

Hermes'

HOCUS POCUS



There were many rumours about the mansion in the centre of the black forest. Some said it was haunted; some said werewolves lived there. Children often dared each other to knock on the door. But no-one ever did. No-one was brave enough to get closer than eyesight of it.

The mansion was, in fact, a boarding school for wizards, who learned and practised their abilities and skills. The outside of it may have made it seem like a dark, cold and haunted place, but on the inside, it was well lit, warm and buzzing with intelligent, curious, happy people.

Hermes was one of the most enthusiastic students in his class. On one particular day, he had been trying to master an incredibly tricky potion. No matter how well he followed the recipe, it would not turn red. He read over the recipe twice, but could not figure out why it looked like a pot of boiling, green porridge.

Hermes decided to recheck all the instructions in the recipe. He stirred the pot clockwise and anticlockwise. Hermes tried using a whisk, a spatula, and even a cheese grater.

Next, he checked the temperature. It was definitely bubbling at 76.2 degrees Celsius like it was supposed to.

He looked across the room to his friend Athena. She was acing her potion! In fact, she looked like she was finished, with time to spare. Maybe Athena would have some time to help him, Hermes thought. "Hey, Athena, do you have a spare moment to take a look at my potion?"

"Sure, Hermes. My potion needs to cool for a few minutes before I bottle it, so I'm happy to help."

Hermes showed Athena his potion. "I have done as the recipe says, but all I get is lumpy, green porridge."

Athena looked at the potion carefully. "It does look a little thick. Maybe try adding some more nectar of bees. I added double in mine, and it seemed to make the potion much better. I learned that trick from my mother."

Hermes added more nectar of bees and waited for the potion to change.

Just when he thought it was working, it went... "Orange? I don't understand! I have done everything I can!" Hermes complained, feeling defeated.

Finally, despite his best efforts, he thought it was time to ask the Professor. The Professor took one glance and chuckled. "It seems like you have orange porridge."

"Please, Professor. I have tried everything. I have retraced my steps, tried different techniques and have asked an expert. What else is there to try?"

The Professor surveyed the potion. "Maybe start from the beginning, except this time, check each ingredient as you add it."

Hermes did not understand. He had done everything right the first time. But maybe he might have some second-chance luck. He started to measure his ingredients.

Once again, he filled the pot with melted snow; once again, he sprinkled the pickled toadstool while singing "We Are Family"; and once again, he correctly measured the brown freeze-dried strawberries... Wait! Freeze-dried strawberries were red. Hermes could not believe it. The packet he thought was freeze-dried strawberries, was, in fact, porridge. The packages of the two ingredients were so similar, Hermes had accidentally grabbed the wrong one.

After fixing his little mistake, the potion did not seem so difficult to make anymore. Now that the potion was well on its way, Hermes even decided to take Athena's advice and add double the nectar of bees. In no time, his potion was completed, cooled and bottled.

"Now," Hermes said with a cheeky look. "What should I test this potion on first?"

By Royce Styles



Monday

Sorting Adjectives

afraid	elegant	glum	large	petrified	tearful
amused	enormous	gorgeous	merry	short	terrifying
beautiful	fearful	handsome	miniature	little	thin
cheerful	gigantic	haunted	minute	smart	tiny
creepy	glad	huge	miserable	spooky	upset
cute	gloomy	jolly	pleased	tall	wide

Sort the above adjectives into the correct boxes below.

Happy Words	Small Words	Pretty Words
Sad Words	Big Words	Scary Words

Monday

Adjectives



People	Objects	Comfortable Feelings	Uncomfortable Feelings	Size	Time
adorable	bright	brave	angry	big	ancient
adventurous	clear	calm	annoyed	colossal	brief
aggressive	distinct	cheerful	anxious	enormous	early
annoying	drab	comfortable	ashamed	gigantic	fast
beautiful	elegant	courageous	awful	great	late
caring	filthy	determined	bewildered	huge	modern
clumsy	gleaming	eager	bored	immense	old
confident	grotesque	elated	confused	large	quick
considerate	long	encouraged	defeated	little	rapid
excitable	magnificent	energetic	defiant	long	short
glamorous	precious	enthusiastic	depressed	mammoth	slow
grumpy	sparkling	excited	disgusted	massive	swift
happy	spotless	exuberant	disturbed	meagre	young
helpful	strange	fantastic	dizzy	mighty	
important	unsightly	fine	embarrassed	mini	
intimidating	unusual	healthy	envious	minuscule	
obnoxious	valuable	joyful	frightened	petite	
odd		pleasant	hungry	puny	
talented		relieved	lonely	short	

Spelling

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

List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4
walk	care	humour	humour
walked	careful	humorous	humorous
walking	carefully	care	practice
talk	like	careful	practical
talked	likely	carefully	practically
kind	sweet	goodness	thoughtful
nice	friend	courtesy	thoughtfulness
friend	feelings	patience	tolerate
love	heart	compliment	tolerance

Rolling Numbers Activity

TASK

Step 1: Roll 5 dice and record the numbers.

Step 2: Rearrange these numbers to make 10 different numbers in the place value table.

Step 3: Order these numbers in ascending order.

Step 4: Represent your largest and smallest numbers with pictures and words.

Recording sheet

PLACE VALUE TABLE				
Tens of thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units

ORDERED NUMBERS - IN ASCENDING ORDER				

THE MOON

of Planet Earth

Our Magical Moon

If you gaze up into the sky on a clear night, you will see an illuminated object around 384 400 kilometres away from you! This is the moon of our planet, Earth. If you had to drive there, it would take 153 days of non-stop driving at a speed of 100 kilometres per hour! So what is our moon made from? How did it get there? And why does its appearance seem to change from night to night?

What Is the Moon?

The moon is a satellite of planet Earth. A satellite is an object that orbits (moves around) a planet. The moon's path around Earth is a slightly squashed circle shape called an 'ellipse'.

What Size Is the Moon?

Like Earth, the moon is a sphere. However, the moon is a much smaller sphere than Earth. In fact, the moon is about four times smaller than Earth.

Moons are always smaller than the planet they orbit. The surface area of the moon is about 38 million square kilometres. This is less than the surface area of the continent of Asia on Earth!

What Is the Moon Made From?

The moon is made from rock. It has mountains, craters, and flat planes called 'seas' made of hardened lava on its surface. Scientists believe that the moon was probably created around 4.5 billion years ago when a large object hit Earth. The impact blasted rocks out into space, which eventually came together to orbit around Earth. They melted together, cooled down and became the moon.

How Does the Moon Move?

Like Earth, the moon moves in two distinct ways. Firstly, the moon spins on its axis. This is called a 'rotation'. While the moon is rotating, it is also orbiting (moving around) Earth. This is



called a 'revolution'. It takes about the same amount of time (27.3 days) for the moon to rotate as it does for it to complete its orbit around Earth. This means we only ever see about 60% of the moon's surface from Earth! The part of the moon that faces Earth is known as the 'near side'. The part that we never see is known as the 'far side'.

Why Does the Appearance of the Moon Keep Changing?

Have you noticed how the moon appears to change shape each night? Although the moon shines brightly in the night sky, it doesn't produce its own light. We see the moon because it reflects light from the sun. As the moon orbits Earth, the sun lights up different parts of its surface. These different views are known as the 'phases of the moon'. Around once per month (every 29.53 days to be exact) the phases of the moon make a complete cycle.

One Giant Leap for Mankind

For centuries, humans have been fascinated by the mysterious moon in our night sky. Some of these mysteries were finally answered on 20 July 1969. Three American astronauts, Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins, landed their lunar module on the surface of the moon. Neil Armstrong was the first human being to walk on the surface of the moon. His historic words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" are still quoted regularly to this day.



Casfesi/Shutterstock.com

Powerful Adjectives

Add a powerful adjective into each gap to describe the noun.

Use the word bank below to help you.

1. The _____ earthquake shook the ground.
2. The people were _____ when the buildings shook.
3. The _____ island lay in the middle of the ocean.
4. The crowd were _____ after watching the film.
5. "I'm _____ by what I've done," admitted Cathy.
6. The _____ winner jumped for joy at the news.
7. The monster's attempts at hiding were _____.
8. Our new neighbours are _____.



Word Bank

terrified	flabbergasted	appalled	abysmal
menacing	exquisite	distraught	eccentric
shaken	marvellous	pathetic	delightful
astonished	magnificent	absurd	

Powerful Adjectives

Rewrite and improve these sentences by using powerful adjectives to describe each noun.

1. The lady was sitting in a chair.

2. My mum had a haircut.

3. The weather on the beach was blustery.

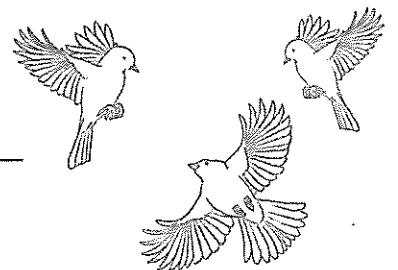
4. Lorna got a new puppy.

5. The story written by Fred was good.

6. We got on the coach to go on our school trip.

7. Miss Riley always tells jokes.

8. The birds played with their toys inside the cage.

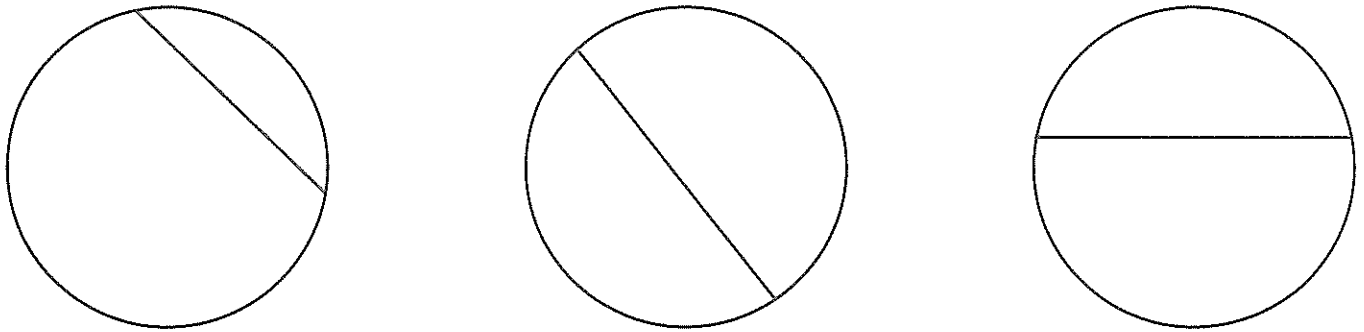
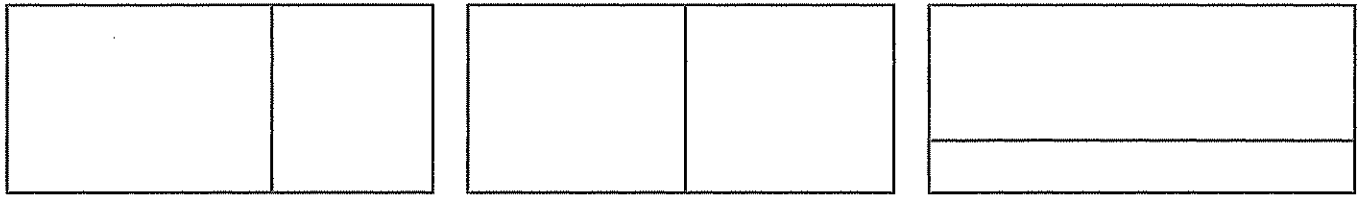


Task 5

Colour red the shapes that are cut into "about a half."

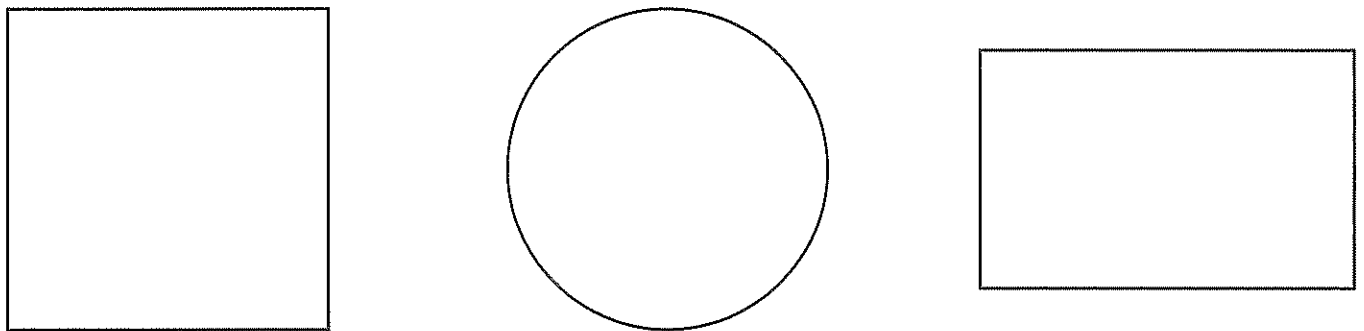
Colour blue the shapes that are cut into "less than a half."

Colour green the shapes that are cut into "more than a half."



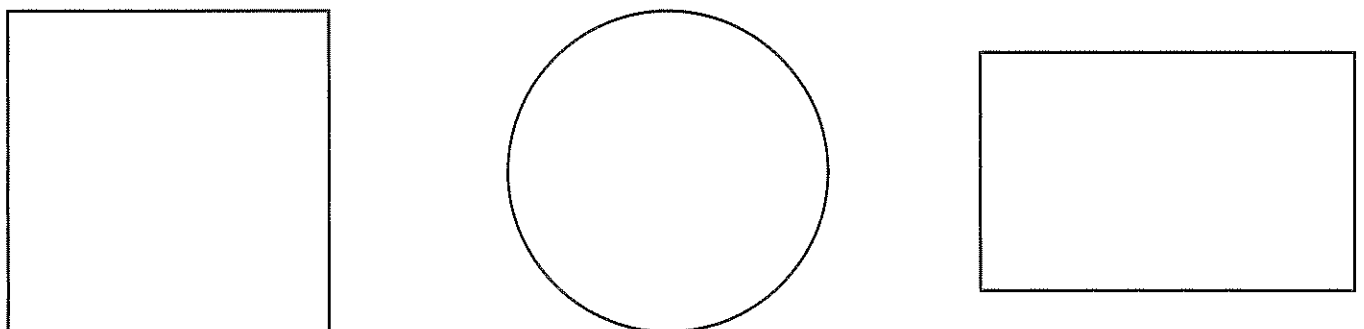
Task 6

Cut the following shapes into quarters.



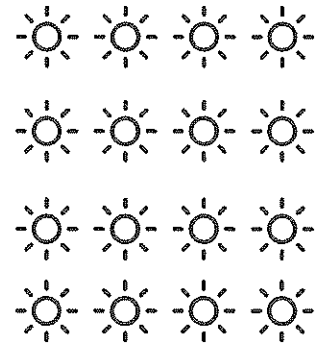
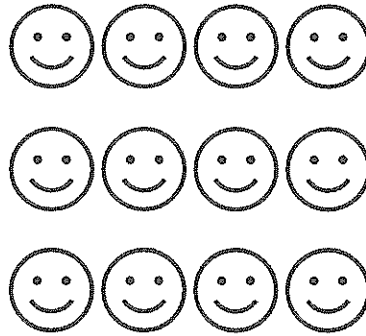
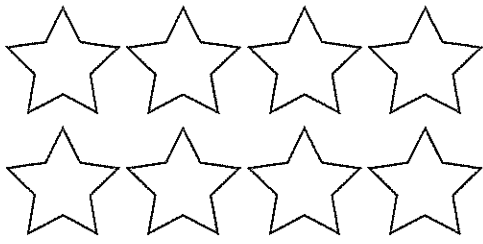
Task 7

Cut the following shapes into eighths.



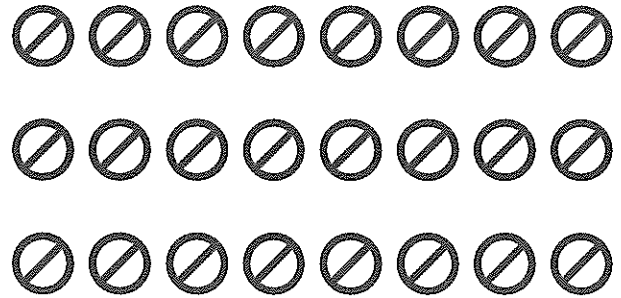
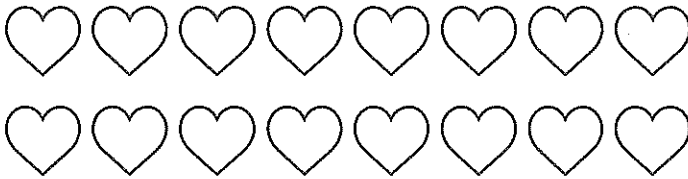
Task 8

Divide the following group into quarters. Draw a circle around each quarter.



Task 9

Divide the following group into eighths. Draw a circle around the eighths.



PART 3

Task 10 - Extension Question.

How could you share 9 pizzas between 5 people? Use the space below to show how you worked it out.



Born:
Mackay, Queensland,
16th February 1973,

Birth Name:
Catherine Astrid Salome Freeman.

Who is Cathy Freeman?

A former professional sprinter, Cathy Freeman is one of Australia's sporting legends. She was the first female Indigenous Australian to compete for Australia at the Olympic Games.



Famous Indigenous Australians Cathy Freeman

Early Life

Cathy's father and his family lived in Worrabinda, where she would spend most Christmas holidays. Cathy was very athletic during her childhood and became 'hooked' on running after her first race at eight years old.

Cathy competed in her first state running championship competition after one of her primary school teachers, Mrs Bauldrey, fundraised the money for her to attend and also bought her a pair of running spikes (shoes with spiked soles for running on grass surfaces). Mrs Bauldrey's encouragement made Cathy think seriously about a future in athletics.



Cathy had a stepfather, Bruce Barber, who also thought she was talented and started coaching her. When Cathy was 14, she told her vocational office that her career goal was to win an Olympic medal.

In 1989, Cathy often felt out of place and homesick as there were few Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. There were strict routines and rules and many wealthy, ambitious students. Cathy also received a scholarship to attend Korrablyn International School, where she was professionally coached for the first time.

Career

At 16, Cathy won her first gold medal for the 4x100 metre race at the 1990 Commonwealth Games, becoming the first Indigenous Australian to win a gold medal at the event. From here, Cathy's career

Medals and Awards

- 1990 Commonwealth Games, gold medal in 4 x 100m relay
- 1994 Commonwealth Games, gold medal in 200m and 400m
- 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games, silver medal in 400m
- 1997 World Championships in Athens, 1st in 400m
- 1998 Australian of the Year
- 2000 Australian Sports Medal
- 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, gold medal in 400m
- 2001 The Centenary Medal
- 2001 The Medal of the Order of Australia
- 2005 Sport Australia Hall of Fame



Famous Indigenous Australians Cathy Freeman

continued to succeed. In 1994, Cathy won gold for both the 200m and 400m race at the Commonwealth Games in Canada.

In 1996, Cathy had her first shot at the Olympics, winning the silver medal for the 400m race in Atlanta. She went on to win the same event at the 1997 World Championships in Athens.

In 2000, Cathy was given the honour of lighting the flame at the Opening Ceremony of the Sydney Olympic Games. Ten days later, Cathy went on to win the women's 400m race. During her victory lap, Cathy held both the Aboriginal and Australian National flags. This was not only a way of showing her pride in her Aboriginal cultural heritage but a symbol of reconciliation and unity. She was the first female Indigenous Australian to win gold in the individual event for Australia.

Service to the Community

Cathy went on to compete for another three years. In 2003, she announced her retirement and she continues to be an inspiration to all Australians, now giving up her time for a range of community services and charities. Cathy became an ambassador for the Australian Indigenous Education Foundation and Cottage by the Sea.

In 2007, Cathy founded the Cathy Freeman Foundation, helping Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and their families realise their potential through education. She has also appeared in a couple of documentary series on Australian Television.

Cathy Freeman Questions



- 1. Where was Cathy born?

- 2. What is Cathy's birthdate?

- 3. How old is Cathy? (You will need to do some mathematics to work out the answer.)

- 4. How old was Cathy when she became 'hooked' on running?

- 5. Who was one of the first people to encourage Cathy to run?

- 6. When did Cathy win her first international competition?

- 7. What was the goal Cathy set when she was 14 years old?

- 8. Did Cathy realise her goal? Explain your answer.

- 9. Cathy's teacher, Mrs. Bauldrey, and her stepfather encouraged her to start competing. Think about and describe a time when someone encouraged you.

- 10. Cathy was an ambassador for two charitable organisations. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the word 'ambassador'.
Why do you think Cathy would make a good ambassador?

Adjective Alphabet

Adjectives are describing words that are used to add more detail to nouns.

Can you think of an adjective for every letter of the alphabet?

a is for _____ n is for _____

b is for _____ o is for _____

c is for _____ p is for _____

d is for _____ q is for _____

e is for _____ r is for _____

f is for _____ s is for _____

g is for _____ t is for _____

h is for _____ u is for _____

i is for _____ v is for _____

j is for _____ w is for _____

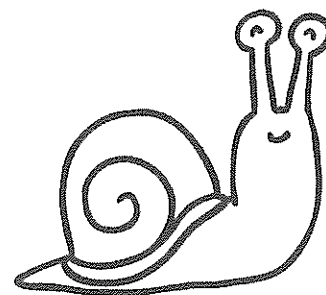
k is for _____ x is for _____

l is for _____ y is for _____

m is for _____ z is for _____

Challenge: Can you use some of adjectives to create some expanded noun phrases?

e.g. The slow, slimy snail.



Shopping Task

TASK

You have been asked by your parents to go to the shop and purchase at least 6 items to have for your lunch. What is the total cost for your lunch?

Items (Glue pictures of items with their prices in the boxes below)

What is the total sum of your purchase? Use the space below to show your working out.

Working out space for calculating the total sum of the purchase.

Total

Space for writing the total cost.

Thursday

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE ANCIENT OLYMPICS

The first ancient Olympic Games took place in Greece nearly three thousand years ago in 776 BC. They were held in the religious sanctuary of Olympia, a rich land surrounded by olive trees.

Initially, the ancient Olympics were organised as part of a religious festival to honour the leader of the Greek gods, Zeus. He was the god of the sky and lived on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece.

In 392 AD, the Olympic Games were suspended until 1500 years later.

The Modern Olympics

In 1896, Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator and historian, believed that coming together to play sports would encourage peace among the world's countries. He launched the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Pierre also designed the Olympic rings. The five rings represent the five continents that originally participated in the Games.

The modern Olympics is the largest sporting event in the world. It is held every four years.

EVENTS AND REWARDS

At the start of the ancient Olympics, only men who spoke Greek were allowed to participate. They ran short, straight 200 metre foot races that were wide enough for twenty men to run at once. This was to keep them fit for the intensity of war. Eventually, other individual events were added to the ancient Olympics. Team events were only introduced at the start of the modern Olympics.

During the ancient Olympics, there was only ever one winner who received a wreath of olives as a prize and a statue built in his honour. The olive leaves were taken from the sacred Olympia olive trees near the temple of the Greek god, Zeus.

Today, athletes are rewarded with a gold, silver or bronze medal for achieving a first, second or third place when competing in one of the sporting events.

Participation of Women

During the ancient Olympics, women were not allowed to participate in the events and married women were not allowed to attend the Games. A separate event was created for women called Heraia, dedicated to the wife of Zeus.

Women are able to attend the modern Olympics and participate in a range of sporting events.

THE OLYMPIC TORCH

As part of a modern Olympic tradition, an Olympic torch is lit in Olympia. The flame is then passed on from torch to torch until it reaches the location of the games.

During the opening ceremony, the flame from the torch is used to light a cauldron at the stadium of the host city to symbolise the start of the Games and peace between countries. The cauldron stays alight for the duration of the games.

Name _____

Date _____

The Olympic Games

1. Why were the ancient Olympics initially organised?

2. How and when did the modern Olympics begin?

3. Why were athletes originally given olive wreaths as a reward?

4. Why do you think women were not allowed to participate in the ancient Olympics?

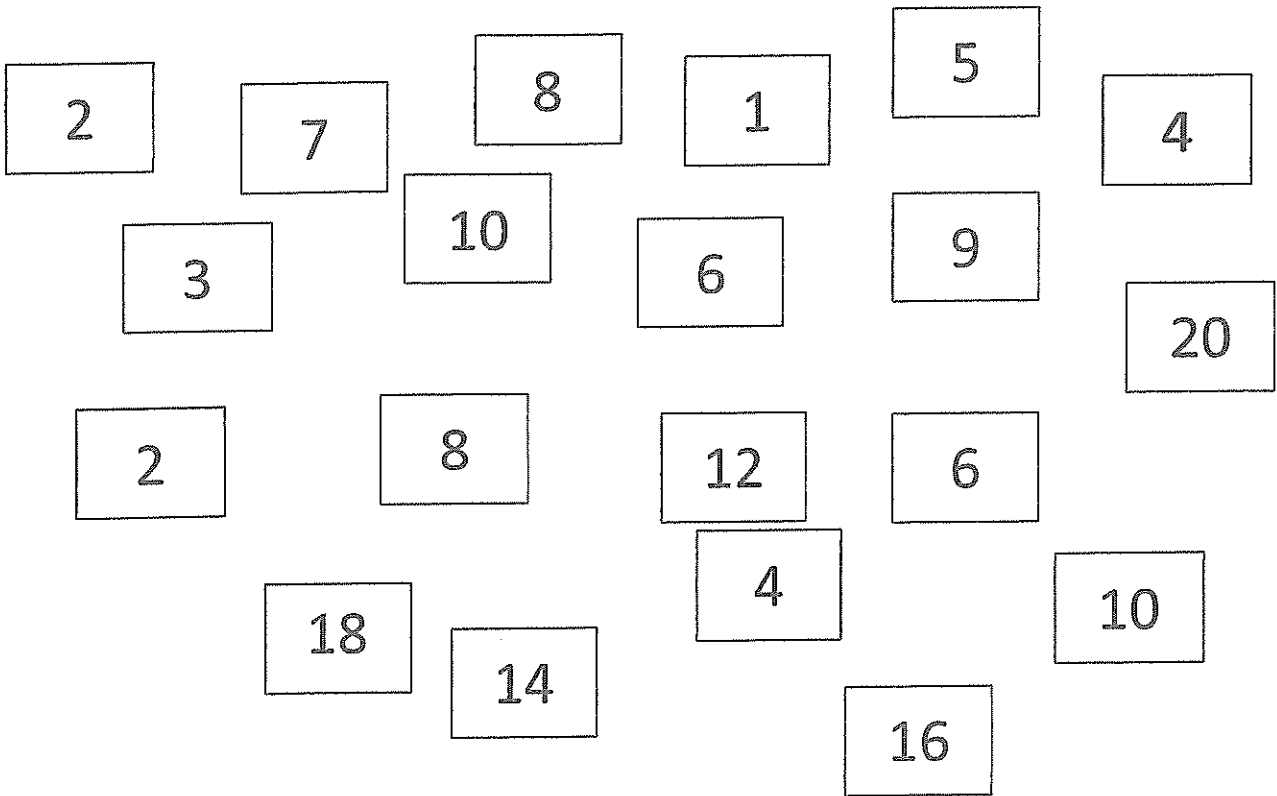
5. Why is a flame lit at the modern Olympics? Where does the flame come from?

Making Connections

(Adapted from McIntosh, Reys & Reys, 1997)

Choose some numbers.

Connect the numbers using any operation you like.



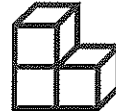
How many different connections can you make? Record your thinking.

Name: _____

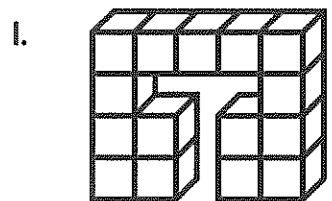
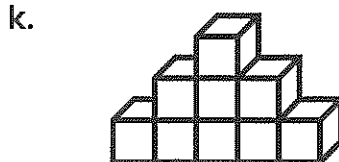
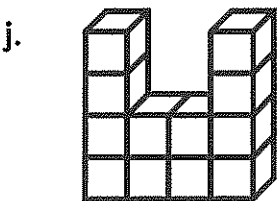
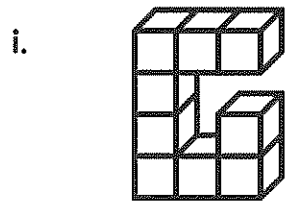
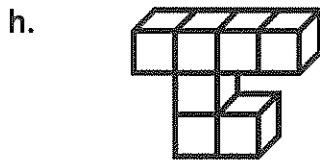
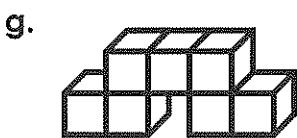
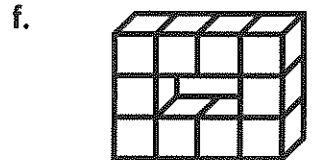
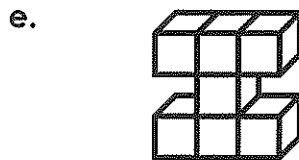
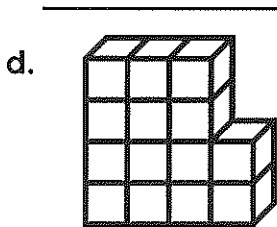
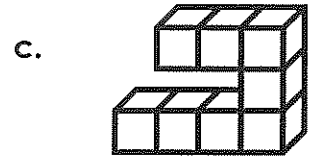
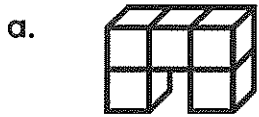
Volume Cubes

Volume is the measure of space inside a solid object, such as a cube or rectangular prism. Volume is measured in **cubic units**.

 = 1 cubic cm or 1cm^3

 = 3cm^3

Find the volume of each shape. Use cubic centimeters (cm^3) for your units.



The Great Wise Owl

Owls are known as the bird of prey. They are nocturnal, which means they sleep during the day and hunt for their prey at night.

Owls have forward-facing eyes and a hooded beak. As they do not have teeth, they use their sharp beak to help them tear apart their food. They also have powerful claws which help them to catch their prey. The colour of an owl's feathers can be brown, grey, white and black. The mix of colours provides a nice camouflage for the owl in their environment.

There are more than 200 species of owls that live in deserts, mountain areas, open grasslands and forests. Owls are carnivores, which means they eat meat. They hunt insects, small mammals and other small birds during the night.

Owls most commonly lay between three and four eggs. They are white and round. The eggs do not hatch at the same time. The life span of an owl is approximately twenty years.



The Great Wise Owl

1. What is the main idea of this text?
2. What are three details that support the main idea?
3. Carefully read the text.

Underline any words which are repeated, or seem important. Write them down.

4. Another good title for this text could be.
 - a) My Pet Owl.
 - b) All about the Owl.
 - c) Oliver the Owl.
 - d) The Story of the Very Wise Owl.

CRAZY CREATIVE CHALLENGE

Using the information in this text, create a story map for a narrative about a wise old owl and a little girl.