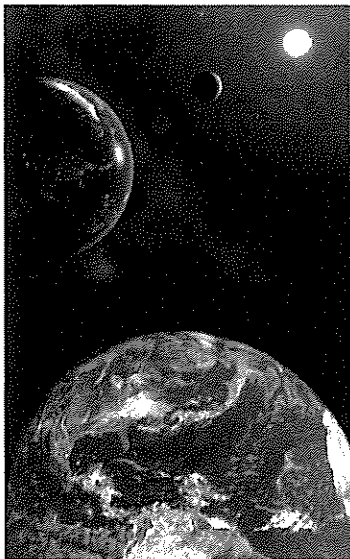


Planet Earth

Why do we live on Earth? Well, Earth is the only planet in our solar system that has all the things we need to live: oxygen in the air to breathe, water to drink and all at just the right temperature warmed by the Sun.

The Blue Planet:

Earth is third planet from the Sun and is also called 'The Blue Planet' because of how it looks from space – blue. This is because over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Earth's surface is covered in water.



Did you know?

Age: about 4.54 billion years

Diameter: 13,000 km

Distance to Sun: 150,000,000 km

Surface Temperature: 15°C

Highest point: Mount Everest 8.8 km

Lowest point: Challenger Deep 10.9 km below sea level

I'm Spinning Around:

The Earth spins on its axis once every 24 hours – that's what gives us day and night as we spin to face the Sun and then away from it again. You wouldn't notice but the Earth's spin is actually slowing down by 17 milliseconds per hundred years. Eventually this will lengthen our days but it will take around 140 million years before our day will have increased from 24 to 25 hours. I wonder if children 140 million years from now will have an extra hour at school.

Whilst it is spinning, the Earth is also orbiting the Sun, which takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to do one full circuit. This gives us the length of our years. Our seasons are also dependent on the orbit of the Earth as our planet is tilted at an angle. This means that around one side of the Sun we are tilted towards it – giving us warmer temperatures and longer days...our summer. However, around the other side of the Sun we are tilted away from it giving us less light and cooler temperatures – so this is our winter. All in all, it's a pretty amazing planet and I, for one, am glad to call it home.

Photo courtesy of the.com M. Gillis/flickr.com - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Questions About Planet Earth

1. How high is the highest mountain on Earth?

2. How long does it take the Earth to spin once on its axis?

3. Will the Earth always spin at this speed? If not, how will it change?

4. How many planets are between us and the Sun and can you name them?

5. Why do we experience summer around one side of the Sun?

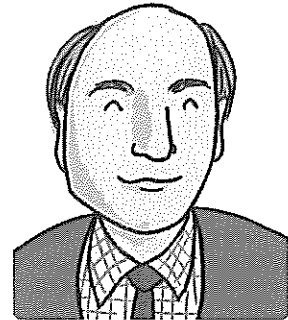
6. Why is Earth also called 'The Blue Planet'?

7. What 3 things make it possible for us to survive on Earth?

8. Why do we need to add an extra day to our year every 4 years?

ROALD DAHL

Roald Dahl was born on 13th September 1916 in Llandaff, Wales. His parents were from Norway. He had an older sister called Astri, but in 1920, she died when she was only 7 years old. Roald's father was so sad that he fell ill from pneumonia. A few weeks later, he also died.



His mother was a great story teller and had a fabulous memory. Roald remembered many tales she told about trolls and other mythical Norwegian characters.

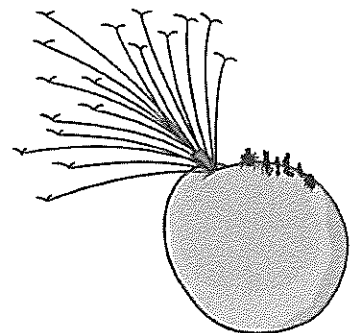
Although Roald had a happy home life, he had an unhappy time at his school in Wales, and was often 'caned' for bad behaviour. His mother sent him to boarding school in Weston-Super-Mare. He was just nine years old when he arrived at St. Peters School and met the all-powerful Matron who "disliked small boys very much indeed" and the cane-wielding Headmaster.



At the age of 13, Roald attended Repton Public School in Derbyshire. He was happier here. He was brilliant at sports and was very good at boxing. The boys at the school were sometimes asked to be chocolate testers for a famous chocolate company and this experience later inspired the book 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'.

Over the next few years, Roald Dahl worked in Africa for an oil company and then enlisted in the Royal Air Force during the Second World War.

In 1940, Roald Dahl was posted to Libya where he flew a Gloster Gladiator plane. He crashed in the Western desert in North Africa, and suffered such severe injuries to his head and back that he had to stay in hospital in Egypt for six months. He returned to the RAF but, after a while, he began suffering terrible headaches from his accident. This meant he had to leave because he could not fly planes anymore.





In 1942, Roald was posted to Washington in the USA to work as an assistant air attaché. He met the author C.S. Forester, who suggested that Roald should write about his experiences flying planes in the desert. Roald started writing articles for newspapers.

He met and married actress Patricia Neal. They lived in Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire, England. He wrote many of his famous stories there. Roald Dahl and Patricia Neal had five children; Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy. However, Olivia tragically died at the age of 7 from an illness.

Roald Dahl started telling his amazing stories to his children at bedtime. He realised how much his own children enjoyed his stories and decided to write them down for all children to enjoy. 'James and the Giant Peach' was his first published children's book.

Roald Dahl had a great talent for seeing the world through children's eyes. He said, "If you want to remember what it's like to live in a child's world, you've got to get down on your hands and knees and live like that for a week. You'll find you have to look up at all these giants around you who are always telling you what to do and what not to do."

He had a passion for encouraging children to read. He believed that children should be "comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage."

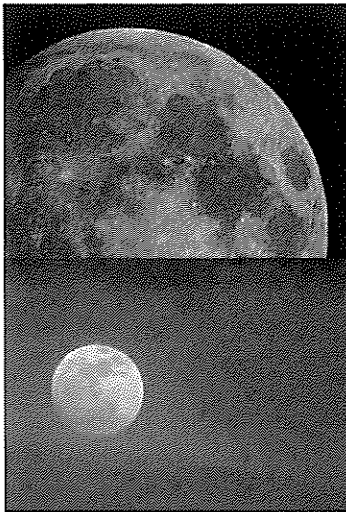


The Moon

Do you ever look The Moon at night? Do you wonder what it would be like to visit the moon? Read on to find out more...

Moon and Sun:

The Moon shines very brightly, but it does not make its own light. It reflects the light of the Sun. When the Sun comes up for our daytime we think that the Moon goes away but it doesn't, it's just harder to see because the sky is so bright. Sometimes, if you look carefully, you can see the Moon in the sky during the day.



Did you know?

Day temperature: 107°C

Night temperature: -153°C

Distance from Earth: 238,857 miles

Diameter (from one side to the other): 2,160 miles

Length of Day: 708 hours

Orbit:

The Moon is the only thing that naturally goes round (orbits) the Earth – anything that does this is called a satellite. It takes the Moon about 28 days to go round the Earth once, we call this a lunar month.

Did you know we only ever see the same side of the Moon?

During its orbit the Moon is sometimes covered by a shadow of the Earth, this is what gives us the phases of the Moon, when it is waxing (growing bigger) and waning (getting smaller) with shapes including crescent and gibbous.

Moonwalking:

Only 12 people have ever walked on the Moon! The first person was Neil Armstrong on 20th July 1969. There were two other men on the mission: Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins. Their space shuttle was called Apollo 11. It took them just over 3 days to get there.

You may have seen a film of people walking on the Moon and they bounce along. This is because the Moon's gravity is not as strong as the Earth's so people take longer to come back down when they go up in the air.

Photo courtesy of (slabhashrat - Aard...@flickr.com) granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Questions About The Moon

1. Who was the first man to walk on the Moon?

2. Where does the Moon get its light from?

3. How wide is the Moon?

4. How cold is the Moon at night?

5. What makes the shadow on the Moon to give it the different phases?

6. Why is the Moon warmer than Earth in the day?

7. Where does the Moon go in the daytime?

8. How long is a lunar month?

'a-e' Spelling Activity

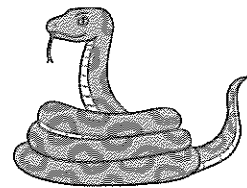
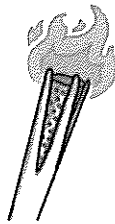
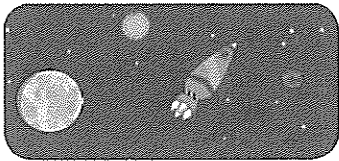
1. Trace over 'a-e'.

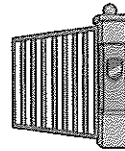
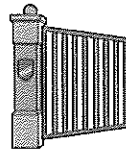
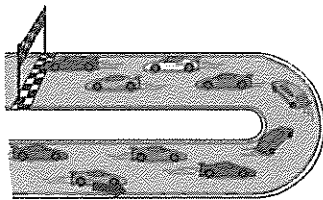
a e a e a e a e
a e a e a e a e

2. Just add 'a-e'.

g_t_ g_z_
fl_m_ sn_k_
c_k_ r_c_
sp_c_ am_z_

3. Write the correct 'a-e' words under the pictures.





'ay' Spelling Activity

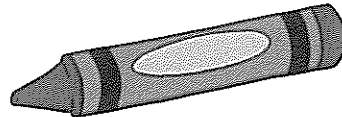
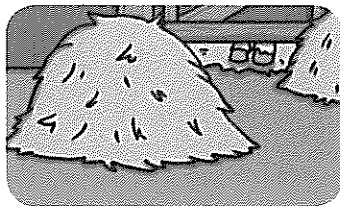
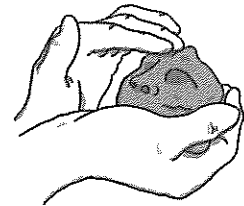
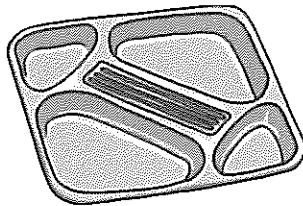
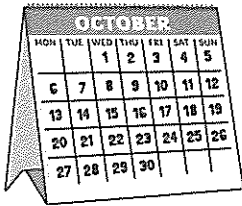
1. Trace over 'ay'.

ay ay ay ay ay
ay ay ay ay ay

2. Just add 'ay'.

tr____ st____
spr____ cr____on
pl____ cl____
d____ h____

3. Write the correct 'ay' words under the pictures.



'ph' Spelling Activity

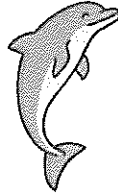
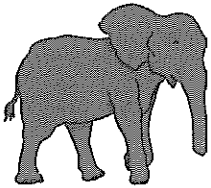
1. Trace over 'ph'.

ph ph ph ph ph
ph ph ph ph ph

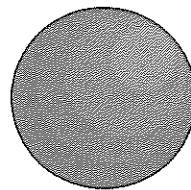
2. Just add 'ph'.

___one tro___y
___onics al___abet
s___ere gra___
ele___ant dol___in

3. Write the correct 'ph' words under the pictures.



A B C



'wh' Spelling Activity

1. Trace over 'wh'.

wh wh wh wh wh
wh wh wh wh wh

2. Just add 'wh'.

___ite

___y

___en

___ile

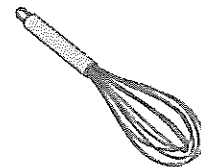
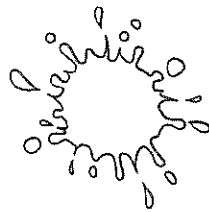
___isk

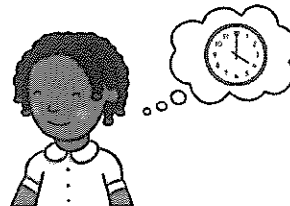
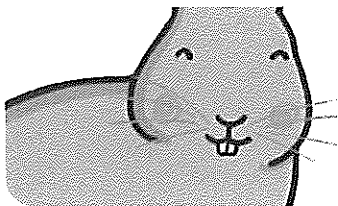
___eel

___ip

___iskers

3. Write the correct 'wh' words under the pictures.





'au' Spelling Activity

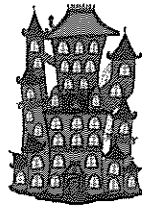
1. Trace over 'au'.

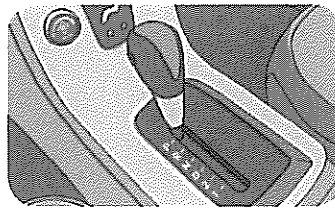
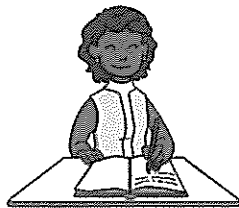
au au au au au
au au au au au

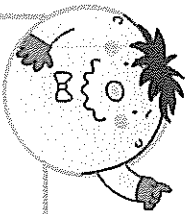
2. Just add 'au'.

h__l	t__nt
t__t	l__nch
__tomatic	__tumn
__thor	h__nted

3. Write the correct 'au' words under the pictures.







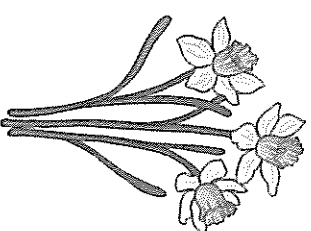
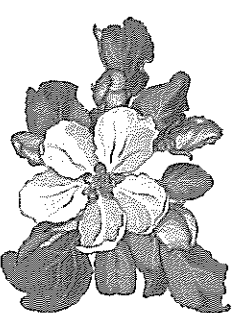
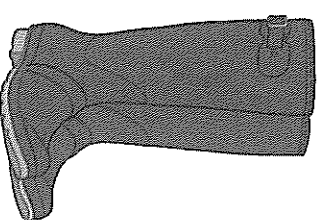
Fix the Sentence

Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?

last weak gavin tried to persswade me too go on a Welly Walk in the woulds

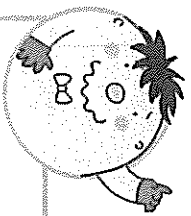
can You sea the "blosom caskading" form the Tree aksed aida?

Daffodils bloom in oranjis wites yeloos and sometims even Pinks?

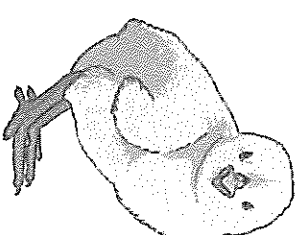


Fix the Sentence

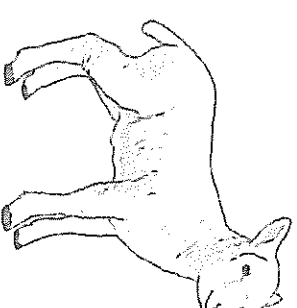
Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?



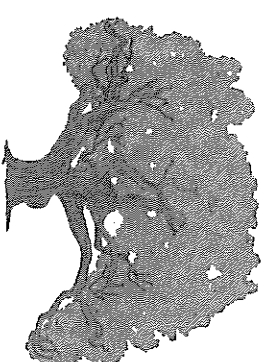
their are three animals: i love seeing, in the spring calfs lambs and chicks



The Lamb stumpled around the Ewes leg's while trying too walk four the furst tim

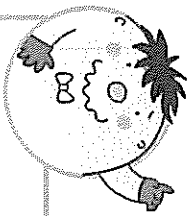


at this tym off the yeer the eviroment changes drastically as the trees begin to grow new leafs,



Fix the Sentence

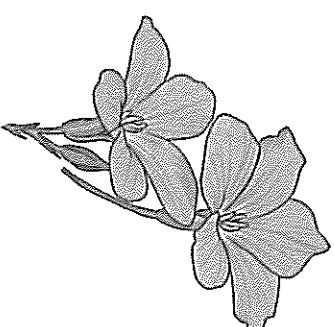
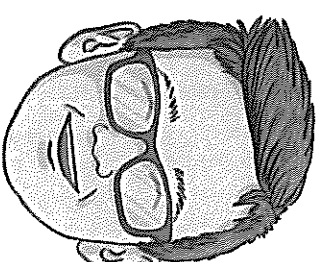
Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?



with admiration fluding his face felix exclaymnd! you could'nt have climed that tree any faster

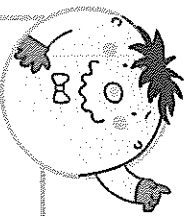
i love the spring tim the tempurater is rizing; the plants, is growin and new life is begining to emerj

For muchneeded Protection babi chicks stay hidden undur there mothers wing for the furst phew weeks of they're life

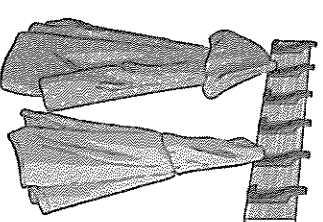


Fix the Sentence

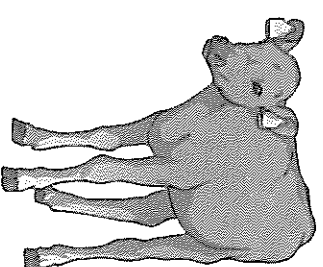
Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?



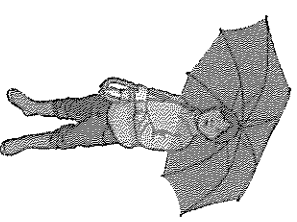
harley who had decided knot to wear an coat that mornig – got very wet in in the – suden downpaw?



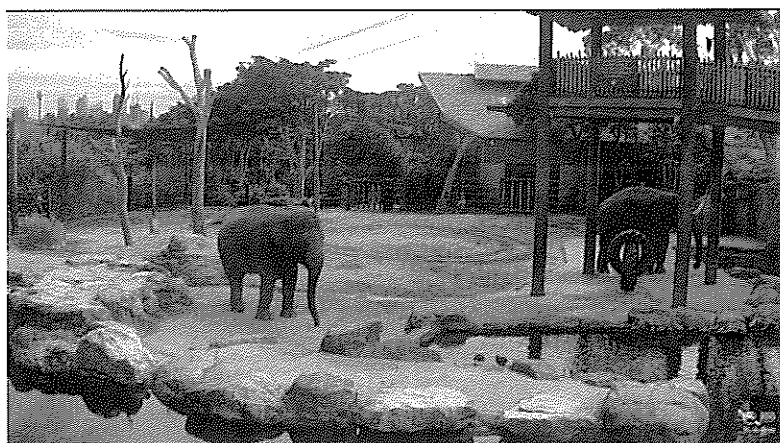
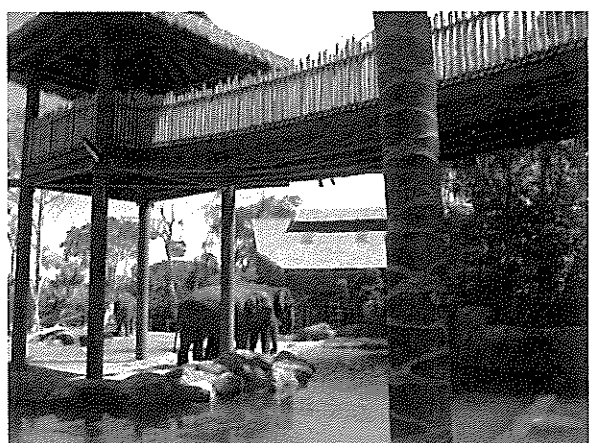
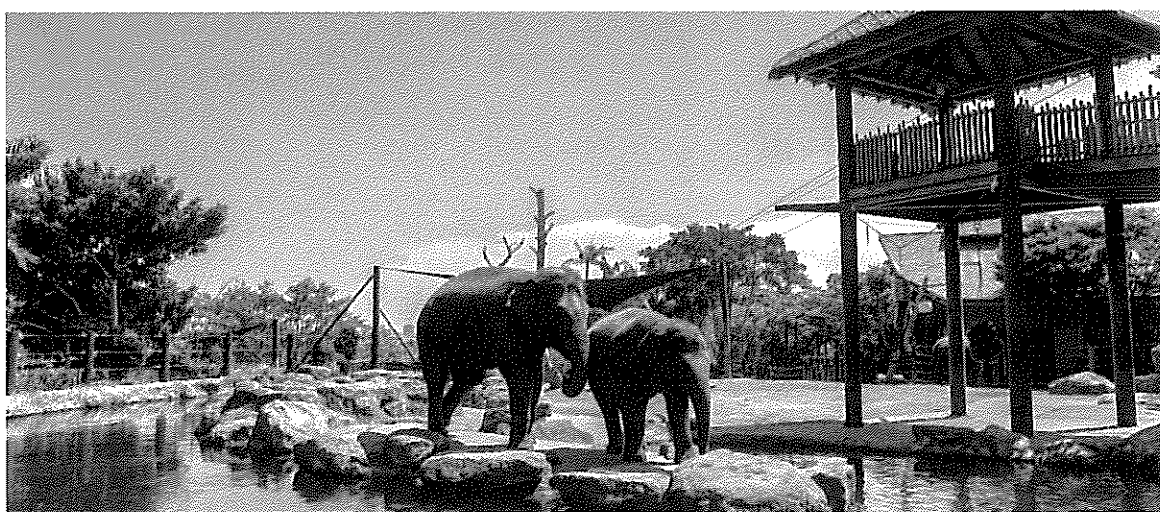
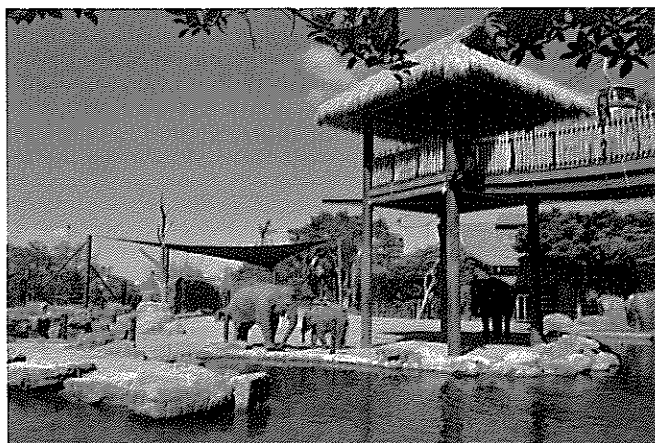
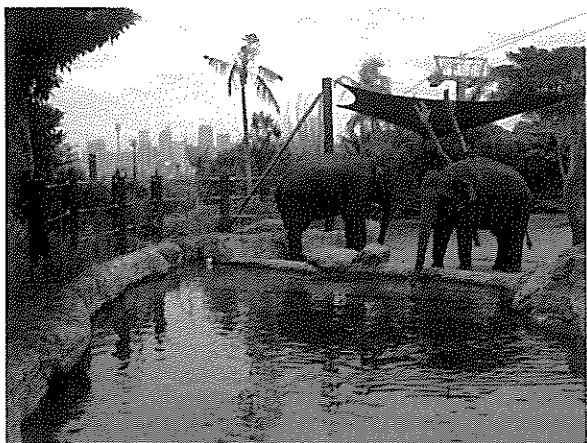
the calfs ear had been resently tagged it Showed he were the twelfth Calf to be born sow far this year;



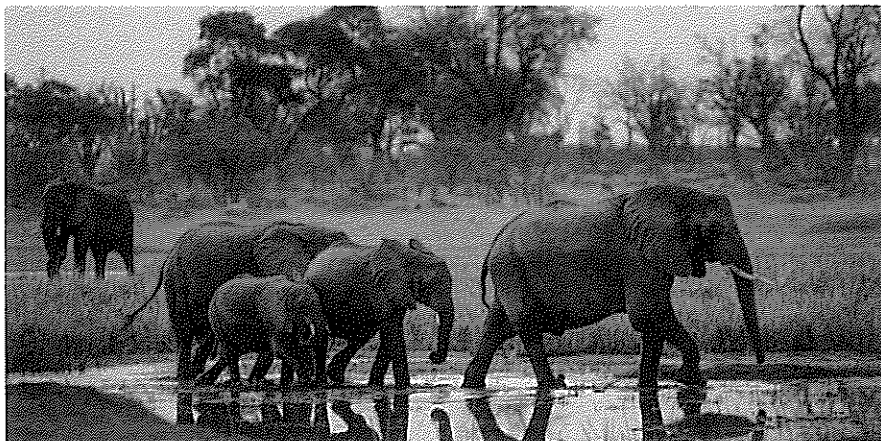
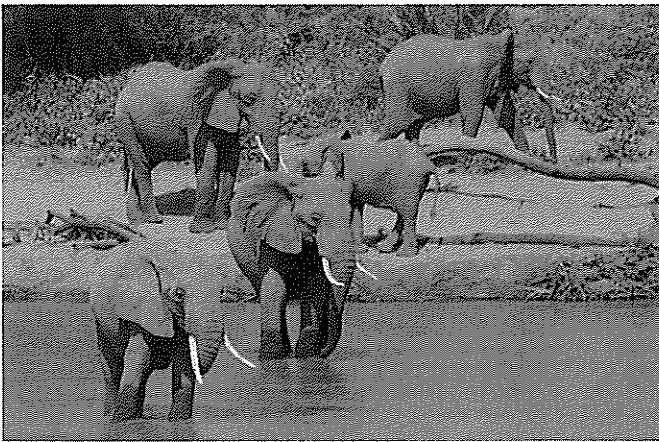
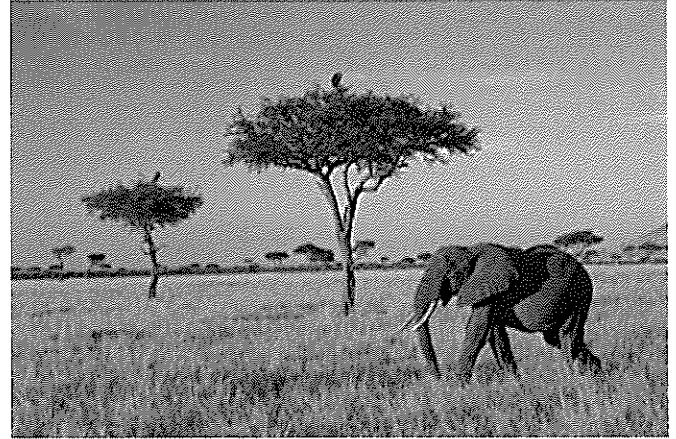
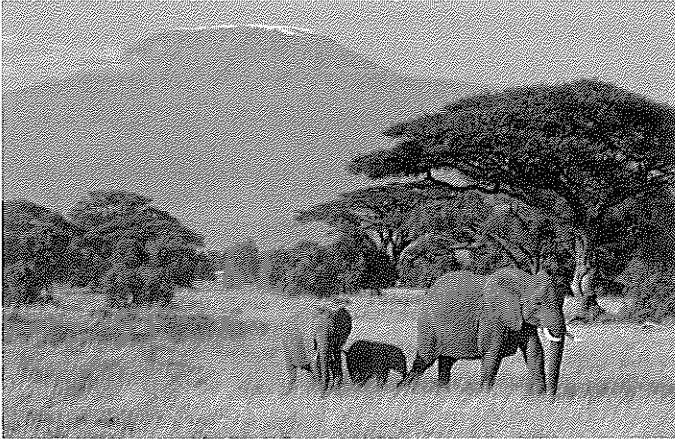
why dont they mak umbrelas any stronger then this kwestiond erika while battling the seemingly-bad tempered wind”



Elephant Enclosure at Taronga Zoo



Elephant Habitat Africa Savanna



Facts about Elephants

Elephants are large, majestic animals that have been admired and studied for hundreds of years. They are the largest mammal that lives on land and are known for their gentle attitude and intelligence.

Elephants belong to the mammal family, which means that they have hair, give birth to live young, and feed their babies milk. They have large, thin ears that are used to help cool them down, and have long, powerful trunks.

Their trunks can grow to be about six feet long, and can sense the size, shape, and temperature of an object.

Elephants use their trunks to help them lift up food, and they also use them to suck up water and pour it into their mouth.

There are two types of elephants: the Asian elephant and the African elephant. Both female and male African elephants have tusks which they use to help find and dig for food. Only the male Asian elephant has tusks. They also use their tusks to help dig for water.

Elephants can grow over 13 feet tall and weigh up to 15,000 pounds. I hope they don't break the scale!

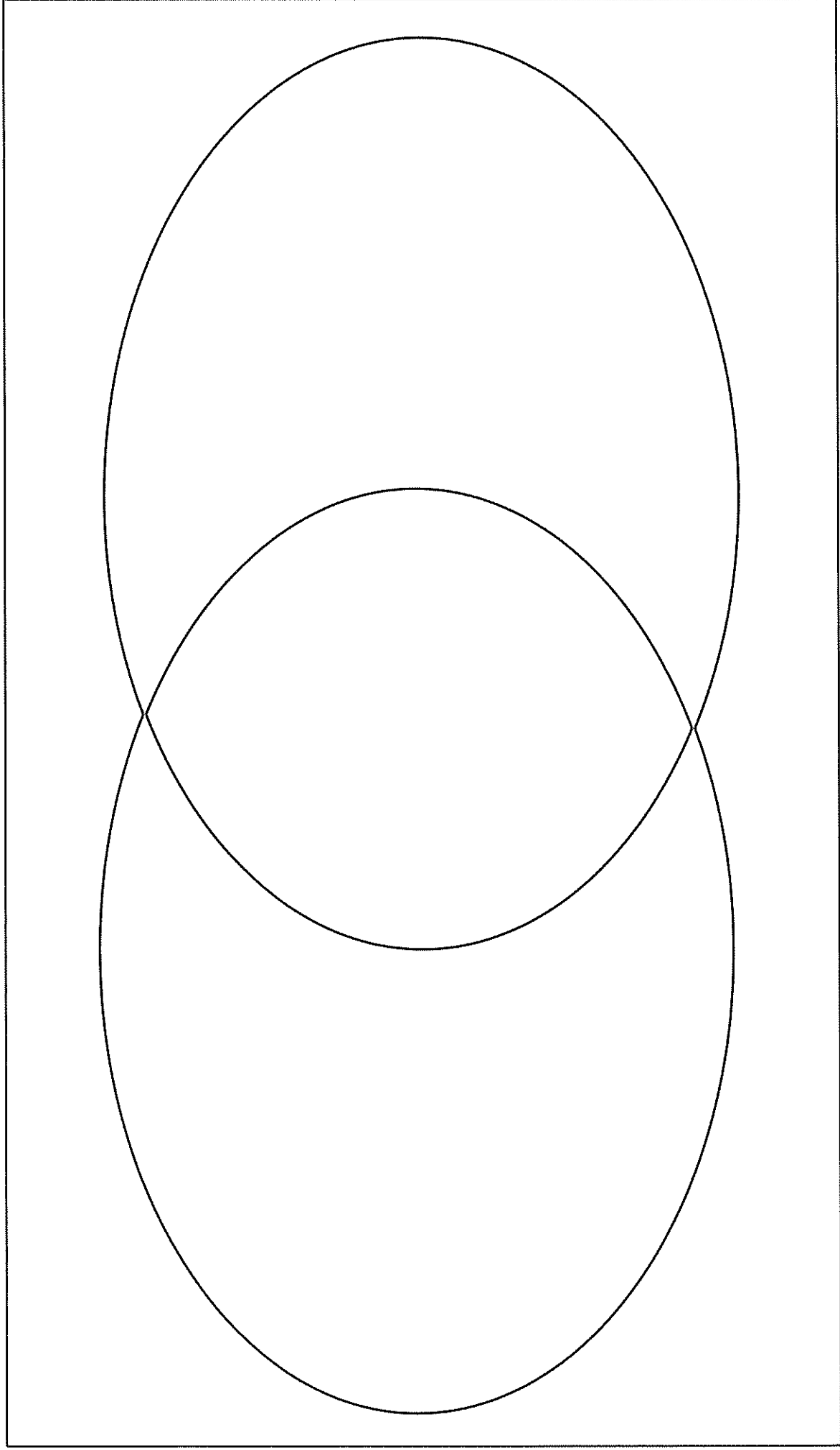
While elephants are common in zoos all over the world, they naturally live in Africa and Asia.

Elephants prefer to stay near water, but can be found in a few different habitats like savannahs, marshes, deserts, and forests.

Elephants are herbivores, which means that they only eat plants. Because an elephant is so large, it needs to eat a lot of plants in order to get full.

Elephants can spend up to 16 hours a day collecting and eating leaves, twigs, bamboo, and roots.

Venn Diagram



(Picture of a zoo)

Elephants enclosures such as a zoo have (Describe what Elephants have in a zoo that they do not have in the wild)

(Picture of African Savanna)

Elephants living in the wild have a different environment to zoo enclosures. They have (Describe what the environment is like in the Savanna)

Imaginative Writing

You're with your best friend having the ride of your life! On the wing of an aeroplane. Just imagine!

Your task is to create an imaginative piece of writing. Here are the steps you need to follow.

1. Below is an image of two children flying through the sky on the wing of a plane. You need to write exciting adjectives (describing words) around the picture that you may use in your writing eg. fluffy marshmallow clouds



2. **Exciting openers-** There are different ways we can make our opening sentence/ paragraph of our story exciting (sensational story starter)

These include:

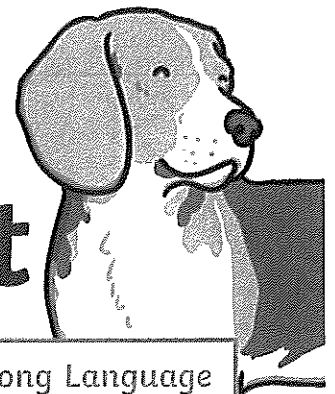
- **Action-**The flying saucer spun recklessly out of control, twisting frantically across the sky in all directions.
- **Description of the setting-** On the top of a hill, Longreach Castle stood proud and silent.
- **Description of the character-** Bruce the Burly punched the sky with his thick, muscular arms.
- **Coversation-**'Mollily!' Maria shouted to her sister. 'Would you please shut that window....'
- **Onomatopoeia -** CRASH! "What was that?" Chrissy cried, waking suddenly from a deep sleep.

Using the adjectives you have used to describe the picture, begin to think of an interesting opening sentence that makes the reader excited and want to continue to read your story. You should choose one sensational story starter. Eg. **Action-** The engine trembled as we soared through the clouds, we couldn't believe our eyes!

3. *There's a problem! You've discovered that within the clouds there is a mysterious creature coming for you and your friend. The creature attempts to take your friend away..*

It's your task to create a solution to this problem. What could you do in the story to stop the mysterious creature from taking your friend? Do you have a secret power or device to help you? Do you run away from the creature on the roof of the plane?

Use your imagination, make it interesting. Use full sentences.



Writing a Persuasive Text

Title

Introduction

Dogs Make the Best Pets

Strong Language

Opinion

When it comes to pets, it is *without a doubt* that **dogs** most certainly **make the best pets**. Dogs are **loyal, affectionate** and **active** animals, making them perfect pets for children.

Reasons

Connective

Argument

1st argument paragraph

Firstly, everyone knows that **dogs are the most loyal of pets**. They will **sit with you** when you are sick, they love to spend time with you, **play with you** and **they will guard your house**.

Reasons

2nd argument paragraph

Secondly, it is widely known that **dogs are affectionate**. Dogs **like to be hugged**, petted and rubbed by their owners. Dogs also **excitedly greet you** when you come home - no other pet will run, jump up and hug you as soon as you walk through the door!

3rd argument paragraph

Finally, **dogs are active animals**. They **require regular walking** which means that **children** who walk their **dogs will also get regular exercise**. **Dogs love to play fetch** which is also a great outdoor activity.

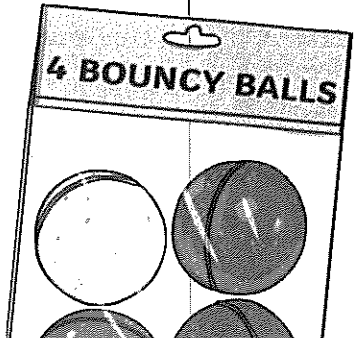
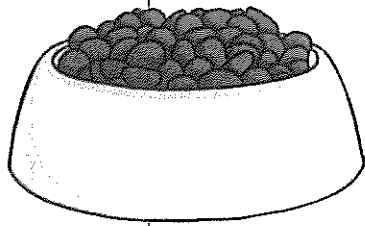
Strong language

In conclusion, there is no question that **dogs make the best** pet for children. This is because of their **loyalty**, their **affectionate** nature and their **active** lifestyle. Do yourself a favour and buy a dog today!

Restate opinion

Conclusion

Summarise reasons



Procedures

What are procedures and why do we write them?

Procedures tell us how to do or make something through a sequence of steps. Procedures are written in two different forms. Both of these forms use the command form of the verb. However, one is numbered, while the other uses time words to sequence the steps to be performed.

For example: **Cut** the paper in half or Firstly, **cut** the paper in half.

What are the different forms?

As mentioned earlier, there are two forms of procedures:

1. How to make, for example: recipes, art and craft project.
2. How to follow, for example: instructions, rules of a sport or game.

What structure is needed in a procedure?

A procedure is written in a way that is easily organised and set out. This makes it a lot easier for the reader to follow the instructions and to complete a recipe, project, or game successfully. A procedure needs:

1. an end goal
2. materials/equipment/ingredients
3. steps/method/rules/instructions

What are the main language features?

1. Language of imperatives (command verbs)

For example: **Cut** the paper in half.

2. Language to indicate time/sequence words

These are also known as time connectives, for example: **Finally**, cut the cake and serve.

3. Language of description to indicate place, time and manner

- Adverbs and adverbial phrases of **place**, for example: Stop **at the corner of the street**.
- Adverbs and adverbial phrases of **time**, for example: Leave the clothes to soak **overnight**.
- Adverbs and adverbial phrases of **manner**, for example: **Carefully**, tear up the paper.
- Adverbial phrases to **describe nouns**, for example: Pour the batter into the **large, microwavable plastic bowl**.

Follow the Instructions

First, your paper should be situated vertically on your desk.

1. Draw a medium-sized circle in the middle of your paper.
2. Draw a medium-sized square below the circle but have the top of it touch the bottom of the circle.
3. Draw a medium-sized heart in the square.
4. Draw two smaller rectangles, one on each side of the square. They should go the wide way not the tall way and they should touch the sides of the square.
5. Draw a medium-sized triangle above the circle. The bottom of the triangle should touch the top of the circle.
6. Draw three small stars anywhere inside the triangle.
7. Draw a small triangle in the center of the medium-sized circle.
8. Draw an arc (smile-half circle) which curves up below the small triangle.
9. Draw two small circles above the small triangle, one slightly to the right and one slightly to the left.

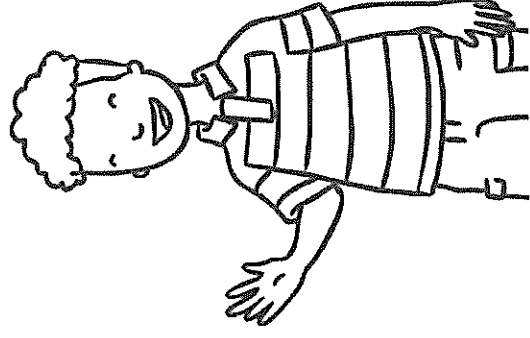
How to Wash Your Hands

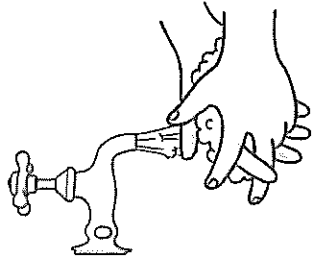
Do you know how to wash your hands? Look carefully at the pictures and then cut and stick them in the correct order.

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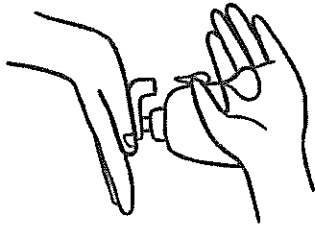


Can you tell a friend
all about how we wash
our hands?

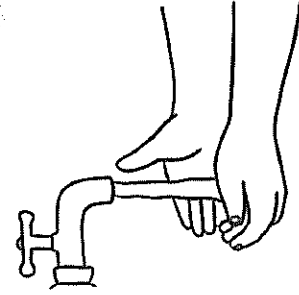




Wash away the soap bubbles.



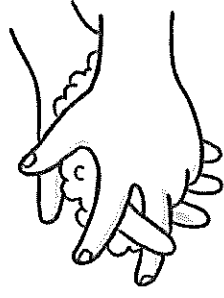
Put soap on your hands.



Rinse your hands with water.



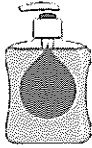
Dry your hands.

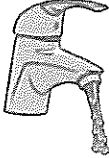


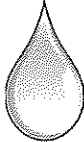
Rub your hands together.


Washing Your Hands Writing Activity


Write a sentence about each of the pictures to create instructions for how to wash your hands. Use the boxes at the top to help you.


soap 


tap 

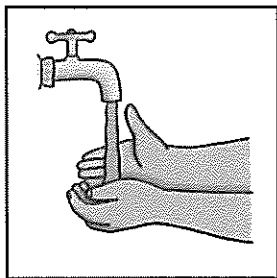
water 

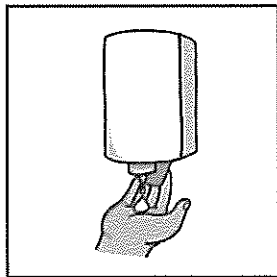
hands 

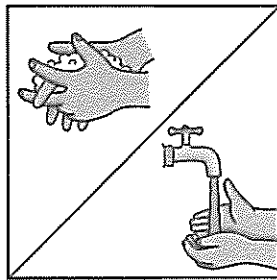
 sound it out

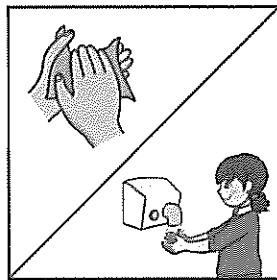
 finger spaces

 full stop









Name _____ Date _____

My Hundreds Chart

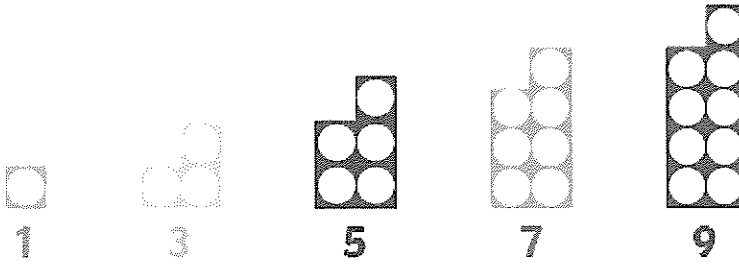
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

What Is An Odd Number?

1, 3, 5, 7, 9

Odd numbers have one out of line.

If a number ends in a 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 it is an odd number.



Click for interesting fact!

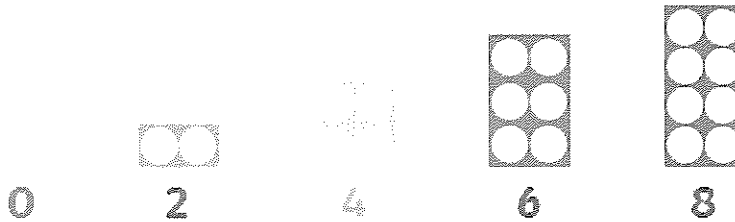
There is always an odd one out.

What Is An Even Number?

0, 2, 4, 6, 8

Even numbers have a mate.

If a number ends in a 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 it is an even number.



Click for interesting fact!

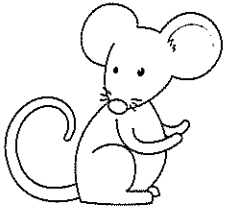
Even numbers are in the 2 times table.

Name _____

Date _____

Identifying Odd Numbers

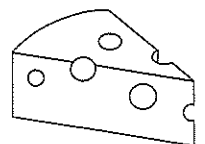
Help Milly the Mouse find her way to the cheese by shading all the odd numbers. Milly can move horizontally, vertically and diagonally.



Start

1	62	690	8	51	46	705	43
53	306	355	56	22	609	6	91
24	129	6	7	370	56	2	670
66	48	220	65	82	484	505	60
4	108	12	430	21	5	34	3
27	3	88	816	50	902	704	77
603	55	5	444	28	682	60	91
17	547	81	59	58	9	356	707

Finish



Is My Number Odd or Even?

To complete this activity, you are going to need 20 cubes or counters.

We are always told that even numbers can be shared into two even groups.

Make each of the following numbers using your cubes or counters and see if you can split them into two equal groups.

Colour the even numbers on the chart blue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Group 1	Group 2

What did you notice about the two groups?

What did you notice about the odd numbers?

Continue the Number Pattern

I can use an addition or subtraction rule to complete a number pattern. (ACMNA060)

Use the rule to help you complete the number patterns.

1. Rule = +4

10, 14, 18, 22, _____, _____, _____.

5. Rule = -5

45, 40, 35, 30, _____, _____, _____.

2. Rule = +6

16, 22, 28, 34, _____, _____, _____.

6. Rule = -10

98, 88, 78, 68, _____, _____, _____.

3. Rule = +2

18, _____, 22, 24, _____, 28, _____.

7. Rule = -3

19, 16, _____, 10, _____, _____, 1.

4. Rule = +10

100, 110, 120, 130, _____, _____, _____.

Can you create your own number pattern? Show me!

Don't forget to write down the rule!

Missing Numbers

Fill in the missing numbers from these sections of hundred squares.

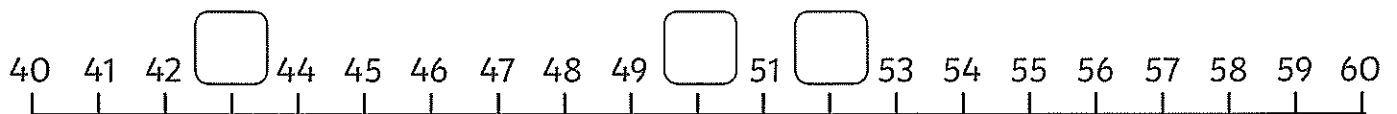
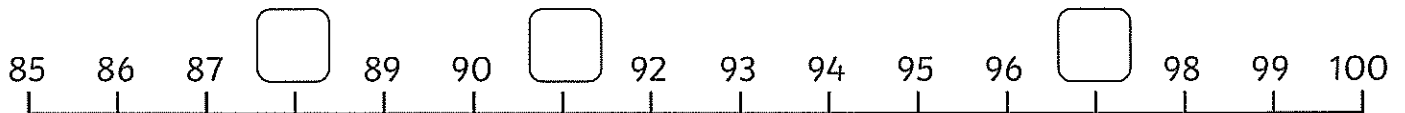
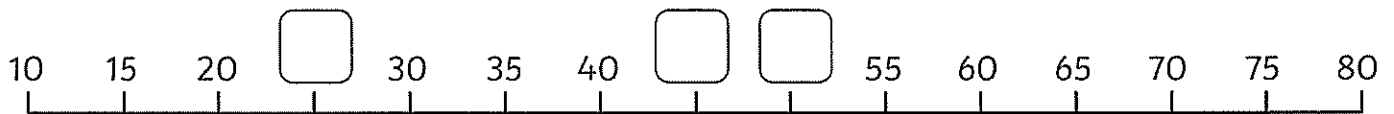
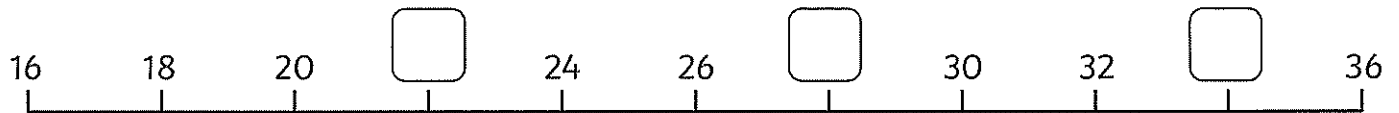
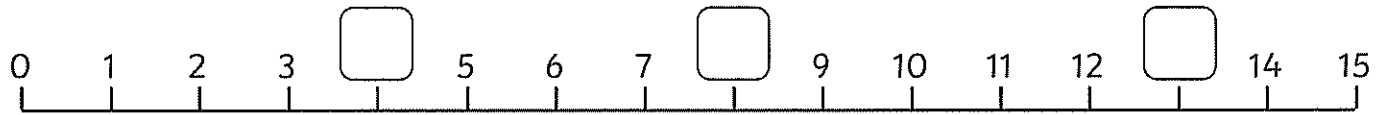
14	15		17
	25	26	

83		85	86
93			96

36	37	
		48
56	57	58

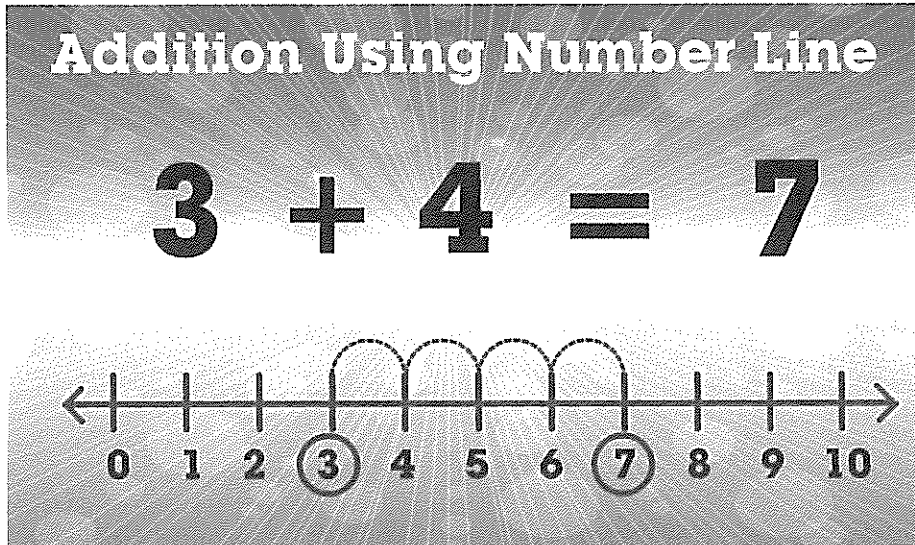
		10
18	19	20
28	29	

Fill in the missing numbers in these number lines.



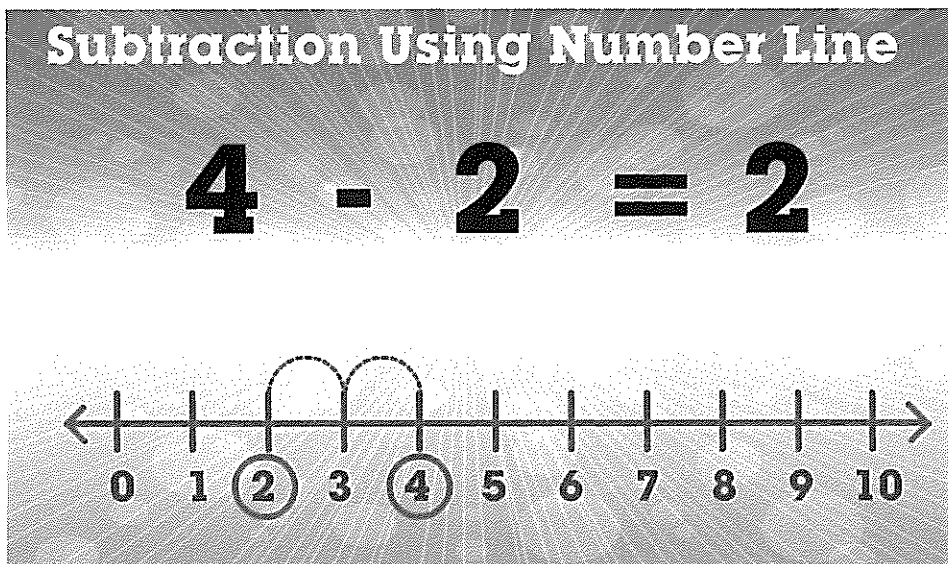
Number Line Addition

Find the starting number 3 on your numberline. You then need to add 4. Hop 4 spaces along your number line and you will find the answer, which is 7.



Number line Subtraction

We follow the same process as addition. Always start at the largest number





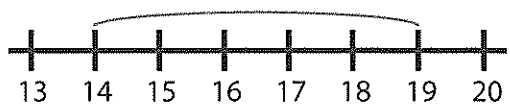
Number Line Subtraction

Example:

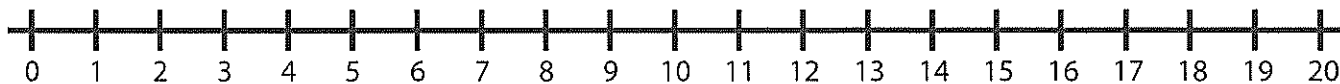
$\underline{10} - 5 = \textcircled{5}$	
--	--

$20 - 3 =$	
$9 - 4 =$	
$18 - 2 =$	
$10 - 6 =$	
$7 - 3 =$	
$2 - 2 =$	
$3 - 1 =$	
$11 - 8 =$	
$15 - 3 =$	
$6 - 1 =$	

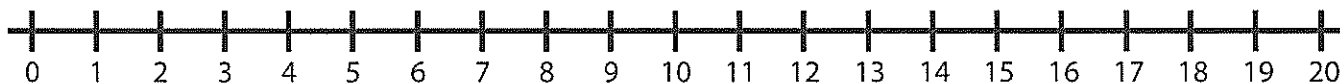
Addition to 20 with a number line

Example:	
$\underline{14} + 5 = 19$	

$10 + 7 =$



$10 + 5 =$



$11 + 2 =$



$6 + 8 =$



$9 + 9 =$



$8 + 10 =$



$5 + 12 =$



$17 + 3 =$



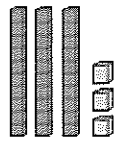
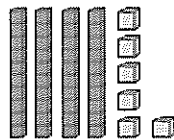
Split Strategy- Offline explanation

Addition

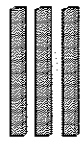
Split Strategy

The split strategy is an addition or subtraction strategy in which you split the tens and ones and add or subtract them separately before combining them back together to find the total.

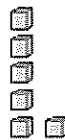
$$46 + 33 = 79$$



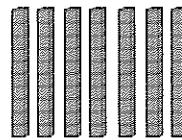
$$40 + 30 = 70$$



$$6 + 3 = 9$$



$$70 + 9 = 79$$



Solve the following question using the split strategy.

$$27 + 42 =$$

$$\boxed{20} + \boxed{40} = \boxed{60}$$

$$\boxed{7} + \boxed{2} = \boxed{9}$$

$$\boxed{60} + \boxed{9} = \boxed{69}$$

Subtraction

It is the same process to subtract.

Solve the following question using the split strategy.

$$87 - 44 =$$

$$\boxed{80} - \boxed{40} = \boxed{40}$$

$$\boxed{7} - \boxed{4} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\boxed{40} + \boxed{3} = \boxed{43}$$

Solve the following question using the split strategy.

$$93 - 62 =$$

$$\boxed{90} - \boxed{60} = \boxed{30}$$

$$\boxed{3} - \boxed{2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\boxed{30} + \boxed{1} = \boxed{31}$$

Split Strategy Addition

Find the answer to each calculation using the split strategy method.

a) $79 + 42 =$

d) $83 + 53 =$

b) $132 + 126 =$

e) $227 + 131 =$

c) $146 + 122 =$

f) $311 + 144 =$

Split Strategy Subtraction

Show how you got your answer using the split strategy. The first one has been done for you.

a) $79 - 32 =$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$79 - 32 = \underline{\quad}$$

b) $87 - 63 =$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$87 - 63 = \underline{\quad}$$

c) $144 - 113 =$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$144 - 113 = \underline{\quad}$$

d) $239 - 127 =$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$239 - 127 = \underline{\quad}$$

e) $346 - 222 =$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$346 - 222 = \underline{\quad}$$

f) $397 - 144 =$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$397 - 144 = \underline{\quad}$$

Multiplication

If we have two groups of three pigs, how many pigs do we have?

The image shows two groups of three pigs. An equals sign is placed between the groups and a larger group of six pigs. The larger group is enclosed in a shaded box.

2

x

3

=

6

two

times

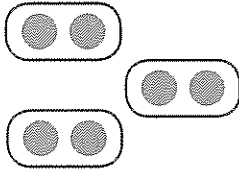
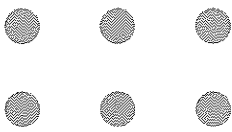
three

equals

six

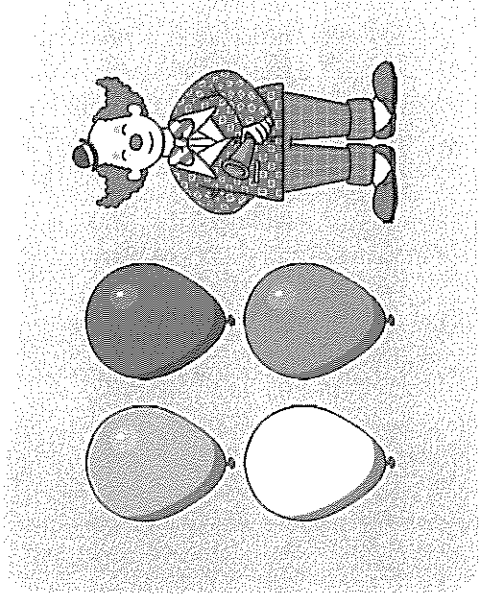
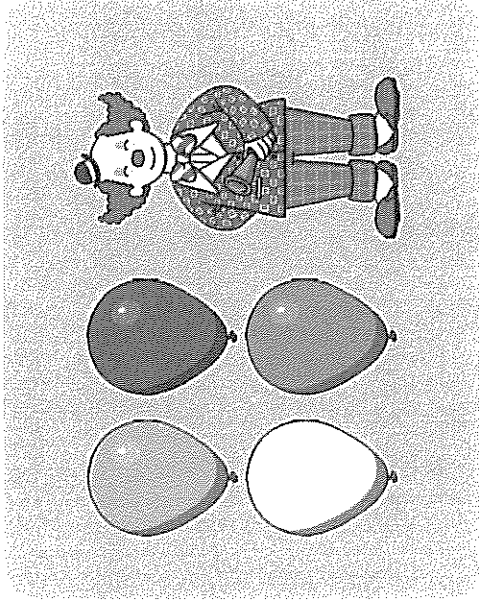
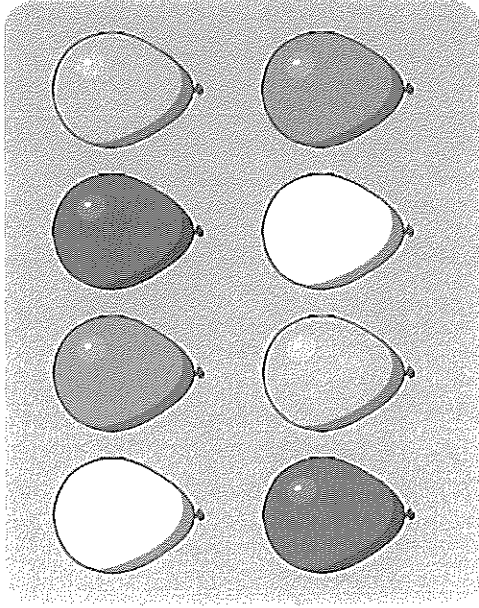
Multiplication

Complete the table. The first one is done for you.

Factors	Repeated Addition	Groups	Array	Related Calculation (commutative property)	Product
3×2	$2+2+2$			2×3	6
2×5					
3×10					
6×2					
4×3					
3×5					
2×10					

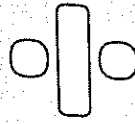
Division

If we have eight balloons to share between two clowns, how many balloons does each clown get?



8

eight



divided by

2

two



equals

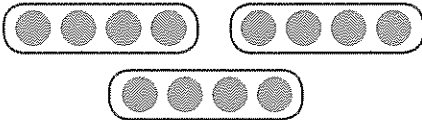


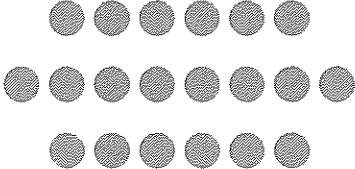

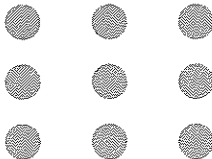
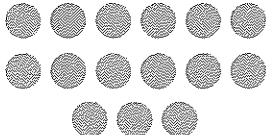
4

four

The answer is four because each clown has four balloons.

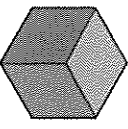

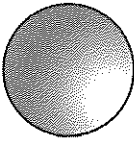
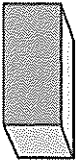
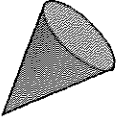
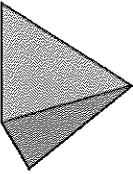
Division

Complete the table. The first one is done for you.

Division	Sharing	Answer	Related Multiplication Facts
$12 \div 3$		4	$3 \times 4 = 12$ $4 \times 3 = 12$
$8 \div 2$			
$10 \div 5$			
$20 \div 10$			
$12 \div 2$			
$9 \div 3$			
$15 \div 5$			

3D Shape Properties Table

Look carefully at the properties of these 3D shapes. Write your results in the table.

3D Shape	Number of Straight Edges	Number of Curved Edges	Number of Vertices	Does it roll?	Does it Stack?
 Cube					
 Cylinder					
 Sphere					
 Cuboid					
 Cone					
 Square-Based Pyramid					

What do your results tell you about the shapes? _____

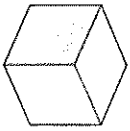
3D Shapes Around You

Name _____

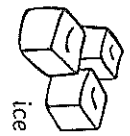
We see...

What it looks like...

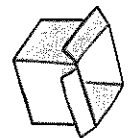
cube



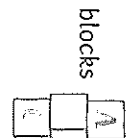
- 6 flat surfaces
- 12 edges
- 8 corners
- all edges are the same



ice cubes

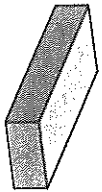


cardboard box

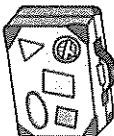


blocks

cuboid



- 6 flat surfaces
- 12 edges
- 8 corners
- not all edges are the same



suitcase

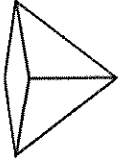


rubber

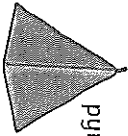


book

square-based pyramid



- 5 flat surfaces
- 4 triangular faces
- a sharp point
- a square base

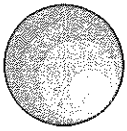


pyramid candle



Egyptian pyramids

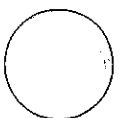
sphere



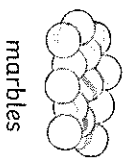
- perfectly round
- no edges
- no corners



football

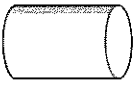


Earth

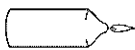


marbles

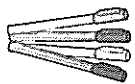
cylinder



- 2 flat surfaces
- 1 curved surface
- 2 curved edges



candle

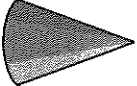


marker pen



mug

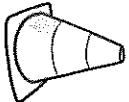
cone



- 1 flat surfaces
- 1 curved surface
- a point



ice cream cone




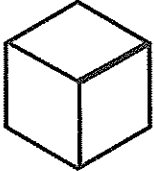

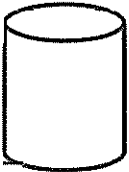
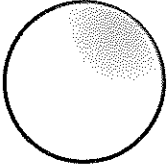
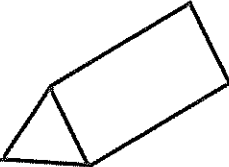

traffic cone



party hat

3D Shape Hunt

Use a tally to count the shapes you see.

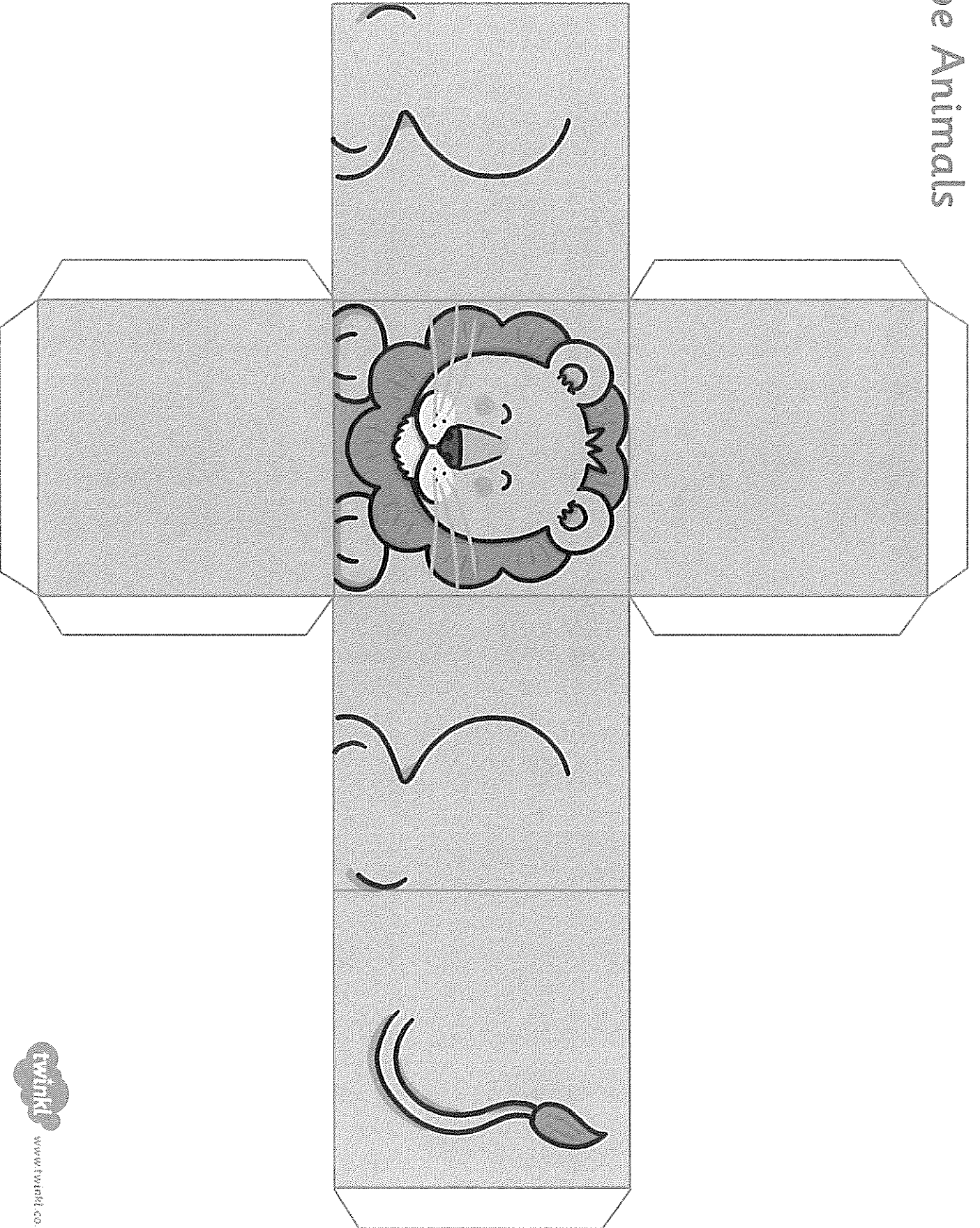
Shape	Tally
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

Which shape did you see the most?

Which shape did you see least?

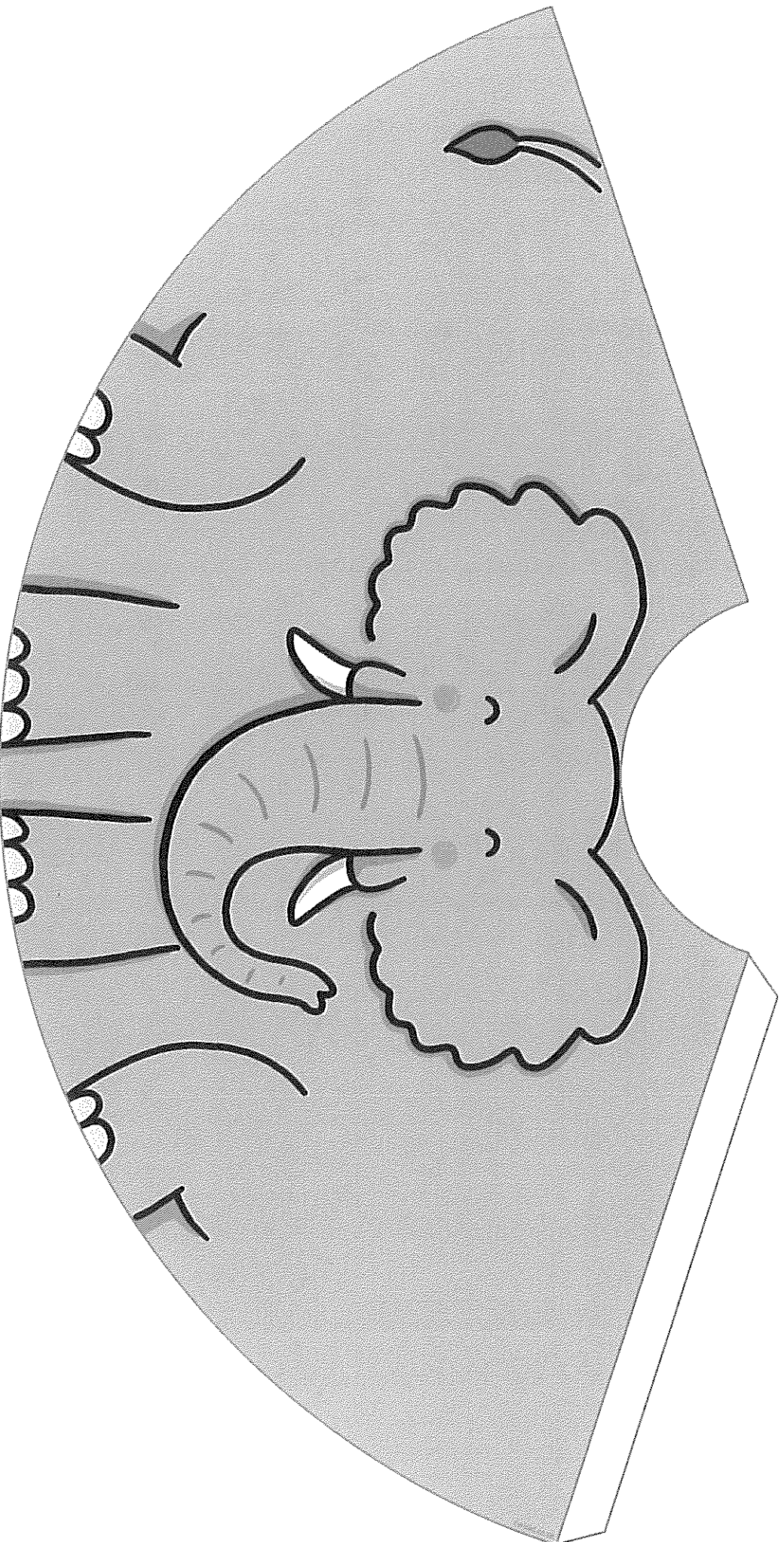
3D Shape Animals

Lion

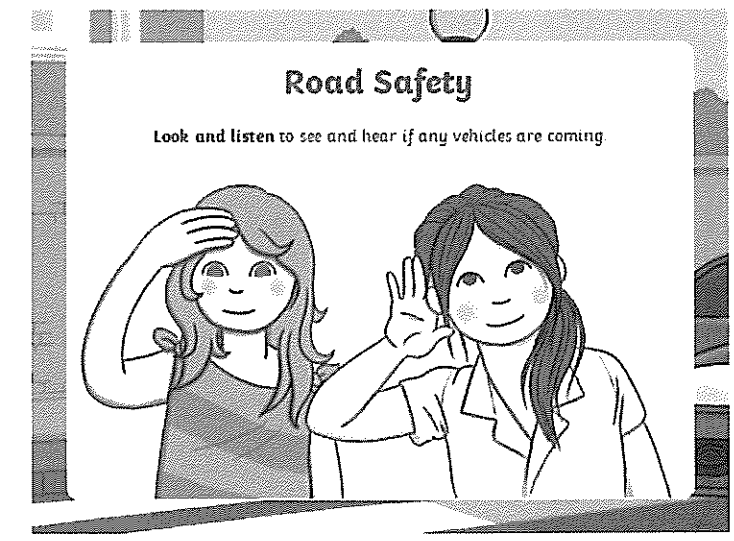
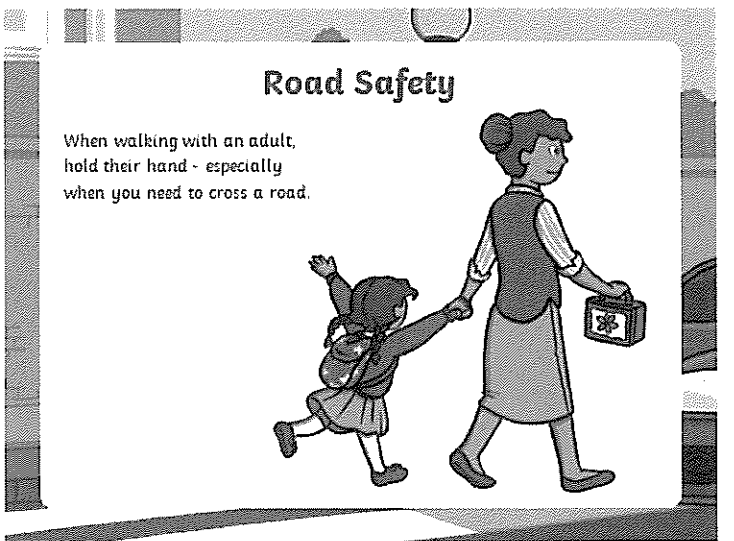
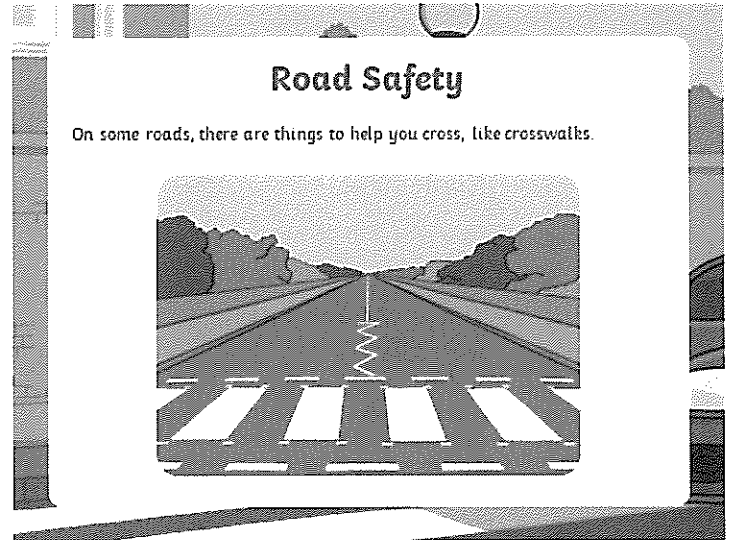


3D Shape Animals

Elephant

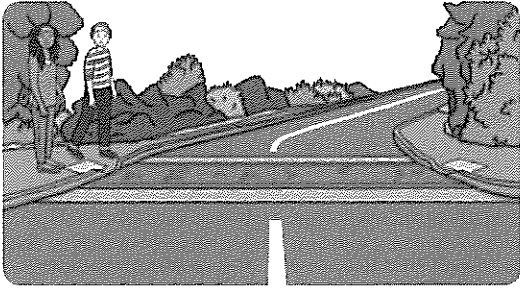


Follow the Slides to learn about Road safety



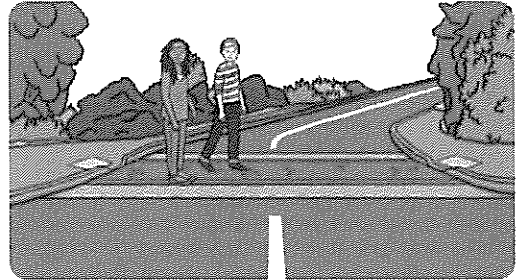
Road Safety

Wait until any vehicles have passed.

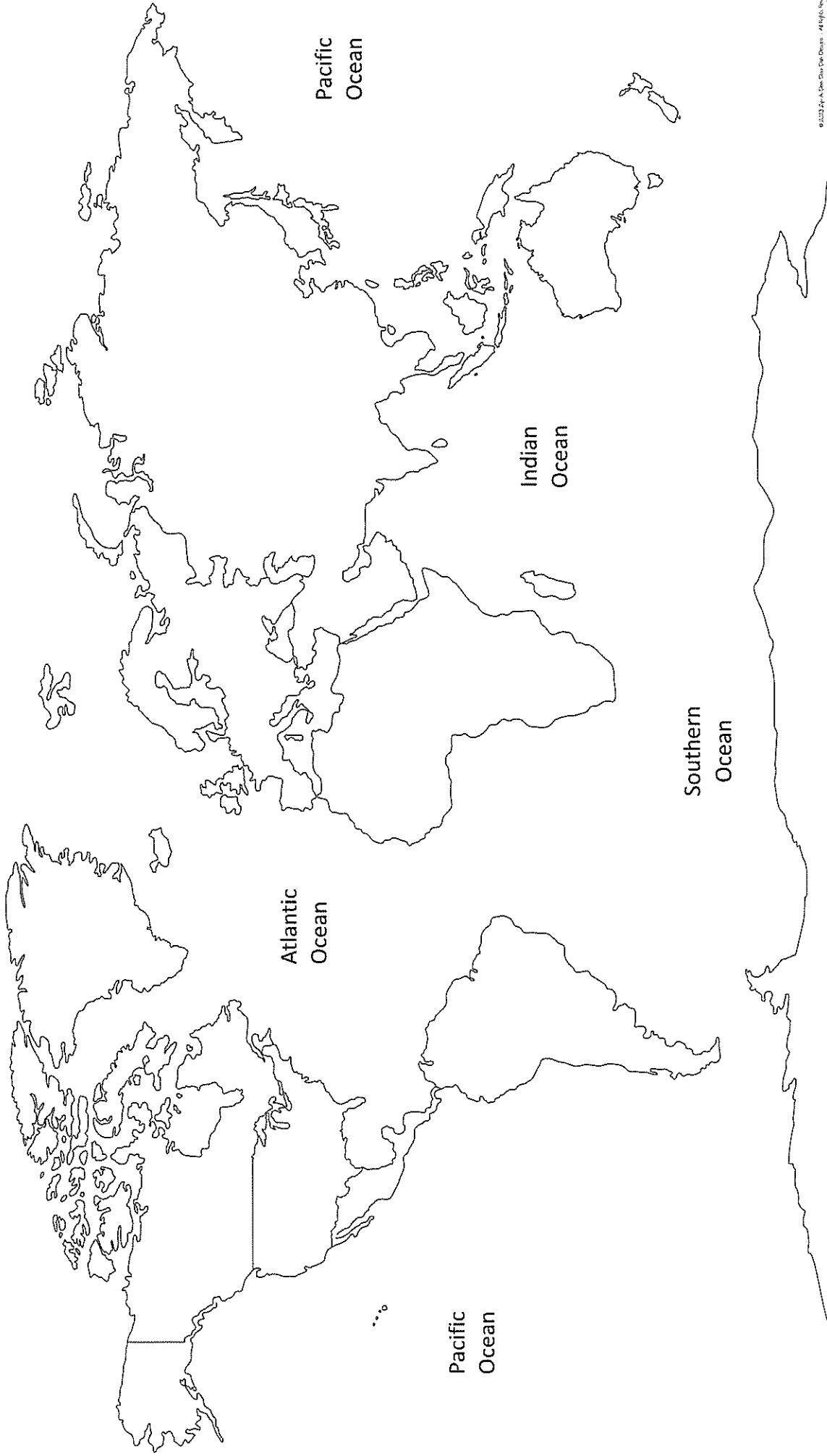


Road Safety

Cross the road - but keep looking and listening.



THE WORLD



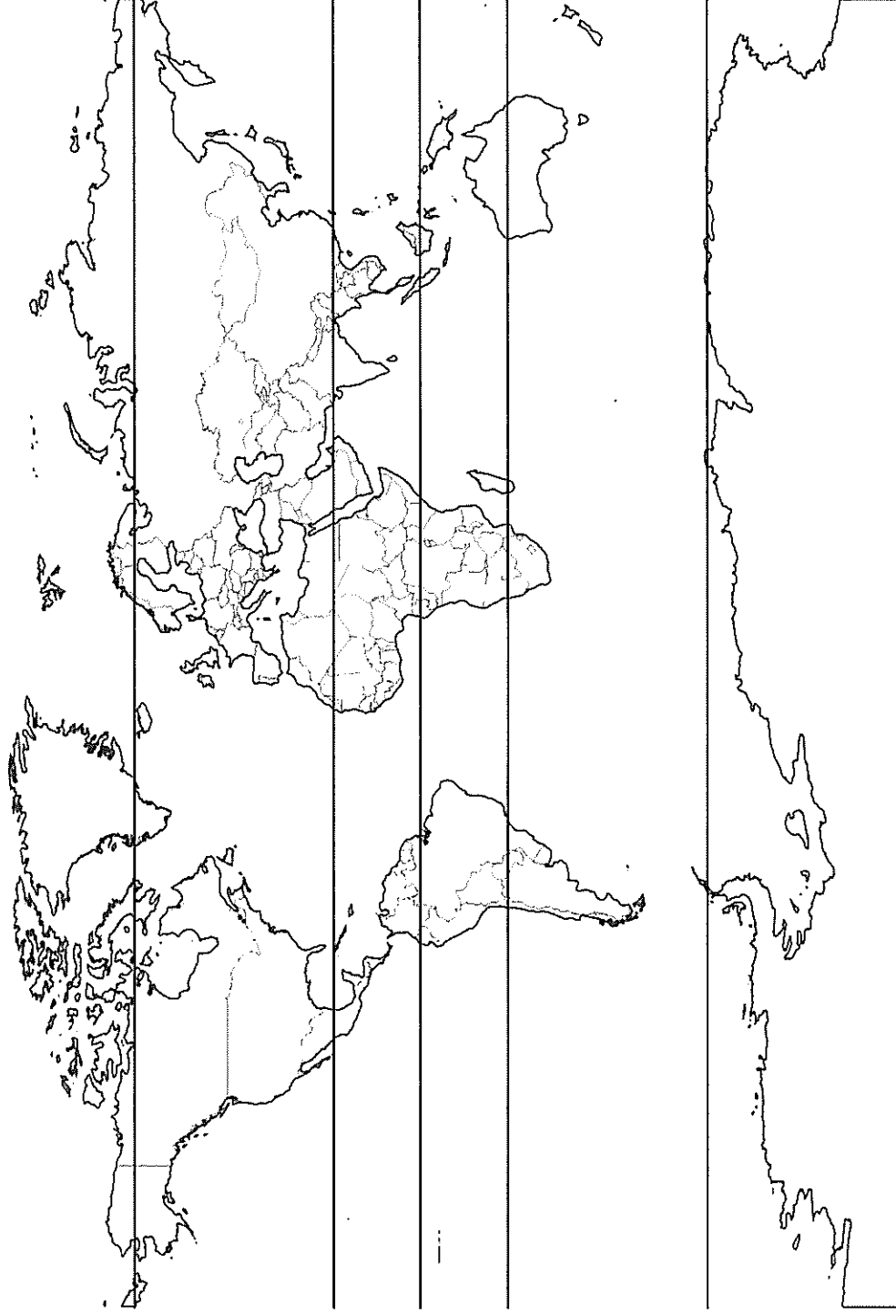
Colour these continents and countries

- Australia and New Zealand = YELLOW
- The Americas = PURPLE

- Asia = ORANGE
- Africa = RED

- Europe = GREEN
- Antarctica = BLUE

THE WORLD



On this map label the

Equator

Tropic of Cancer

Tropic of Capricorn

Arctic Circle

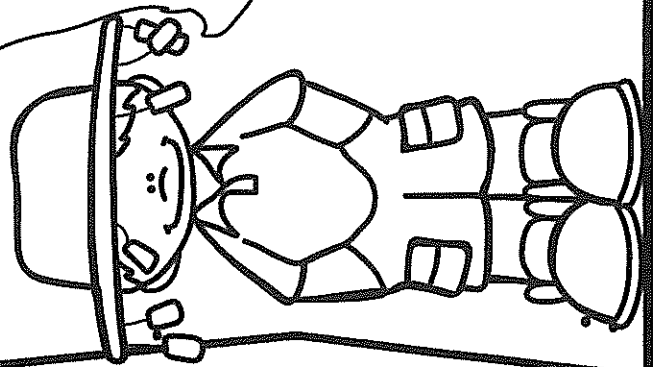
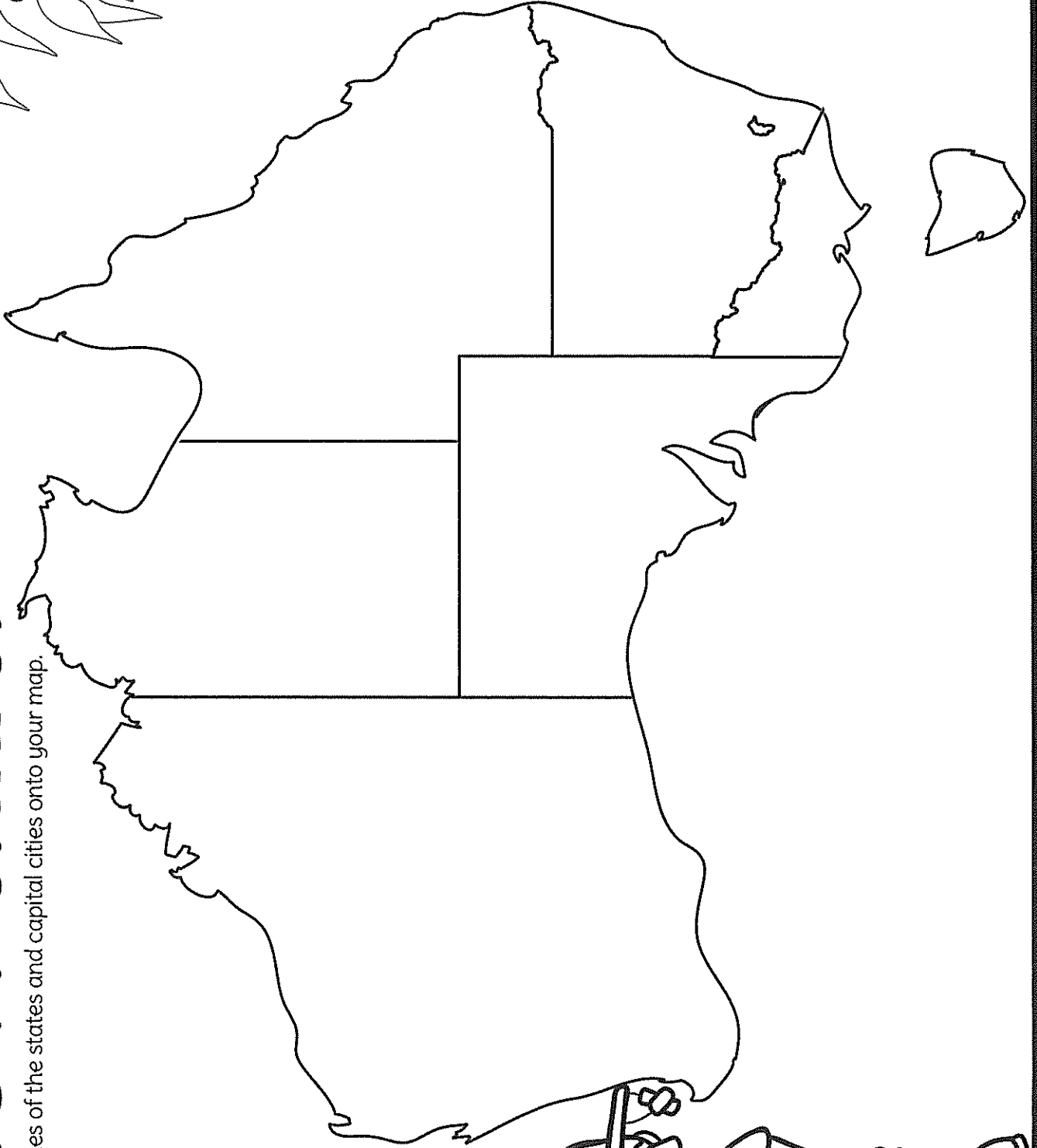
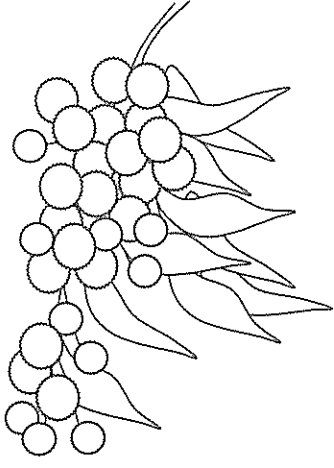
Antarctic Circle.

What is the Equator? _____

What can be directly above the Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer? _____

AUSTRALIA

Glue the names of the states and capital cities onto your map.



Victoria	New South Wales	Northern Territory	Western Australia
Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Queensland	South Australia

Victoria	New South Wales	Northern Territory	Western Australia
Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Queensland	South Australia

Victoria	New South Wales	Northern Territory	Western Australia
Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Queensland	South Australia

Victoria	New South Wales	Northern Territory	Western Australia
Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Queensland	South Australia

Victoria	New South Wales	Northern Territory	Western Australia
Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Queensland	South Australia

Victoria	New South Wales	Northern Territory	Western Australia
Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Queensland	South Australia

Perth	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney
Hobart	Adelaide	Darwin	Canberra

Perth	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney
Hobart	Adelaide	Darwin	Canberra

Perth	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney
Hobart	Adelaide	Darwin	Canberra

Perth	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney
Hobart	Adelaide	Darwin	Canberra

Perth	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney
Hobart	Adelaide	Darwin	Canberra

Perth	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney
Hobart	Adelaide	Darwin	Canberra

Places and Their names

HELLO!

MY SCHOOL IS

IT IS CALLED THIS BECAUSE

HELLO!

MY LOCAL PARK IS

IT IS CALLED THIS BECAUSE

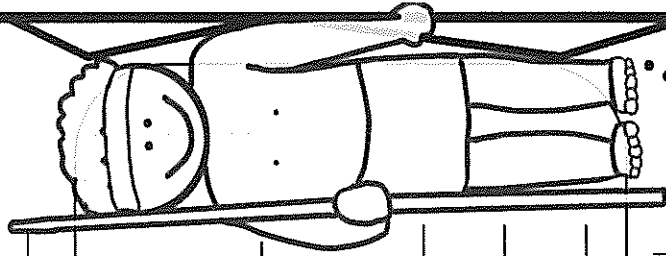
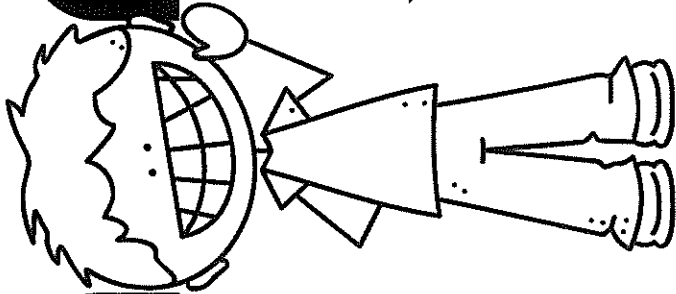
HELLO!

MY TOWN / SUBURB IS

IT IS CALLED THIS BECAUSE

Name a PLACE in your LOCAL community
THAT HAS an INDIGENOUS name

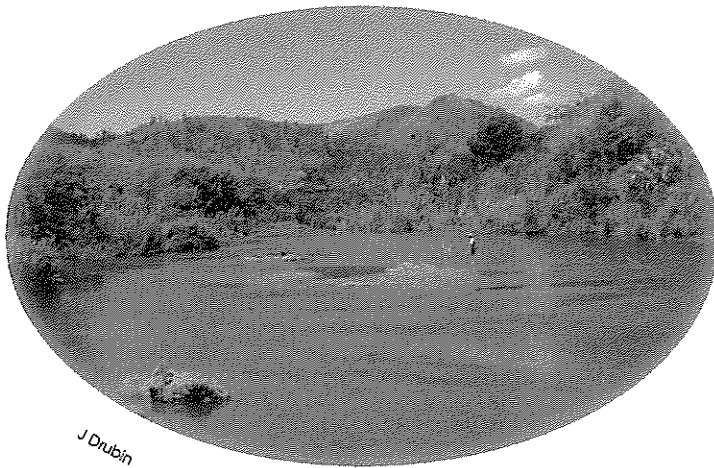
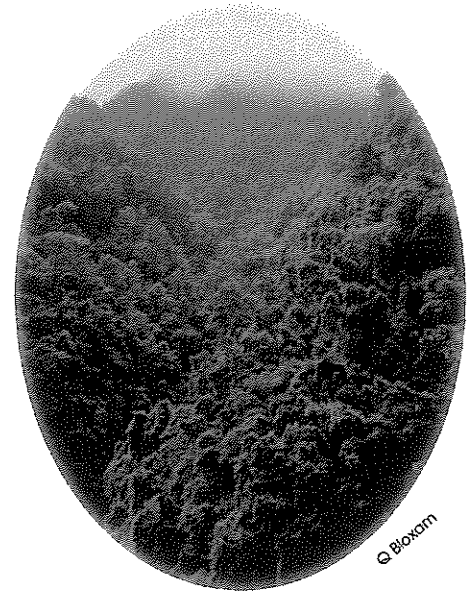
WHAT DOES ITS name mean?



The truth about... habitats

A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.

There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts.



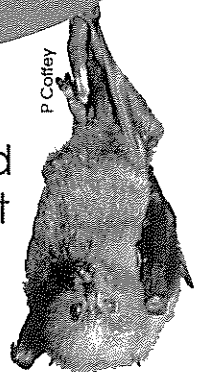
Different habitats are home to different animals. They live well together because they all do things to help keep the whole habitat healthy and in balance.

Animals like cockroaches are really important in a habitat—they eat the dead plants and recycle the nutrients back into the soil, which helps the plants to grow.



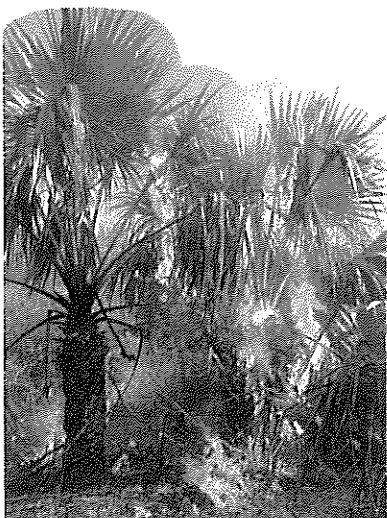
The story of who eats what in a habitat is called a food chain.

Fruit bats help to spread seeds by eating the fruit and passing the seeds out in their droppings.



Sadly people are causing many habitats around the world to disappear. Forests are being burnt down, lakes and rivers polluted and the polar ice caps are melting.

Without our help, these habitats and the animals that live in them could become extinct.

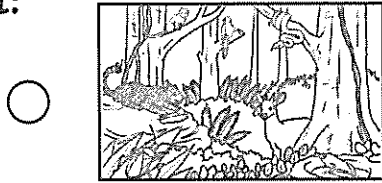


Habitat Fact File Activity

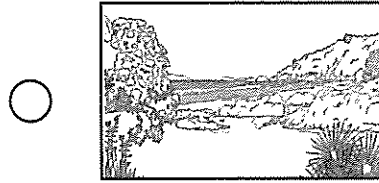
Animal: mammal bird amphibian reptile fish

Name: _____

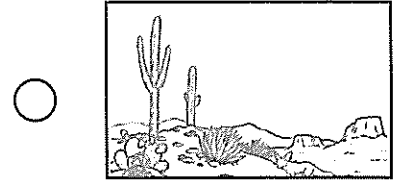
Habitat:



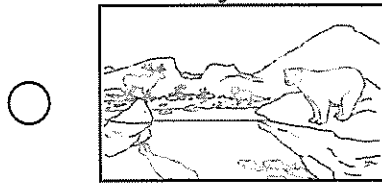
rainforest



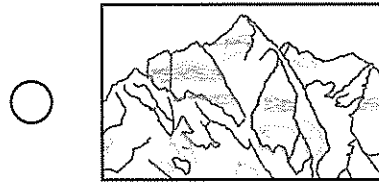
ocean/beach



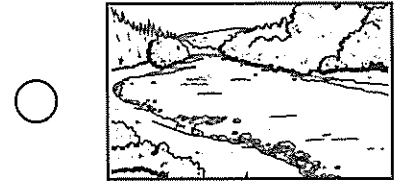
desert



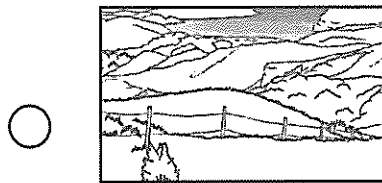
arctic



mountains



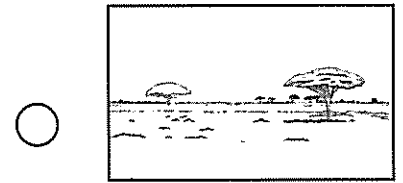
river



field



woods

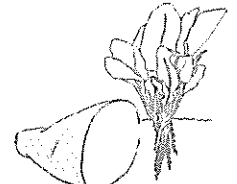
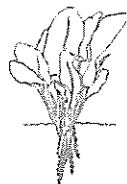
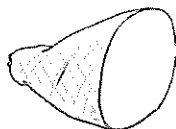


grasslands

Picture or Photo

Interesting Facts

Types:



carnivore

herbivore

omnivore

Food it eats: _____

MY GARDEN GROWS

Task

Experiment with organic shapes to create a lovely garden scene.

Materials

Acrylic paint
Cartridge paper
(to paint on)
Scissors
Glue
A paintbrush
Coloured cover paper (to glue the shapes on)



Procedure

1. Imagine you are sitting in a beautiful garden. Think about the organic shapes you would see around you. Organic shapes usually have some curves and may be difficult to put a name to.
2. Think about which colours remind you of a garden and choose two of these. You will use one colour for the shapes you make and a different colour for the paper to glue them on. You will be painting the paper to cut the shapes from.
3. Using your chosen colour, paint the cartridge paper.
4. Allow your page to dry.
5. Begin cutting organic shapes from your painted paper.
6. Arrange the shapes on your coloured paper. You may decide to move them around a few times until you are happy with where they are placed.
7. Once you are happy with your design, glue the shapes on one at a time.



ACTION CALENDAR: MEANINGFUL MAY 2020



MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

"Start Where You Are. Use What You Have. Do What You Can" ~ Arthur Ashe



4 Focus on what you can do rather than what you can't do

Send friends a photo of a time you all enjoyed together

6 Take a step towards one of your life goals, however small

7 Let someone you love know how much they mean to you

8 Set yourself a kindness mission. Give your time to help others

2 Do something meaningful for someone you really care about

Look out for positive news and reasons to be cheerful today

10 Tell someone about why your favourite music means a lot to you

11 What are your most important values? Use them today

12 Be grateful for the little things, even in difficult times

14 Show your gratitude to people who are helping to make things better

15 Find out about the values and traditions of another culture

22 Ask a loved one or colleague what matters most to them and why

16 Look around you and notice five things you find meaningful

Take a positive action to help in your local community

18 Hand-write a note to someone you love and send them a photo of it

19 Find a way to craft what you are doing to give it more meaning

20 Reflect on what makes you feel really valued and appreciated

Share photos of 3 things you find meaningful or memorable

28 Tell someone about an event in your life that was really meaningful

23 Share an inspiring quote with others to give them a boost

24 Do something special today and revisit it in your memory tonight

Give your time to help a project or charity you care about

26 Recall three things you've done that you are really proud of

27 Today link your decisions and choices to your purpose in life

Think about how your actions make a difference for others

30 Find three good reasons to be hopeful about the future

31 Look up at the sky. Remember we are all part of something bigger

ACTION FOR HAPPINESS



www.actionforhappiness.org

31 actions to look after ourselves and each other as we face this global crisis together

Keep Calm · Stay Wise · Be Kind