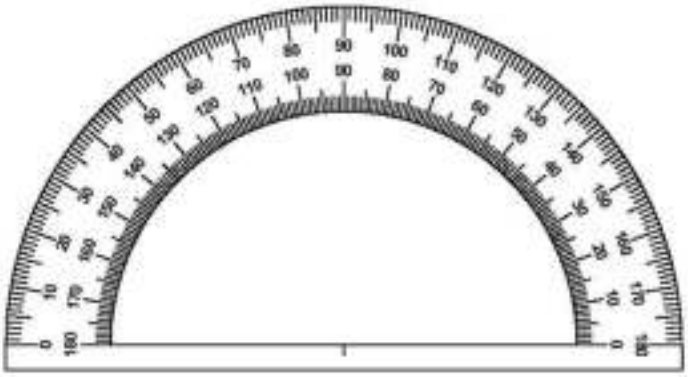
c) 95° angle



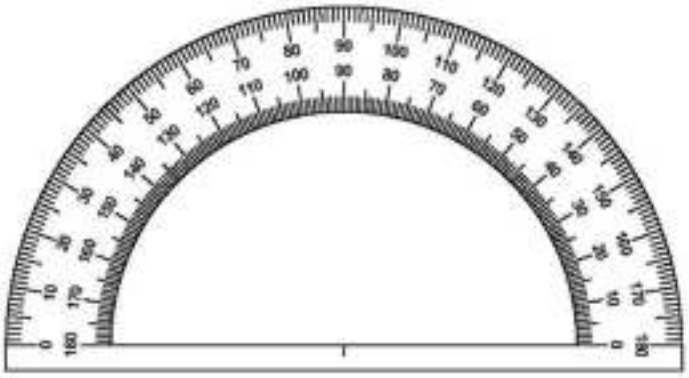
d) 127° angle



e) An acute angle of your own choice



f) An obtuse angle of your own choice



Question 3: In your own words write 3 or more facts that you know about angles.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Earthquake hits Newcastle: Eyewitness account

Name: _____ **Date:**_____

On Thursday 28 December 1989, an earthquake hit the city of Newcastle. Eyewitness reports from the area have estimated that the area shook for around five seconds and caused extensive damaged to buildings in the area.

Local authorities have confirmed that over 40,000 buildings hav been damaged or destroyed. Shopkeepers and residents have been shocked by the damage caused, with many buildings showing signs of minor damage and others with severe damage. Some residents stated that their neighbourhoods looked like a cyclone had hit it but most tuned into local radio stations to find out the real cause of the destruction.

One shopkeeper was saddened to report that most of the damage seemed to be to older buildings, some of which were over 100 years old, with a long history in the community.

A resident has told how she was talking to a friend and all of a sudden felt the ground shaking with glassware and crockery rattling and falling off the shelves. Other residents have commented on how cracks started to appear in the walls of their homes.

Despite the extensive damage to buildings, major infrastructure, such as railway tracks and telephone lines were not badly damaged.

A local seismologist has reported that the earthquake measured 5.6 on the Richter scale. He has also commented that Australia experiences strong earthquakes like these around every 18 months but they rarely happen in populated areas and have little effect on people and communities. Because this particular earthquake hit a city with buildings and infrastructure, it was estimated to have caused about $4 billion damage.

Members of nearby towns have reported to have felt the shaking, with scientists confirming that the shaking was felt up to 600 kilometres away from the epicentre of the earthquake.

Question placemat

Name: ____________

Date: ____________

Newcastle earthquake

Where?

Why?

When?

What?

Who?

AUGUST 23, 2021

UN Climate Report Urges Immediate Action On Climate Change

BY KAVI DOLASIA

The IPCC's report on climate change urges immediate action to prevent a catastrophe (Credit: United Nations)

On August 8, 2021, the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its first **assessment** of climate science since 2013. The news was not good. The report stated that this past **decade** was the hottest in 125,000 years and that the **atmospheric** carbon levels are the highest in at least 2 million years. **Glaciers** are melting faster than any time in over 2,000 years, and ocean levels are rising at twice the rate since 2006.

At the current pace, the researchers expect global temperatures to rise by at least 3.6° Fahrenheit (1.5° Celsius), compared to pre-industrial levels, within the next 20 years. The temperature increases will result in **significant** changes to the planet's water cycle. Areas that currently receive a lot of rain will get **significantly** more, while **arid** regions will become increasingly **prone** to **droughts**.

The IPCC report predicts extreme weather in the next few decades (Credit: *IPCC* [2021])

The IPCC's findings, **gleaned** from hundreds of scientific reports, come as no **surprise** to the millions of people worldwide currently feeling the impacts of climate-related disasters. In the United States, the 104 large wildfires now burning across 12 states have **cumulatively** scorched over 2.4 million acres.

The Dixie Fire, the nation's largest, has **devoured** 725,821 acres — about three times the size of Manhattan — since it began on July 13, 2021. The **blaze**, which is only about 40 percent **contained** as of August 23, 2021, is already one of California's largest wildfires ever. It is second only to the August Complex blaze, which consumed more than one million acres in 2020.

Satellite photo of wildfires, burning across the Western USA as of July 16, 2021 (Credit: NASA)

Many countries in Southern Europe are also battling major blazes. Over 500 fires in Greece have forced thousands of **evacuations** and scorched large **swaths** of forests in Evia, Peloponnese, and Attica, the historical region surrounding the capital city of Athens. The area's extreme heat has also **ignited** hundreds of fires in Sicily and Calabria in Italy.

Meanwhile, an **unprecedented** week-long storm in July 2021 caused flash floods and mudslides in Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Germany was hit the worst. Entire towns were **inundated** with water, several train lines and roads were destroyed by flash floods, and hundreds of lives were lost.

Simple lifestyle changes can help reverse climate change (Credit: National Ocean Service)

Climate change is even **impacting** the Earth's coldest and most **remote** regions. On Wednesday, August 18, 2021, scientists at the Summit Station, a research facility atop Greenland's ice sheet, **experienced** the first rainfall event in recorded history. It was also only the third time in less than a **decade** that above-freezing temperatures were recorded at the Arctic research station.

The situation may sound hopeless. However, many experts believe it is still not too late to turn things around, provided we all act now. While governments need to do their share by imposing and adhering to stricter carbon emission **legislation**, individuals can also help. Driving less, **conserving** water, and reducing electricity usage are some great ways to start. Adopting the 3 R's of **sustainability** — Reduce, Reuse and Recycle — will help conserve natural resources and energy. It will also save you and your **community** — which has to **allocate** land and resources to **dispose** of the waste — a lot of money. Be sure to start doing your part to save our beautiful home today!

Resources: Theguardian.com, CNN.com, Globalnews.ca

Friday Writing

Title

The title should be self-explanatory. My invention does all the cooking for me so my title is: 'How the RoboChef works'.

Introduction

An introduction should inform the reader what the machine does and why they might want to know how to use it. So, here goes…

'Are you sick of slaving away in the kitchen? Do your hands ache from chopping endless vegetables? Well, look no further: Robochef will grant all of your culinary wishes. But how does it actually work?'

Diagram

In most explanation texts, a diagram is vital as it (more often than not) gives just as much information as the text itself. Often, diagrams are labelled to add detail. You can add a picture of your invention you drew on Thursday to your text.

Steps explaining how to use it

Here is an example of the first and second steps. Note that each step explains how the machine works.

1) Once the machine is removed from the box and assembled, place it on the kitchen floor. It is easy to carry because it is made from a light metal (aluminium).

2) First of all, it is important to start the machine. Pull down the red lever on the back of the machine (this causes a metallic spring to coil tightly). When you release the lever, the spring uncoils rapidly, bringing the machine into action. This will prompt Robochef to ask its owner what meal it should prepare.

Technical vocabulary has been included such as lever, metallic and spring. And, conjunctions such as because have been used to add detail. Each step should be specific and clear; brackets are an excellent way to add additional information where necessary.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Explanation Writing Checklist

Structure

- ○ My explanation begins with an introduction that provides a brief overview of the object, event or process.
- ○ My explanation contains a series of paragraphs that explain how and why a particular thing works, or how and why a particular event occurs. These paragraphs progress in a logical sequence to reinforce cause and effect.
- ○ My explanation ends with a conclusion that provides a brief summary of the text.

Language and Features

- ○ I have used a formal tone when writing.
- ○ I have used precise language.
- ○ I have used a variety of present tense verbs.
- ○ I have used technical vocabulary that is specific to the topic being explained.
- ○ I have used adjectives and adverbs to enhance descriptions.
- ○ I have used time connectives to sequence processes.
- ○ I have used statements that demonstrate cause and effect.
- ○ I have used a variety of sentence structures.
- ○ I have included a diagram or flow chart as a visual representation of the process.

WRITING ORGANIZER - Explanation

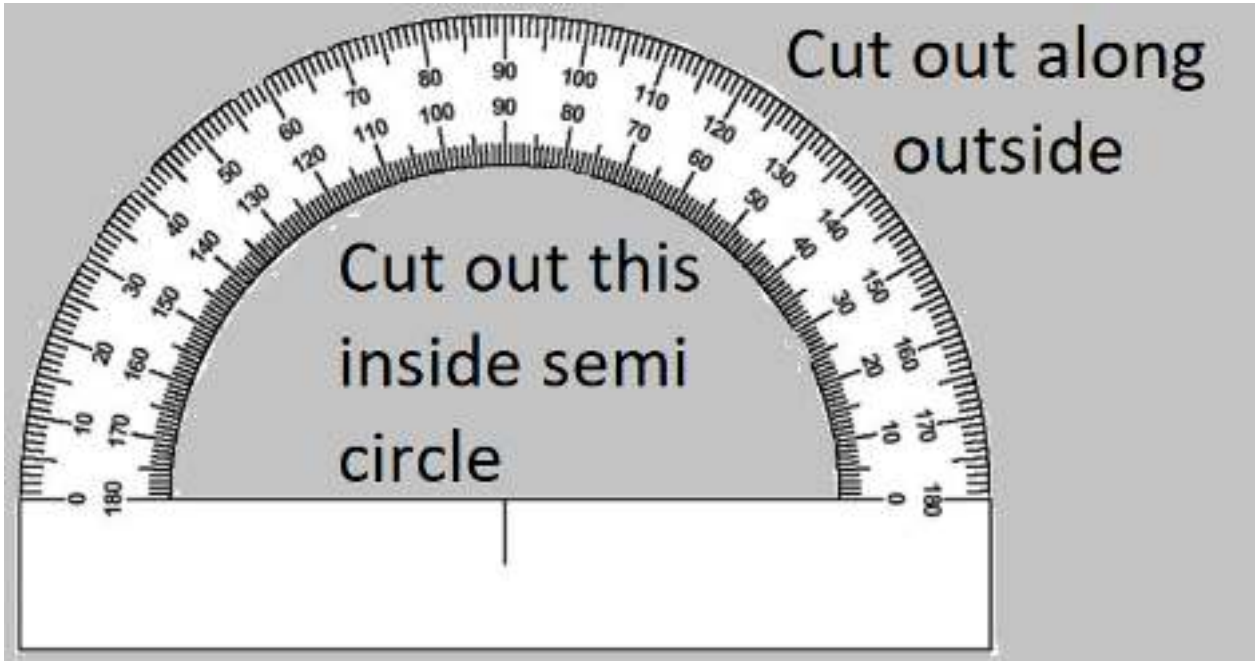
Introduction: ***General statement about the topic.***

Explanation: ***- Series of explanatory statements.***

Conclusion: ***- Summary or comment***

Numeracy – Friday, 8th October - Measurement and Geometry - Geometric Reasoning

If you donot have a protractor you can cut out this paper version to use:



https://www.mathplayground.com/measuringangles.html