



Learning from Home – Brooke Avenue Public School

Stage 2 (Years 3 and 4) – Week 1, Term 4

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 11th October

Daily Task - Match socks and sort washing.

English: Reading

Read and answer the questions about the article 'Extreme Environments'. (attached)

What do you already know about tundras or deserts? Do you know the names or locations of some of these environments?

1. Where can tundras be found?
2. What is the average daytime temperature of a desert?
3. What animals can be found in a desert?
4. What adaptations do you think an Arctic fox has to survive in its environment?
5. Why are the environments in the article considered extreme?
6. Would you rather spend 24 hours in a tundra or in a desert? How would you brace yourself for the extreme conditions?

Writing

Research one of the animals mentioned in the article and write a short informative text about it. Include a description of the animal's appearance, what it eats, where it can be found, and the adaptations it has that allow it to survive in the extreme environment.



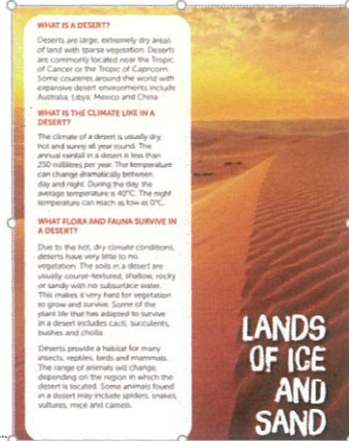
EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS:

WHAT IS A TUNDRA?
A tundra is a vast, frozen plain in the coldest regions of the world. Tundras are commonly located north of the Arctic Circle, or above the treeline on high mountains. Tundras can be found across Russia, Canada, Antarctica, Scandinavia and the United States of America.

WHAT IS THE CLIMATE LIKE IN A TUNDRA?
A tundra is usually very cold. Depending on the time of year, tundras can be covered with varying amounts of snow. The annual rainfall, fog and melted water in a tundra is between approximately 100 and 200 millimetres per year. The temperature in a tundra can change dramatically between summer and winter. During summer, the average temperature is 12°C. In winter, the temperature can dip below -50°C.

WHAT FLORA AND FAUNA SURVIVE IN A TUNDRA?
In a tundra environment, the ground is consistently alternating between freezing and thawing. This cycle affects the types of plants that can grow and survive there. The range of vegetation includes mosses, lichens, heath, ferns and small shrubs.

Although the climate is very cold, a tundra can provide a habitat for many animals. These animals have special adaptations that allow them to survive the extreme temperatures and conditions. Some animals that live in a tundra include Arctic hares, lemmings, snowy owls, caribou, bears and haresquawks.



WHAT IS A DESERT?
Deserts are large, extremely dry areas of land with sparse vegetation. Deserts are commonly located near the Tropic of Cancer or the Tropic of Capricorn. Some countries around the world with extensive desert environments include Australia, Libya, Mexico and China.

WHAT IS THE CLIMATE LIKE IN A DESERT?
The climate of a desert is usually dry, hot and sunny all year round. The annual rainfall in a desert is less than 250 millimetres per year. The temperature can change dramatically between day and night. During the day, the average temperature is 40°C. The night temperature can reach as low as 0°C.

WHAT FLORA AND FAUNA SURVIVE IN A DESERT?
Due to the hot, dry climate conditions, deserts have very little to no vegetation. The soils in a desert are usually coarse-textured, shallow, rocky or sandy with no subsoil water. This makes it very hard for vegetation to grow and survive. Some of the plant life that has adapted to survive in a desert includes cacti, succulents, bushes and shrubs.

Deserts provide a habitat for many animals, reptiles, birds and mammals. The range of animals will change depending on the region in which the desert is located. Some animals found in a desert may include snakes, lizards, vultures, mice and camels.

LANDS OF ICE AND SAND

Grammar

Punctuation, if incorrect, can change the meaning of our sentence. Complete the attached worksheet. 'Ben's Sick Cat'

Spelling

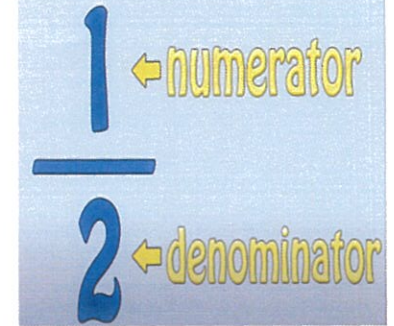
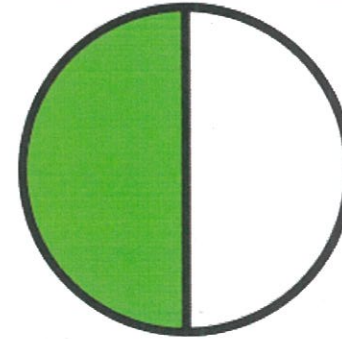
Write your list of spelling words as neatly as you can.

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


Maths

Warm up, can you count in halves? Count from 0 - 12 by 1/2s. ½, 1, 1 ½, ...

A fraction is part of a whole. The number at the bottom is called the denominator that shows us how many equal parts the whole object has been divided into. The top number is called the numerator that tells us how many parts of the denominator have been used.



Watch this link to find out more about fractions;
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0FZhQ_GkKw

Colour and label the fractions on the worksheet and then place into size order, remember that the larger the denominator – the smaller the size of each part is. 

Use halves, eighths and quarters game and dice to test your knowledge. If you are not printing you could tape some fractions to a die you have at home.

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Science

Key Inquiry Question

How do heat, light and electrical energy make things happen?

Write the answers to the following questions. Use your prior knowledge of how things work based on objects around your home.

Electrical energy.

What everyday items use electricity?

- Do all of the items require the same amount of electrical energy?
- What are some ways we can generate electricity or electrical energy?

Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uf76pThNXZc>

**Morning
English:
Reading**

Read 'Clara the Curious Cow'. (attached) Answer the questions below.



1. Describe Clara's personality.
2. What is one thing that Clara dislikes?
3. What did Fisherman Fred mean when he said, 'but this island's too small for the likes of you'?
4. Why wasn't Clara welcome in the town?
5. Is Clara the type of cow you would want as a pet? Why or why not?
6. Why did Clara have her winning trophy taken away from her?
7. Do you think Farmer Phil was angry with Clara? Why or why not?
8. Try to find the meaning of the following words: *deluge*, *pandemonium*, *winched*



Writing

Choose one picture from the action images presented to create your own short story. Make sure your narrative has a start, middle and end.

Remember to use engaging sentence starters and to re-read what you have written to ensure it makes sense. Your audience is your family.

Grammar

Choose the sentence with the correct punctuation. (see attached worksheet)

Spelling

Write your spelling words out in 'rainbow' writing. Choose 4 words from your spelling list to find the dictionary meaning of. Write the meanings and then put each of the words into an interesting sentence.

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

Maths

Warm up, can you count in quarters? Count from 0 - 12 by $\frac{1}{4}$ s, For example, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$

What is a fraction? Watch this link to find out more about fractions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CA9XLJpQp3c>

Game - Make a whole

Each person playing will need one whole set of fractions each. See diagram.

To make; Cut a piece of paper into 4 even strips. Label one piece of paper "one whole". Fold next strip into 2 equal parts and cut along the fold. Then label each part $\frac{1}{2}$. Continue folding and cutting to make $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ strips. All parts should be labelled.

How to play “Make a Whole”

Place your “one whole” strip in front of you. Roll a die labelled $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$, you can use the die you made yesterday. Each person rolls the die in turn. The aim is to collect enough parts to make one whole.

Alternatively use paper circles and fold to make halves, quarters, sixths, eighths.

PDHPE

Choose a physical activity you would like to do for half an hour. It may be going for a jog, jumping on a trampoline, riding a scooter or dancing. Do what you enjoy and improve your fitness level. You may like to tell your teacher what you chose to do on Seesaw.

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

Science

What are different ways to produce electricity?

Watch the video on renewable energy https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Giek094C_I4

How can we use renewable energy?

What are the benefits on renewable energy?

Draw a diagram of a renewable energy source. Label the diagram to let everyone know the important parts of your chosen source.

Wednesday 13th October
Daily Task - Wash the dishes.

**Morning
English:**

Reading

. Read the text titled 'Butterfly'. Answer the following questions.

1. Where do butterflies live?
2. When are butterflies awake?
3. What do they like to eat?
4. How do they eat their food?
5. How do butterflies stay safe?
6. What does a caterpillar do before it turns into a butterfly?
7. How long can butterflies live for?

Writing

Edit your action story draft from Tuesday. Check it makes sense, check spelling and punctuation. Are there any better words you could have used to make it more interesting to the audience?

Publish your writing.



Grammar:

Edit the text 'Sharks'.

Spelling: Write out your list of words in alphabetical order.

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Maths

Warm up, can you count in thirds? Count from 0 - 12 by $\frac{1}{3}$ s, For example, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{3}$...

Fraction Number lines

Cut out the fractions on the worksheet and stick on the correct position along the number line.

Make a number line across the room using a string or outside using chalk. If you do not have either of these, you can draw a number line on a piece of paper.

Using the equivalent fraction number cards on the worksheet try to work out where on the number line they should be placed. Tip; start with the more common fractions less than and greater than one. Place each card along the number line where you think they should be. Start with denominators of 2 then 4 then 8 then 5. Are some of them equivalent fractions? For example, $\frac{2}{4}$ is the same as $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Science

Complete the attached worksheet on 'Energy Efficiency Facts'

Creative Arts – Wednesday and Thursday



Have some fun creating an artwork or experimenting with different ideas on the theme of fractions.

Thursday 14th October
Daily Task – Make your bed.

Morning

Reading

Read 'The History of LEGO' and answer the questions about the text.

Writing

Have fun designing an advertisement for Lego. It may take the form of a poster or you may even like to video yourself making a television advertisement to promote LEGO.



Spelling:

Use Look, Cover, Write, Check to practise your words.

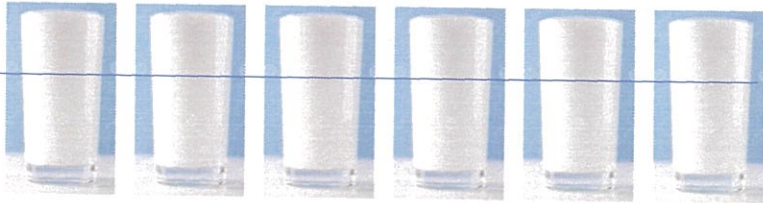
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Maths

Warm up, can you count up in fifths? Count from 0 - 5 by $\frac{1}{5}$ s, eg $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $1 \frac{1}{5}$ etc

Understanding fractions, for this activity you will need four clear plastic cups and some coloured tape to mark your results on the cup, and a pen and paper to document your results. This activity is best done over a sink.

- 1). Take the first cup and fill the cup $\frac{1}{2}$ with water. Use the tape to mark where you think the halfway point should be. Draw a simple sketch of the cup to show your results of where $\frac{1}{2}$ would be.
- 2). The second cup fill $\frac{1}{4}$ with water and again mark your result. Draw a sketch of where you think the $\frac{1}{4}$ line should be to show your results.
- 3). For this experiment fill one cup to the top with water and using the water from that full cup, pour into another empty cup to make $\frac{1}{3}$ of water. Draw a sketch to show the cup with $\frac{1}{3}$ of water and what fraction of water you have remaining in the other cup.
- 4). If I have 6 cups of milk. A recipe needs $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of milk. How many times can I make the recipe before I run out of milk? Can you draw your answer?



$$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ in each glass}$$

- 5). If I have 6 cups of milk. A recipe needs one quarter $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cup of milk. How many times can I make the recipe before I run out of milk? Can you draw your answer?
- 6). Draw what would happen if I had 6 cups of milk and the recipe needs three-quarters $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of milk. How many times can I make the recipe before I run out of milk?
- 7). Draw what would happen if I had 6 cups of milk and a recipe needs one-third $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cup of milk? How many times can I make the recipe before I run out of milk?
- 8). If I have 6 cups of milk. A recipe needs two-thirds $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cup of milk. How many times can I make the recipe before I run out of milk? Can you draw your answer?

Creative Arts

Complete your artwork that has a theme of fractions.

Friday 15th October

Daily Task – Help an adult with an outside activity.

Morning

English:

Reading–

Read a book or magazine of your choice for 20 minutes.

Writing

Design a new cover for the book or magazine. On the back of the cover, it should include a summary of what the story or article is about.

Spelling

Ask someone in the house to test you on your spelling words for this week. How many did get correct? Did you make an error? Keep trying you best!



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

Maths

Warm up, can you count in eighths? Count from 0 - 5 by $\frac{1}{8}$ s, For example $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ etc...

Equivalent fractions with Lamington Bars, for this activity you can use pieces of paper or lamington bars, pikelets or even sandwiches or fruit. If you are using real food, please make sure you have an adult nearby to help supervise you cutting with a knife.



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Friyay Science Optional Activity

Can you make a solar oven S'more?



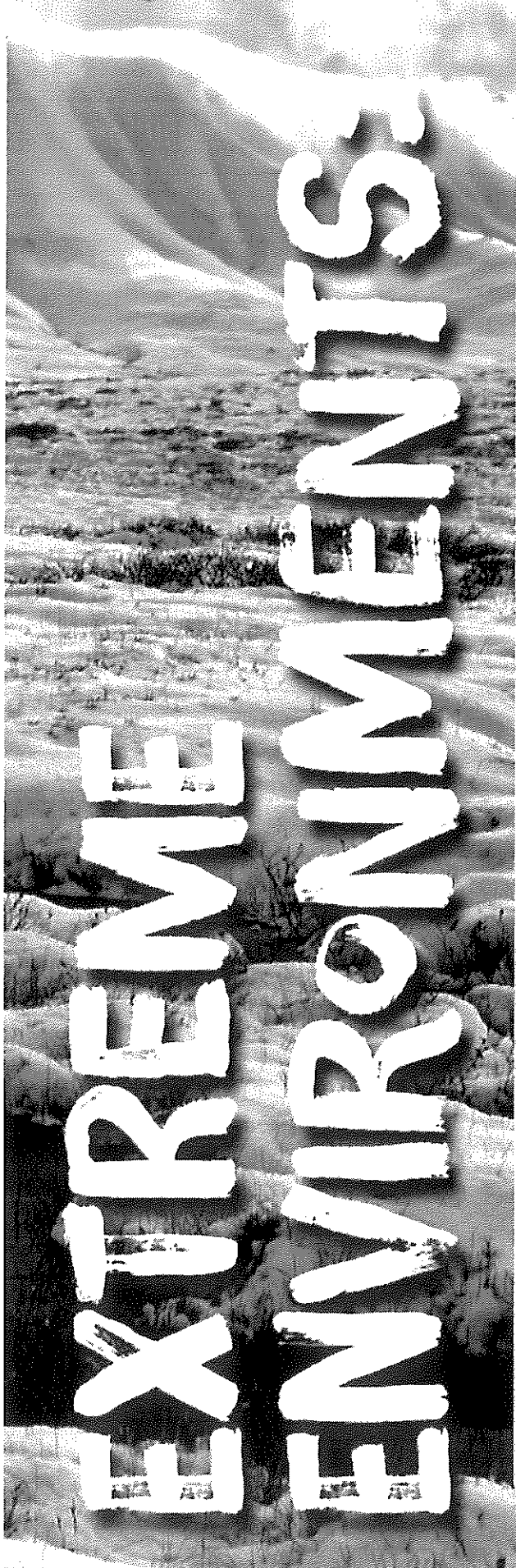
Yummmmm!

Harness the energy of the Sun to make the best snack ever invented, S'mores!

A **solar oven** is a box that traps some of the Sun's energy to make the air inside the box hotter than the air outside the box. In other words, the solar oven is like a super greenhouse.

See ^{online} attached ~~Information~~ for further details.

Monday



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WHAT IS THE CLIMATE LIKE IN A TUNDRA?

A tundra is usually very cold. Depending on the time of year, tundras can be covered with varying amounts of snow. The annual rainfall, fog and melted snow in a tundra is between approximately 150 and 250 millilitres per year. The temperature in a tundra can change dramatically between summer and winter. During summer, the average temperature is 12°C. In winter, the temperature can dip below -30°C!

WHAT FLORA AND FAUNA SURVIVE IN A TUNDRA?

In a tundra environment, the ground is consistently alternating between freezing and thawing. This cycle affects the types of plants that can grow and survive there. The range of vegetation includes mosses, lichens, heath, herbs and small shrubs.

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Monday

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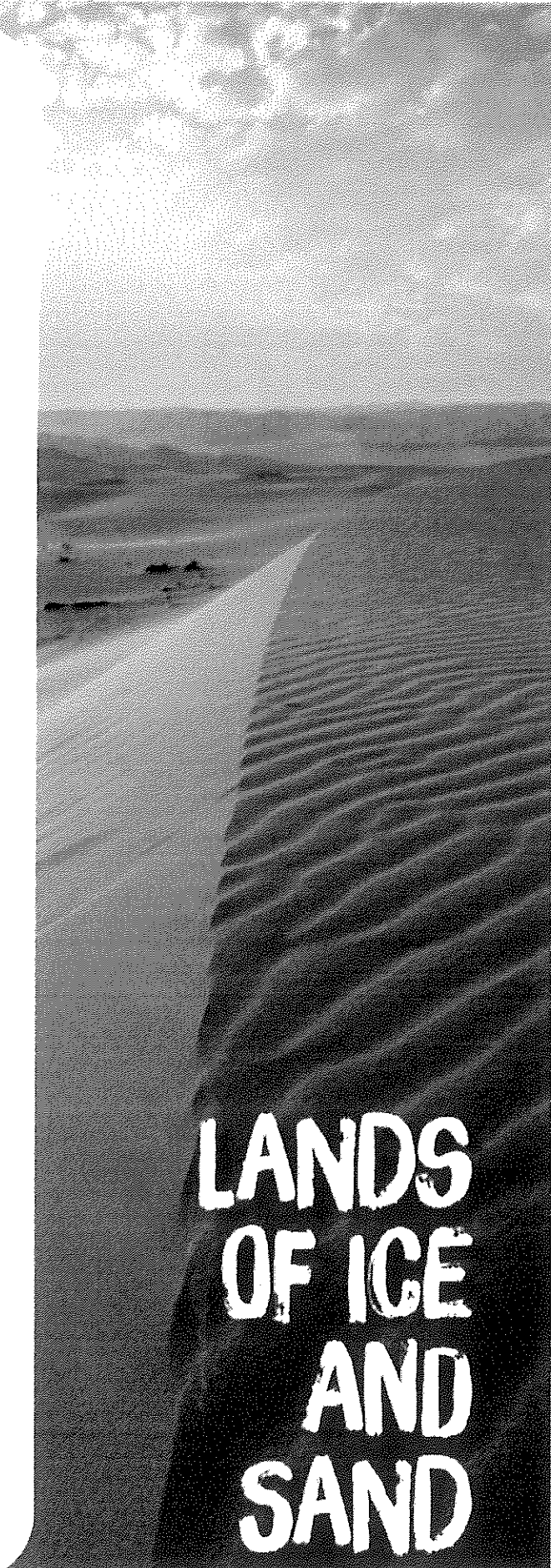
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Deserts provide a habitat for many insects, reptiles, birds and mammals. The range of animals will change, depending on the region in which the desert is located. Some animals found in a desert may include spiders, snakes, vultures, mice and camels.



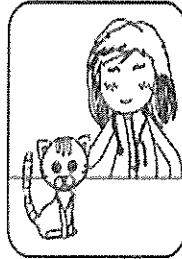
LANDS
OF ICE
AND
SAND

List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4
through	stopping	different	successful
advice	finally	calendar	argument
believe	succeed	occasion	embarrass
either	library	similar	humorous
thought	business	knowledge	interpretation
eight	neither	equipped	cemetery
would	operate	advertise	accommodation
awful	surely	medicine	fundamental

Read the text 'Ben's Sick Cat'. The text has some gaps.

Colour the correct word to fill each gap.

Ben's Sick Cat



Ben went into the vet with his black and white cat.

- rush
- rushed
- rushing
- run

"I think Twinkles is sick!" he cried, as he open the front door.

- swing
- swung
- swinging
- sling

The vet to Ben and took Twinkles.

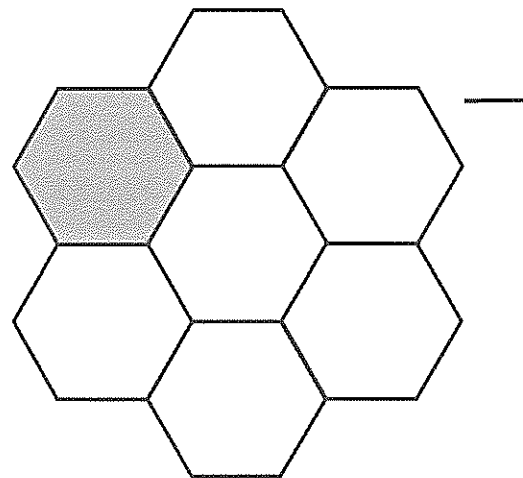
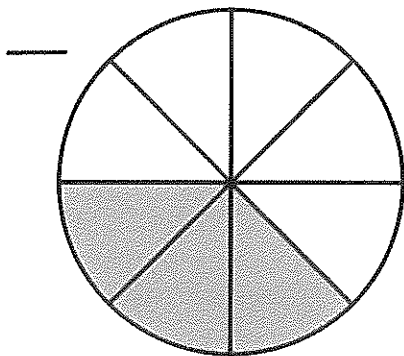
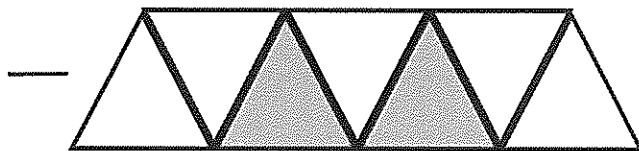
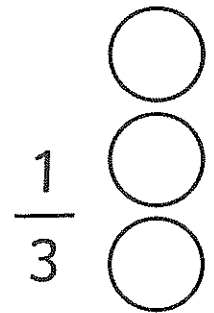
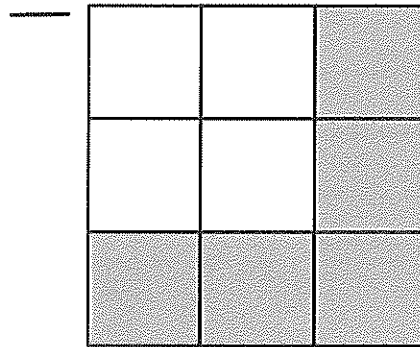
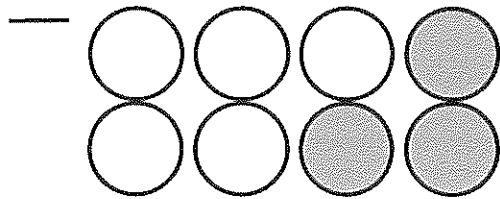
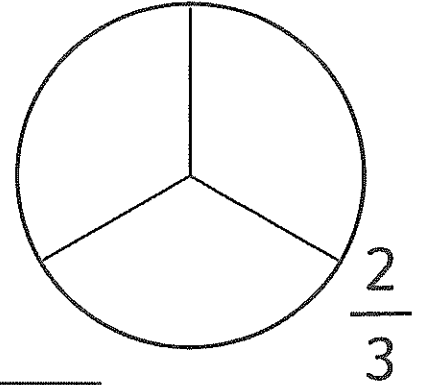
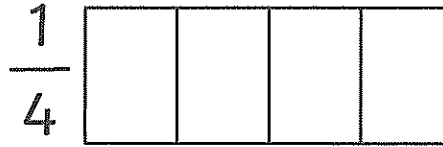
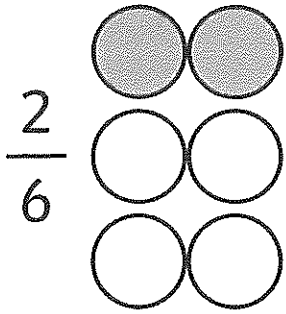
- walked in
- walked up
- walking
- walk

"Let me have a at him," she said.

- looked
- looking
- looks
- look

Colour and Label Fractions

Colour and label correctly:
The first has been done for you.

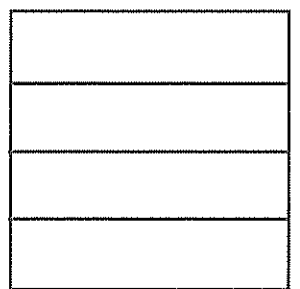
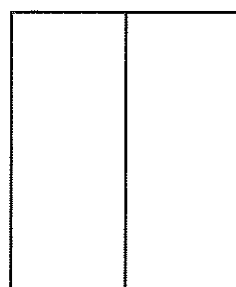
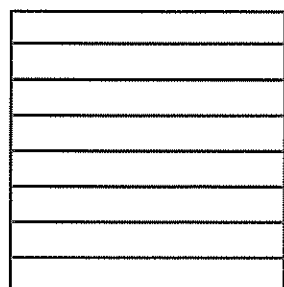
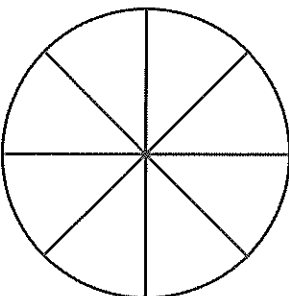
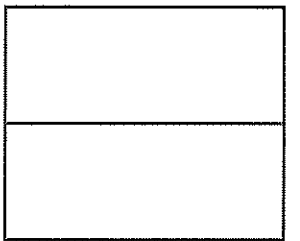
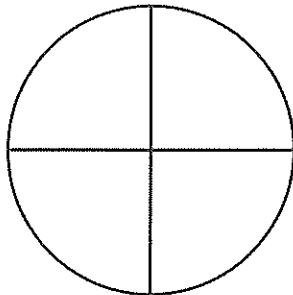
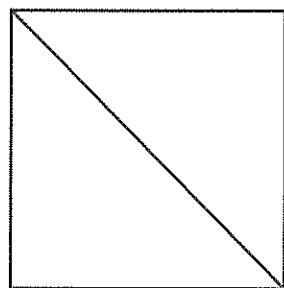
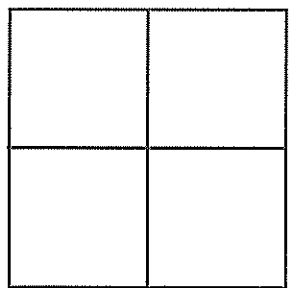
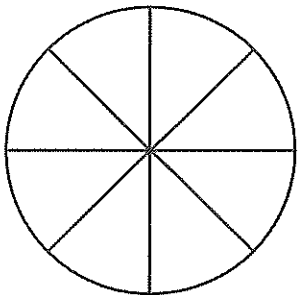
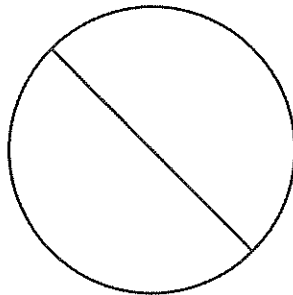
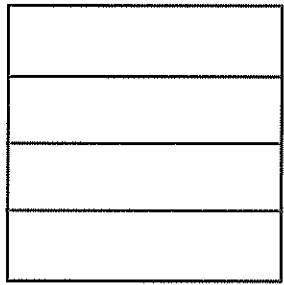
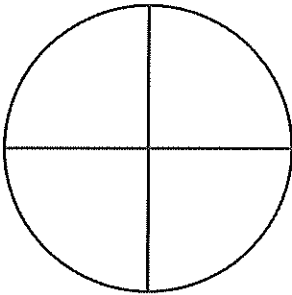
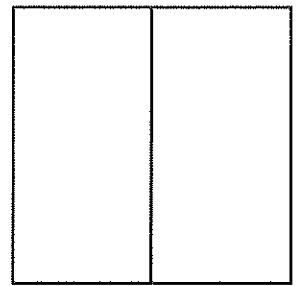
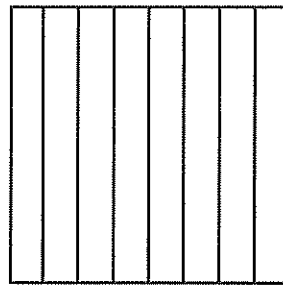
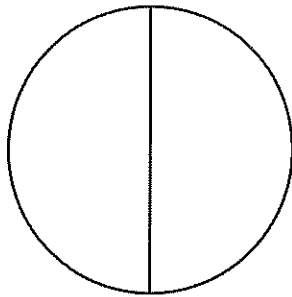
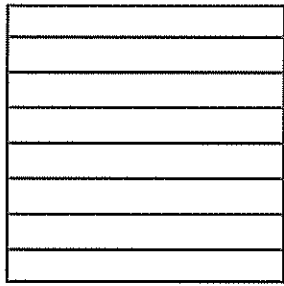
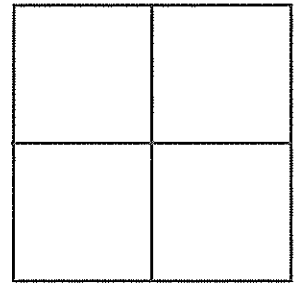
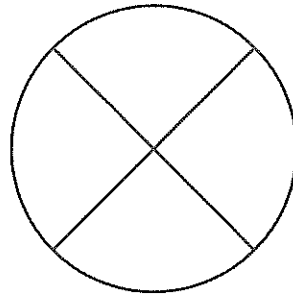
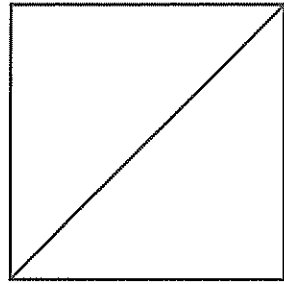
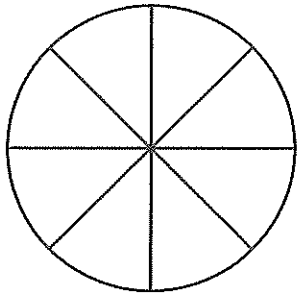


Monday

Roll a Fraction

Roll the dice and colour the fraction.

If playing with 2 players, the first person to get 5 in a row wins!



Clara the Curious Cow

story by Stephanie Owen Reeder | illustrated by Toby Riddle

CLARA THE COW was always sticking her nostrils in where she shouldn't: in buckets, through fences and in other animals's food troughs.

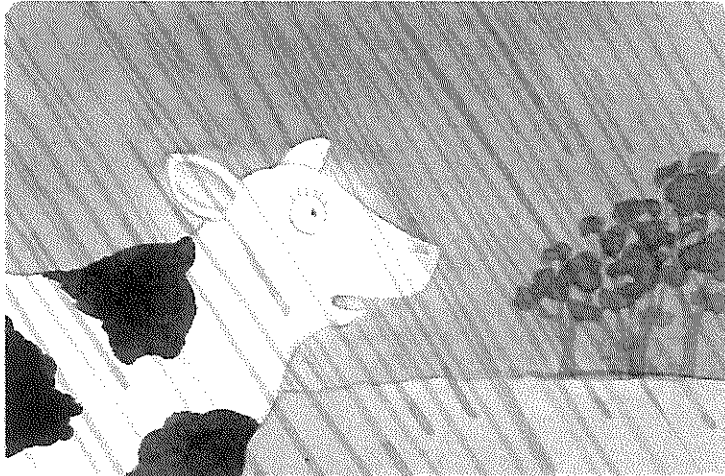
'One day, Clara,' Farmer Frank sighed, 'your curiosity will get you into REAL trouble.'

Clara didn't care. There were places to explore and things to investigate. But then the rains came. First it drizzled. Then it showered. Then it poured. And then came the DELUGE!

Everyone ran for cover. Except for Clara. She skipped and skittered. Snickered and snorted. Danced and cavorted.

But this was no ordinary rain. Day after day it tumbled down, until drains overflowed and the grass squelched. Then the river broke its banks. Plants and trees, people and animals, buildings and bridges were inundated with water.

Clara was entranced. There was so much to see and so much to do. She stuck her nose into everything.



5

But then she saw the pumpkins, plump and juicy, bobbing along in the flooding waters. Clara waded in after them.

The river was wild. The river was strong. And Clara the Curious Cow was carried away.

Off she went, dodging trees and houses, chickens and horses. Through devastated villages she swam, all the way into town, where the river was a raging torrent, running straight down the main street. It licked at second-storey windows, knocked down doors and washed away verandahs.

Clara kept on swimming, past lifeboats rescuing stranded people. Past battered bridges and broken houses. Past terrified creatures and flotsam and jetsam. Above her,

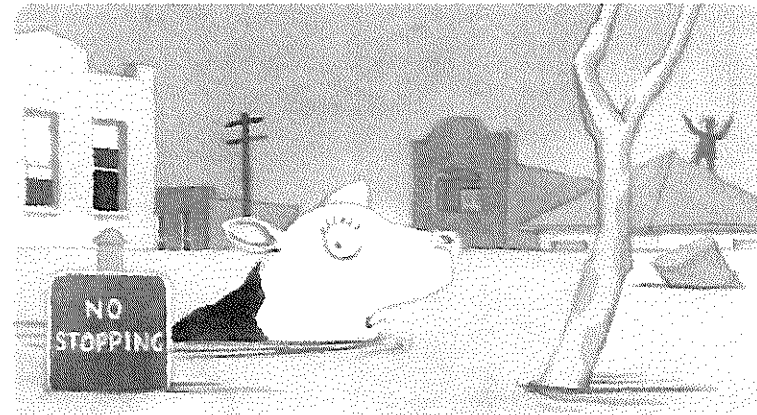
planes rumbled, flying low as they dropped food packages to families trapped on rooftops, while helicopters hovered as they winched people from trees and flooded bridges.

Poor Clara was exhausted, but she didn't stop. Through the flooded town she went, across the drowned paddocks and out into the harbour. And she just kept on swimming, all the way out to sea.

Out on the ocean, the fish were biting like mosquitoes on a hot summer's night. Skipper Steve and Shipmate Mike were hauling them in, when Mike suddenly stopped and pointed.

'What's that?' he asked. 'Is it a sea monster?'

Skipper Steve stared at the weird



6

creature flailing around in the sea. It was black and white, and on its exposed underbelly was a large pink bladder with tiny tentacles.

'Let's investigate,' Skipper Steve said. Very carefully, he steered the fishing boat towards the weird object. As they got closer, Skipper Steve scratched his head. 'I think it's a COW!' he exclaimed. 'How'd she get all the way out here?'

Clara's sides heaved and her eyes rolled as they lashed her to the side of the boat and set off for the nearest island. A crowd of crusty fishermen watched as Clara staggered ashore.

'Come on, old girl,' said Fisherman Fred. 'We'll get you fed. But first, I'd better milk you!'

Clara sighed with relief as milk squirted into an old tin bucket. She was SO happy to be ashore.

Clara soon settled in to island life. But she was still a curious cow. She upset buckets of fish and got tangled in nets. She barged into the fishermen's huts and licked their food and drank their beer. And she left smelly cowpats EVERYWHERE.

'Sorry, Clara,' Fisherman Fred sighed, 'but this island's too small for the likes of you.'



Next time he visited the island, Skipper Steve winched Clara aboard his boat. She moored and she moaned, she bucked and she bellowed. But back to the mainland they went.

7

Clara soon settled into life in town. She lived in the paddock beside Skipper Steve's fish-and-chip shop. The grass was lush, and Skipper Steve's son milked her every day.

But Clara was still a CURIOUS cow. She stuck her head in the shop window and scared the customers. She licked their chips and pinched their children's ice creams.

And then one day Clara unlatched the gate to her paddock and strolled into the centre of town. She held up traffic and knocked over bicycles. She trampled flowerbeds and frightened babies. She drank from bubblers and pooped on pavements.

Then Clara blundered through the beer garden at the local hotel. Tables tumbled, chairs clattered and people scattered. It was PANDEMONIUM!

'Sorry, Clara,' Skipper Steve sighed, 'but this town's too small for the likes of you.'

'I'll take her,' said Farmer Phil, who had just popped in. 'I hear she's a good milker.'

For a while, Clara was content. But then Farmer Phil took her to the local show. When Judge Joe presented Clara with the trophy for Best Milker, she licked his face. But when he tried to wrap the big blue sash around her middle, Clara



8

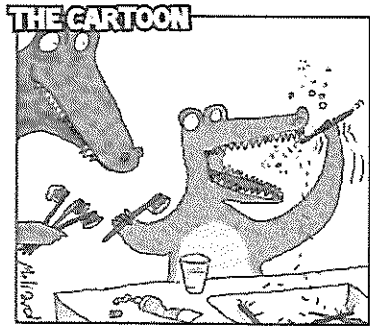
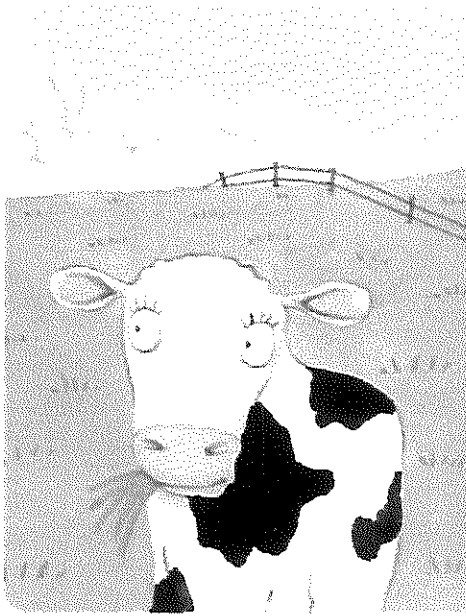
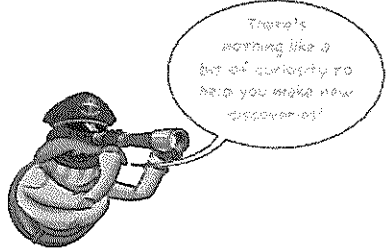
thought he was taking her out to sea again. She was NOT amused!

Away went Clara, around and around the showground, dragging Farmer Phil and Judge Joe behind her. She knocked down tents and upset ice cream carts. She frightened old ladies and scared the baby animals in the petting zoo. It was CHAOS!

When Clara finally ran out of oomph, Judge Joe removed the ribbon and took back the winner's trophy. 'DISQUALIFIED!' he thundered, as he stomped away.

But Farmer Phil understood. He took Clara home and put her in the lushest paddock on his farm. There was food aplenty and the company of other cows. And right next door was Farmer Phil's prize bull who was very friendly in a licky sort of way. At last, Clara the curious cow was content.

At least until the next big rains came! ■



Tuesday

Colour the bubbles to show the correct punctuation.

1. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?

- Under the bridge, there lived an unfriendly troll
 - Under the bridge there lived an unfriendly troll.
 - Under the bridge, there lived an unfriendly troll.
 - Under the bridge, there lived an unfriendly troll?
-

2. Which sentence shows that Nate hates cheese sandwiches, using the correct punctuation?

- "I hate cheese sandwiches," Nate whispered as he opened his lunch box.
 - "I hate cheese sandwiches!" Nate cried as he opened his lunch box.
 - "I hate cheese sandwiches," Nate cried as he opened his lunch box.
 - "I hate cheese sandwiches?" Nate cried as he opened his lunch box.
-

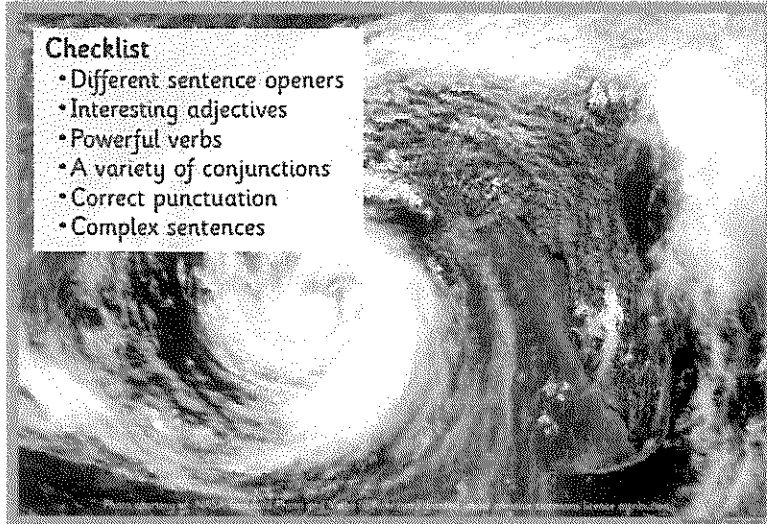
3. Which sentence uses the commas (,) correctly?

- You need eggs butter flour and chocolate to bake cupcakes.
 - You need eggs, butter, flour and chocolate to bake cupcakes.
 - You need eggs butter, flour and chocolate to bake cupcakes!
 - You need eggs. butter. flour. and chocolate to bake cupcakes.
-

4. Which sentence uses the apostrophe (') in the correct place?

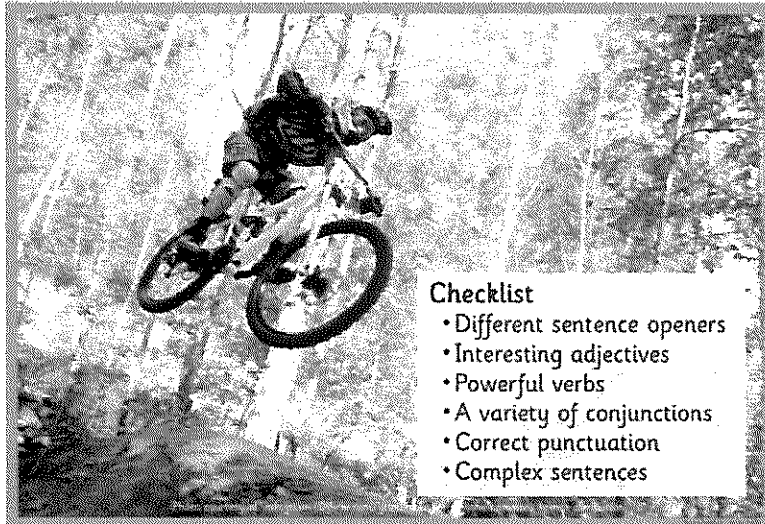
- Are you sure this's a good idea?
- I can't believe you won the game!
- We really need you're team to win.
- I'll make sure my brother comes to football practice.

Tuesday - Action Images



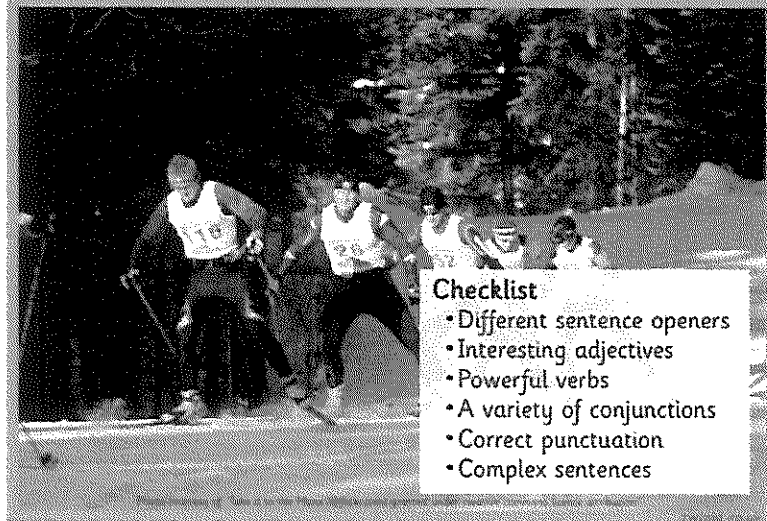
Checklist

- Different sentence openers
- Interesting adjectives
- Powerful verbs
- A variety of conjunctions
- Correct punctuation
- Complex sentences



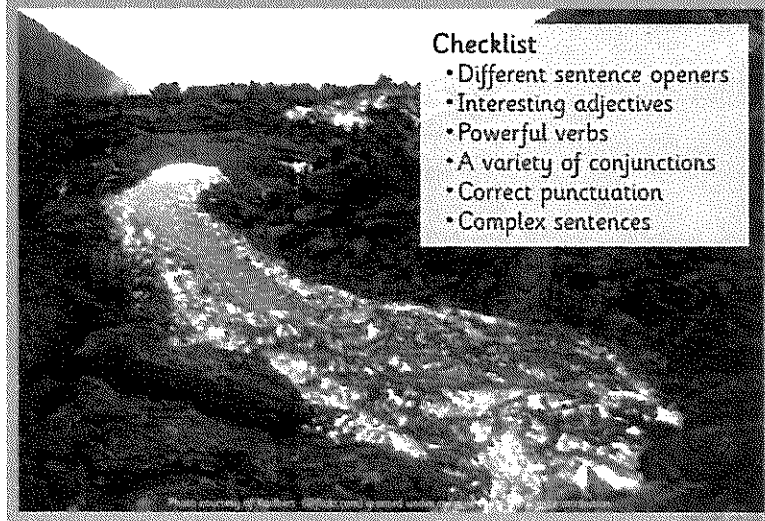
Checklist

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Checklist

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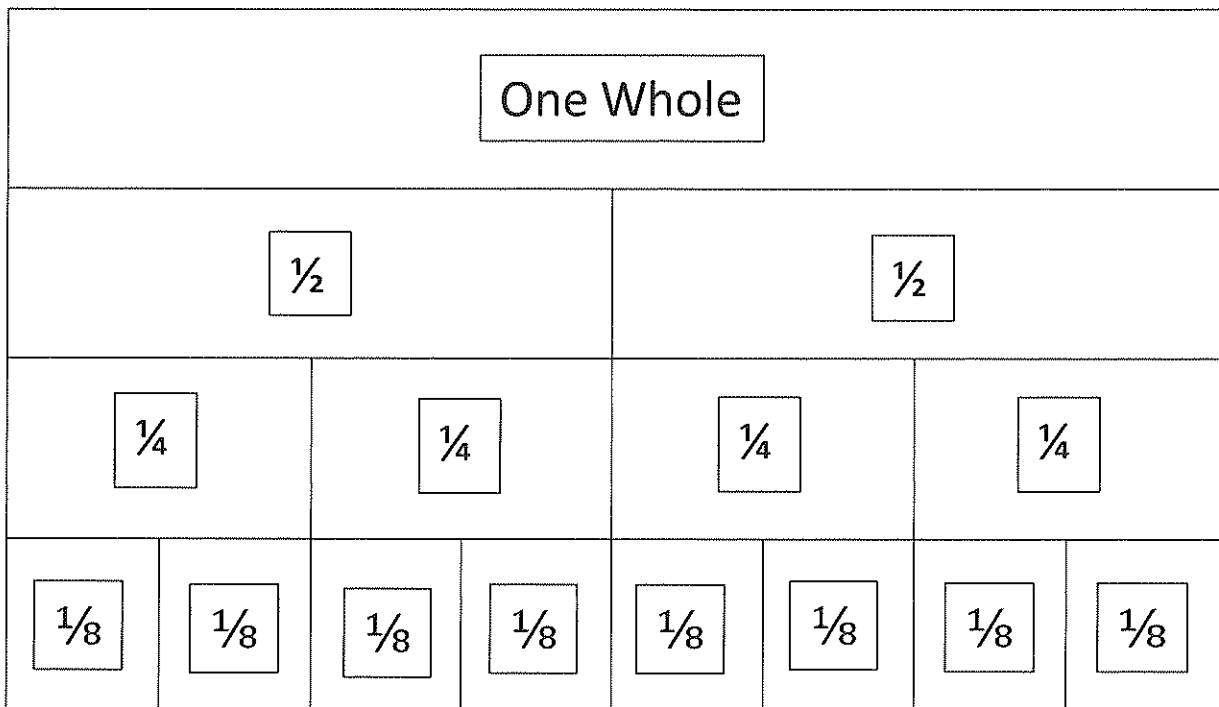
Tuesday:-

Game - Make a whole

Each person playing will need one whole set of fractions each. See diagram.

To make; Cut a piece of paper into 4 even strips. Label one piece of paper "one whole". Fold next strip into 2 equal parts and cut along the fold. Then label each part $\frac{1}{2}$. Continue folding and cutting to make $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ strips. All parts should be labelled.

Diagram:



How to play "Make a Whole"

Place your "one whole" strip in front of you. Roll a die labelled $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$, you can use the die you made yesterday. Each person rolls the die in turn. The aim is to collect enough parts to make one whole.

Alternatively use paper circles and fold to make halves, quarters, sixths, eighths.

Butterfly

Butterflies are some of the most interesting insects in the world. There are over seventeen thousand different species worldwide.

Fascinating Facts

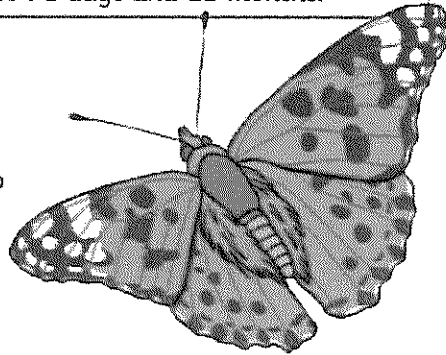
A butterfly's life cycle is made up of four parts.

1. The female butterfly lays her egg on a leaf.
2. The egg hatches and a caterpillar comes out. It lives and eats on the leaf where it was born and will shed its skin many times.
3. When the caterpillar has grown much bigger, it creates a chrysalis.
4. Inside the chrysalis the caterpillar turns into a butterfly, the chrysalis breaks open and a butterfly comes out.

Butterflies can live for between 2 days and 11 months.

Where Do They Live?

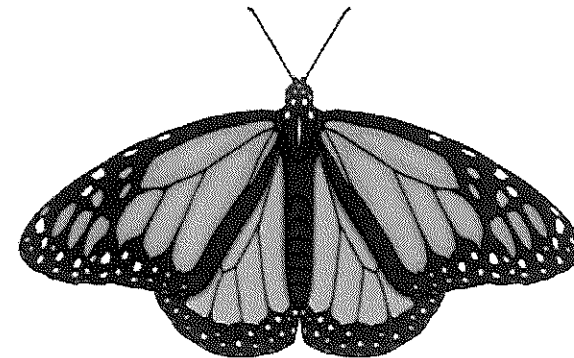
Butterflies live in lots of different places depending on what season it is. They like to live in warm places and can be found in many countries around the world. Butterflies tend to live where they can find food. They are awake during the day looking for food and at night they may be found on the underside of a leaf or tucked away in a crevice in a rock.



Butterfly

What Do They Eat?

Butterflies get all of the food they need by drinking. They have a long, thin tube in their mouth called a proboscis, which they use like a straw to suck up their food. Adult butterflies eat all sorts of things, such as juices from oranges and watermelons. They also eat nectar from different types of flowers and water.



Staying Safe

Some types of butterflies have eye spots on their wings. If a predator comes near they flutter their wings, showing their eye spots, which scares the predator away. Some butterflies taste horrible and bright colours usually warn other animals of this.

Text 17 - Sharks

Correct the text using editing marks. There are 15 errors to find.

There are around 400 different types of sharks in the world sharks is the top predators of the oceans natural food chain


Sharks has incredibly sharp teeth, and they never run out of them. If a shark looses a tooth, another moves forward from within the sharks' jaw. A shark may grew and use over 20 000 teeth in its lifetime?


Shark have super senses Two-thirds of a shark's brain is dedicated to it's sense of smell. They have a mirror-like layer on there eyes that allows them to sea better in the water.

Editing Marks

Capital letter 

End punctuation  

Insert a word 

Change to lower case 

Take something out 

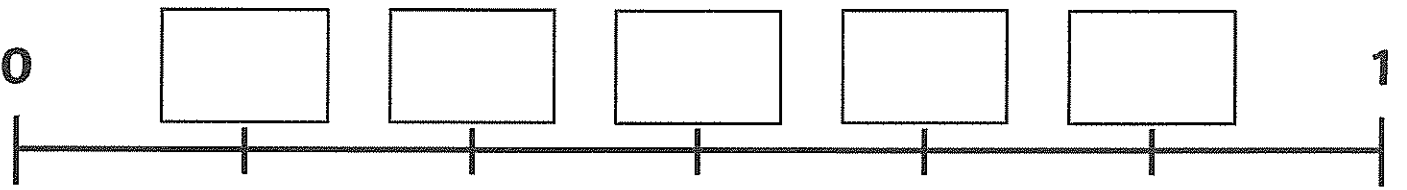
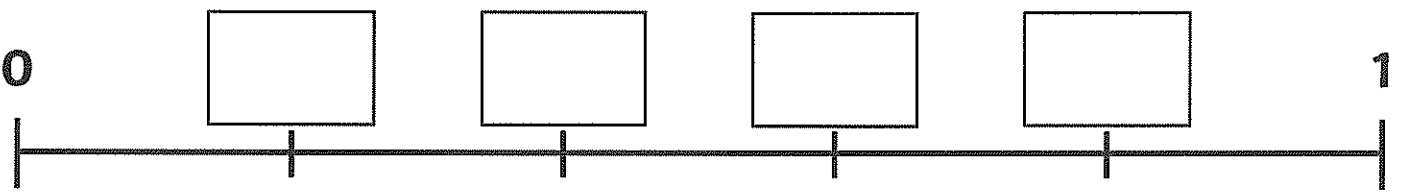
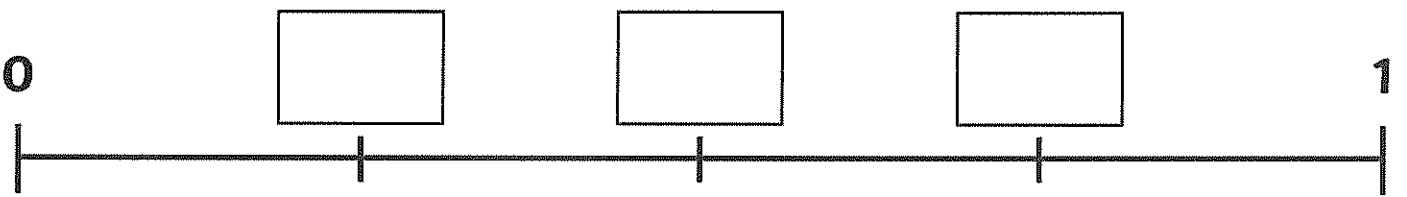
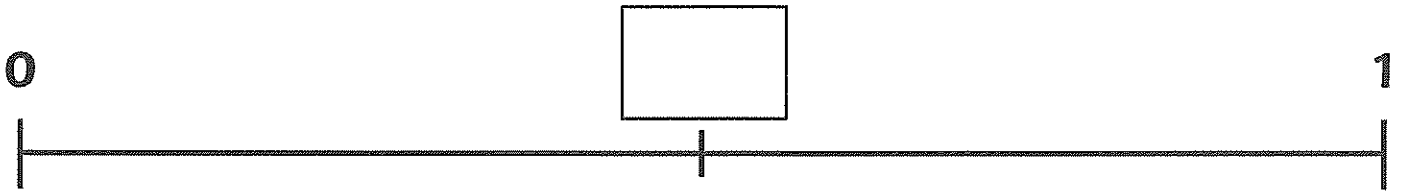
Check spelling 

New paragraph 

Write the text correctly on the lines below.

Fraction Number Line

Cut and Paste



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$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{4}$

Equivalent Fraction Matching Cards

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{9}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{12}$$

$$\frac{3}{9}$$

$$\frac{5}{10}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}$$

$$1$$

$$\frac{8}{12}$$

$$\frac{7}{7}$$

$$\frac{8}{10}$$

$$\frac{10}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{10}$$

$$\frac{6}{9}$$

$$\frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{6}{10}$$

$$\frac{6}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{8}$$

WEDNESDAY

Read the following information and complete the worksheet.

Energy Efficiency Facts

Renewable energy sources are fuel types and energy carriers that are different from the fossil ones. Renewable energy is derived from natural processes. Renewable energy is also known as clean energy.

There are five common renewable sources:

- 1** **Solar** – This is the conversion of sunlight into electrical energy using mirrors and boilers or photovoltaic cells, commonly seen on house roofs.
- 2** **Hydro** – Hydroelectricity is made with dams that block a river to collect water. When the water is 'let go', the pressure turns turbines, which turns a generator, making electricity.
- 3** **Geothermal** – This uses pipes buried about 1 metre deep in the earth. Water is pumped through the pipes to transfer the heat indoors.
- 4** **Wind** – When wind turns the blades of a windmill or wind turbine, it spins a turbine inside a generator to produce electricity.
- 5** **Biomass** – Biomass uses natural materials like trees and plants to make electricity. It can also use waste products which produces methane.

Benefits of renewable energy:

- It can be used without depleting it
- There are no green gas emissions, no pollution emissions, and no contribution to global warming
- It is healthy and environmentally friendly
- Renewable energy sources like wind and solar don't emit smoke or create pollution when they are used. Whereas fossil fuels like coal emits smoke and chemicals when it is burned to make electricity.

You can help save energy by:

- Unplugging electronics you're not using to avoid unnecessary energy use
- Turn off lights when the room is not in use
- Close doors, windows and curtains when you're heating or cooling your home
- Open windows to catch a cool breeze to help cool your home in summer
- When old light bulbs expire, replace them with more efficient LED lighting
- Wear the right clothes – dress for the temperature so you don't need to heat and cool as much.

Wednesday .

Fill the Gaps – Read the facts on Page 1 first

Benefits of _____ energy are it can be used without depleting it and there are no greenhouse _____ emissions. It is healthy and environmentally _____.

Renewable _____ sources are derived from _____ processes including, wind, _____, _____, biomass and geothermal.

You can conserve energy by _____ electronics you're not using them and turning off _____ when the room is not in use.

Close _____, windows and blinds when you're heating or cooling your home. Replace old light bulbs with more efficient _____ lighting.

Renewable Energy Word Find

(Words can be backwards, forwards or diagonal)

S R N E L S I O L K E J Z
X E A O T M O M O F H S X
O N K G K A W L F Y Y B D
K E F N B I M I A E D S Q
V W K N N B C I H R R A U
C A C D L I J Z L E O W Y
O B N W E F J V C C E M I
N L D N H V K U J F L H P
M E T B Q D D E B J C U C
B L O X M E W P Z W Y F I
Z E N E R G Y R N P C B C
L K S S A M O I B A E I S
E V A W S U B S N I R B I

BIOMASS, CLIMATE, EFFICIENT, ENERGY, HYDRO, RECYCLE, REDUCE,
RENEWABLE, SOLAR, WAVE, WIND

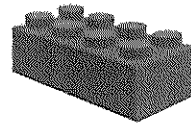
The History of LEGO

1930s - Godtfred Kirk Christiansen starts making LEGO models in Denmark. The first LEGO model is a wooden duck.



1940s - The first LEGO BRICK is made out of wood. Primary colours are introduced to the design.

1950s - LEGO spreads across the world from Denmark. The first LEGO kit is made. LEGO is made out of plastic.



1960s - DUPLO is first made and LEGOLAND opens. There are now 218 different LEGO elements, 57 sets and 25 vehicles. Wooden LEGO toys are discontinued.

1970s - LEGO space is introduced and LEGO 'Minifigure' people are made. LEGO doors and windows are also made. A rabbit logo is introduced to the DUPLO brand.

1980s - The first LEGO World Cup building championship competition is held. A brick logo is introduced. LEGO celebrates its fifty years jubilee.

1990s - The LEGO brick is named one of the 'Products of the Century'. LEGO world shop opens on the internet. LEGO robotics are made. LEGO kids wear is launched. Guinness World Records are broken using LEGO.

2000s - LEGO celebrates its 75th anniversary. The LEGO BRICK celebrates its 50th birthday. LEGO Clickits for girls is made.



2010s - The LEGO Movie premieres around the world. LEGO celebrates its 80th birthday. LEGO Friends is launched. LEGO is the world's 3rd largest toy manufacturer.

Comprehension Task

The History of LEGO

1. Who was the inventor of LEGO?
What was his first LEGO model?
2. What was the LEGO BRICK originally made from?
When did it begin to be made out of plastic?
3. When were LEGO 'Minifigure' people first made?
What else was introduced during this decade?
4. When did The LEGO Movie premiere?
5. When did the LEGO BRICK celebrate its 50th birthday?

CRAZY CREATIVE CHALLENGE

If you have LEGO or building blocks in your classroom, design and make an object out of LEGO.

If you do not have LEGO or building blocks, design a new logo for LEGO.

Comprehension Task

Lamington bars S2

Forming equivalent fractions

Overview

In this activity, students encounter partitioning a rectangle in two directions. The activity aims to promote part-whole conceptual understanding leading to simple fraction multiplication.

Outcomes

Models, compares and represents commonly used fractions and decimals, adds and subtracts decimals to two decimal places, and interprets everyday percentages. (NS2.4)

Development of activity

1. *Lamingtons are pieces of sponge cake covered in chocolate icing and dipped in shredded coconut. Mrs Packer makes excellent lamingtons and she likes to put a layer of whipped cream in the middle of her lamingtons. Mrs Packer starts with a large rectangular sponge cake.*
2. *Distribute rectangular sheets of brown paper. Show by folding the piece of paper how Mrs Packer could make four lamington bars.*



Check to see which way the paper has been divided. If your students use different methods to form quarters ask them if each person would still get the same cut of cake. If all students create quarters by folding in the same direction take your piece of paper and fold it a different way to the direction the class has chosen. Compare the different ways of forming quarters shown above. Ask your students to show how the pieces of cake are equal.

3. *I am going to make eight smaller lamington bars. Fold the rectangle into eighths as below.*

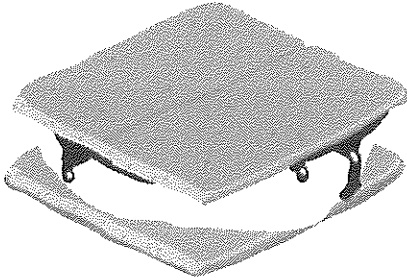


If I wanted to eat this much (show three-quarters of the horizontally divided rectangle) how many of the smaller lamington bars would this be equal to? Remember that you have to explain your answer.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

Have a go!

Can you make a solar oven S'more?



Yummmmm!

Harness the energy of the Sun to make the best snack ever invented, S'mores!

A **solar oven** is a box that traps some of the Sun's energy to make the air inside the box hotter than the air outside the box. In other words, the solar oven is like a super greenhouse.

You will need:



- Cardboard box with attached lid. Lid should have flaps so that the box can be closed tightly. Box should be at least ^{4 cm} 3 inches deep and big enough to set a pie tin inside.
- Aluminum foil
- Clear plastic wrap
- Glue stick
- Tape (transparent tape, duct tape, masking tape, or whatever you have)
- Stick (about 1 foot long) to prop open reflector flap. (Use a skewer, knitting needle, ruler, or whatever you have.)
- Ruler or straight-edge
- Box cutter or Xacto knife (with adult help, please!)