



Learning from Home – Brooke Avenue Public School Stage 3 (Years 5 and 6) – Week 3, Term 3

The following timetable can be used by students to support learning at home. All tasks have been linked to syllabus outcomes. If technology is available at home, please use the attached links to support learning.

Monday 26th July 2021

Daily Task – Vacuum and mop the floor

English

Spelling: This week's words are... arrange, agenda, digital, urgent, engine, region, oblige, emerge, legend, accident, incident, policy, facility, celebrate, century

Write them down, ensuring you've spelt them correctly!

Grammar: Making Requests

Being polite and respectful is important. Instead of asking "Where is the exit?" we could say "Could you please tell me where the exit is?"

1. To make a polite request, try starting your question with may, could, will or would. Finish these polite requests in your own words.

- a) Could you please.....?
- b) Would you.....?
- c) May I.....?
- d) Would you please.....?

Reading: Visual Literacy

Text: 'Glued' <https://youtu.be/rW2g5cwrxqQ>

What is the TOUGH QUESTION? A character stops to ask himself/herself or another character a tough question OR make a wondering statement. Tough questions show what characters struggle with throughout a story. They put into words the problem the character faces. Finding the "Tough Question" is just the beginning!

1. Watch the animated short movie, GLUED.
2. What is the TOUGH QUESTION(s)?
3. What does this tell you about the mother's character?
4. What does this tell you about the boy's character?
5. Why did the boy think the controller was working the ball and plane?
6. Who is to blame here?
7. Does excessive screen time change personality?
8. Do you think throwing all the devices away was the best solution?
9. How would you have solved this issue?

Persuasive Writing: Being persuasive is the ability to get others to agree with your point of view. Persuasive writing is being able to do this by putting pen to paper. This week we are going to explore some persuasive devices used to convince others to agree with you. Great for those arguments with family members! Today we will look at 'Rhetorical Question' and 'Rule of 3.' Here they are explained below.



If you were given the topic: "Sports people are not heroes", write a 'Rhetorical question' and a 'Rule of three' to support your argument.

Rhetorical Question:

Rule of 3:

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up: Write out the 7 x tables. Write them out again without looking at your first sums and time yourself. What was your time?

| NSW Department of Education

2D Shapes Revision: Draw all the 2D shapes you can think of. How many did you get? What makes them 2D shapes?

Translation, Rotation and Reflection:

Watch the short video that explain translation, rotation, and reflection <https://youtu.be/GPKJMM-GeAg> (BBC Bitesize Geometry: Transformations).

Write a definition for each.

Complete the worksheet attached (Drawing translated shapes) to practice following the instructions.

Now that you've practiced, cut out a 2D shape on cardboard or paper. Using just this shape, create a picture by translating and rotating your shape.

An example is below. If you want to be a little more creative, try using more than one 2D shape. But remember, you can only translate and rotate it!



Extension: Parts of a circle

Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/-KC3AhyhefQ?t=30> (Parts of a Circle; The Maths Tutor). Draw a circle and label each component.

Geography: The Olympics (complete this lesson over two days).

The Olympics will be held in Tokyo, Japan this year. Make a poster all about Japan. Include the following information: National flower, continent Japan sits on, surrounding countries, surrounding oceans, population, national costume, religions, natural resources, items which are exported, draw a picture of and explain what the flag symbolises, government/politics, life expectancy, language and list the tourist destinations in Japan. Draw a map of Japan, show its capital and major cities.

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Creative Arts: What is Pop Art?

Pop Art began in the 1950s but became very popular in the 1960s. It started in the United Kingdom but became a true art movement in New York City with artists like Andy Warhol. Pop Art uses images and icons that are popular in the modern world. This includes famous celebrities like movie stars and rock stars, commercial items like soup cans and soft drinks, comic books, and any other items that are popular in the commercial world. There are a number of ways that artists use these items to create art such as repeating the item over and over again, changing the colour or texture of the item, and putting different items together to make a picture.



If possible, watch the YouTube clip. Don't worry if you can't, just follow the step-by-step instructions below. https://youtu.be/g1Q0Y_yc750

Materials

- Paper
- Pencil & eraser
- Black Sharpie or Texta (option)
- Colouring materials.



Steps

1. Fold your paper in half (hamburger), open page back out, then turn the page and fold again (hotdog). Unfold your paper you should have 4 equal rectangles.
2. You are going to draw a donut in each of the rectangles. To start, you want your page in landscape position
3. Draw your first donut in the top left-hand rectangle, making sure the size of your donuts makes good use of the space. See example below. Repeat steps in the other 3 rectangles trying to make your donuts of similar size and shape.
4. Now that you have all 4 donuts drawn, you are going to start on the background. You can do an all over pattern such as spots, stripes, wavy lines, checks, zigzag lines or as per video you can divide each rectangle in half by drawing a line through the middle of each rectangle. Caution: skip over the donut. Draw a different pattern in each half. Colour your background using bright and contrasting (opposites on the colour wheel) colours.
5. Now add your toppings. Be creative, use the example for inspiration.
6. Outline your donut with black marker.
7. Share your amazing Pop Art donuts with your teacher.

PE: Fit Dice

You will need 2 dice or, if you don't have dice, make flash cards with the number 1-6 on each one.



Tuesday 27th July 2021

Daily Task – Do the washing up and drying.

English

Spelling: arrange, agenda, digital, urgent, engine, region, oblige emerge, legend, accident, incident, policy, facility, celebrate, century

Look up your spelling words in a dictionary. Write them out in a book, some paper or type them out.

Day 2 Grammar: Making Requests

please	would you	could you	may	could	can
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Rewrite these requests in the politest way possible. Use words from the box to help you.

a) What is the time?

b) How do I get there?

c) Where is Park Street?

Reading: Visual Literacy

Text: 'For the birds' <https://youtu.be/nYTrlcn4rjg>

1. Do the group of small birds behave cruelly towards the one bird because they are in a group? Why?
2. Why is vanity (caring too much about what you look like) such a strong characteristic in our society today?
3. Why are many people so quick to separate themselves from people who look different?
4. Why would the animators of 'For the Birds' write a story with an anti-bullying theme? Explain your thinking.
5. Predict what happens next in the story 'For the Birds.'
6. Why do some people persist on trying to be a part of the 'cool' group even when they are not wanted?
7. How does the prejudice of the group of small birds get them in trouble?
8. Does it take an embarrassing event, as in the short film, to change a person's opinion?

Persuasive Writing: Today we are looking at the persuasive devices of 'Emotive language' and 'Repetition.' Here they are explained below.



If you were given the topic: "Social media is a problem for kids below 12" Write some statements using 'Emotive Language' and 'Repetition.'

Emotive Language:

Repetition:

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

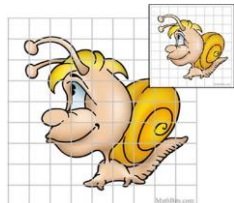
Maths:

Warm Up: Write out the 9 x tables. Write them out again without looking at your first sums and time yourself. What was your time?

Enlarging 2D shapes and images

Click the link and read through how enlargement works http://amsi.org.au/ESA_middle_years/Year5/Year5_md/Year5_1b.html#stucontest
Transformation is the ability to change the size or position of a shape depending on the scale factor. Enlargement is a simple form of transformation where an object maps to an image of the same shape, but the size is different. By using a grid and images provided, students can learn how to enlarge cartoon images. Children must count how many squares each image is before creating its enlarged size.

Look at the enlargement worksheet attached of the Bee. Count the squares before creating the enlarged image. See an example below.



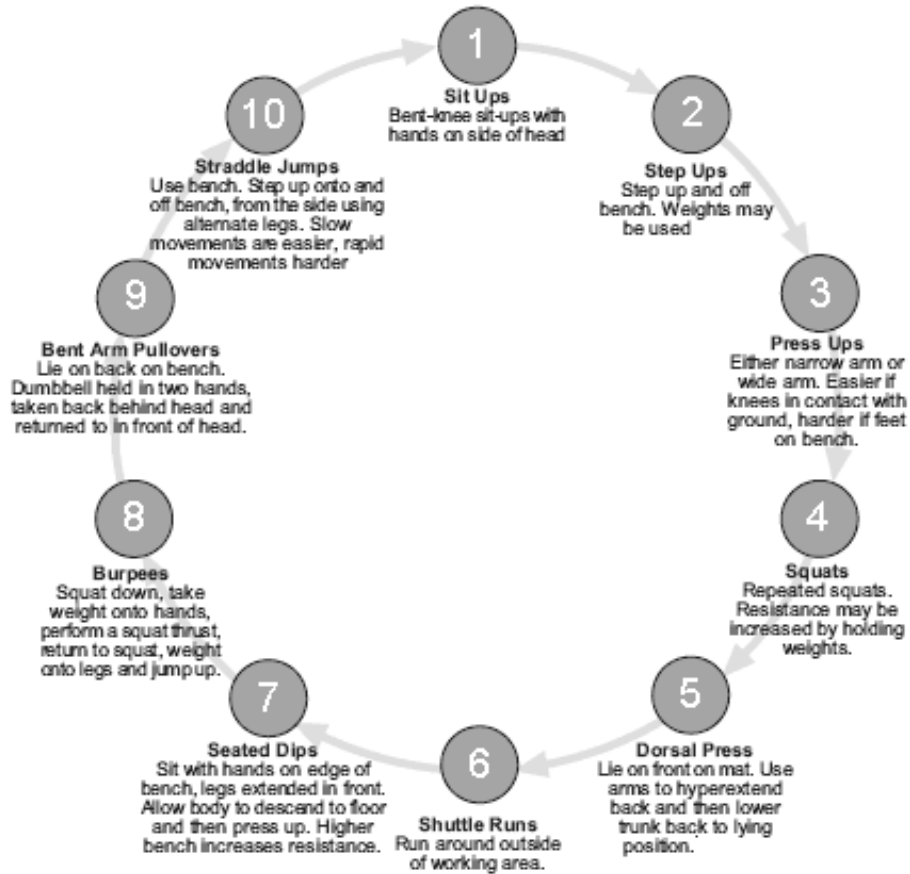
Extension: Watch the video <https://youtu.be/7Pt0Q7sA3q8> (Radius and diameter of a circle; Math with Mr J). Draw 5 circles with a diameter and radius of different sizes.

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

PE: Home Made PE Circuit

1. Get 6 pieces of paper and come up with a list of 6 different exercises (see the list below for examples)
2. Write a different exercise on each piece of paper, put them on the ground.
3. Set a timer for 1 minute and complete each exercise for the time.
4. Move on to the next exercise after the timer goes off.
5. Repeat all the exercises rotations 3 times.
6. Put some music on to help motivate you.

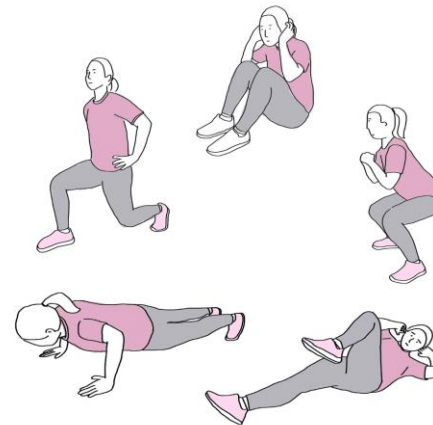
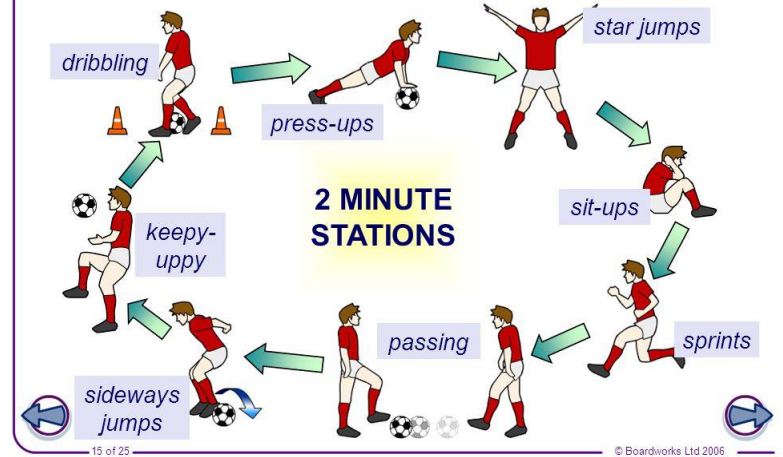
See the examples below



Circuit training



Here is an example of a circuit designed for footballers.



English

Spelling: arrange, agenda, digital, urgent, engine, region, oblige emerge, legend, accident, incident, policy, facility, celebrate, century
Using this week's words, fill in the grid below to make an awesome find-a-word. Have someone in your family try to solve it.

Find a Word:

Grammar: Making Requests

Sometimes we need to ask questions before the speaker has finished speaking. In this instance, we must use a polite phrase at the beginning of the question. For example: Excuse me, but... I'm sorry, but...

A speaker is speaking too fast and you do not understand what is being said. Write down three polite questions you could ask her.

- a) Excuse me, but.....
- b) Pardon me, but.....
- c) I'm sorry, but.....

Reading: Visual Literacy

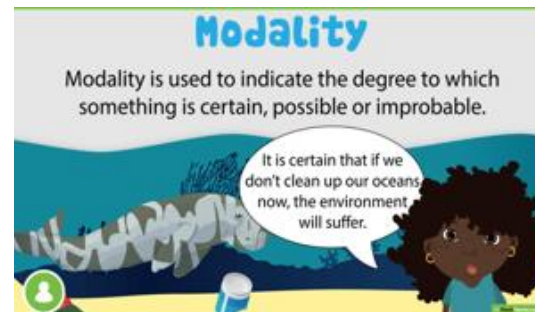
Text: 'Snack Attack' https://youtu.be/38y_1EWIE9I

Remember to restate the questions and give specific examples and evidence from the video.

1. What is an AHA Moment?
2. Why are they important?
3. Watch the animated short movie, SNACK ATTACK. What is the AHA Moment?
4. How does this change your thoughts about judging people?
5. Do you think this issue will start to make teenagers judge the elderly differently?
6. Are the elderly all cranky about the youth of today?
7. Were you surprised about the music the teenager was listening to?
8. Do you think the teenager was too kind?

(Aha Moment occurs when a character realizes, understands, or finally figures out something)

Persuasive Writing: Today we are looking at the persuasive devices of 'Exaggeration' and 'Modality.' Here they are explained below.



If you were given the topic: "Normal school is better than home learning". Write some statements using 'Exaggeration' and Modality'

Exaggeration:

Modality :

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

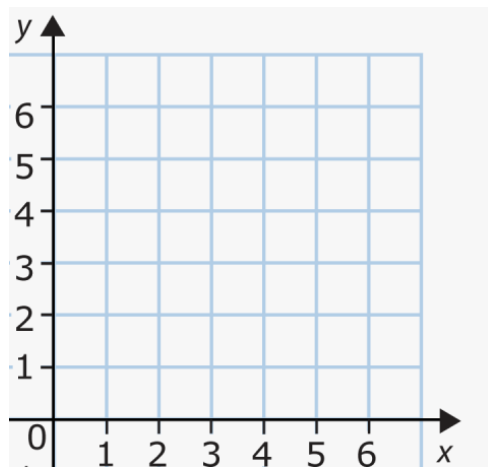
Warm Up: Write out the 11 x tables. Write them out again without looking at your first sums and time yourself. What was your time?

Plotting shapes on a cartesian plane

Watch the video that explains how to plot points on a cartesian plan (also known as a coordinate plane) <https://youtu.be/8V-PdgS2GKc> (Examples of shapes on a coordinate plane; Khan Academy).

Using the cartesian plane below, plot the following points to make a square.

(1,6), (1,1), (6,6), (6,1)



Now that you've practiced plotting 2D shapes on a cartesian plane, complete the Emoji Coordinates worksheet attached. Share with your teacher!

Extension: Create an artwork using circles. If you can use a compass and draw different circles of different sizes.



Science: Research non-contact forces to answer these questions:

1. What is a non-contact force?
2. What are some examples of non-contact forces?
3. Gravity is a common non-contact force that is always active around us. It is the force that pulls all objects to the centre of the earth. What would happen if gravity did not exist?
4. Who is said to have discovered gravity?

Gravity is caused by an objects mass (how big it is). The larger the mass the more gravity it has and the closer to the object the stronger the gravitational pull is. That is why when astronauts go out past the atmosphere of the earth into space, they are further from earth and earth's gravity does not affect them as much or at all and they float.

5. If gravity is caused by the mass or size of an object, do you think the moon and all the planets in our solar system have the same gravity? Why or why not?

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Creative Arts: Drama – Tongue Twisters

Why?

Tongue twisters are great for helping us concentrate on working all our articulation muscles. And they're just plain fun! We've compiled a list of some of our favourites for you to practise (attached below).

Warm Up

Before we star tongue twisting, crinkle their face as tiny as possible for 5 seconds. Then make your face as big as possible for 5 seconds.

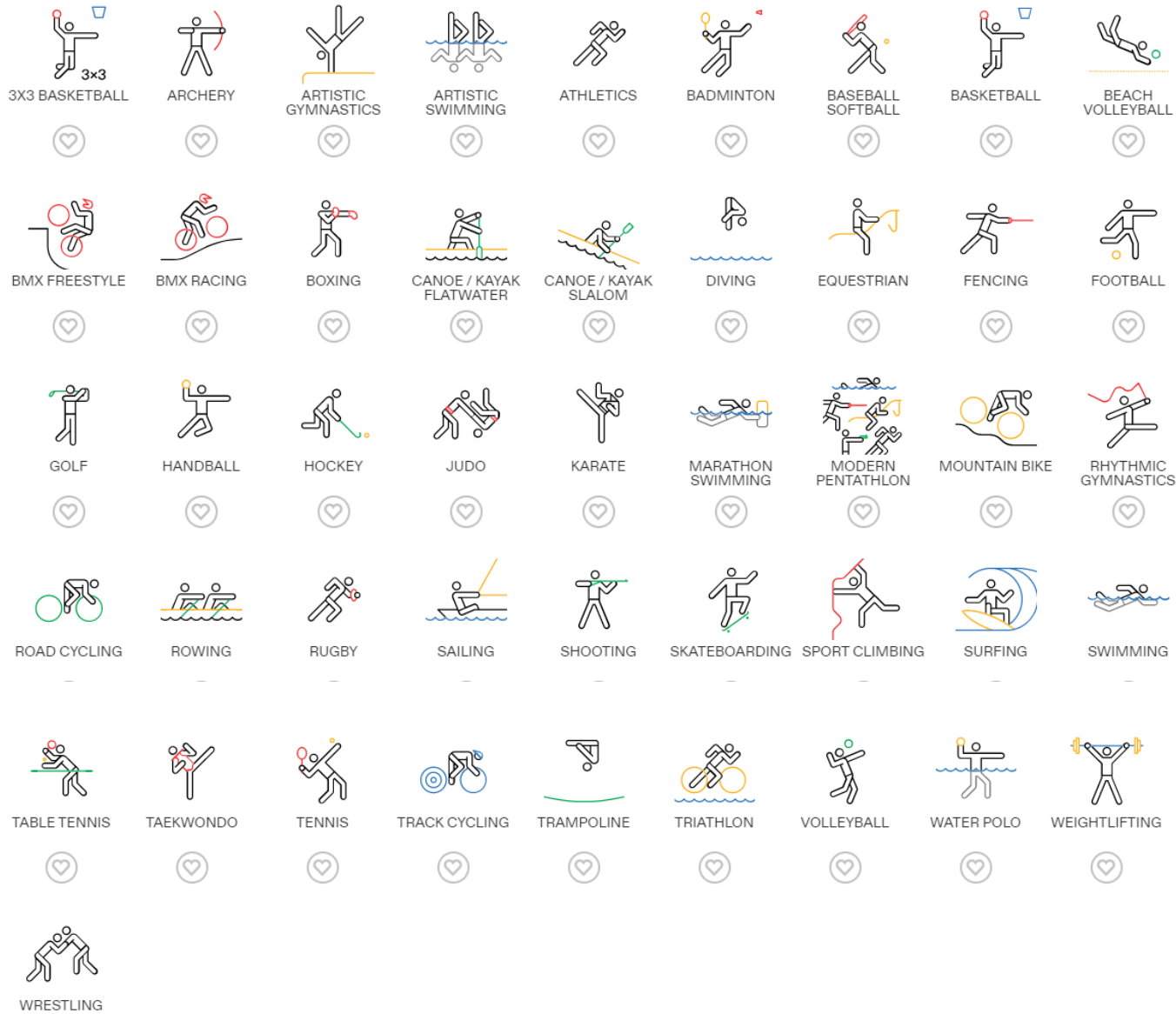
Show Time

Choose one of the tongue twisters from the list attached. Practise saying it a couple of times, then attempt to say it 5 times in a row. If you're feeling brave, try to say your chosen tongue twister in a different emotion. (Angry, sad, happy, scared, frustrated, confused, etc.) Or begin happy but gradually get progressively more and more angry as you repeat your tongue twister 5 times.

For tonight's entertainment perform your tongue twister in front of our family and/or film yourself and share with your teacher!

PE: The Lockdown Olympics

Choose a sport from the Olympics and record yourself being an Olympic Star playing this sport. See a list of choices below. Be creative!



English

Spelling: Synonyms

Below are a selection of this week's words. Try and think of another words that is the same as the list word. The first one has been done for you...

- arrange = organise
- urgent =
- region =
- incident =
- facility =
- emerge =

Grammar: Making Requests

Rather than giving a command, you could use indirect questioning.
For example: If you were in a hot classroom, you could do one of the following;

- Ask a question: Is the heater on?
- Make a statement: It's quite hot in here.
- Make an offer: Do you mind if I turn the heater off?

Use indirect questioning to get a family member to turn the TV volume down.

Statement:

Question:

Offer:

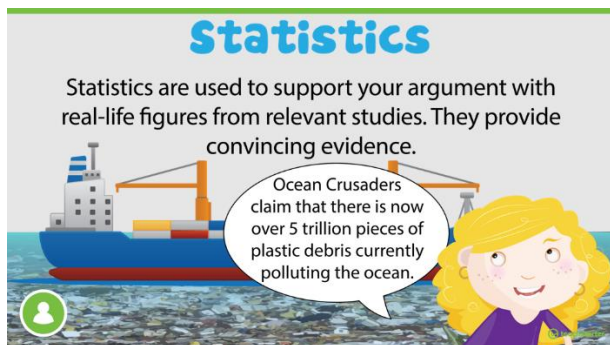
Reading: Visual Literacy

Text: 'The Present' <https://youtu.be/3XA0bB79oGc>

1. Write a diary/recount as the boy. Detailing how he felt about the dog at first and how he feels now.

2. Rewrite the film as a 3rd person narrative, working on narrative writing skills such as description and adding dialogue.
3. Discuss why the boy feels the way he does about the dog.
4. Discuss why his mother may have bought that particular dog for him.
5. Write a section of dialogue between Mum and the pet shop owner, perhaps she tells him why she wants that specific dog.

Persuasive Writing: Today we are looking at the persuasive devices of 'Statistics' and 'Facts.' Here they are explained below.



If you were given the topic: "Screen time for kids should be capped at 1 hour per day". Write some statements using 'Statistics' and 'Facts'.

Statistics:

Facts:

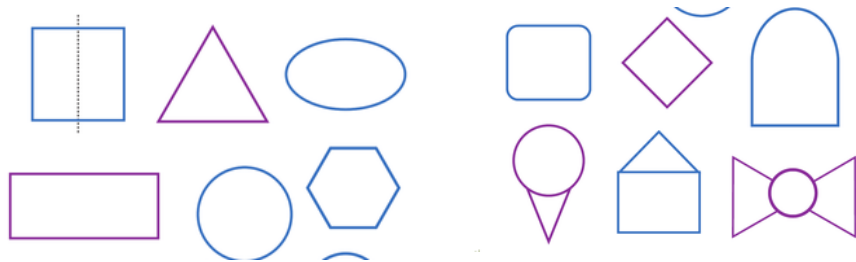
Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up: Write out the 3 x tables. Write them out again without looking at your first sums and time yourself. What was your time?

Line and Rotational Symmetry: Watch the video explaining the types of symmetry: <https://youtu.be/3DSaPCp9Yk0> (Line and Rotational Symmetry; Tatemath)

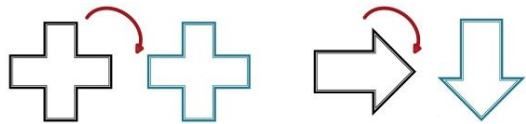
Draw in the lines of symmetry on the shapes below:



Draw any shapes below that have rotational symmetry. How do you know they have rotational symmetry? Look at the image below to help you.

Turning or Rotational Symmetry

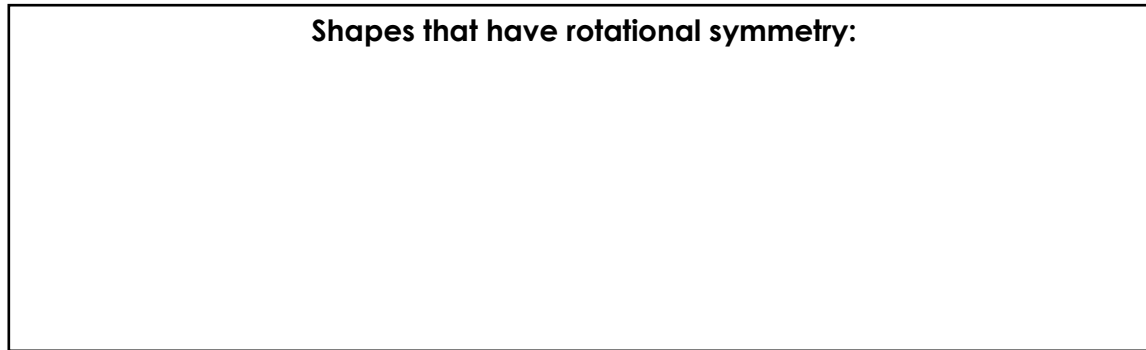
A shape has turning or rotational symmetry if, after the shape is turned, it matches the original shape.



This shape turned 90° has turning symmetry. It has matched the original.

This shape does not have turning symmetry.

Shapes that have rotational symmetry:



Extension: Transformation Name Project

1. On the graph paper attached, graph your name or initials in Quadrant 1. You must plot at least 20 points of your name or initials and label each point. (You can name your points and label them on a separate sheet of paper.)
2. Take the image from #1 and reflect your name over the x-axis.
3. Translate the image from #2, 8 units to the left and 3 units up. Label all translated points.
4. Rotate the image from #1, 90 degrees counterclockwise.

Check out the example to help you!



Science: Does gravity have the same effect on objects of different sizes and weight?

Complete the drop test to test effects of gravity on objects.

Drop test 1: Choose 2 different items that are similar in size and shape but of different weight. Drop them both from the same high at the same time to see which hits the ground first. Examples of objects to test, paper vs book, ball vs rubber, soccer ball vs tennis ball. Perform the drop at least 5 times and record your results and explain what happened. To help you judge the objects use a phone or iPad to record the ground so you can rewatch the landing.

Geography: List the location of the Olympic Games over the last 100 years. Mark the locations and years on the attached World map.

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Creative Arts: Dance: The Twist

This week in Visual Arts we learnt about Pop Art, an art movement that was popular in the 1960's. In Drama we twisted our tongues into positions anyone would have deemed impossible. So today in Dance, we decided to stick with the 1960's and twist themes by teaching you "The Twist".

The Moves can be found here: <https://youtu.be/7Aee2eDMr44>

The Trick to Twisting

If you've just arrived from Mars, or you were born in the 21st Century you may not know how to twist. That's a sad situation, remedied in about two minutes flat. The Twist is so simple you can just start doing it. But here's the breakdown so you can hit the dance floor twisting like a champ.

1. Stand with your feet about hip-width apart. Face your partner if you have one. (A partner is optional.)
2. Find your balance, bend your elbows, and relax your knees.
3. Shift your weight to the balls of your feet and start to "rub out" a mark on the floor with your shoes. You twist your feet from side to side, in the same direction at the same time.
4. As your feet move, so move the pelvis. Twist your hips from side to side, just like your feet. Your hands and arms will naturally follow. Don't turn your entire body as one unit. Twist at the waist. This leaves your upper torso facing more-or-less forward as your legs and hips swivel.
5. Get fancy. Take your weight to one foot, lean into that side, and raise the bent knee of your other leg into the air. Keep twisting both right and left legs, feet, hips, and arms. Lower the leg, still twisting.
6. Get around. Twist yourself all the way around in a circle, ending up facing your partner (or your original direction) again. Twisting happens in place - no need to travel across the floor.

7. Get risky and get down. If your quads are powerful, this move is cake for you. If not, mind your balance. As you twist away, keep your back vertical and start to sink into a squat. Just twist yourself into the ground, side-to-side or like a corkscrew. Go only as far as you can manage without losing your balance. Epic twisters can get almost to the floor.
8. Once you've got it locked and don't need to focus on keeping everything moving in the same direction at all times, experiment and put your own spin on it. Twirl one hand at the wrist. Shake one raised foot. Really jerk those hips back and forth or work a pelvic isolation into the twisting moves without breaking rhythm. Impressive.
9. Keep smiling. You're supposed to be having fun, not frowning in concentration. Now you're cool.
10. Let's dance! <https://youtu.be/im9XuJJXylw>
11. Have Fun Cool Cats!

Friday 30th July 2021

Daily Task – Wipe down all the kitchen cupboards.

English

Spelling: Have someone in your family test you on your words. How did you go?

Grammar: Making Requests

List 2 reasons why having manners is good for you?

a)

b)

Reading: Visual Literacy

Text: 'One Per Person' <https://youtu.be/AVttIE4Y5c8>

1. Why were Nancy and Chuck competing against each other?
2. List some of the early strategies used by the Nancy.
3. List some of the strategies used by Chuck.
4. Why did Chuck help the Nancy when she collapsed?
5. Why did Nancy change her selling strategy mid-way though the film? What changes did she make?
6. What did you think of Nancy's boss? Would you work for him? Why/why not?
7. Why did Nancy help Chuck at the end of this short film?

Persuasive Writing: Today we are looking at the persuasive devices of 'Personal Pronouns' and 'Opinion.' Here they are explained below.



If you were given the topic: "Schools should introduce a 3-day weekend". Write some statements using 'Personal Pronouns' and 'Opinion'.

Personal Pronouns:

Opinion:

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up: Write out the 12 x tables. Write them out again without looking at your first sums and time yourself. What was your time?

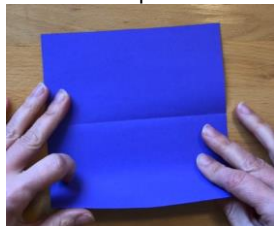
A net is a 3D object that is still in its 2D form. Today, you will create your own origami cube.

View the video <https://sites.google.com/education.nsw.gov.au/get-mathematical-stage-3/targeted-teaching/origami-cube> and follow along, or follow the instructions below to create your own origami cube.

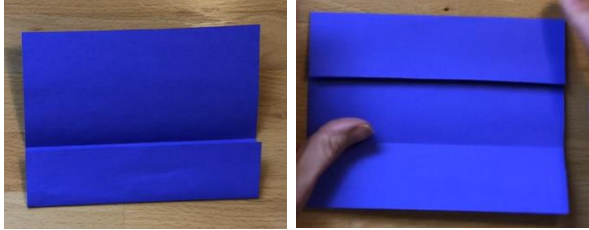
You will need up to 6 paper squares.

Steps:

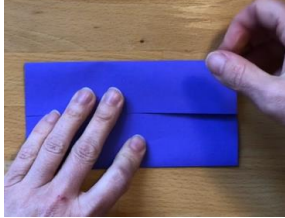
Fold one piece of square paper in half to make a crease and then open.



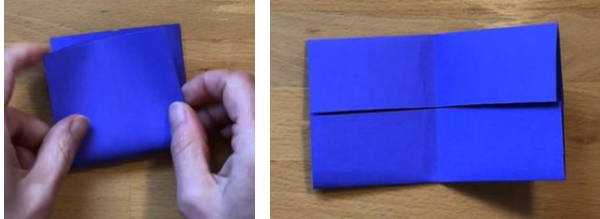
Fold the bottom edge to the crease you just made. Do the same with the top edge.



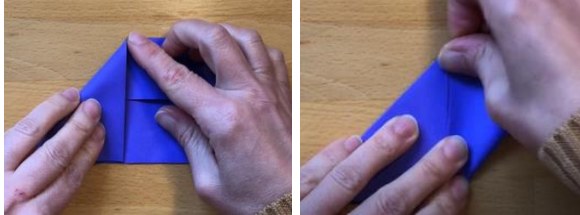
Fold each section inwards.



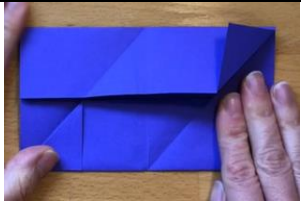
Fold in half, create the crease, then reopen.



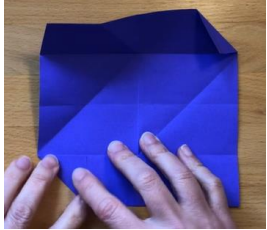
Fold the top left corner down. Fold the bottom right corner up.



Once the creases have been made unfold the piece of paper.



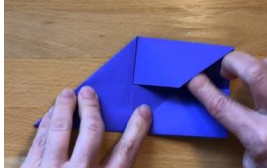
Using the existing crease the small triangles in the top right corner and bottom left corner.



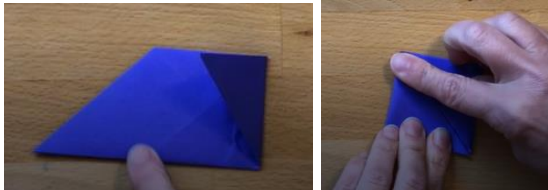
Fold the top edge back down and then the top left corner along the existing crease.



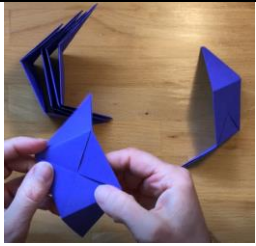
Create a little pocket and slide the bottom right corner into this pocket.



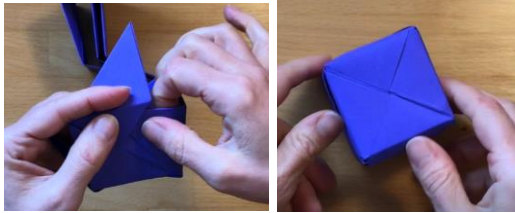
Turn the paper over. Fold the corners in to create a square.



Follow these steps five more times, so you end up with 6 pieces.



Interlock the pieces together to create a cube.



Science: Drop test 2

Choose two very different objects e.g. a feather and a ball or a piece of paper and a rock. Drop 5 times from the same height and at the same time to see which hits the ground first. Record your results and explain what happened. Use an iPad or phone to record the test so you can look back at results.

Think back to the question that we were exploring with both drop tests. "Does gravity have the same effect on objects of different size and weight? Write what you think about this now after completing both tests. Think about the tests you did and whether they were fair, did other forces effect the objects and how reliable the test was.

In conclusion: Gravity does have the same effect on all objects, but other forces acting on an object may change our view of this. For example, a stone will appear to fall faster than a feather, this is due to the air resistance having more effect on the feather as it is lighter. Watch this video as it will explain and answer our question and give some further examples <https://youtu.be/dxcx35x5L9Y>

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

PE:

If you are still feeling like you have energy to burn off see some of these YouTube links below.

PE with Joe: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvrtffiOOVw>

| NSW Department of Education

PE with Joe: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Z05939ZMbE>

Yoga with Goats: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H0NbZmxq5qI>

Family Fun Cardio: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5if4cjO5nxo>

Would You Rather Workout: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AKP7Ask529Q>

Creative Arts: Music – Swinging 60's

The 1960s were a time of rapid social, political and cultural change in Britain. British pop culture exploded and was exported around the world. There was growth in British fashion, cinema and popular music. Two well-known pop music groups at the time were The Beatles and The Rolling Stones. The 1950s, a drab and grey decade still struggling to rebuild after the Second World War, had been replaced by the brilliant technicolour of the “swinging sixties”.

Below are some examples of music that was popular in the 1960's. Listen to them and choose one song. After a couple of listens, answer the discussion questions.



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



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrlPxIFzDi0>



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W4ga_M5Zdn4



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zUQiUFZ5RDw>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VlrQ-bOzpkQ>

Discussion Questions

1. What is the name of the song you chose and who sang it?
2. Have you heard it before?
3. What is the song about?
4. What instruments are used?
5. How is the music/film clip/ fashion/ dance moves different/similar to the music of today?
6. Do you like it? Give it a star rating out of 5



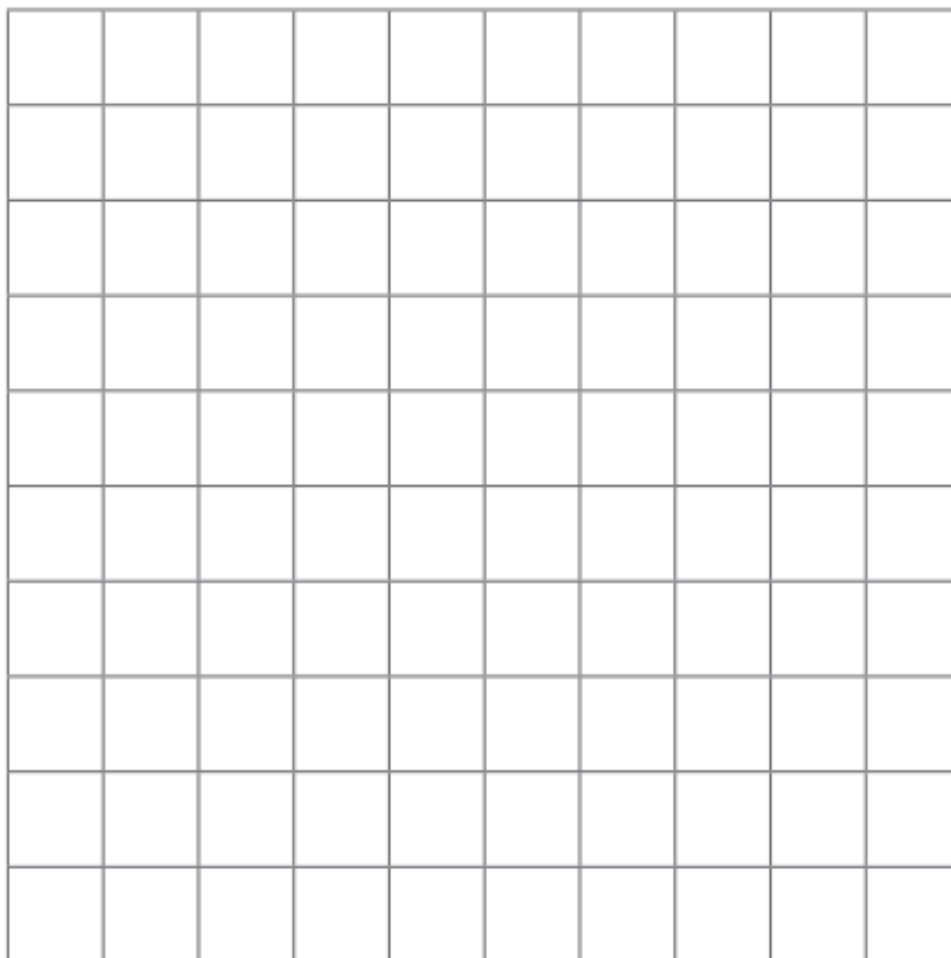
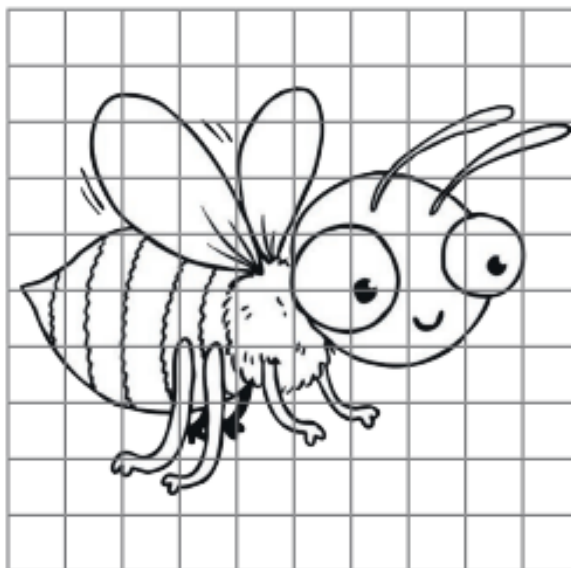


Drawing Translated Shapes

Draw the 2D shapes in their new positions after a translation along one axis.

<p>This equilateral triangle is translated up 3.</p> <p>Draw the triangle in its new position.</p>	<p>This right-angled triangle is translated right 3.</p> <p>Draw the triangle in its new position.</p>	<p>This rectangle is translated left 4.</p> <p>Draw the rectangle in its new position.</p>
<p>This trapezium is translated down 2.</p> <p>Draw the trapezium in its new position.</p>	<p>This parallelogram is translated left 3.</p> <p>Draw the parallelogram in its new position.</p>	<p>This pentagon is translated right 3.</p> <p>Draw the pentagon in its new position.</p>
<p>This hexagon is translated up 3.</p> <p>Draw the hexagon in its new position.</p>	<p>This hexagon is translated down 4.</p> <p>Draw the hexagon in its new position.</p>	<p>This octagon is translated right 3.</p> <p>Draw the octagon in its new position.</p>

Practise enlargement transformations by using the grid squares to help you copy the smaller illustration into the larger grid.



Emoji Coordinates

Draw the lines made by these coordinates. Use a different colour for each line.

(6,0) (8,1) (9,2) (10,4) (10,6) (9,8) (8,9) (6,10) (4,10)

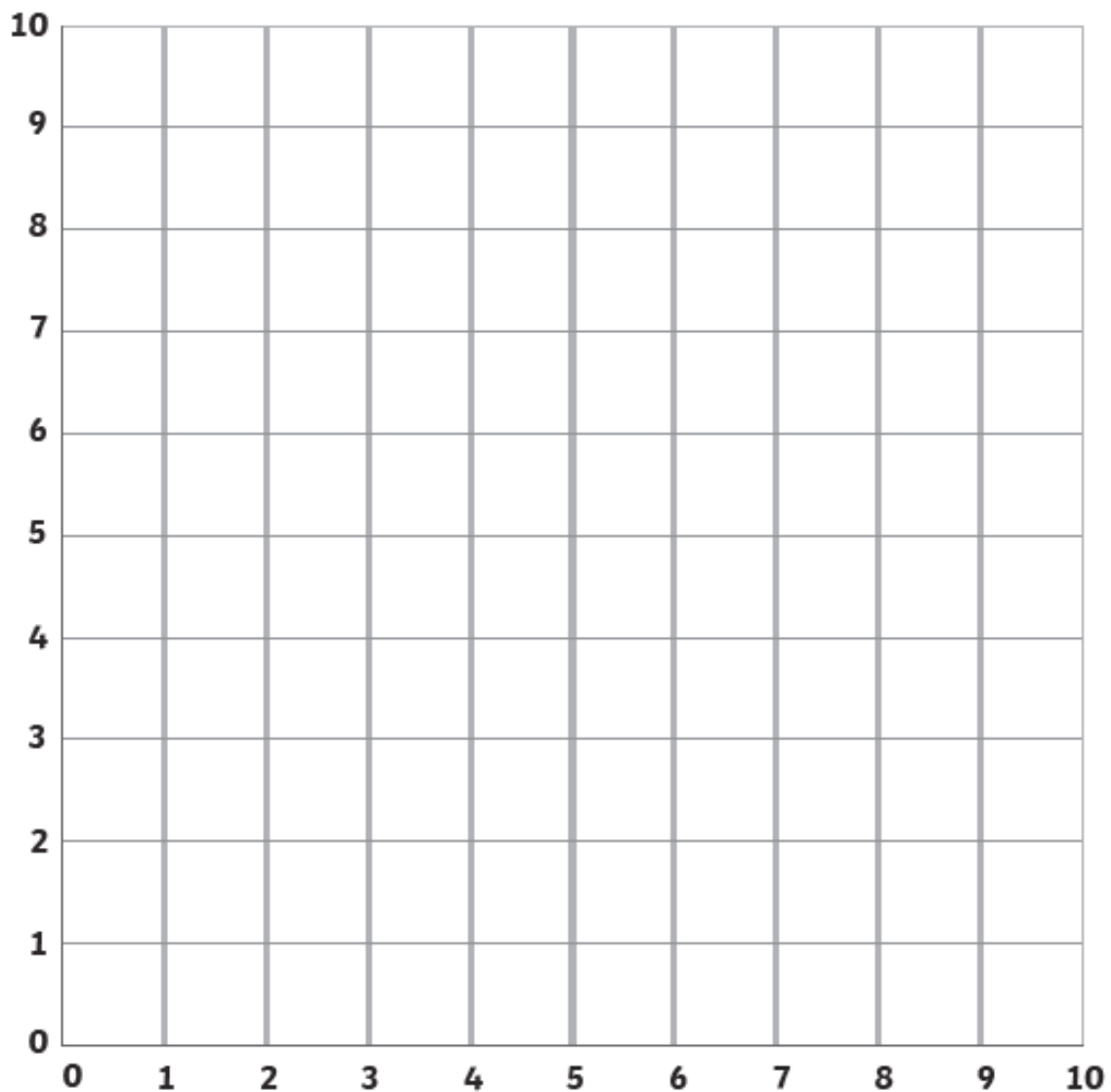
(6,0) (4,0) (2,1) (1,2) (0,4) (0,6) (1,8) (2,9) (4,10)

(3,5) (1,7) (2,8) (3,7) (4,8) (5,7) (3,5)

(7,5) (5,7) (6,8) (7,7) (8,8) (9,7) (7,5)

(3,4) (4,3) (6,3) (7,4) (6,2) (4,2) (3,4)

What shape do they make together?



Creative Arts - Wednesday

The Ultimate List of Tongue Twisters

Three free throws

Red Leather, Yellow Leather

I thought a thought.
But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought.

One-One was a racehorse.
Two-Two was one, too.
When One-One won one race, Two-Two won one, too.

Say this sharply, say this sweetly,
Say this shortly, say this softly.
Say this sixteen times very quickly.

Rubber Baby Buggy Bumpers! (Repeat. Increase the tempo.)

Silly Sally swiftly shooed seven silly sheep.
The seven silly sheep Silly Sally shooed Shilly-shallied south.
These sheep shouldn't sleep in a shack; Sheep should sleep in a shed.

Red Bulb Blue Bulb Red Bulb Blue Bulb Red Bulb Blue Bulb

Red Blood Blue Blood

I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish, but if you wish the wish the witch wishes, I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.

She sells seashells on the seashore.

Mix a box of mixed biscuits with a boxed biscuit mixer.

A proper copper coffee pot.

Toy boat. Toy boat. Toy boat.

Betty bought butter but the butter was bitter, so Betty bought better butter to make the bitter butter better.

I thought a thought.
But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought.
If the thought I thought I thought had been the thought I thought, I wouldn't have thought so much.

How much wood could a wood chuck; chuck if a wood chuck could chuck wood.

Comical economists.

Which wristwatches are Swiss wristwatches?

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

The Ultimate List of Tongue Twisters continued...

Sascha sews slightly slashed sheets shut.

She should shun the shinning sun.

The big black back brake broke badly.

The big beautiful blue balloon burst.

A shapeless sash sags slowly.

Smelly shoes and socks shock sisters.

Which wrist watches are Swiss wrist watches?

Dick kicks sticky bricks.

Shave a single shingle thin.

Stick strictly six sticks stumps.

Cinnamon aluminium linoleum.

New York is unanimously universally unique.

Cooks cook cupcakes quickly.

Flora's freshly fried fish.

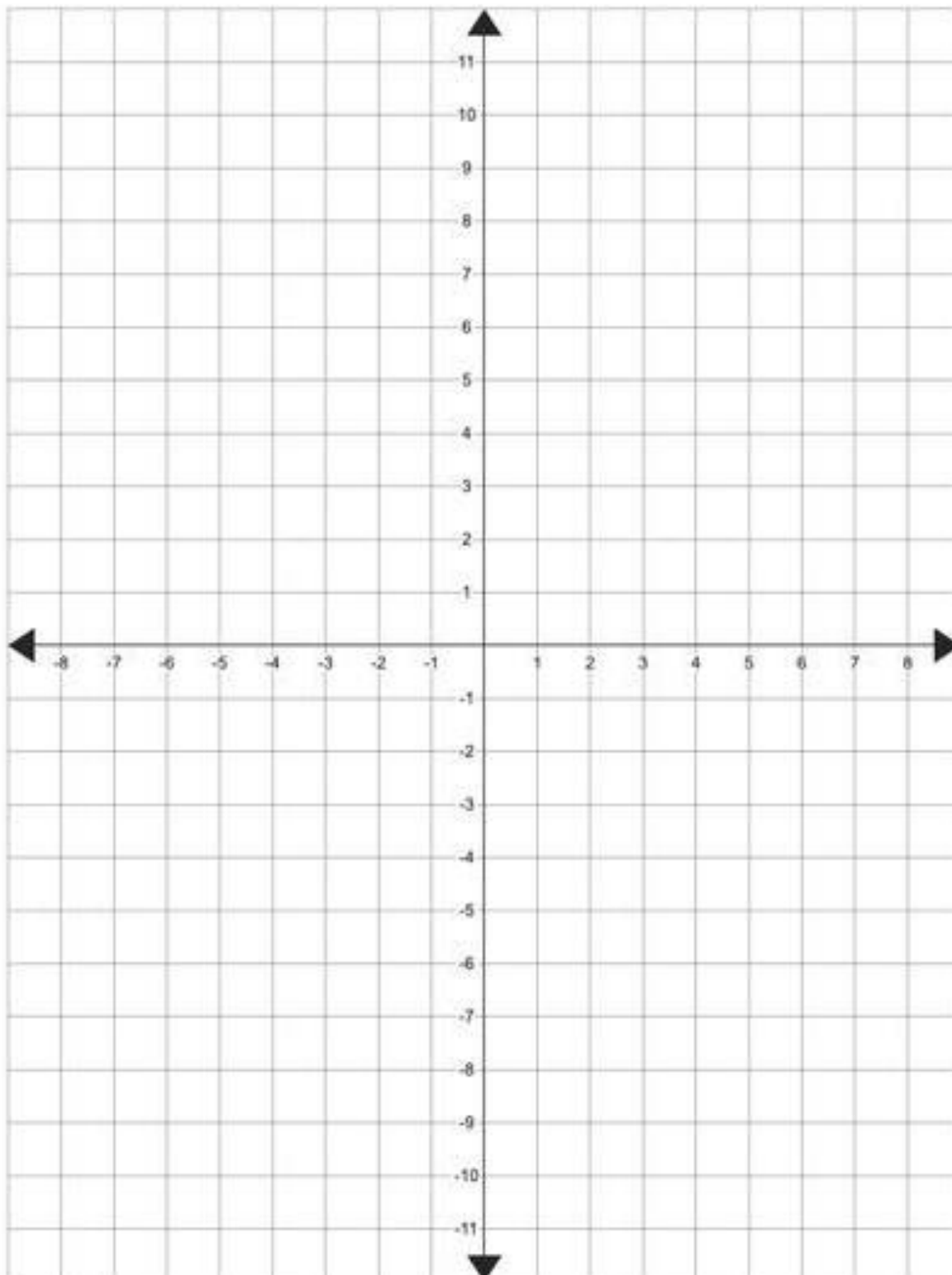
A bragging baker baked black bread.

Buy blue blueberry biscuits before bedtime.

She sold six shabby sheared sheep on ship.

The sixth sick sheik's son slept.

These thousand tricky tongue twisters trip thrillingly off the tongue



Geography - Thursday

