**Grade 6 Homework – Term 3: Week 6**
Due Fri 21/8 - corrected in class Mon 24/8

**TASK 1: MATHLETICS**
Complete the assigned tasks for this week in number - fractions. Your teacher will be monitoring your results via their grade account.

**TASK 2: MATHS - FRACTIONS**
Complete the following problems in your homework book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a)</th>
<th>b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/6, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, ___</td>
<td>0.33, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, ___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which is larger? Add <, > or =. Then prove it by converting both to a decimal and drawing a number line.

| a) 4/9 [ ] 7/10 | b) 1/6 [ ] 2/7 |

Use any combinations of the fractions below to create four fraction sums (2 addition and 2 subtraction). Show simplifying where possible.

10/12 , 3/4 , 3/12 , 2/6

**TASK 3: SCIENCE**
Read the passage below - Research the topic - Represent your discoveries using a graphic tool of choice in your book - Reference your resources

We cannot create energy. We can only transform energy already present in our environment. Water itself does not contain energy. But we can benefit from the movement energy in water from streams and rivers.

Streams and rivers have movement energy because they flow downhill. Everything on Earth, including water, is pulled towards the centre of the Earth and will move downwards if there is no obstacle. The ability to start moving is called potential, or stored, energy. The higher the altitude of an object, the greater its potential to fall. At the top of the hill, water has high potential (stored) gravitational energy. As the water flows down the hill it loses both altitude and gravitational energy, but gains movement energy (kinetic energy). River flow is also dependent on rainfall at high altitudes and flow can vary from too little (drought conditions) to too much (flood conditions).

What is a water turbine? What different types are there? How does it work?

**TASK 4: INFORMATION REPORT WRITING**
See page 2 of the homework sheet for the text required to complete the tasks below.

After reading the Information Report titled, *China’s Clay Warriors*, use the Thinkers Keys to create a focus question. You are to then answer your focus question in a complete sentence with evidence from the text.

In 1974 near the city of Xi’an, China, archaeologists uncovered not just one warrior but part of a terracotta army – an army of nearly 8000 soldiers, built to guard the tomb of China’s First Emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi.

The clay army looks just as Qin’s army did when the tomb was built over 2000 years ago. There are bowmen, crossbowmen, foot soldiers, archers and six horse-drawn charioteers in wood and bronze chariots. Each group wears a different style of armour and clothing. The charioteers carry shields and heavy armour made of 324 separate plates. The bowmen and crossbowmen wear no armour and only the officers wear helmets. The face and hairstyle on each warrior is different.

Qin Shi Huangdi became ruler at the age of 13. He was a harsh man but he was also a practical ruler who achieved great things. His workers built the 3000-kilometre-long Great Wall of China and a vast network of roads. As the First Emperor, he united China, created one language, one money system and standard units of measurement.

Emperor Qin wanted his tomb to be spectacular so he spent a lifetime planning and building it. From 221 BCE until the emperor’s death in 210 BCE, some 700 000 workers created nearly 8000 life-size clay warriors.