

Home Learning Pack

Week 5

Term 3, 2021

Year 3



Barramurra
Public School





Indicates a live lesson through Teams.

Home Learning Grid - Term 3 Week 5

Year 3

Activities can be completed digitally on the Seesaw app or as a hard copy and uploaded as an image to Seesaw

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Video Meefings	10:00am – Michigan			10:00am – Michigan	
Good Morning	Answer the question given by your teacher on Seesaw and say good morning! Word of the Day: Complete the word of the day on Seesaw/Hard Copy and submit when complete				
Reading	Read a book from the PM e-collection for 20 minutes. Record the book on your reading log.	Log onto Reading Eggs and complete 20 minutes of activities/reading. Record this in your reading log.	Read a book from the PM e-collection for 20 minutes. Record the book on your reading log.	Log onto Reading Eggs and complete 20 minutes of activities/reading. Record this in your reading log.	Read a book from the PM e-collection for 20 minutes. Record the book on your reading log.
Literacy	<p>Spelling & Grammar: Silent letters. This will be a live lesson through Teams OR complete the activity in the pack.</p> <p>Literacy – Science Complete the Activity about forces – Move it!</p> <p>Writing – Informative text: Complete the activity on Seesaw. We are learning about the purpose of an informative text.</p>	<p>Spelling & Grammar: Complete Tuesday's Spelling and Grammar activity.</p> <p>Reading- Carefully read through the three texts and answer the questions.</p> <p>Speech Writing Spend 30-40 minutes writing your speech for the K-6 public speaking competition in week 6</p>	<p>Spelling & Grammar: Complete Wednesday's Spelling and Grammar activity.</p> <p>Literacy - Science Complete the Activity about forces – What is a force?</p> <p>Writing – Informative text: Complete the activity on Seesaw. We are learning to identify the difference between a fact and an opinion.</p>	<p>Spelling & Grammar: Complete Thursday's Spelling and Grammar activity.</p> <p>Reading- Read through the text 'The Midnight Thunderstorm' and complete the Questioning activities.</p> <p>Speech Writing Spend 30-40 minutes writing your speech for the K-6 public speaking competition in week 6</p>	<p>Spelling & Grammar: Complete Friday's Spelling and Grammar activity.</p> <p>Reading- Choose an activity to complete from the Reading Comprehension Matrix and share to Seesaw.</p> <p>Writing – Informative text: Complete the activity on Seesaw. We are learning about the structure of informative texts.</p>
Outdoor Physical Activity	Outdoor Physical Activity and Play You could post a picture or video of yourself getting out and getting active				
Mathematics	<p>Maths Complete the activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>
Other Key Learning Areas	<p>Science & Technology: Complete the coding activity or the offline Olympic STEM activity (or if you can't decide feel free to do both!)</p>	<p>Geography: View the slide and complete the activities on what makes Australia special</p>	<p>Personal Development and Health: Complete Seesaw activity - 'The School Gate'</p>	<p>Creative Arts: Complete the Seesaw Activity 'Visual Arts – Jim Dine – Brushes' Learn about Jim Dine and create an artwork based on an everyday object.</p>	<p>Free Choice afternoon: Complete any activity that interests you and upload a photo or video to Seesaw with an explanation of what you are doing and why you like to do this activity.</p>
Additional Optional Activities	<p>PM e-collection/Reading Eggs (Online English) Log on to PM e-collection or Reading Eggs https://app.pmecollection.com.au/login https://readingeggs.com.au/</p>		<p>Mathematics Log on to Prodigy and play https://sso.prodigygame.com/game/start?rid=61dd4d8f-92ea-4144-9098-ba040ac8d303 OR https://www.youcubed.org/ https://nrich.maths.org/</p>		<p>Outdoor Physical Activity and Play Post a picture or video of yourself being active. Department of Education - Learning from Home Resources https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/learning-from-home/learning-at-home</p>

My Reading Journal

Thoughts from...

Week of: **Week 5, Term 3**

Here's
what I've
been
reading...

I read: Title

I thought:
Answer here

I read: Title

I thought:
Answer here

I read: Title

I thought: Answer here

I read: Title

I thought:
Answer here

I read: Title

I thought:
Answer here

Pick a symbol and draw it in the box to show how you felt about your reading today.



WORD OF THE DAY - WEEK 4

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Word	bewildered	privilege	marvellous
Definition	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
In a sentence	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Synonym	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Antonym	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Word Origin	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Words in word	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

WORD OF THE DAY - WEEK 4

	Thursday	Friday
Word	famished	persevere
Definition	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
In a sentence	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Synonym	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Antonym	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Words in word	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Monday

Activities



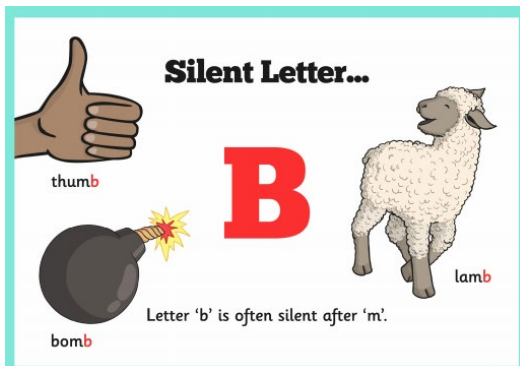
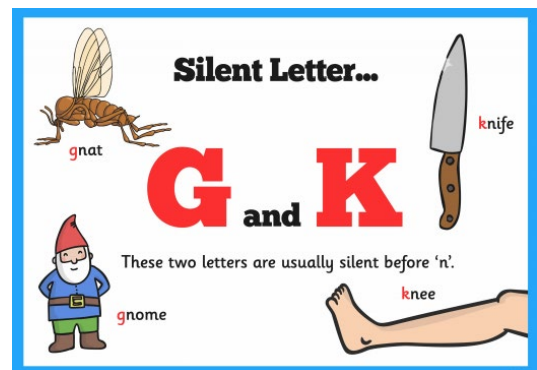
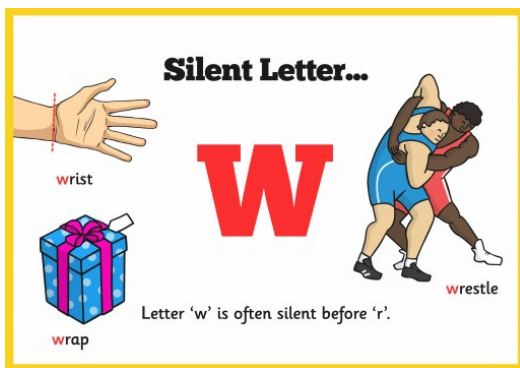
MONDAY - LITERACY

Spelling and Grammar

What are silent letters?

Silent letters are letters that can't be heard when the word is spoken. For example in the word 'sword', you don't pronounce the letter 'w'. And the letter 'h' is silent in the word 'ghost'.

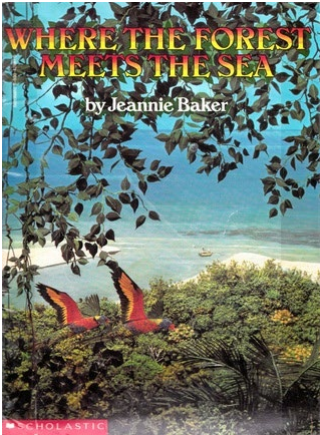
There are lots more examples of words with silent letters in English. So keep an eye out for them, because you won't be able to hear them!



Brainstorm some words that have silent letters:

Access the following website and complete the quiz on silent letters.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcgv39q/articles/zy4fdxs>

MONDAY - LITERACY



Informative Writing

Access pre-recorded lesson or read the information below.

Learning Goal: We are learning about the purpose of an informative text.

Listen to the book “Where the forest meets the sea” By Jeannie Baker.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LjwbV0McXLI>

Have a think:

Is this an imaginative text or an informative text?

How do you know?

What would you need to do to turn an imaginative text into an informative text?

Read through ‘The Great Barrier Reef’ text:

The Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is the world’s largest coral reef. It is close to the coast of Queensland, Australia. It is made up of nearly 3000 coral reefs and more than 600 islands, and it stretches over 2600 km long. It is so big it can be seen from space!

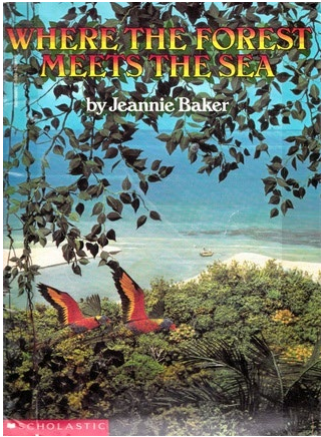
The Great Barrier Reef is the largest structure made by living things. Because of its environmental significance, it has been listed as an important World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Lieutenant James Cook (later Captain Cook) accidentally ran his ship, the *Endeavour*, aground on the reef on 11 June 1770.

The Great Barrier Reef is home to 14 000 different plants and animals, including many endangered species. Because of this diversity, it is important that we look after the reef. Climate change is one of the main threats to the reef, along with polluted water running into the sea from the mainland, coastal development and illegal fishing.



MONDAY - LITERACY



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water running into the sea from the mainland, coastal development and illegal fishing.

Have a think:

What type of text is this?

How do you know?

How is this text different to the narrative text?

What Are Informative Texts?

Informative texts provide factual information about a particular topic.

Some examples of topics include people, animals, objects and events.

There are many types of informative texts, such as:

- procedures
- reports
- explanations
- news articles.



Activity: Post to Seesaw

- On a large piece of paper or on Seesaw draw a picture of a member of your family.
- Around the picture, write words or phrases that could be included in an informative text about this family member.
- Remember informative texts provide a description of a particular topic using facts.
- Share your drawing and list of facts about your family member on Seesaw.

MONDAY – LITERACY: SCIENCE

Inquisitive

<http://ing.co/class/AC52A>

Access code: 7104

Describe what the basketballer is doing.

Pushing
Pulling
Both
???



Think. Pair. Share



01

How many different ways can you move a balloon?

02

How will you change its speed or direction?

03

Can you change its shape?
How?

Your Turn

You are going to investigate the questions you just answered.
Record your results in the spaces provided.



MONDAY – LITERACY: SCIENCE

Unit 1 Forces

Lesson 1 Move it!

- 2 Use a balloon to investigate the questions and find out if your predictions were correct. Record the results of your investigation.

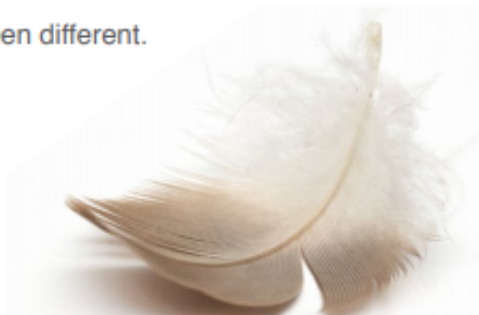


I made it move by ...

I changed its speed and direction by ...

I changed its shape by ...

- 3 What if the object was a rock or a feather?
Discuss how your results would have been different.



You use force to make the balloon move and change. Force is either a push or a pull which gets something moving or keeps things still. Take a look around you; forces are at work everywhere. When the wind blows, or a dog runs or even when you sleep, forces are in action.

MONDAY – MATHS

Learning Intentions:

- We are learning to use different mental strategies to solve multiplication problems.

Success Criteria:

- I can use repeated addition to solve multiplication problems

Problem a Day:

- When is Kim's birthday if she looked at the calendar on 3 June and said 'It's only 15 days to my birthday'?

Your tasks:

- What does it mean to multiply? What are some of the different ways we can solve a multiplication problem?

Multiplication Strategies

REPEATED ADDITION

Keep adding the same number over and over again.

$$4 \times 3 = ?$$
$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$
$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

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- One way we can solve multiplication problems is to use **Repeated Addition**. Repeated addition is adding equal groups together. It is also known as multiplication. If the same number is repeated then, we can write that in the form of multiplication.
- When we use repeated addition we add the biggest number the amount of times of the smallest number. Have a look at the following examples.

MONDAY – MATHS

$5 \times 10 =$	$7 \times 3 =$	$3 \times 5 =$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 50$	$7 + 7 + 7 = 21$	$5 + 5 + 5 =$

Activity: Repeated Addition Dice Roll Worksheet: (On the next page)

- You will need a dice and a pencil to record your answers. If you do not have a dice, you can use playing cards or an online dice generator.
- You need to roll your dice 2 times, put your first rolled number in 'Roll 1' column and the second in 'Roll 2 Column'.
- Using the repeated addition method, write down your number sentence and solve, recording your answer in the end column.

Exit Ticket

Solve the following multiplication problems using Repeated addition.
Remember to show all working out.

1. $30 \times 6 =$
2. $12 \times 7 =$
3. $9 \times 4 =$
4. $4 \times 15 =$

Extension: Make your second number a multiple of 10 and solve. You could also use a dice with larger numbers on it.

MONDAY - MATHS

Repeated Addition Roll and Record Activity

Roll 2 dice and record the numbers you rolled. Use the numbers to write your repeated addition number sentence and then find the answer!



Roll 1	Roll 2	Repeated Addition Number Sentence	Answer
3	4	$4 + 4 + 4$	12

MONDAY – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

STEM – Paper Plane Challenge

Learning Goal:

We will be able to carry out the STEM engineering process to create a winning paper plane.

Success Criteria:

We have:

- Understood the question being asked
- Imagined some ideas to solve the challenge
- Created a plan to address the challenge
- Created 2 paper planes
- Carried out test throws to record the success of the 2 types
- Explain and carry out improvements
- Rethrow the planes with your improvements and record your findings



If you have access to a device, scan or take photos of these worksheets and upload to Seesaw and include photos for each of the steps.

1. What is the problem?

To create a paper plane to win the paper plane world championships in the category of longest distance or in the air the longest (you can do both if you want but remember the designs for each might be different).

Circle which category you are going to enter:

Longest distance

Longest in air

Both

2. Image? What are some ways to solve this problem?

You can be as crazy or as simple as you like with your ideas (remember these are ideas not your plan, you might not end up using any of them).

MONDAY – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

3. Plan. What are you going to do to solve the problem?

You can: write your plan, draw your plan, or copy and paste instructions of a paper plane model below (if you use someone else's design you need to include the website/book/person you got it from).

4. Create your two planes to enter. You can only use 1 piece of paper per plane. You may use glue, sticky tape or scissors if needed.

If you don't have access to A4 paper (new or scrap) you could use a magazine page, half a newspaper, one side of a cereal box etc.)

5. Test. How well does it work?

You need to throw both of your planes two times and record. If you don't have a tape measure/ruler use an informal unit e.g. broom lengths, your step etc. it just must be consistent with every throw. If you don't have access to a timer count 1 –1000, 2-2000, 3-3000 at a consistent speed. Record your unit of measure.

Distance		In Air	
Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 1	Plane 2
Throw 1	Throw 1	Throw 1	Throw 1
Throw 2	Throw 2	Throw 2	Throw 2

MONDAY – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

6. Improve. Describe what could be better and explain any changes you could make to improve your planes.

7. Test again. Now, how well does it work?

Use the same method of measurements as your first test flight.

Distance		In Air	
Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 1	Plane 2
Throw 1	Throw 1	Throw 1	Throw 1
Throw 2	Throw 2	Throw 2	Throw 2

WINNER

Which plane won (give it a creative name)?

What was the furthest distance it flew (if you chose this challenge)?

What was the longest amount of time it spent in the air (if you chose this challenge)?

MONDAY – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

REFLECTION:

Did you enjoy this STEM activity? Why/Why not?

What was challenging about this activity?

How did you overcome your challenges?

Tuesday

Activities

be
HAPPY



TUESDAY - LITERACY

Spelling and Grammar

A silent letter is a letter that must be included in a word when you write the word even though you don't pronounce it.

1. Fill in the missing letters with 'gn', 'kn' or 'wr'.

___ at ___ ock ___ ow ___ ap
___ itten ___ ight ___ ee ___ ite
___ aw ___ ong

Use the words you made in activity 1 to put in the below sentences. You should only use each word once.

I heard a _____ on the door.

Mum had lots of presents to _____.

The _____ wore his shiny armour.

Telling lies is _____.

My hamster tried to _____ through the cage.

I've _____ a funny story about a cat and a mouse.

"Please, put your hand up if you _____ the answer." said Miss Brown.

I've decided to _____ a poem about my best friend.

Gary grazed his _____ outside in the playground.

The nasty _____ bit me!

TUESDAY – LITERACY

Parts of a speech!

• A speech has 3 important parts.

1. Introduction
2. Body of ideas or points
3. Conclusion



Introduction

- Our introduction needs a sizzling start or hook!
- That is something intriguing or exciting that gets everyone wanting to listen.
- Sometimes this is a rhetorical question or interesting fact about your topic!



Body of Ideas/ Points

- The middle of our speech is where we give our point of view and evidence to back it up.
- We can break this up into three big ideas or reasons to help our speech make sense.
- Depending on your topic you may choose to have three reasons with different types of evidence OR
- You may approach the points by talking about how the topic affects yourself, community and the world.



Conclusion

- Our conclusion helps us end our speech without saying "In conclusion".
- This is where you will briefly sum up your points to remind the audience about your views.
- Then you can provide a "where to next". Do we need to change? What action can we take?
- Finish with a bang! A final statement to get the audience to keep thinking.



Let's Write!

- Work on your own or with an adult to start writing your speech.
- You can write it as a draft before publishing on palm cards for easy reading on the day.
- Make sure the palm cards are big enough to see your writing.

Helpful hint!

- Try to keep it in your own words so that you can remember parts of it. We are aiming to be confident not fully reading from our cards.
- GOOD LUCK!

TUESDAY - LITERACY

Splat!

Monkey found an ice-cream.
'I will not share this with anyone,' she thought.
She climbed up a tree to hide the ice-cream from the other animals.

A huge drip of ice-cream trickled down Monkey's hand.
She tried to stop the drip, but it fell to the ground below.

SPLAT!

'What is in the tree?' cried Elephant.
Monkey held her breath.

There was another huge drip of ice-cream.

SPLAT!

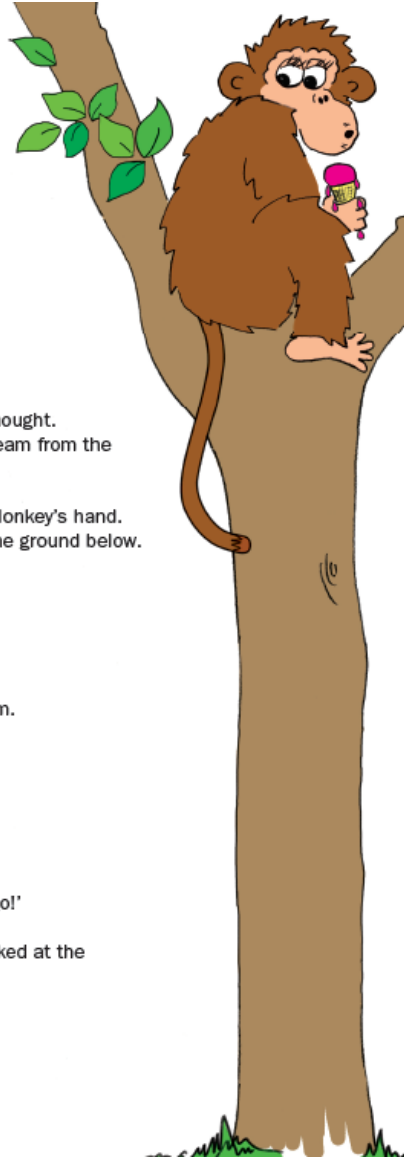
And then another.

SPLAT!

'I can't see anything,' said Tiger. 'Let's go!'

Monkey breathed out. But when she looked at the ice-cream, it was all gone.

'Oh, no!' said Monkey.



Pick a banana!



Bananas are one of Australia's favourite fruits.

You should eat a banana every day because bananas are:

- **Delicious**
Bananas are tasty on their own, and they add flavour to many other foods. When bananas are ripe, they are soft and creamy.
- **Nutritious**
Bananas are a good source of vitamin C and vitamin B6. They are high in fibre and potassium, and they contain hardly any fat or salt.
- **Convenient**
Bananas come in their own protective packaging. Their skin is easy to peel and, unlike other fruits, bananas do not need to be washed before they are eaten.
- **Versatile**
You can eat bananas raw, cooked or even frozen. They can be used in salads, curries and desserts. You can even use them in drinks like smoothies and milkshakes.

TUESDAY - LITERACY

Postal cats

Leon was a postman. Every day Leon would wake up and feed his 37 cats. Leon didn't really want 37 cats, but one by one they had turned up on his doorstep, and Leon had taken them in.

Every day, after feeding the cats, Leon would collect the mail from the red postboxes in the village and take it home to sort.

'If only I had 37 helpers instead of 37 cats, my job would be so much easier,' Leon thought. Just then, the cats started meowing for their dinner. That gave Leon an idea.

That night, Leon stayed up making 37 cat-sized postal backpacks. Each backpack fitted neatly onto a cat's back. Then, he went around to each postbox, putting signs up that read: *Postbox closed. Please use the Postal Cat Service.*

The next day, Leon put a backpack on each cat and dropped off the cats around the village. Leon knew that the cats would be happy lazing around all day. He also knew that they would always come home for dinner.

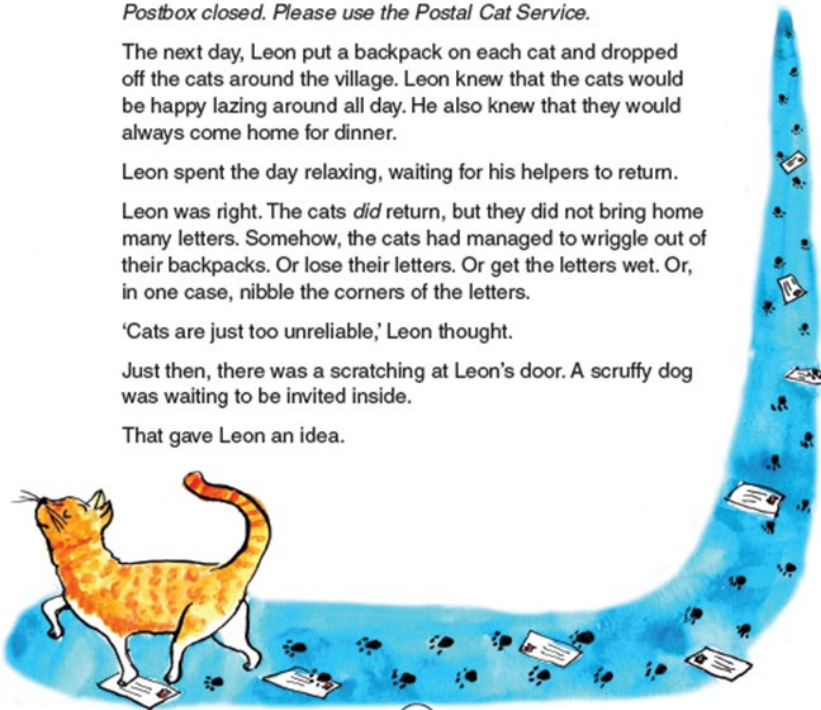
Leon spent the day relaxing, waiting for his helpers to return.

Leon was right. The cats *did* return, but they did not bring home many letters. Somehow, the cats had managed to wriggle out of their backpacks. Or lose their letters. Or get the letters wet. Or, in one case, nibble the corners of the letters.

'Cats are just too unreliable,' Leon thought.

Just then, there was a scratching at Leon's door. A scruffy dog was waiting to be invited inside.

That gave Leon an idea.



1 How does Monkey get the ice-cream?

- She finds it.
- She buys it.
- Tiger gives it to her.
- She takes it from Elephant.

2 Monkey gets the ice-cream and then she

- eats it.
- shares it.
- plays with it.
- tries to hide it.

3 What happens after Monkey climbs the tree?

- Monkey falls out of the tree.
- The ice-cream starts to melt.
- Monkey drops the ice-cream.
- The ice-cream makes Monkey cold.

4 What does the word *SPLAT!* tell you about the drip?

- the place where the drip lands
- the colour of the drip
- the shape of the drip
- the sound the drip makes

TUESDAY - LITERACY

5 Why does Monkey breathe out?

- The ice-cream has stopped dripping.
- The other animals have gone away.
- She has eaten all the ice-cream.
- She has started to feel ill.

6 How does Monkey feel at the end of the text?

- upset
- happy
- bored
- excited

Read *Pick a banana!* on page 3 of the magazine and answer questions 7 to 12.

7 Bananas are creamy when they are

- washed.
- frozen.
- green.
- ripe.

8 ... they contain hardly any fat or salt.

The text says this to show that bananas

- stop you feeling hungry.
- are a healthy food.
- can make you ill.
- give you energy.

9 What does the text tell you about banana skin?

- It protects the banana.
- It can be used in salads.
- It is a good source of fibre.
- It should always be washed.

10 In the text, what does *Versatile* mean?

- easy to peel
- cooked in an oven
- used in different ways
- shared by many people

11 Bananas do not need to be stored in the refrigerator.

This piece of information belongs under the heading

- Delicious.*
- Nutritious.*
- Convenient.*
- Versatile.*

12 The main purpose of the text is to tell you

- where bananas grow.
- why you should eat bananas.
- how to make a banana smoothie.
- when is the best time to buy bananas.

TUESDAY - LITERACY

Read *Postal cats* on page 4 of the magazine and answer questions 13 to 18.

13 This story is about a man who

- loses his cats.
- is helped by cats.
- does not like cats.
- wants his cats to help him.

14 Why does Leon make the backpacks?

- to put his lunch in
- for the cats to sit in
- for people to put letters in
- to give to the children in the village

15 Why does Leon think his plan will work?

- People will chase the cats away.
- The cats like meeting new people.
- People hate using the red postboxes.
- The cats will return home for dinner.

16 What is one thing Leon finds out about his cats?

- They cannot be trained.
- They like to stay together.
- They can walk a long way.
- They do not like being outside.

TUESDAY – MATHS

Learning Intentions:

- We are learning to use different mental strategies to solve multiplication problems.

Success Criteria:

- I can use repeated addition to solve multiplication problems

Problem a Day:

- In each of her 5 spelling tests Kelsey scored 17 out of 20. What is her total score out of 100?

Your tasks:

- Yesterday we began to look at repeated addition to solve multiplication problems.
- Repeated addition is adding equal groups together.
- Look at the following example and have a go at solving the next 2 questions yourself.

Multiplication Strategies
REPEATED ADDITION
Keep adding the same number over and over again.

$$4 \times 3 = ?$$
$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$
$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

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$6 \times 12 =$	$20 \times 8 =$	$4 \times 30 =$
$12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 = 72$		

- We add the **largest** number together the total number of times of the **smallest** number.

TUESDAY – MATHS

Activity: Repeated Card Flip Worksheet: (On the following page)

• Yesterday we rolled dice to get our multiplication number sentence to solve using repeated addition. Today we are going to do the same activity, except we are going to flip playing cards.

If you do not have playing cards, you could make your own or continue to use a dice.

- Getting your deck of cards, make sure to take out all picture cards before shuffling
- Flip one card at a time to create your multiplication number sentence. Record on the table on the following page.
- Use the repeated addition method to solve and record your answers.

• **Extension:** Make your second number a multiple of 10 and solve. You could also use a dice with larger numbers on it.

Reflection Questions:

• Do you see any patterns emerging when you have used the repeated addition method to solve your multiplication problem? If so what are they?

• Why do you think we add the **largest** number together? For example if the question is 6×20 , why do we solve $20 + 20 + 20 =$ and not

$6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 =$??

Share your thoughts in the space below.

TUESDAY — GEOGRAPHY

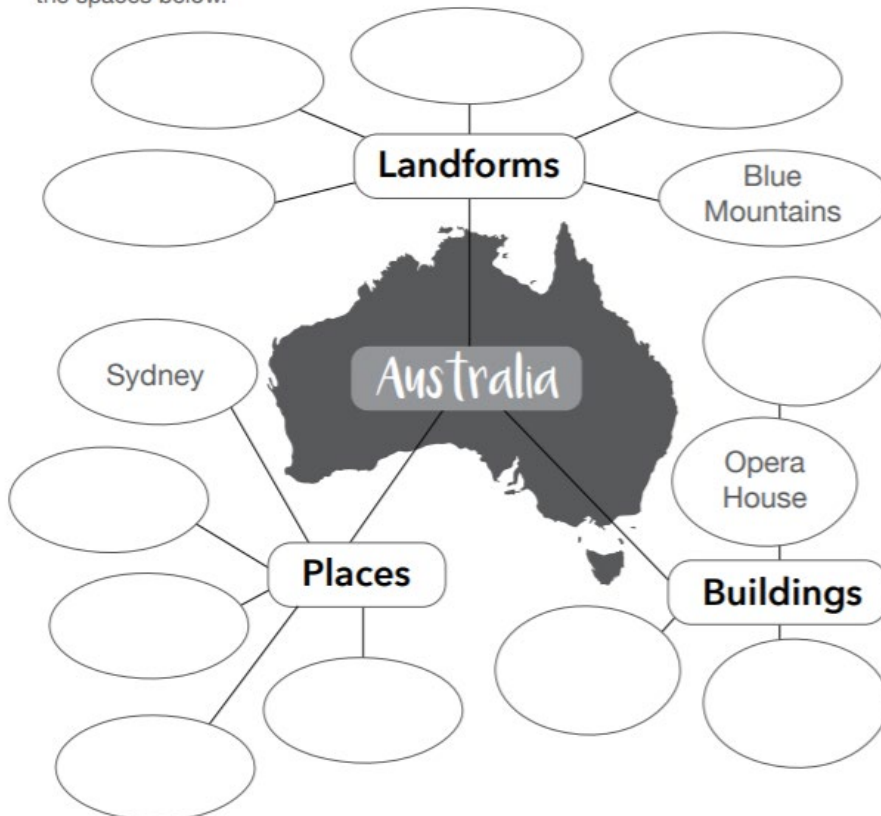
What Makes Australia Special?



<https://www.inquisitive.com/video/44-australia-you-ve-got-talent>

Follow the link and watch the video. Who would you vote for? Can you explain why?

2 What do you know about the Australian continent? Record what you know in the spaces below.



Inquisitive
Link: <http://ing.co/class/8NX23>

Access
Code: 4256

TUESDAY — GEOGRAPHY

Australia has many special places. Circle the ones you have visited on the map.



Many places are special for different reasons. What are some of the places you think are special?

What do you think makes a place special?

TUESDAY — GEOGRAPHY



A continent is a big mass of land. The world is made up of seven continents. Australia is one of them.

Here are some facts about the Australian continent. Some are true, some are false. Circle your choice and colour the boomerang to show how sure you are about your answer.

a Australia is the only continent with water all around it.



b Australia is the smallest of the world's continents.



c Australia is the only continent where volcanoes erupt.



d Australia is both a continent and a country.



e There are less people living in Australia than any other continent.



f There are more sheep living in Australia than people.



g Australia is the lowest, flattest and driest continent.





TUESDAY — GEOGRAPHY


Choose three facts that you were unsure about?


Follow this link or the QR code on the first page and enter the code to access the E-Book or Guided Research.

Then on the next page, record what you've learnt. Here's an example:

EXAMPLE		Unsure if Australia is the smallest of the world's continents?
		I looked at the world map and counted the squares on the continents. Australia had the least squares. Australia is the smallest continent.

Wednesday

Activities

be
STRONG



WEDNESDAY - LITERACY

Spelling and Grammar

A silent letter is a letter that must be included in a word when you write the word even though you don't pronounce it.

1. Sort the following words into the correct columns according to their silent letters.

knee castle doubt listen sign
dumb knock witch gnome comb

Silent 'b'	Silent 'k'	Silent 'g'	Silent 't'

2. Circle the silent letters in the underlined words in each sentence.

- The knight heard a knock at the door.
- We wrote a paper about life in Australia.
- The gnats were flying around our heads.
- Did you hit your knee on the desk?
- We read the signs along the road.

WEDNESDAY – LITERACY

Informative Writing

Learning Goal: We are learning to identify the difference between a fact and an opinion.

The purpose of informative texts is to provide information about a particular topic using facts. Types of informative texts include, procedures, reports, biographies, explanations and news articles.

Watch 'Fact or Opinion': https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Flyt5pEcE_g

Have a think:

What is a fact?

Where can we find facts?

What is an opinion?

Fact or Opinion – Australia

Circle whether you think the sentence is a fact or an opinion.

Australia is one of the largest countries on Earth, and the only country that covers an entire continent. Fact / Opinion

Australia is a beautiful country. Fact / Opinion

There are several types of rainforests in Australia. Fact / Opinion

One of Australia's most amazing sites is called Uluru (or Ayers Rock) and stands 335 metres tall. Fact / Opinion

Australia is the best country. Fact / Opinion

Australia is home to many of the deadliest species of animals on the planet. Fact / Opinion

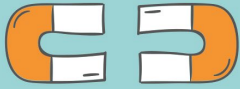
Activity: Post to Seesaw

Draw a picture of an Australian landmark or special place. On one side of the drawing write down some facts about this place. On the other side write down some opinions.

WEDNESDAY — LITERACY: SCIENCE

What is Force?

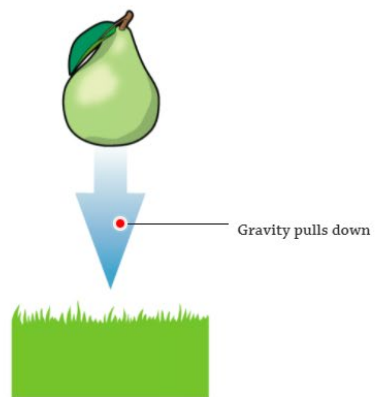
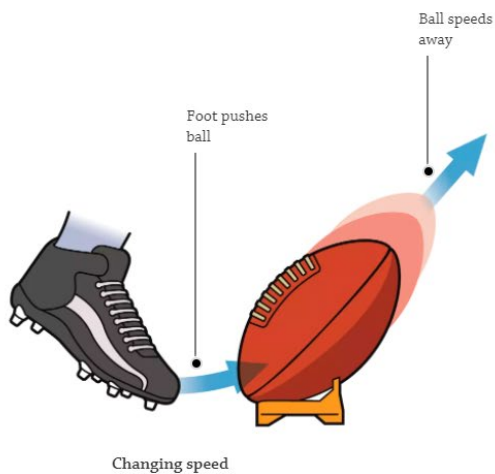
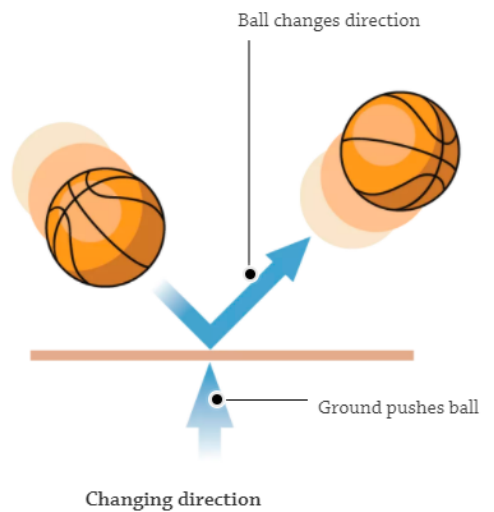
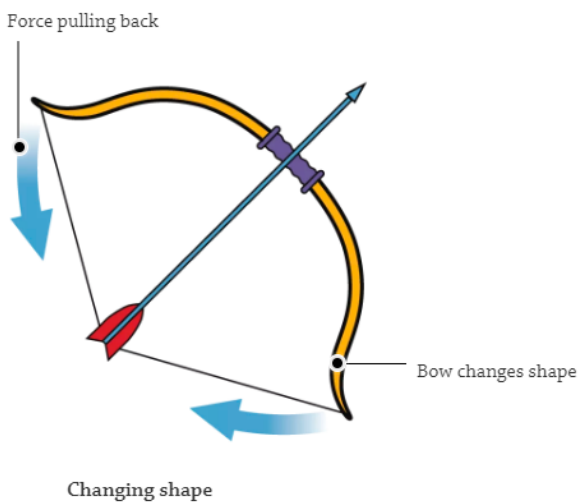
search the following website on forces



<https://www.dkfindout.com/us/science/forces-and-motion/what-is-force/>

What is a force?

A force is a push or a pull. When the wind pushes a sailboat through the water, it is exerting a force. When gravity pulls an apple toward the ground, that is a force as well. Forces can make things move, change their speed, or change their shape. Some forces act when two things touch—for example, when a person kicks a soccer ball. Other forces act over a distance, such as the pull of gravity, or a magnet pulling a piece of metal.



Turning forces

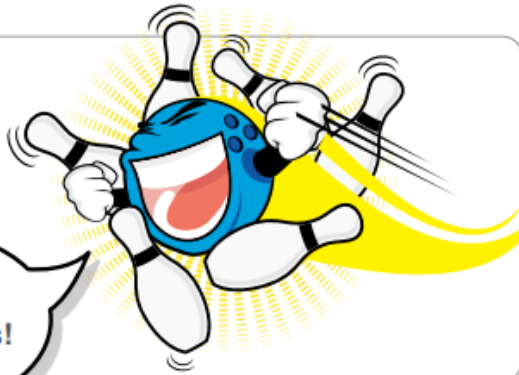


Balanced forces

WEDNESDAY – LITERACY: SCIENCE

All forces are either a push or a pull. A strike, flick or kick can push an object; a tug or stretch can pull something. Any living or non-living thing can apply a force to another thing.

You're all push overs!



Look at the images below and try to answer the questions with a partner.

What forces are happening?

Are they all contact (touch) forces?



Label the forces happening in each image, add arrows to show the **direction** of the force. There may be more than one arrow. Arrows can be straight or curved.

Science fact! The stretched strings on a tennis racket cause tension which pushes a ball out. **Tension** is a type of contact force used in many things, like an elastic band being pulled. Can you think of more examples?

WEDNESDAY – LITERACY: SCIENCE

Try it! investigate how the strength of a force affects the distance an object moves. Choose an action below to investigate and follow the steps below.

Flick a marble

Kick a soccer ball

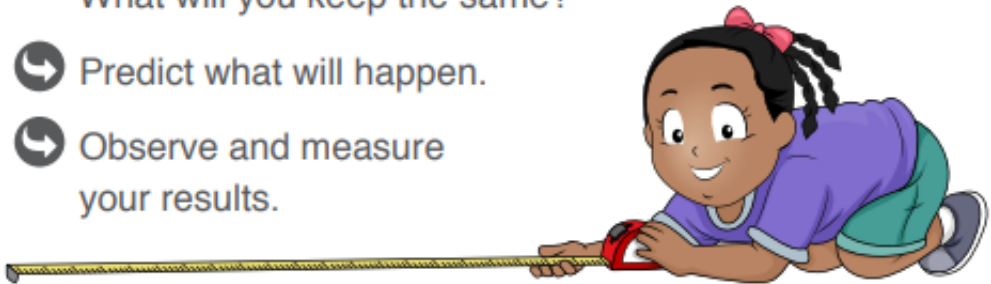
Bat a ball



Plan your experiment

Question: How can I change the distance an object moves?

- What will you change?
What will you keep the same?
- Predict what will happen.
- Observe and measure your results.



Answer: Work out an answer to your question.

WEDNESDAY – MATHS

Learning Intentions:

- We are learning to use different mental strategies to solve multiplication problems.

Success Criteria:

- I can use repeated addition to solve multiplication problems

Problem a Day:

Identify the number before and after the following numbers:

Before	Number	After
	37	
	564	
	8999	

Your tasks:

- Think about our work so far this week on repeated addition.

Look at the following example and have a go at solving the next 2 questions yourself.

$6 \times 12 =$	$15 \times 6 =$	$5 \times 7 =$
$12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 = 72$		

- We add the **largest** number together the total number of times of the **smallest** number.

WEDNESDAY – MATHS

Activity: Place Value Table:

- Look at the below place value table. Roll a dice 5 times and put one number in each box. In the final column, write the whole number.
- Record yourself correctly reading the number out loud.
- The first one has been done for you.

Hundred Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Number
4	5	6	1	0	45 610

Four hundred and fifty six thousand, six hundred and ten.

Hundred Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Number

• Think about the question 3×20 . How could you solve it? Show the different ways below.

• You can use your knowledge of place value to solve the question 3×20 .

$$3 \times 2 \text{ tens} = 6$$

$$6 \text{ tens} = 60.$$

WEDNESDAY – MATHS

Use the place value method to solve the following questions:

1. $5 \times 30 =$

2. $40 \times 7 =$

3. $12 \times 50 =$

4. $6 \times 60 =$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Exit Ticket

Goal: I can use mental strategies to multiply numbers by multiples of 10.

1. $3 \times 20 =$ _____

2. $7 \times 80 =$ _____

3. $40 \times 4 =$ _____

4. $200 \times 5 =$ _____

5. $1000 \times 1000 =$ _____

WEDNESDAY – PD/H

Mindfulness



Close your eyes for a moment and remember times at school when you felt curious and playful. What can you see, who is there with you, what emotions are you experiencing in this moment? When we recall happy times, we get a second boost of positive emotion and it can help us plan happy times in the future. Recall three curious and playful moments at school you are excited about experiencing again soon.

Activity: The School Gates – Post your work to Seesaw

What have you missed about school as you step through the school gates? Draw yourself stepping through the school gates and write about the many wonderful things that you are feeling excited and curious about. What are some emotions you are feeling?

Thursday

Activities

be
INSPIRED



THURSDAY - LITERACY

Spelling and Grammar

proper noun

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, or things. They always begin with a capital letter.



Eiffel Tower



Mr Jones



Queen Elizabeth



Jenny



Spain

noun

Nouns are used to name people, animals, things, places, or ideas.



butterfly



dice



pirate



ball



girl

What is the difference between nouns and proper nouns?
Have a look at the book or story you are currently reading. Choose a page and make a list of all the common nouns and proper nouns you can see on the page.

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns

THURSDAY - LITERACY

Reading

Read through the following text, 'The Midnight Thunderstorm' and complete the activities on the following page

Fiction Text - The Midnight Thunderstorm

CRASH! "What was that?" Chrissy cried, waking suddenly from a deep sleep. She sat upright in her bed, clutched tightly to her teddy and stared anxiously around the bedroom. It was completely black. Rain pounded heavily on the bedroom window, making Chrissy wonder how she had even been able to sleep in the first place. Nervously, she threw back the covers and tiptoed over to her big sister's bed. She often complained about sharing a room with Julia, but tonight she was secretly thankful for her presence. Chrissy hated thunderstorms.

"Julia? Are you awake? Julia?" Chrissy gently shook her big sister's shoulders.

"No, I'm not," Julia mumbled sleepily. "Go back to bed, Chrissy."

"I can't sleep," Chrissy replied. "Please, can I lie with you for a while? Thunderstorms are so scary."

Julia opened one eye and smiled. "They're not scary," she said. "Just noisy. Noise can't hurt you, Chrissy. Now go back to bed."

CRASH! Chrissy shrieked and jumped into her sister's arms. Julia laughed. "You really aren't very brave, are you?"

Chrissy shook her head. "So can I stay?"

Julia nodded gently. "But no snoring. And no stealing all the blankets. Deal?"

"Deal," Chrissy replied. She dove under the covers and closed her eyes. Julia's hair smelled like apples. Finally feeling safe, Chrissy sighed contentedly. She listened to the melodious music of rain on her rooftop and gradually drifted back to sleep.



THURSDAY - LITERACY

Reading Comprehension Focus- Questioning

1. Make a list of any new or unfamiliar words you came across while reading. Look up the definition of those words in the dictionary and write it down. If you had did not write down any words, pick 4 words to find the meaning of.

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

2. What is something you liked about the text?

3. What is something you disliked about the text?

4. How did Chrissy feel about the storm? How do we know? What did she do?

5. How did Julia feel about Chrissy coming into her bed? Why?

6. What is the author's intended purpose when writing this text? eg To inform, to entertain or to persuade. How do you know this?

THURSDAY – SPEECH PRACTICE

You have a speech!

- Well done! Most of you now would have a speech or at least the start of one.
- We will be presenting our speeches in Week 6 and 7.
- You have lots of time to practice.



Practice, practice, practice!

- Practice reading your speech to your teacher or adult at home by using the microphone button!



THURSDAY — MATHS

Learning Intentions:

- We are learning to use different mental strategies to solve multiplication problems.

Success Criteria:

- I can use repeated addition to solve multiplication problems

Problem a Day:

- Ari has 72 footy cards. He plans to swap every 6th card. How many is he going to swap?

Your tasks:

- Choose either the repeated addition or place value method to solve the following multiplication problems.

$$1.4 \times 40 =$$

$$2.20 \times 9 =$$

$$3.15 \times 5 =$$

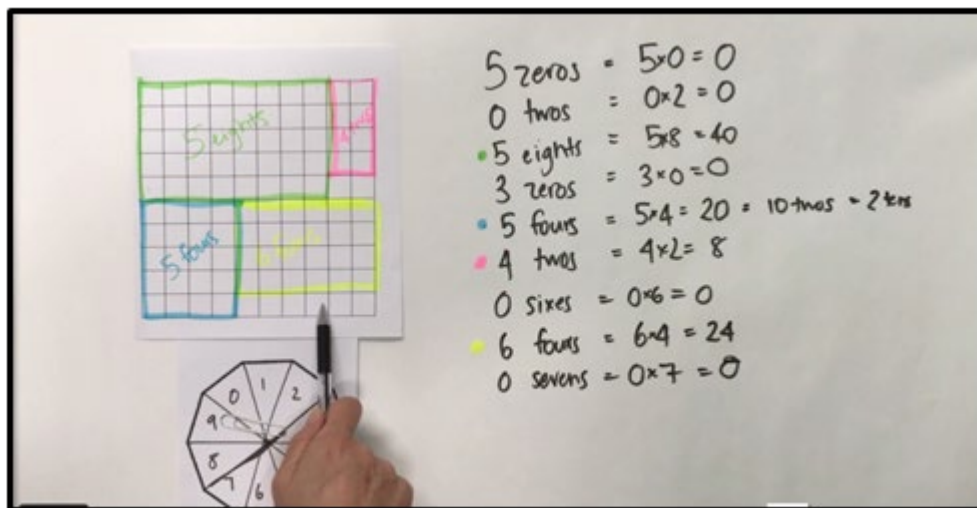
$$4.8 \times 40 =$$

THURSDAY – MATHS

Game: Multiplication Toss:

• Access and watch the [Multiplication Toss](https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/get-mathematical-stage-2/contexts-for-practise/multiplication-toss) game video and to see how to play.

<https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/get-mathematical-stage-2/contexts-for-practise/multiplication-toss>



Materials:

You will need:

- Playing board (on next page)
- different coloured pencils or markers
- two spinners
- paper clip for spinner.

Instructions:

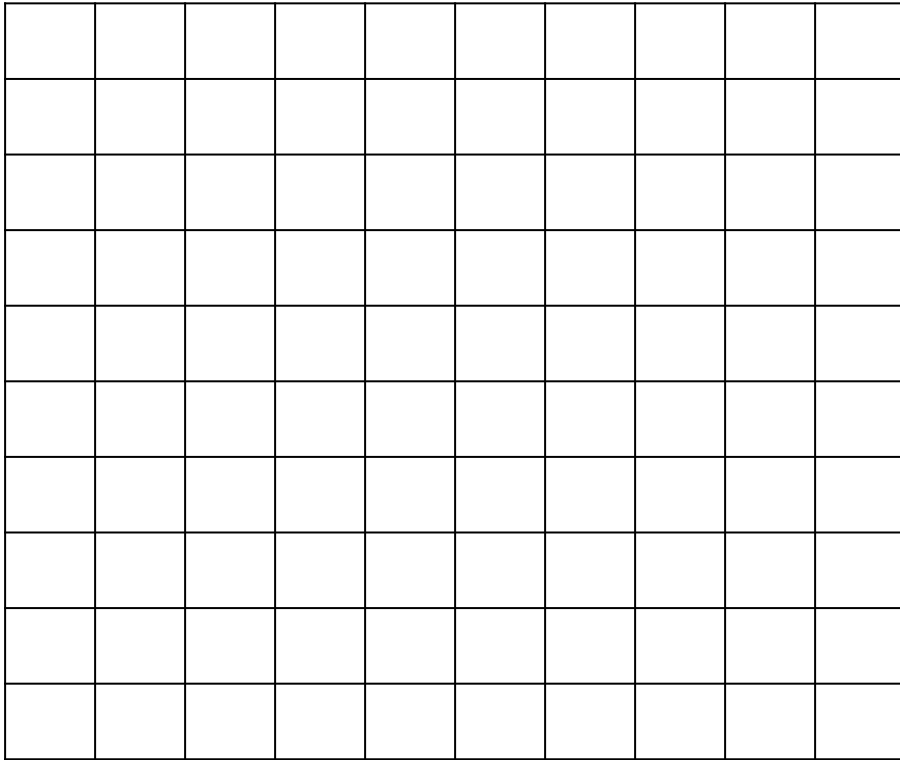
- Players take turns to spin the spinners. If a 3 and 6 are spun, players can enclose either a block out of 3 rows of 6 (3 sixes) or 6 rows of 3 (6 threes).
- The game continues with no overlapping areas.
- The winner is the player with the largest area blocked out after 10 spins.
- Eventually the space on the grid paper gets really small.
- Then, you have to think:
 - What if my 3 sixes won't fit as 3 sixes or as 6 threes?
- Players can partition to help them! So, for example, I can rename 3 sixes as 2 sixes and 1 six (if that helps me fit the block into my game board).

The playing board is on the following page.

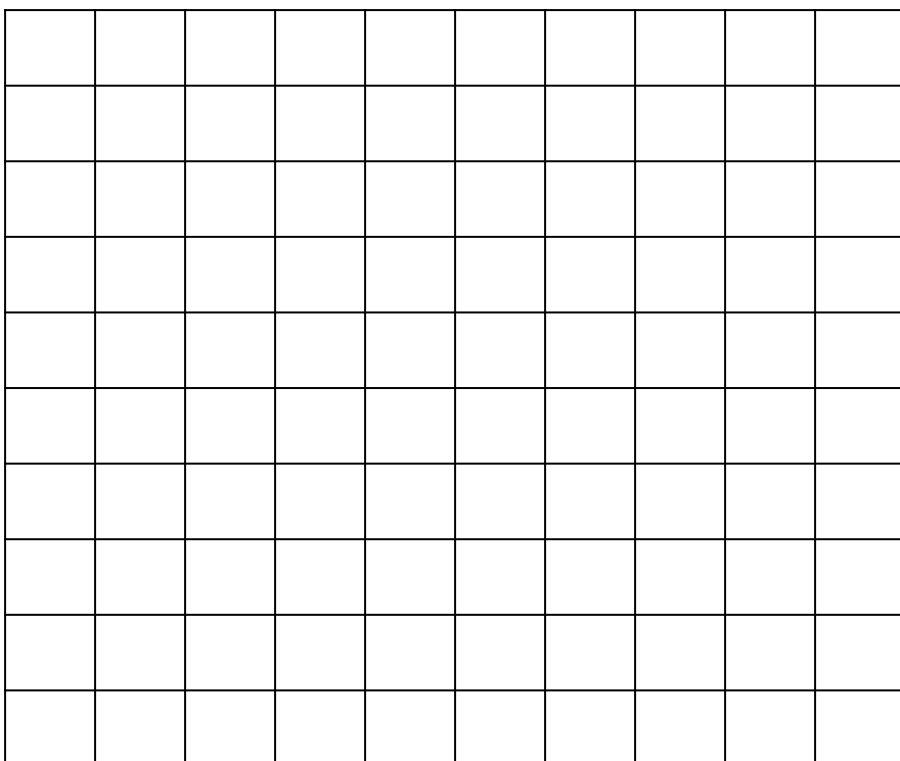
Remember to upload a photo of your finished games to Seesaw

THURSDAY – MATHS

Playing Board 1:



Playing Board 2:



THURSDAY – CREATIVE ARTS

WEEK 5 - ART APPRECIATION - JIM DINE

Born
16th
June
1935



American
Contemporary
Artist



He is known the artist who began the 'Happenings' art movement in the 1950s. Happenings were interactive performance pieces. In 1959, he performed 'The Smiling Workman' in New York where he wore painters clothing covered in red, blue and gold paint and his face was painted gold and red with a clown's mouth.

During the 30 second work, he painted the words "I love what I'm doing, HELP" onto a canvas and drank what looked like paint from a paint can (it was actually tomato juice) before pouring the rest over his own head. At the end he jumped through the canvas he had just painted. By destroying his own work, Dine made his artwork about the performance, not the end product on the canvas. This set a precedent for other performance artists to follow.

Source: www.theartstory.org/artist/dine-jim/artworks/

THURSDAY – CREATIVE ARTS



In 1973, Dine made a series of ten lithographs, each featuring a single monochromatic (one colour) image of a workman's tool. Ten Winter Tools: "Tools appeal to Dine for many reasons, but three stand out: their connection to his adolescence, their association with work and the worker, and their formal beauty." Dine saw tools as offering a "link with our past, the human past, the hand."



Source: www.theartstory.org/artist/dine-jim/artworks/

1) What do you think of Jim Dine's artworks? Why?

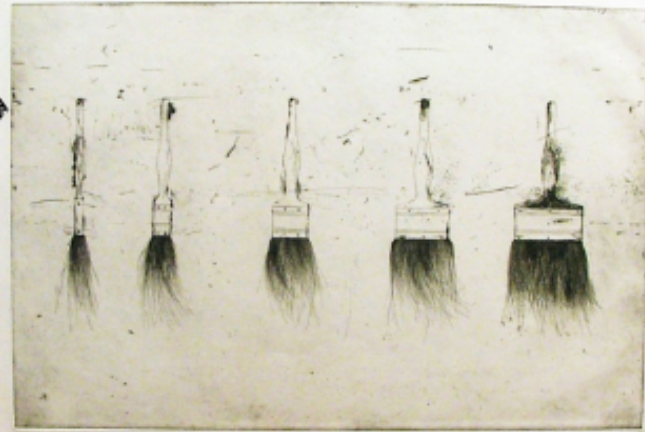
2) Why do you think he chose to represent different tools and everyday objects in his artworks?

3) What do you notice about them (colour, lines, depth etc)?

4) What 3 objects would you choose to represent who you are?

THURSDAY – CREATIVE ARTS

Jim Dine has completed a number of artworks involving brushes as his inspiration. We are going to make our own Jim Dine inspired brush artworks.



FIVE PAINTBRUSHES (FIRST STATE), 1972

Scan for 'How To' videos



Step 1: On a piece of paper or the next page, draw 5 different brushes on your page using pencil. Use soft feathering lines to help you get the lines and shapes you want. Think about the shape, size and position of your brushes. Make it interesting!

Step 2: Trace over your pencil lines with a black texta.



Step 3: Using a pencil (or experiment with black oil pastel, charcoal, crayons), create a shadow on one side of each brush by drawing a line against one edge of the brush and then smudging it with your finger.



Step 4: optional: if you have access to watercolour paints, paint the ends of your brushes to make them appear as though they are being used. Tap your brush from a height to create splashes and dots. Be creative here if you don't have watercolour paints; water down some normal kid's paint or ask if you can make your own 'paint' using something around the house like a teabag, coffee, beetroot, spices).



THURSDAY — CREATIVE ARTS



Friday

Activities

be
THANKFUL



FRIDAY - LITERACY

Spelling and Grammar

proper noun

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, or things. They **always** begin with a capital letter.



Eiffel Tower



Mr Jones



Queen Elizabeth



Jenny



Spain

noun

Nouns are used to name people, animals, things, places, or ideas.



butterfly



dice



pirate



ball



girl



Remember the difference between common nouns and proper nouns.

Read through the following sentences.

Look for all the **proper nouns** in each sentence. Underline them in **blue** and rewrite them, remembering to include a capital letter. Find the **common nouns** and underline them in **green**.

1. tom had a birthday party on friday.
2. The st. louis zoo has an elephant named roger.
3. It is very hot in africa during the month of june.
4. Evann and Ashton are twin sisters.
5. I went to pizza hut last saturday night.
6. My family enjoyed our trip to yellowstone national park.
7. thanksgiving and christmas are my favorite holidays.
8. lisa has a pet cat named tabby.
9. did you find any eggs for easter?
10. donna, tom, and sam drove to new york.

Reading Comprehension Matrix

Think about a book or story you have been reading this week. Choose at least one activity to complete from the below matrix. Make sure you share your completed activity on Seesaw.

Write about a memory of experience of your own that is similar to something that happened in the story.	If you could be any character in the book, who would you be and why? (At least 4-5 sentences)	Which character did you like the most? Why? Explain your reasons.	Write a blurb for your book, telling the reader what the story is about (4-5 sentences).
Which character in the book would you most like to be friends with and why? (4-5 sentences)	Draw a picture of your favourite part of the book and write what is happening in it.	Write a letter to the author of the story and tell them why you did or didn't like the story.	Compare two characters in the story. Write down at least three ways they are similar and three ways they are different.
Choose a key moment or event in the story and change it. What happens instead? (4-5 sentences)	Make a Find-A-Word based on important words and events in the book.	Write a new opening paragraph for the book. (At least 4-5 sentences)	Make a cartoon strip showing an important part in your story. Include at least 5 pictures/frames.
Write a diary entry written by one of the characters in the story.	Design a new eye catching front cover for the book.	Design a Wanted poster for a character in the story. Remember to describe them well.	Write an alternative for the story. (At least 4-5 sentences)
Choose at least 5 new or unfamiliar words you do not know the meaning of. Look up their meaning in a dictionary.	Write down 5 questions you would like to ask the author.	Pick a paragraph and rewrite it in future tense.	Design a poster to advertise the book. Your poster should be persuading readers to buy the book.

FRIDAY - LITERACY

FRIDAY - LITERACY

Informative Writing

Learning Goal: We are learning about the structure of informative texts.

Watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DN4d76QP_MA

- Why do people write informative texts?
- What does 'non-fiction' mean?
- What text features might you find in an informative text?

Title	This is the main idea of the text.
Introduction	This is a general statement about the subject of the text. It may also classify the subject as a part of a particular group.
Description	This is a series of factual paragraphs about the subject. These should describe the subject's characteristics.
Conclusion	This is a concluding statement about the subject of the text. It may also summarise the key features of the subject.

Informative Texts: Structure

Informative Text Example – The Opera House

Introduction

The Sydney Opera House is a large and busy art centre in Sydney, Australia which overlooks Sydney Harbour.

Description

The Opera House is an international architectural icon. Its design includes magnificent white 'roof sails'. During special events these sails are often 'lit up.' The Opera House took 16 years to build and construction was completed in 1973.

Conclusion

Each year the Opera House hosts more than 2000 events including opera, ballet, live music, plays, comedies, art exhibitions and more. This draws crowds of people from all over the world to come see.

FRIDAY - LITERACY

Activity – The Harbour Bridge – Sequencing Task

Use your knowledge of informative text structure to unjumble and correctly sequence the following sentences.

Cut out the sentences from the table below and glue the text in the correct order on the next page. If you do not have scissors and glue, write out the sentences in the correct order.

Classification (introduces the topic)	
Description (What does the place look like?)	
Description (When was it built?)	
Description (Who uses it/goes there?)	
Conclusion (sums up the topic)	

Construction of the bridge started in 1926 and it was finally opened in 1932. It cost around \$13 million to build and around 14 000 workers were employed to build the bridge.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is an iconic Australian landmark. This half through arch bridge was designed to connect the northern and southern parts of Sydney.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is used by cars, pedestrians and trains. If travelling by car, drivers pay a toll to cross the bridge. For many years' cars would stop at a toll booth and pay a fare. Nowadays, motorists pay electronically.

The view of Australian landmark is widely known as an iconic image of Sydney, and of Australia itself.

It's the tallest steel arch bridge in the world, but it's not the longest. Locals often refer to the bridge as the 'Coat Hanger' as this is what it looks like.

FRIDAY – MATHS

Learning Intentions:

- We are learning to use different mental strategies to solve multiplication problems.

Success Criteria:

- I can use repeated addition to solve multiplication problems

Problem a Day:

Mrs Chan wrote this sentence on the board.

The difference between 65 and 37 is 28.

Which one of these matches Mrs Chan's sentence?

- $65 - 37 = 28$
- $65 + 37 = 28$
- $28 + 65 = 37$
- $37 - 28 = 65$

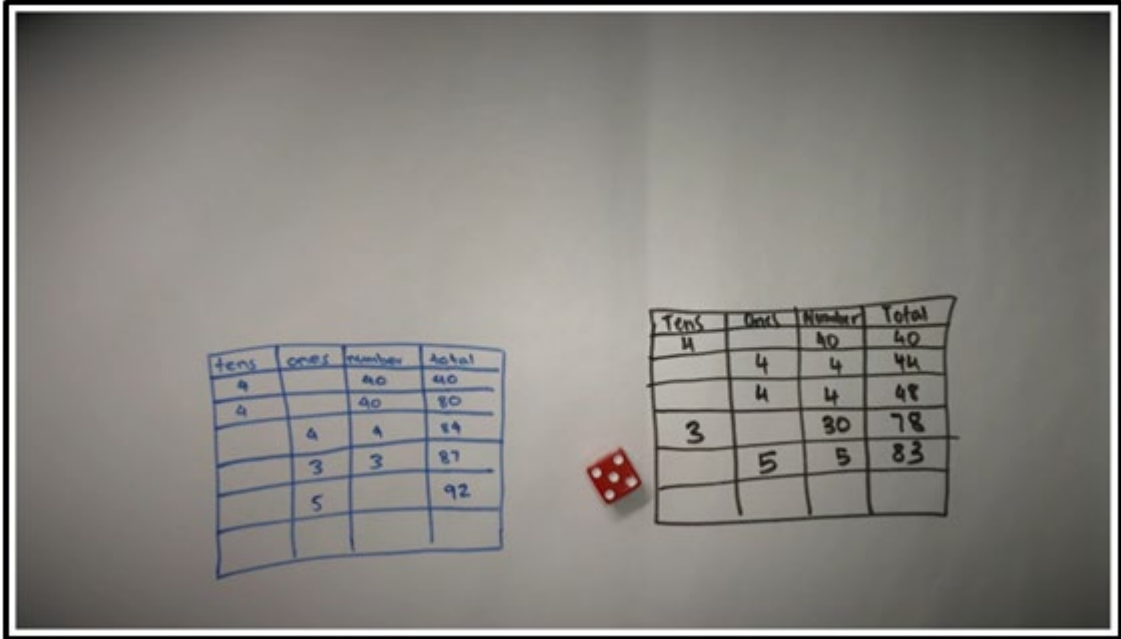
Your tasks:

- Write down your 4 times tables and your 8 times tables. What similarities do you notice between the two?

FRIDAY – MATHS

Game: 101 and You're Out!

- Access and watch the [101 and You're Out](#) game video and to see how to play.



<https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/get-mathematical-stage-2/contexts-for-practise/101-and-youre-out>

Materials:

You will need:

- dice or numeral cards 1-6
- pencils or markers
- Paper to make your game board on.

Instructions:

- Make a game board by drawing a 6 x 4 table.
- Label the first column as 'tens', the second column as 'ones', the third column as number and fourth column as total.
- Each time you roll the dice, you have to decide whether the number is representing 'ones' or 'tens'. For example, if I roll a 3, I could use it as 3 ones (3) or 3 tens (which we rename as 30). If you choose to use your 3 as 3 ones, record the number in the ones column. If you choose to use your 3 as 3 tens (30), record your number in the left column.
- Continue to play for 6 rolls.
- Once you write a number, you can't change it.
- The winner is the player with the sum that is closest to 100 without going over!
- Draw up 4 new game boards. Using the same numbers you rolled, use the game boards to get closer to 100 than you did in your first game.
- Play again with someone else.

Upload a photo of your finished games to Seesaw