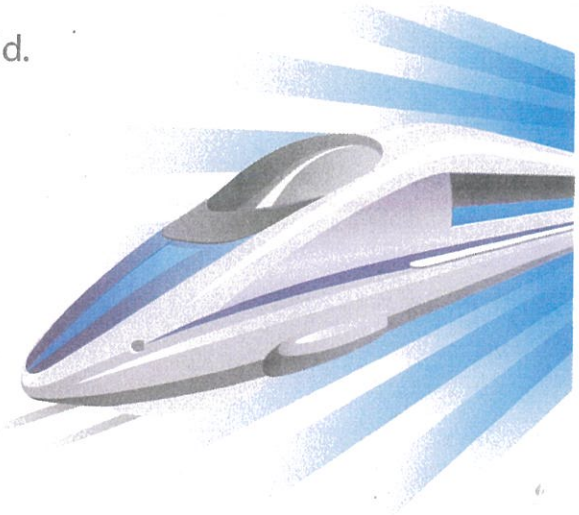
4 Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences in present tense.

a	She _____ to the shop.	walk	walks	walked
b	They _____ the baby.	mind	minds	minded
c	He _____ me his work.	show	shows	showed
d	Nathan _____ out loudly.	call	calls	called
e	Lara _____ over the fence.	jump	jumps	jumped

Text Type: Report

Japan's Bullet Train



The bullet train is one of the fastest trains in the world.
It travels at over 200 kilometres per hour!
How do these trains reach these speeds safely?

- They use special air springs. This takes all the bumps out.
- They ride on wide tracks. These are almost one and a half metres wide.
- They have a very pointy nose. This helps to cut through the air.
- The train's speed is not set by the driver. A computer keeps it at a safe speed.

The report above is written in present tense.

5 Put a tick next to the present tense sentences and a cross next to the past tense sentences.

a	They used special air springs.		e	They rode on wide tracks.	
b	They use special air springs.		f	They ride on wide tracks.	
c	This took all the bumps out.		g	They have a very pointy nose.	
d	This takes all the bumps out.		h	They had a very pointy nose.	

6 Rewrite these sentences in present tense.

a That man fixed our tap.

b The BBQ grilled our meat.

List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4
war	ward	warble	consequently
ward	warp	warden	furthermore
wart	worth	world	historically
word	worst	believe	apprehensive
worm	bike	chief	accelerate
late	bone	receive	iridescence
make	cube	neighbour	benevolence
cube	silly	freight	graciousness
key	party	lovely	melancholy
happy	monkey	lovelier	millennium

Special Note for List 4

If you are working on list 4, find Dictionary meanings of 5 of your words instead of trying to think of rhyming words when asked to in the overview.

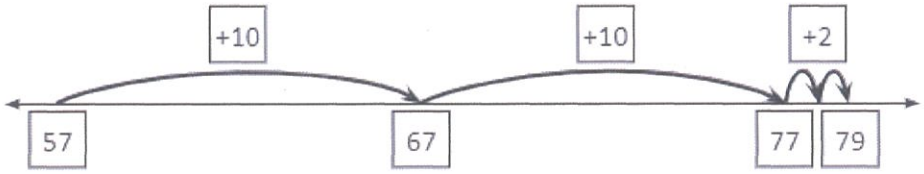
Monday

Addition mental strategies – jump strategy

When we add, we can use the jump strategy to help us. Look at 57 + 22:

1 First we jump up by the tens.

2 Then we jump up by the units.



57 + 22 = 79

4 **Use the jump strategy to add these:**

Cupcake sales				
Day	Red velvet	Lemon drop	Coconut	Chocolate
Saturday	165	82	55	135
Sunday	43	98	65	36

a How many red velvet cupcakes were sold over the weekend?

☐ + ☐ = ☐ ←——————————→

b How many lemon drop and coconut cupcakes were sold on Saturday?

☐ + ☐ = ☐ ←——————————→

c How many chocolate cupcakes were sold over the weekend?

☐ + ☐ = ☐ ←——————————→

To create a Translation Tessellation pattern, you will need:

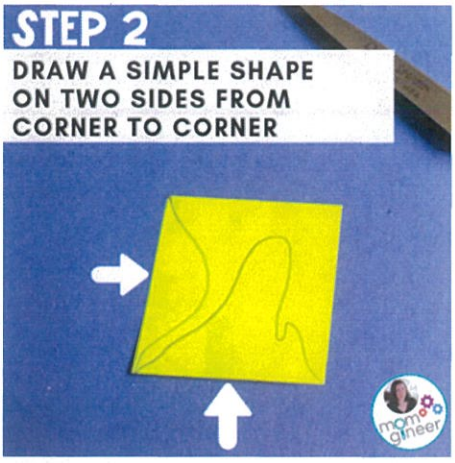
A small square of paper (a sticky note works well)

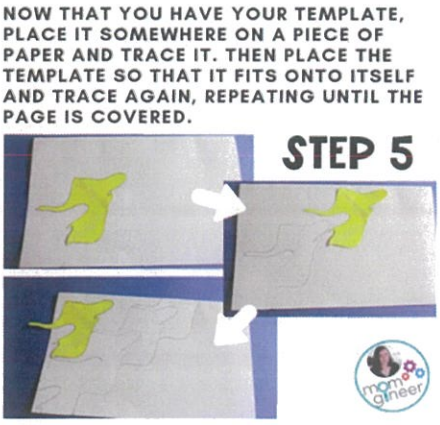
Scissors

Tape

Paper

Pencil





Have fun.

SUN

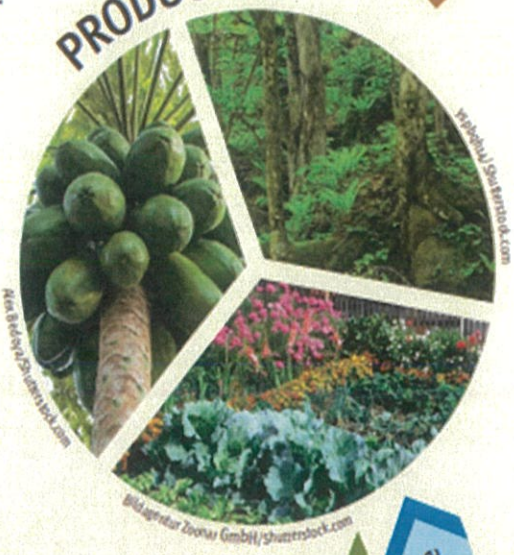
PRODUCERS, CONSUMERS AND DECOMPOSERS

– we find these three types of organism in all ecosystems.

PRODUCERS use energy from the Sun, carbon dioxide from the air, and water and mineral elements from the soil to **produce** their own food. This process is called **photosynthesis**, and it converts carbon dioxide into oxygen. The most common producers are plants.

Energy

PRODUCERS



Recycling of Mineral Elements

Wastes

DECOMPOSERS

CONSUMERS are eaters. Primary consumers eat only producers and are called **herbivores**. Secondary consumers, called **carnivores**, eat other consumers. Consumers that eat producers, decomposers, and other consumers are called **omnivores**.

Food — Oxygen

Mineral Elements — Carbon Dioxide

CONSUMERS

Wastes

Recycling of Mineral Elements

DECOMPOSERS take the waste from producers and consumers and make it useful again. They do this by **breaking down** waste into mineral elements and nutrients, **recycling** them and returning them to the soil for producers to use. If decomposers weren't in **ecosystems**, wastes would pile up, and many producers and consumers would not get the minerals and nutrients they need.

Unit 32 Compound Sentences/Conjunctions

Compound sentences link two or more simple sentences together.
They are joined using a conjunction.
Some conjunctions include: and, but and so.
For example: I hate storms but I like rain.
conjunction

1 Write the two simple sentences that have been joined with a conjunction.

Melissa is short but Erin is tall.

a _____

b _____

I like fish but I don't eat prawns.

c _____

d _____

I like beef and I like chicken.

e _____

f _____

2 Circle the conjunctions in the compound sentences below.

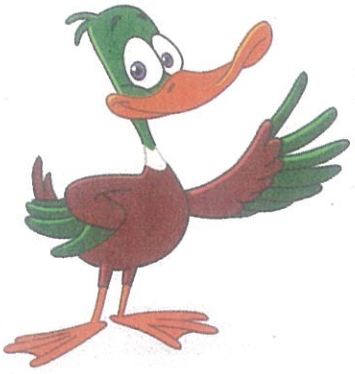
a I like ducks but I don't like seagulls.

b Peter is small but he is very strong.

c It was raining and my feet were cold.

d Dad felt sick but he didn't go to the doctor.

e Kelly likes school but she does not like homework.



3 Draw a picture to match the compound sentences below.

Elephants are large and mice are small.	Sharks are long and turtles are short.

Conjunctions and Other Connectives

When?

afterwards
as
at that moment
finally
first
just then
last
later
meanwhile
soon
subsequently
then
until
when
while

Why?

as a result
because
consequently
for this reason
so
therefore

Opinion

fortunately
happily
luckily
sadly
unfortunately

But...

alternatively
although
anyway
aside from
besides
but
despite
however
in spite of
nevertheless
on the other hand
since
whereas
yet

And...

also
and
as well as
in addition
moreover
with

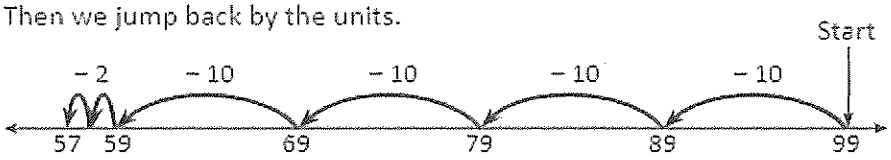
Tuesday

Subtraction mental strategies – jump strategy

When we subtract, we can use the jump strategy to help us. Look at 99 – 42:

1 First we jump back by the tens.

2 Then we jump back by the units.

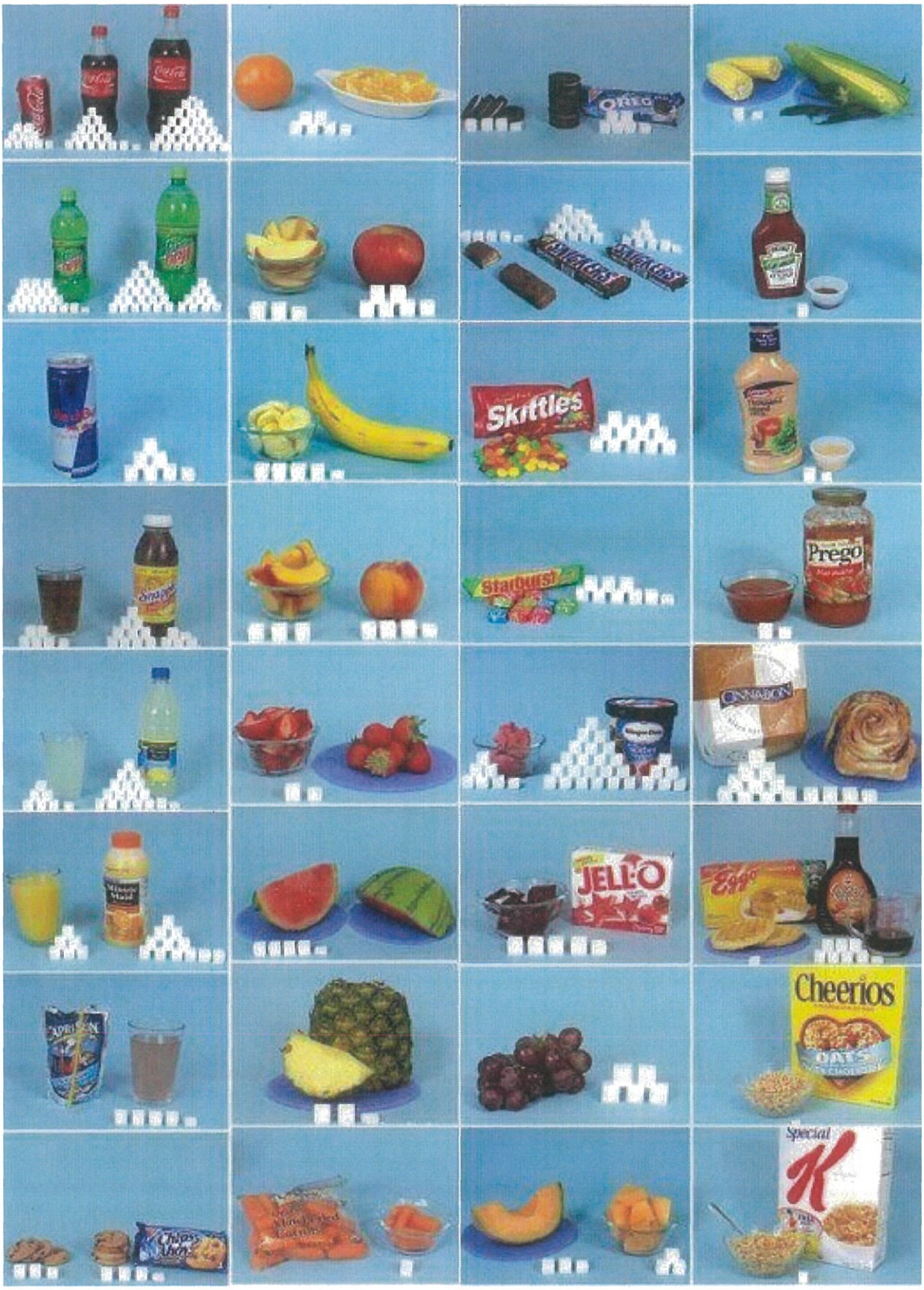


99 – 42 = 57

b 168 – 36 = ☐

c 335 – 54 = ☐

d 245 – 45 = ☐


Coca-Cola
OREO
Skittles
Snapple
StarBurst
Prego
CINNABON
JELL-O
Cheerios
Special K

Sugar is divided into two categories:

1. ***NATURALLY OCCURRING SUGARS***– found in milk, fruits and vegetables
2. ***FREE SUGARS***– Added sugar in food and drinks as well as naturally occurring sugars found in syrups, honey, fruit juices and concentrates. Free sugars are the ones we need to reduce in our diet to improve on health and wellbeing.

The recommended daily intake of sugar for kids 7-10 years old is ***approximately 24 grams (6 cubes)***. Use the worksheet provided by your teacher to find out how much sugar is in the following foods. You will need a calculator to find your answers.

HINT- There are 4 grams of sugar in 1 sugar cube

Food	Sugar (g)	Food	Sugar (g)
	☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams		☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams
	☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams		☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams
	☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams		☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams

Activity 2

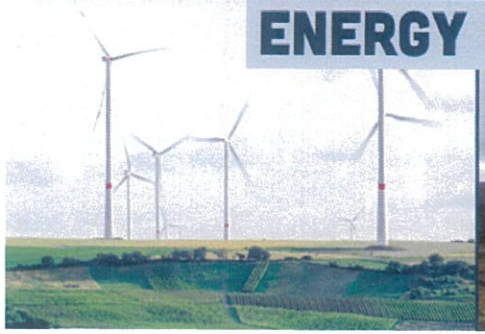
- Find food packages that you have at home and find how much sugar is in each food.
- Draw a picture of the food/drink that you found and fill in the table with **2** different drinks and **2** different snacks/foods that you have at home.

Food	Sugar (g)	Food	Sugar (g)
Drink 1	☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams	Snack 1	☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams
Drink 1	☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams	Snack 2	☐ Sugar cubes x 4 = _____ grams

Questions

- What did you find out about the sugar content of the foods that you found?
- Was there more or less sugar than you thought in the foods that you found?

RENEWABLE VS NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES



Have you ever stopped to think where the energy that is powering your home and electronic devices comes from? Every day we use a large number of products and services that need energy to run. But, is energy always going to be around? Could it simply run out one day and we are no longer able to live our lives in the same way?

To meet the high energy requirements for everyone around the world, we must produce energy from many sources. These sources are either renewable or non-renewable.

Renewable energy comes from sources which can be used over and over without them running out. Alternatively, non-renewable energy cannot be easily used again and will eventually run out.

NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY

Let's look at traditional sources of energy – non-renewable energy. Non-renewable energy comes from sources that will eventually run out or will not be replenished for centuries.

The four main types of non-renewable energy are oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy.

Oil

Oil reservoirs can be found inland (onshore) or under the seabed (offshore). Wells are drilled into the reservoirs, and the pressure can force the oil to the surface naturally, or the oil may need to be pumped to the surface. The oil is then refined into petroleum products such as petrol, diesel and kerosene.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is found in rock reservoirs under the ground or deep under the ocean. It can be used to generate electricity in gas-fired power stations. The gas is combined with air, burned in a combustion chamber and compressed to produce combustion gas. This high-pressure gas expands through a turbine. An electrical generator converts the moving energy (kinetic energy) of the rotating turbine into electricity.

Coal

Coal is mined using open-cut or underground mining techniques. It is crushed into a fine powder and burned in a furnace to generate heat and produce high-pressure steam. The steam is used to turn a turbine and drive a generator that converts the kinetic energy into electricity.

Nuclear Energy

Nuclear energy is also considered non-renewable, as it requires uranium ore to be mined for fuel and produces highly hazardous radioactive waste.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy sources are often thought of as the good guys! They come from natural resources that are more readily replenished. In most cases, they also create a lot less pollution than non-renewable energy sources. The three major types of renewable energy are solar energy, wind energy and hydropower.

Solar Energy

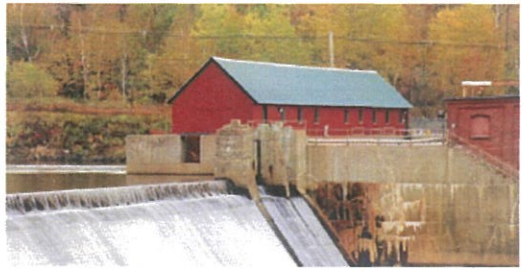
Solar power is clean electricity created from sunlight or heat from the sun. Solar energy is primarily captured by solar photovoltaic or solar thermal systems. Solar photovoltaic panels convert solar energy into electricity, while solar thermal systems can be used to heat water.

Wind Energy

Wind power involves converting wind energy into electricity by using wind turbines. The wind rotates the blades of the wind turbine, which are connected to an electrical generator. The electrical generator converts the motion (kinetic energy) of the spinning turbine into electricity.

Hydropower

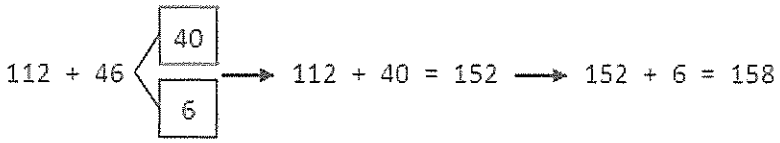
Hydropower systems convert the flow of water into electrical energy. Like wind turbines, hydropower systems rely on submerged turbines that are rotated by the flow of water. An electrical generator converts the motion (kinetic energy) of the spinning turbine into electricity.



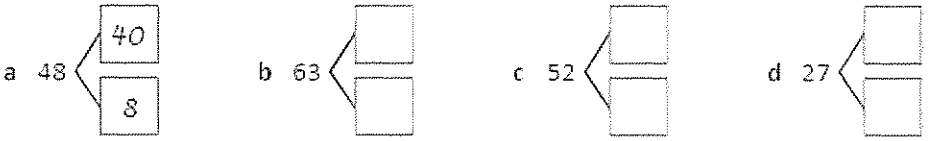
As a consumer of energy, you can decide where your electricity is sourced from. A large number of energy providers allow customers to choose if they would like a certain percentage or all of their energy to come from renewable sources. This is a great step towards moving the world's energy needs to a cleaner, more sustainable future.

Wednesday

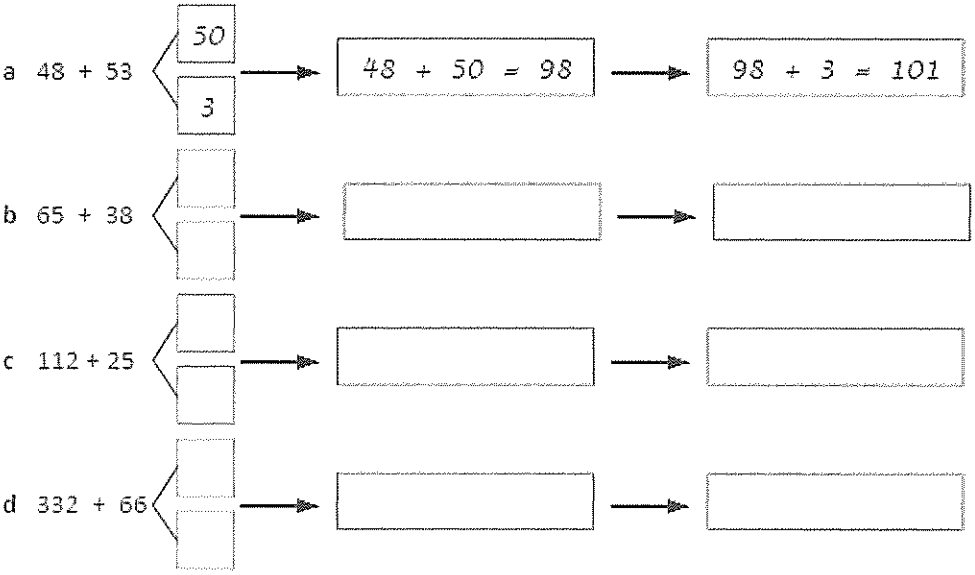
When adding large numbers in our heads, it can be easier to split one of the numbers into parts and add each part separately.



1 Practise separating these numbers into tens and units. The first one has been done for you.



3 Use the split strategy with these problems. The first one has been done for you.

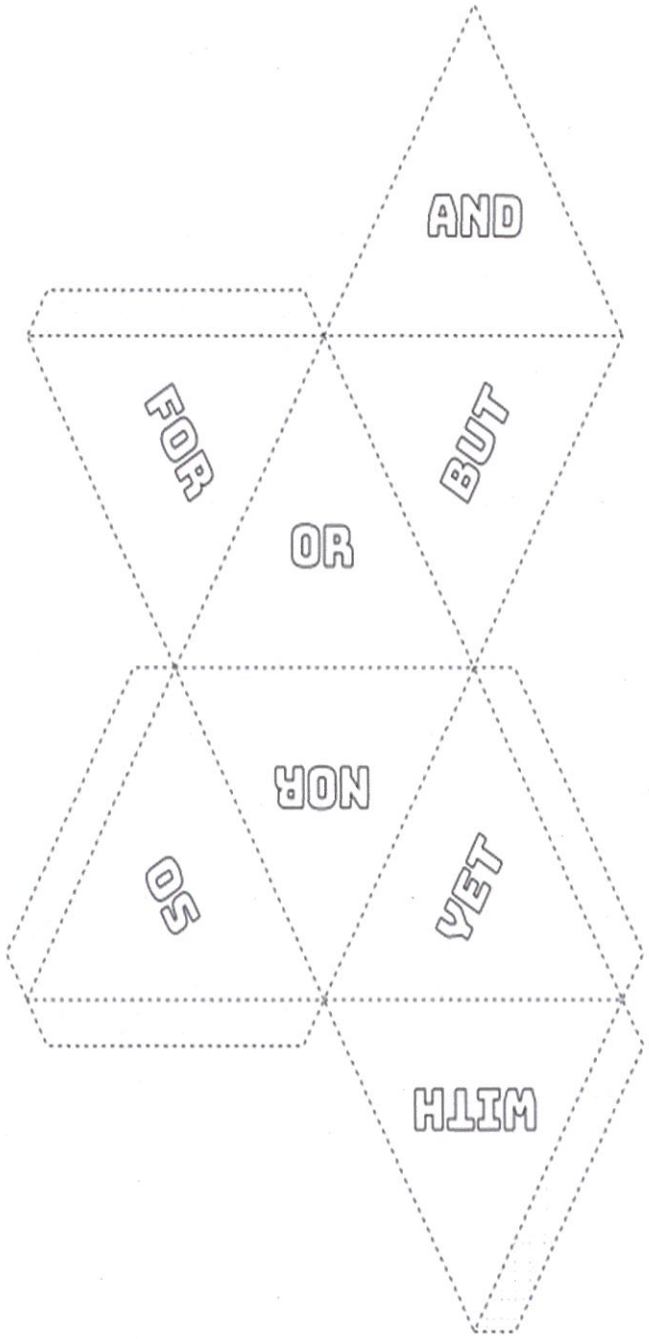


Coordinating Conjunctions Dice Game

Dice #1: Coordinating Conjunctions

Instructions

1. Colour, cut out and compile coordinating conjunctions dice 1.
2. Fill in 8 topics you could talk about on dice 2, then colour, cut and compile dice 2 (this could be constructed as a whole class or in pairs/groups).
3. Play with a partner. Roll both dice and compile a sentence including the coordinating conjunction and the topic that the dice shows.



Coordinating Conjunctions

In English there are seven coordinating conjunctions which can be used to join sentences.

They are easy to use by remembering: **FANBOYS**

For **And** **Nor** **But** **Or** **Yet** **So**

Underline the conjunctions in the sentences below:

1. It was hot this morning and it was humid in the afternoon.
2. I would rather play basketball or soccer.
3. My dad said I can play football or I can play basketball.
4. Elizabeth joined the gymnastics team so she could improve her fitness level.
5. I spend ages doing my homework yet I never seem to get it all completed on time!

For each sentence, add the best conjunction:

1. The builder worked really hard on the house _____ that he would receive a good price.
2. My dog refuses to eat chicken _____ fish.
3. The flowers in the garden were beautiful _____ unfortunately I was allergic to them.
4. I felt like having soup for dinner _____ I knew my sister would probably disagree.

5. My brother refuses to clean the bathroom _____ will he tidy the kitchen table when I ask.
6. I saved up all of my pocket money _____ I really wanted to buy the new toy car.

For each set of sentences below, choose the best conjunction (you may need to rewrite it slightly):

1. Benjamin played with the dog. Mary played with the dog.

   _____

2. My friend used live bait when he went fishing. He thinks it catches the biggest fish.

   _____

3. I wanted to go to the movies. Mum wouldn't allow me.

   _____

4. It was a rainy day. The students ate their lunch inside.

   _____

5. Neither of the cats were friendly. They were happy to be petted.

   _____

6. I saved my money to go shopping. I didn't seem to have enough.

   _____

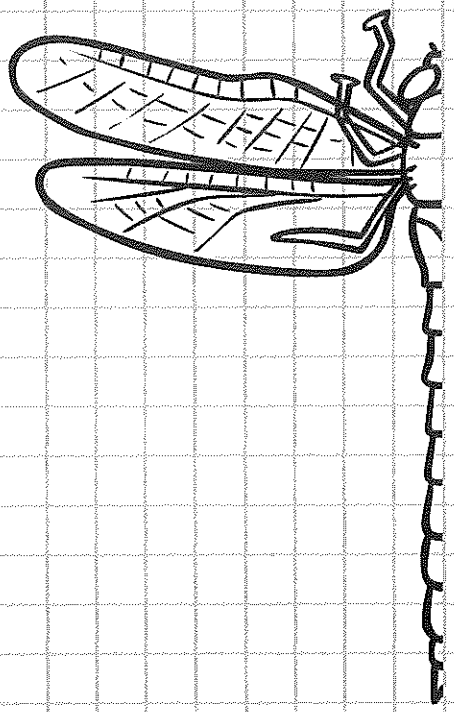
7. Now write 3 sentences of your own using coordinating conjunctions.

Thursday.

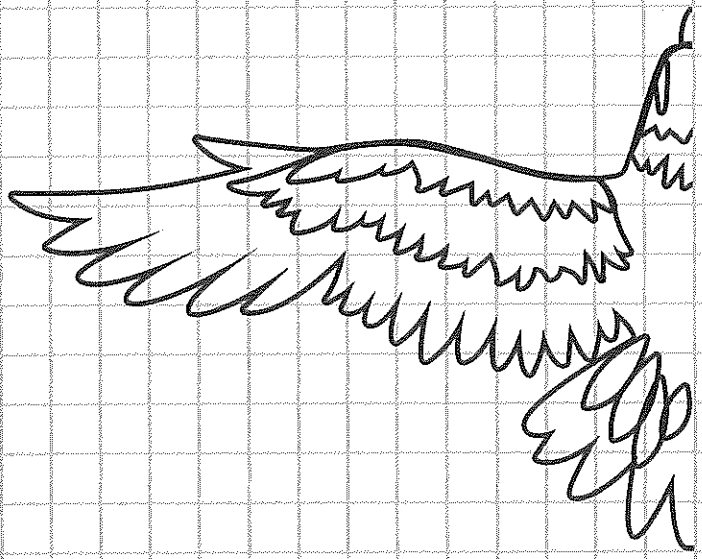
Symmetry in Nature

Location and Transformation

Dragonfly



Bird in Flight



Name: _____ Date: _____

Identifying Descriptive Language – Verbs and Adverbs

- Verbs are doing words.
  Underline the past tense action verbs and saying verbs in red.
- Adverbs are words used to describe verbs (when, where or how).
  Underline the adverbs describing the action and saying verbs in purple.
- Remember, not every verb will have an adverb connected to it.

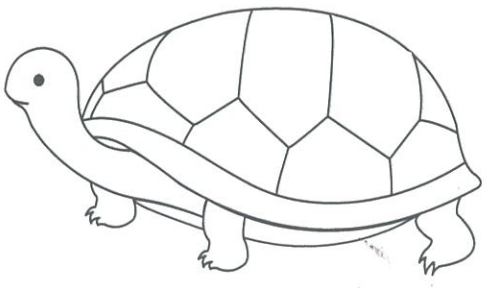
The Hare and the Tortoise

A hare and a tortoise once lived in the same village. The hare teased the tortoise for being too slow. He always complained that the tortoise took a long time to get places.

The tortoise finally decided that enough was enough. He bravely challenged the hare to a race. The hare and the other animals laughed endlessly at the tortoise for his silly suggestion. At last, the hare agreed to the tortoise's challenge.

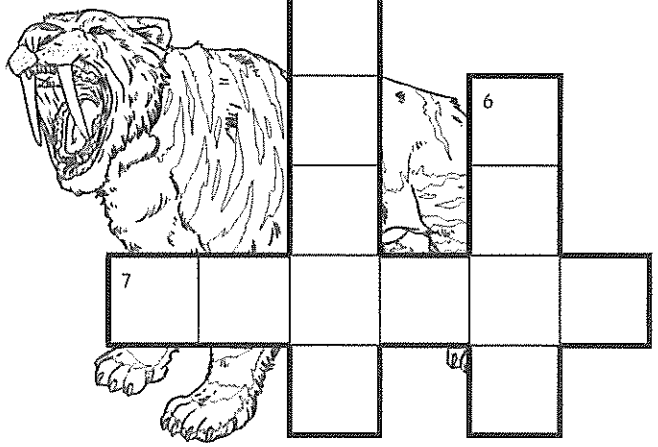
The tortoise and the hare excitedly prepared for the race. The starting gun exploded loudly to start the event. The hare disappeared immediately. The tortoise was so far behind that he foolishly decided to have a nap in the warm sun.

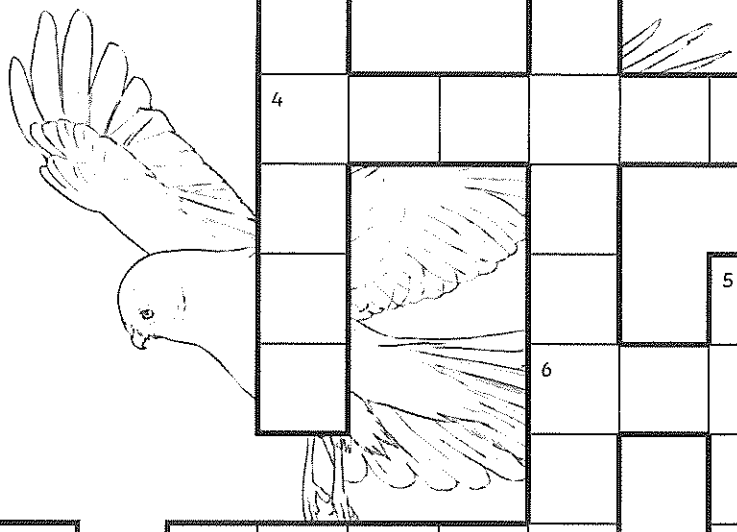
The tortoise plodded towards the finish line. He eventually passed the sleeping hare. When the hare finally woke, he could not see the tortoise. The hare thought that he was still in the lead. To his surprise, when he speedily crossed the finish line, the other animals were cheering. The tortoise had already won the race!



Friday

Adverbs





Across

1. To do something with a lot of anger
2. Underneath
3. The way you eat when you haven't had anything in a while
4. To do something completely
5. To do something without getting hurt
6. The opposite of up
7. To do something in a wild way
8. In between yesterday and tomorrow

Down

1. The way you have to play with a puppy
2. To do something over and over again
3. A short time ago
4. Row, row, row your boat, gently down the stream...
5. Not here
6. The opposite to sick

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Stage 2 – Patterns and algebra

Question 2 – equivalent number sentences

Fill in the missing numbers to complete these number sentences.

a) 4 + _____ = 10

b) _____ – 12 = 16

c) _____ + _____ = 120

d) 3 + _____ = 10 + 5

e) _____ – _____ – _____ = _____

f) 80 = _____ + 35

g) 42 – _____ = 8

h) 13 + _____ = 65 – _____

i) _____ – _____ = 150

j) _____ = _____ + _____ + _____

Key ideas

Find missing numbers in number sentences involving addition or subtraction on one or both sides of the equals sign

Related key ideas – addition and subtraction

Use and record a range of mental strategies for addition and subtraction of two-, three-, four- and five-digit numbers

Question 3 – odd and even number properties

Give an example of:

a) a 2-digit **even** number. _____

b) a 3-digit **even** number. _____

c) a 4-digit **even** number. _____

d) a 2-digit **odd** number. _____

e) a 3-digit **odd** number. _____

f) a 4-digit **odd** number. _____

Key ideas

Identify odd and even numbers of up to four-digits