

Stage 3—An Ancient Land—Unit 1

time	
alley	1
hockey	
causes	
social	2
struggle	
patient	
special	3
caveman	
dinosaurs	
complained	4
dictionary	
occurred	
official	5
quarrelling	
evolution	
extinct	6
crucial	
reptiles	
stationary	7
financial	
extinction	
artificial	8
permanent	
catastrophe	
commercial	9
hilarious	
beneficial	10
homo sapiens	
Neanderthal	

Theme: An Ancient Land — Dictation

Over time, the struggle of the dinosaurs with the caveman has been one of the causes of their dying out.

The official dictionary meaning of evolution is that it is a series of crucial changes that have occurred over time, as with reptiles.

Extinction is a permanent catastrophe that in some cases happened for commercial and financial gains by homo sapiens.

Unjumble these list words

chkoye _____ ylela _____

gletgsru _____ arusndois _____

mtei _____ clepasi _____

Choose the correct list word.

The doctor saw his _____ at the hospital.

There was a _____ on at the supermarket.

What _____ is the movie on?

_____ are extinct.

The black cat ran down the _____.

Use the _____ to find the word meanings.

Break these words into syllables e.g. al|ley = 2

patient ____ dinosaurs ____ reptiles ____ official ____

caveman ____ dictionary ____ extinct ____ hilarious ____

Circle all the nouns—then draw 4 of them.



Write sentences to show two different meanings for these words

patient 1. _____

2. _____

time 1. _____

2. _____

social 1. _____

2. _____

Rule: “cial” says “shall” after a final vowel

Find words from the list that follow the rule.

Friendly or sociable

Of a particular kind

Very important

Authorised

Imitation



			c	i	a	l
			c	i	a	l
			c	i	a	l
			c	i	a	l
			c	i	a	l

Find smaller words within these words.

alley _____ causes _____ patient _____

dinosaurs _____ reptiles _____ official _____

Choose the correct spelling

ally	hockey	dinosaws	patient	specal	dicshonary
alley	hokey	dinosores	pashent	speshal	dictionary
aley	hockee	dinosaurs	patent	special	dictionary

One word in each line is a group word for the others. Circle this word.

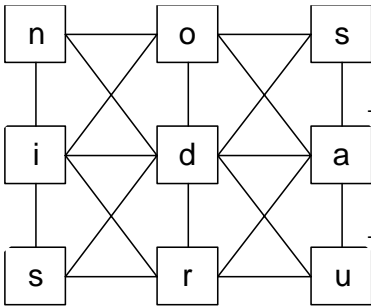
alley, lane, street, avenue, roads, cul-de-sac

lizard, reptiles, snake, turtle, alligator

stegosaurus, brontosaurus, dinosaurs, triceratops



How many words can you make? Start at any letter and follow the

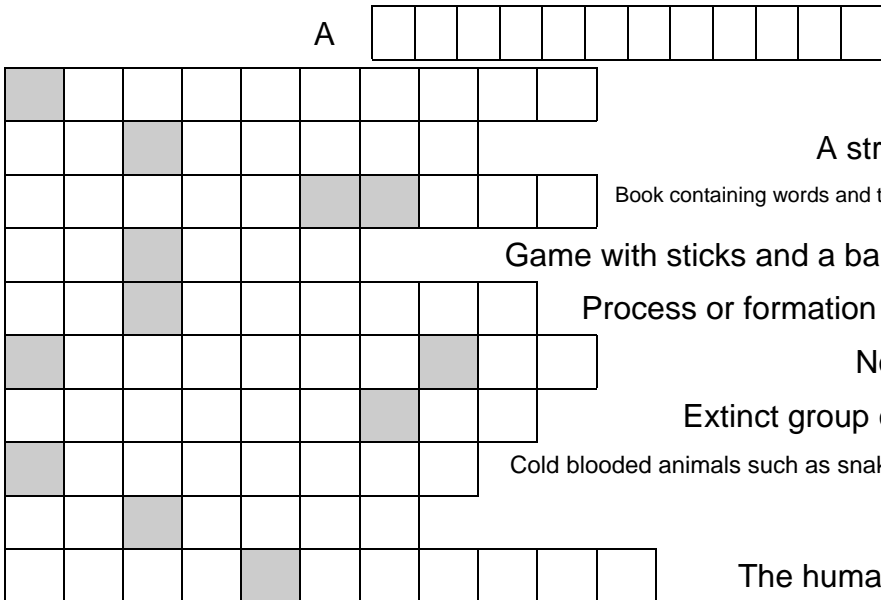


lines to the other letters in any direction.

Now rearrange all the letters to make one list word.

Answer the clues, then use the letters in the shaded boxes to answer this riddle.

"What kind of dinosaur did cowboys ride?"



Helpful

A strong effort

Book containing words and their meanings

Game with sticks and a ball or puck.

Process or formation of growth

Not moving

Extinct group of reptiles

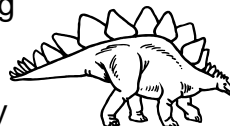
Cold blooded animals such as snakes or lizards

Critical

The human species

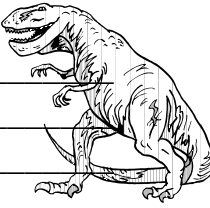
Synonyms. Circle the word that is **not** a synonym for the boxed word.

complained	whinged, moaned, praised, lamented
crucial	critical, irrelevant, important, significant
quarrelling	arguing, fighting, squabbling, agreeing
artificial	natural, imitation, assumed, feigned
catastrophe	disaster, misfortune, miracle, calamity



Write dictionary meanings for these list words

permanent _____
Neanderthal _____
extinct _____
official _____



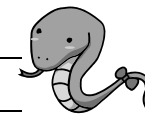
Write 5 of your words in sentences.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Write 5



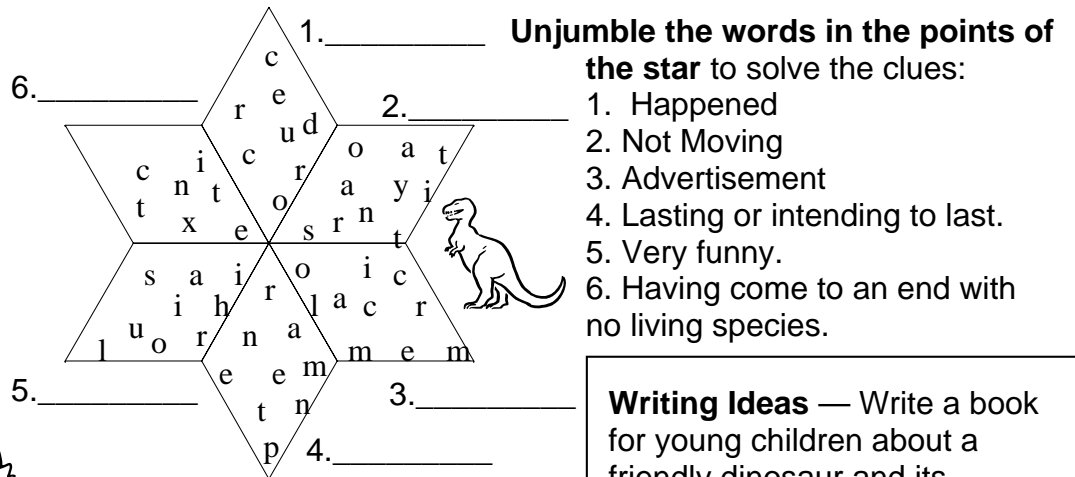
Dino-
saurs



Reptiles



Extinct
animals



Unjumble the words in the points of the star to solve the clues:

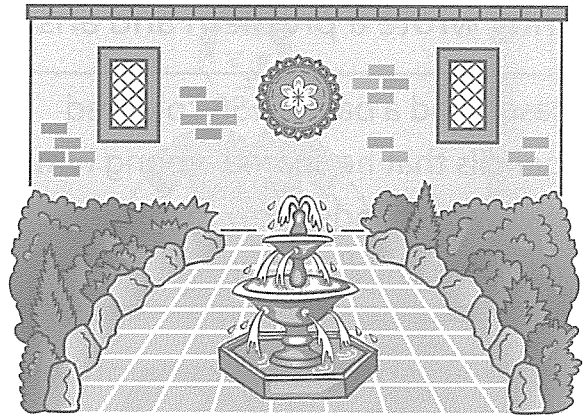
- Happened
- Not Moving
- Advertisement
- Lasting or intending to last.
- Very funny.
- Having come to an end with no living species.

Writing Ideas — Write a book for young children about a friendly dinosaur and its adventures in the world today. Design a cover for your book.

Areas of courtyards

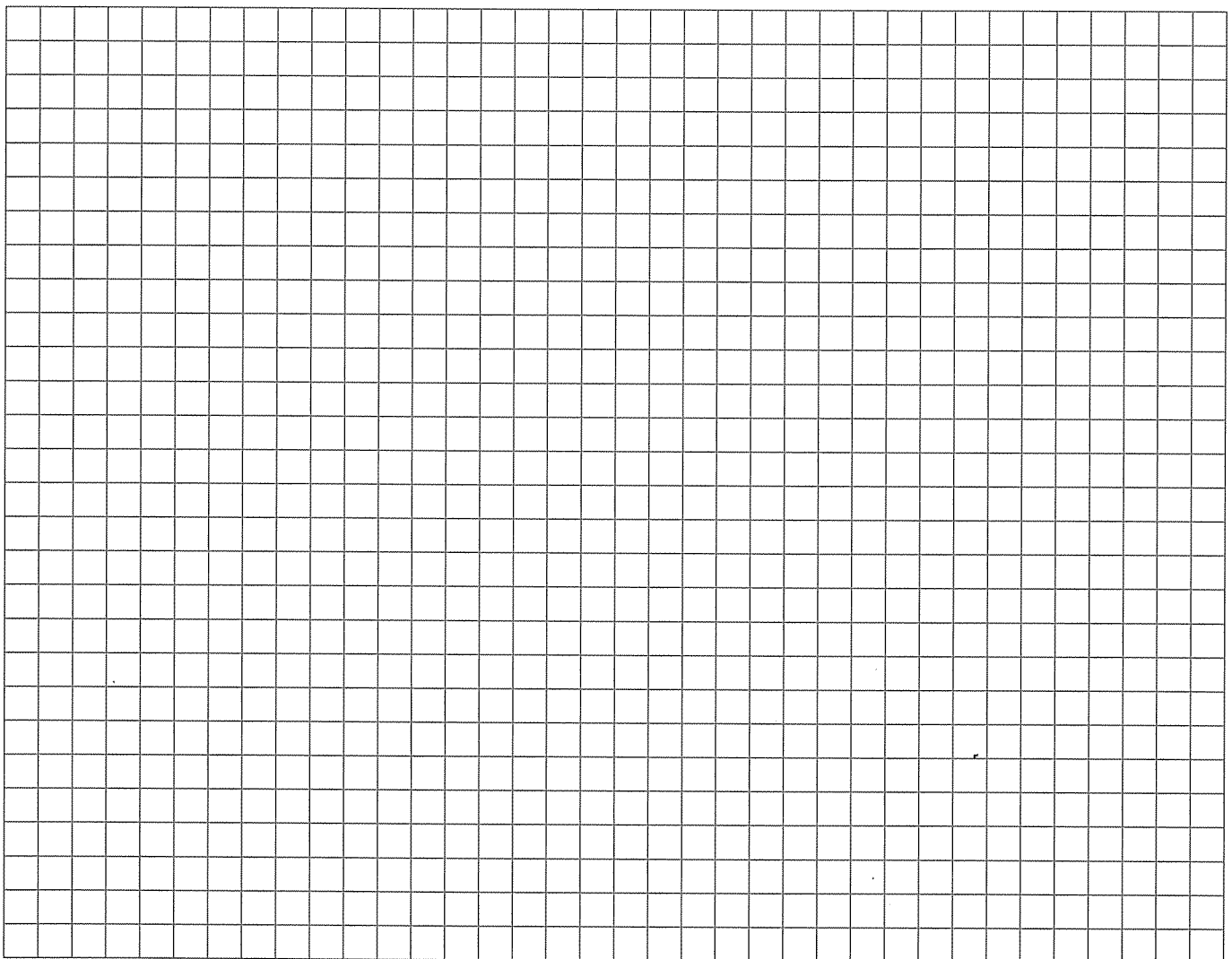
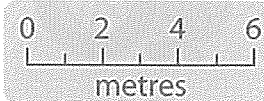
Martin, the local builder, was building some villa homes on a large block of land.

The local council said that every home had to have a courtyard for people to relax in that was exactly 48 m^2 .



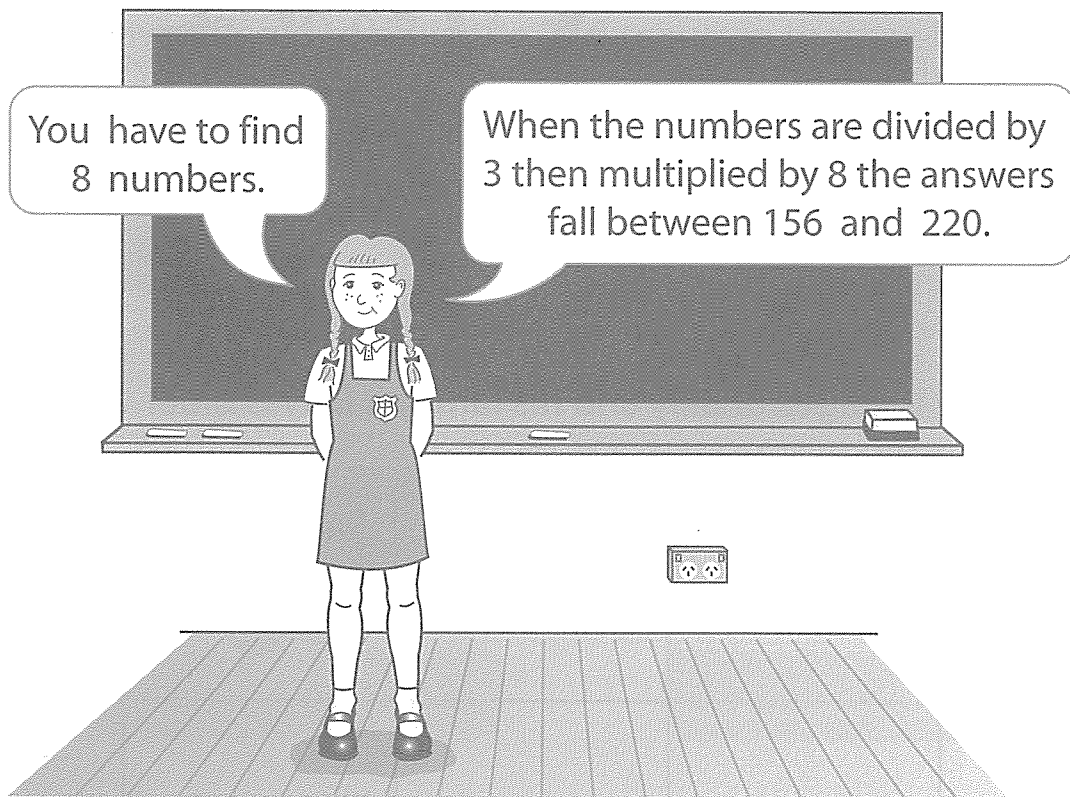
Use the 5mm graph paper and the scale to sketch some courtyards for Martin's homes.

Scale: 5 mm = 1 metre



Emma's secret numbers

Emma's teacher was letting the class play a game of '*Guess My Number*'. When it was Emma's turn she thought she would challenge the class and make them find 8 of her secret numbers.

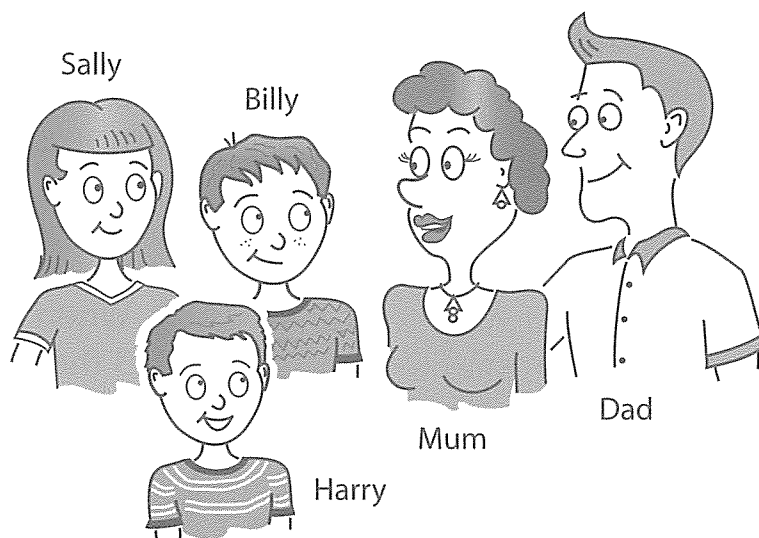


What are Emma's 8 secret numbers?

How old is Billy?

Billy's family consists of his mum and dad, his sister Sally and his brother Harry.

Billy's dad is 4 times older than Billy and his mum is $\frac{3}{4}$ the age of his dad. His brother Harry is half Billy's age and his sister is 3 years older than Billy.



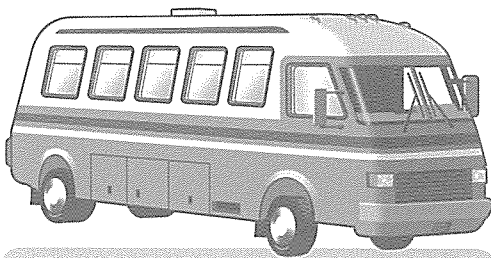
What could be the ages of Billy and his family if Billy is older than 9.

Billy's age	Dad's age	Mum's age	Sally's age	Harry's age

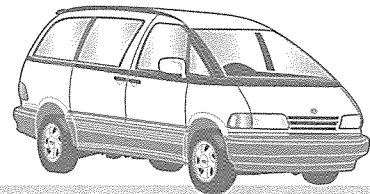
Getting to the scout camp

The district's scout troops are going on their annual camp. Unfortunately, the buses they had booked to take them to the camp have broken down and they will have to be transported by volunteers.

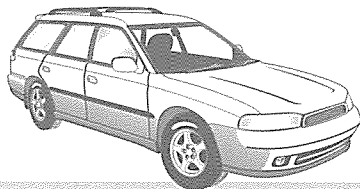
Four people have offered to drive the **216** scouts in these vehicles.



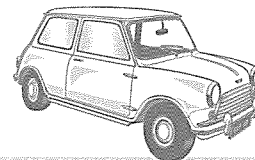
Mini-bus ... 18 passengers



People mover ... 8 passengers



Station wagon ... 4 passengers



Compact car ... 3 passengers

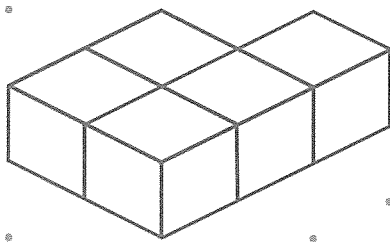
Show how the scouts could have been transported to their camp using combinations of these vehicles.

Pentacubes

Theo made a pentacube using 5 cubes. He said that there are many other pentacubes he could have made.

Build as many pentacubes as you can using multilink or centicubes.
Sketch your pentacubes on the isometric dot paper below.

Theo's example





Referendums

The people who wrote the Australian Constitution wanted to include a way for future generations to make changes, but they did not want its basic elements to be changed too easily. They solved the problem by adopting a system that had first been introduced in Switzerland, in which any change to the Constitution cannot be made by the Commonwealth Parliament, but must be approved by the citizens through a referendum.

How Referendums Work

A referendum is a direct vote of the people. It works like an election. The ballot paper has a question asking if the voter agrees with the proposed change, and the voter must write either 'Yes' or 'No' in a box. Voting in referendums is compulsory.

The proposed change is first passed by Parliament. The Australian Electoral Commission distributes information to all voters explaining the proposed changes. The cases for and against the proposal (prepared by Members of Parliament who voted for and against the proposal in Parliament) are also provided, so voters can make an informed decision.

For the Constitution to be changed, the proposal must be approved by what is called a double majority. This means it must be agreed to by a majority of voters across Australia, and also receive a majority in at least four out of the six states. If successful, the change must be implemented.

Low Success Rate

Between Federation (1901) and 2014, there have been 44 proposals to change the Constitution. Only eight have been successful. The highest 'Yes' vote in a referendum occurred in 1967, when over 90% of voters supported changes to the Constitution to allow Aboriginal people full citizenship rights.



** This photo shows how the referendum results were displayed to the public after the federation referendum in Western Australia in 1900.*

Referendums Between 1988 and 2014 (source: Australian Electoral Commission)

<i>Subject/Proposal</i>	<i>Polling Day</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>States in Favour</i>	<i>% in Favour</i>
Parliamentary Terms: to provide for 4 year maximum terms for members of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament	3 Sept 1988	Not Carried	None	33%
Fair Elections: to provide for fair and democratic parliamentary elections throughout Australia	3 Sept 1988	Not Carried	None	38%
Local Government: to recognise local government in the Constitution	3 Sept 1988	Not Carried	None	34%
Rights and Freedoms: to extend the right to trial by jury, to extend freedom of religion, and to ensure fair terms for persons whose property is acquired by any government	3 Sept 1988	Not Carried	None	31%
Republic: To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia as a republic with the Queen and Governor-General being replaced by a President appointed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Commonwealth Parliament	6 Nov 1999	Not Carried	None	45%
Preamble: To alter the Constitution to insert a preamble	6 Nov 1999	Not Carried	None	39%

1 What did the people who wrote the Australian Constitution want to include?

2 What is a referendum?

3 Shade **true** or **false** to answer the following.

- a Voting in referendums is compulsory.
- b Australia is the only country to have referendums.
- c No Australian referendum has been successful since 1988.
- d The proposed change is first passed by parliament.

True	False
True	False
True	False
True	False

4 What does 'double majority' mean?

5 Shade the statement that is **not true** for a referendum to be successful.

a majority of states must agree

the proposal must be passed by parliament

a majority of people must agree

only one state must agree

6 In 1967, what did over 90% of voters support?

7 Which referendum proposed that elections be held once every four years?

- a Fair Elections b Rights and Freedoms c Preamble d Parliamentary Terms

8 How many proposals were voted on at the 3 September 1988 referendum? _____

Inference questions

9 What percentage of people voted 'No' in the 1967 referendum to allow Aboriginal people full citizenship rights? _____

10 The people who wrote the Constitution did not want it to be easily changed. Do you think they have been successful? Explain your answer.

11 What do you think 'an informed decision' means?

Challenge Option

Research referendums that occurred before 1967.

From Six Colonies to One Nation

A federation is a number of different states, colonies or nations joining together to form a new nation. Many nations in the world today began as federations. The United States began as a number of separate British colonies. They federated to form a 'union' of states (the 'united' states) after achieving independence from Britain more than 200 years ago.

In Australia, Federation was achieved on 1 January, 1901. On that day the six British colonies that occupied the Australian continent became the nation of Australia. While many Australians still considered themselves as being at least partly British, and wanted to keep strong ties with Britain, Federation propelled Australia towards becoming an independent nation, making its way in the world without the help of the 'mother country'.

Colonial Power

Before 1901, each of the six Australian colonies was officially a part of Britain. People who were born in the colonies were British subjects, and the laws they followed were British laws. Colonies had their own parliaments, but they had less power than parliaments have today, and laws they passed had to be approved by the British Parliament.

The responsibilities of the colonial governments were limited. They could make decisions about things such as taxes and immigration, and operated services such as post offices and railways. Britain made laws about things such as defence, trade, and relations with other nations. While each colony had a small army and navy, they were officially part of the British armed forces, and Australia relied on Britain for its defence.

Gold Rush Brings New Ideas

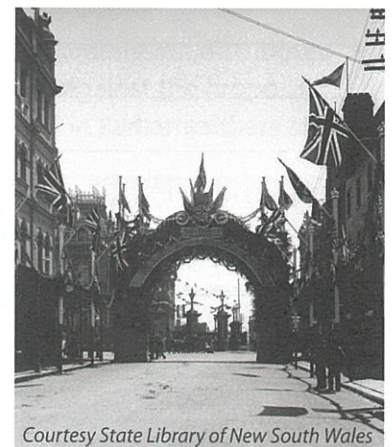
The gold rushes of the 1850s and 1860s brought many changes to Australia. Gold created great wealth, which was used to develop new industries. The gold rushes also brought hundreds of thousands of immigrants to the colonies. Many came from England, but large numbers also came from Ireland, the United States, China, Germany and Italy.

These immigrants brought new ideas about the way the colonies should be governed. Each colony was self-governing, yet the colonial parliaments had limited powers; the British governors made most of the important decisions. The only people who could vote for the parliament were men who owned a certain amount of property. Many people could not vote, even though decisions made in parliament affected them.

During the gold rushes, miners and other workers began to push for changes to the way the government operated. The Eureka Stockade in 1854 started as a protest against the licence fees miners paid for their mining claim, but resulted in the right to vote being given to all men. Over the next 50 years other reforms were achieved, including votes for women and secret ballots.

No Longer Penal Colonies

The gold rushes also brought an end to the idea that Australia was just a giant prison for British convicts. Transportation of convicts to the eastern states had stopped by 1852, and the huge number of free immigrants attracted by the gold rushes meant that convicts and ex-convicts made up a smaller part of the population than before.



Decorative arches were built to celebrate Federation in 1901. This arch is in Park Street, Sydney. The arches were taken down soon after.

1 What is a federation?

2 Explain how the United States got its name.

3 When was the Australian nation formed?

- a 1 January 1901 b 26 January 1788 c 200 years ago d 1854

4 Shade **true** or **false** to answer the following.

a Australia and the United States were once British colonies.

True

False

b Australia is the only place in the world that has federated.

True

False

c In 1999, the six Australian colonies were officially governed by Britain.

True

False

5 Which of these was not controlled by Britain in 1899?

- a United States b New South Wales c Western Australia d Northern Territory

6 A person born in Victoria in 1873 would be:

- a an Australian citizen. b a Victorian citizen. c a British citizen.

7 Shade two things colonial governments were responsible for.

immigration

defence

trade

post offices

8 List six countries from which people emigrated to work on the gold fields.

•	•
•	•
•	•

9 Before the Eureka Stockade, who were the only people allowed to vote?

10 What did The Eureka Stockade result in?

Inference questions

11 Explain the difference between an immigrant and a convict.

12 How did the gold rushes help the Federation cause?

Challenge Option

What do you think the term 'mother country' says about how colonial Australians thought about Britain?
Discuss with the person next to you.

Speaking in Public Hints and Tips



Points to Remember

- Try not to feel nervous - everyone is on your side!
- Stand up straight and still with your feet a little way apart. Don't fidget!
- If you are holding your notes, don't put them in front of your face.
- Before you start, take a deep breath, count to three, then BEGIN!



While you are speaking...

- Smile - it will make your audience feel like you are enjoying it, even if you are not.
- Look up at your audience - you are communicating with them. Don't bury your nose in your notes.
- Take your time - there is no rush and we will enjoy it more if you speak clearly and slowly.



What I will be looking for...

- You should appear to be comfortable and confident talking in front of the class. Even if you aren't—pretend!
- You should listen carefully to what other people have to say and then ask questions. You could even add some ideas of your own.
- You should try to make your talk interesting and entertaining for your listeners by using interesting words and putting expression in your voice.
- You should be using Standard English. That means NO SLANG in your talk.

Finally...

Keep it:

- Interesting
- Clear
- Entertaining



Good Luck!

Tips and Tricks for Speaking in Public

1.

It's normal to feel nervous, don't worry about it.

2.



Stand with feet hip width apart and shoulders relaxed and down.

4.

Hold your notes at hip height and slightly to the side.

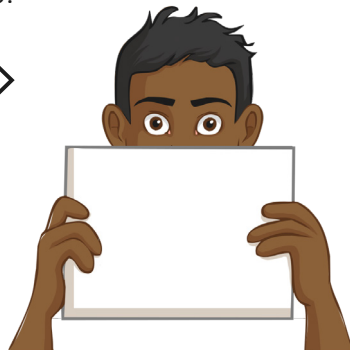


3.



WARNING!
If you put your feet too close together, you will sway. This is very distracting for your audience.

5.



WARNING!
If you hold your notes up in front of your face, your voice will be muffled, which is not good.

6.

Take slow, deep breaths before you start to speak.

7.

Focus your eyes just above the last row of the audience.

WARNING!
If you focus on your notes and don't look up, your words will be unclear and the impact of what you're saying will be lost.

9.

If there's someone you are intimidated by, imagine them eating spaghetti bolognese... no-one is scary with tomato and garlic sauce around their lips and spaghetti hanging out of their mouth!



10.



8.

