### Stage 2



### Work Booklet

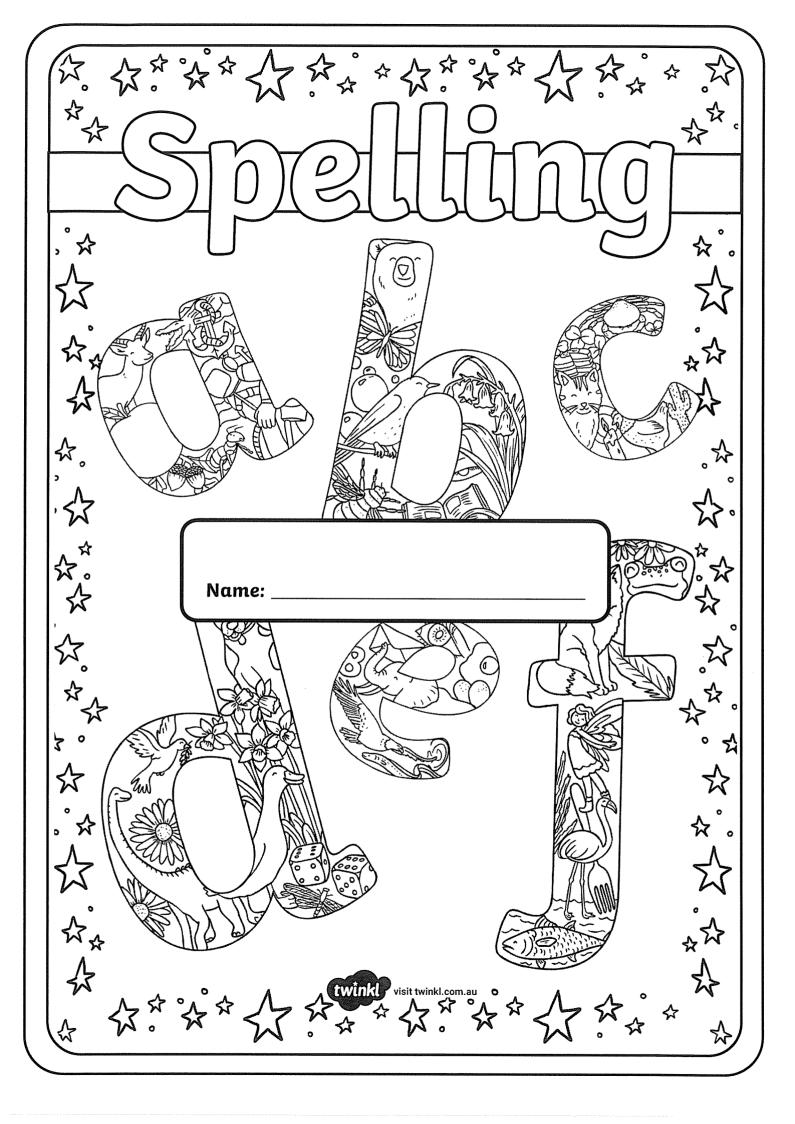
Term 3 Week 2 Year 4

Name:	

Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_

login's which are located on the School Dojo Page. You can use the grade below.	If you are finding Spelling difficult, Use				Morning 1	Week 2, Term 3
Spelling: Each day, choose TWO activities from the grid to practice your spelling words.	Looking at the title and front cover, make a prediction about the text. Whilst reading, check your prediction and alter it if needed.	Reading 2: Predicting	Take a photo of your yellow card and put it in your Dojo portfolio.	Read a book from home or online (such as Storyline Online).	Reading 1:	Monday
Spelling: Each day, choose TWO activities from the grid to practice your spelling words.	Write down any tricky words you come across while reading. Find them in a dictionary and write the meaning down.	Reading 2: Tricky Words	Take a photo of your yellow card and put it in your Dojo portfolio.	Read a book from home or online (such as Storyline Online).	Reading 1:	Tuesday
Spelling: Each day, choose TWO activities from the grid to practice your spelling words.	Identify and write the problem and the solution of your story.		Take a photo of your yellow card and put it in your Dojo portfolio.	Read a book from home or online (such as Storyline Online).	Reading 1:	Tuesday Wednesday
Spelling: Each day, choose TWO activities from the grid to practice your spelling words.	List down how this text relates to something that has happened in the real world	Reading 2:  Text-to-world  Connection	Take a photo of your yellow card and put it in your Dojo portfolio.	Read a book from home or online (such as Storyline Online).	Reading 1:	Thursday
Spelling: Each day, choose TWO activities from the grid to practice your spelling words.	Identify and summarise in paragraphs the Beginning, middle and end of your story.	Reading 2: B-M-E	Take a photo of your yellow card and put it in your	Read a book from home or online (such as Storyline Online)	Reading 1:	Friday

Middle	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths	<u>Maths</u>
Please make sure you check for your teachers name at the top of the page to complete the correct work.	Log onto www.Mathletics.com And complete 15 minutes of activities	Log onto www.Mathletics.com And complete 15 minutes of activities	Log onto www.Mathletics.com And complete 15 minutes of activities	Log onto www.Mathletics.com And complete 15 minutes of activities	Log onto www.Mathletics.com And complete 15 minutes of activities
Mathletics Login and Password will be uploaded on Class Stories.	Complete 1 pages of Addition in your workbook	Complete 1 pages of Addition in your workbook	Complete 1 pages of Subtraction in your workbook	Complete 1 pages of Subtraction in your workbook	Complete 1 pages of Subtraction in your workbook
Year 3 Teachers: Mrs Cooper/Hunt Mrs Mallarkey Mr Curran	Write out your 2,5 and 10 timetables.	Write out your 4 and 11 timetables.	Write out your 3 and 6 timetables.	Write out your 7,8 and 9 timetables.	Write out your 6 and 12 timetables.
Year 4 Teachers Mr Brady Ms Moore Mrs Barrett					
Afternoon:	Writing	PDHPE	Science	Geography	Creative Arts
All tasks are in your booklet to be completed.	Complete the set Writing task for the week.	Complete the set PDHPE task for the week.	Complete the set Science task for the week.	Complete the set task for Geography for the week.	Complete the set task for Creative Arts for the week.
				,	



# WK2) Spellin

Each day, choose ONE activity to complete using your list of spelling words.



Charades

### Verbal Linguistic

Delightful Dictionaries

Using your dictionary, find each of the meanings of your spelling words and write them in your book.

### Visval/Spatial Pick a Word

Make a game of it

Interpersonal

Make up a spelling

Make each of your spelling words using toothpicks. Glue them onto your page.

Ask someone to try

word game.

it out and rate it.

## 

Find a Vowel

Write out all your spelling words and circle the vowels in each word.

Stuck on the Sand

Use a stick to write your spelling words outside in the sand or dirt.

## 

Always Improving
Think about the way
you learn your
spelling words at
home. Can you think
of more effective
ways to learn them?

# With a partner, play charades acting out one of your spelling words while your partner guesses the word.

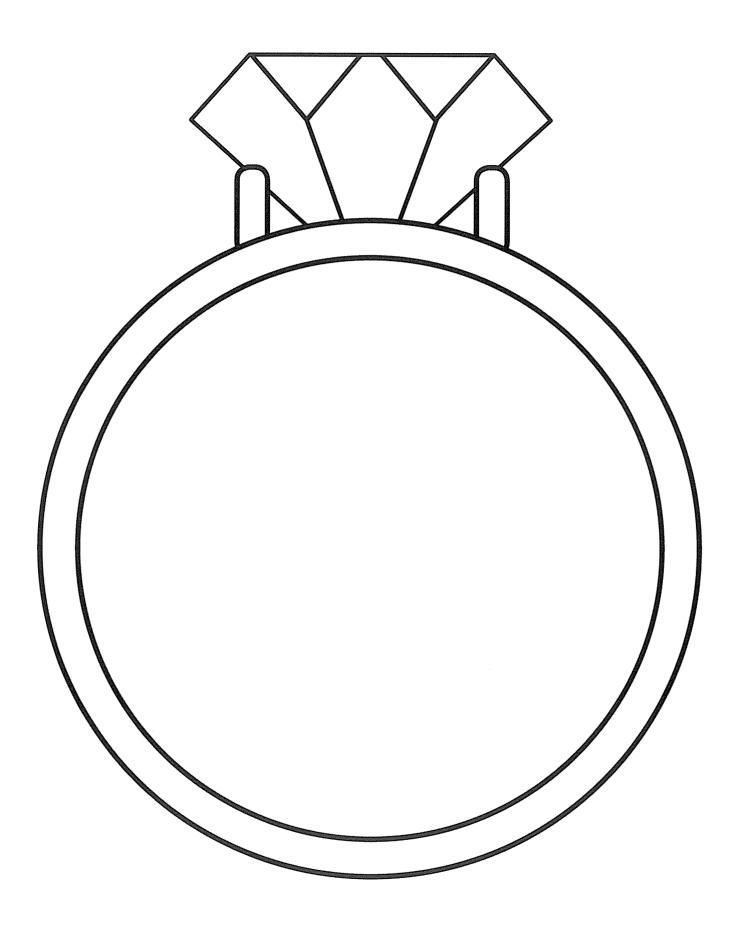
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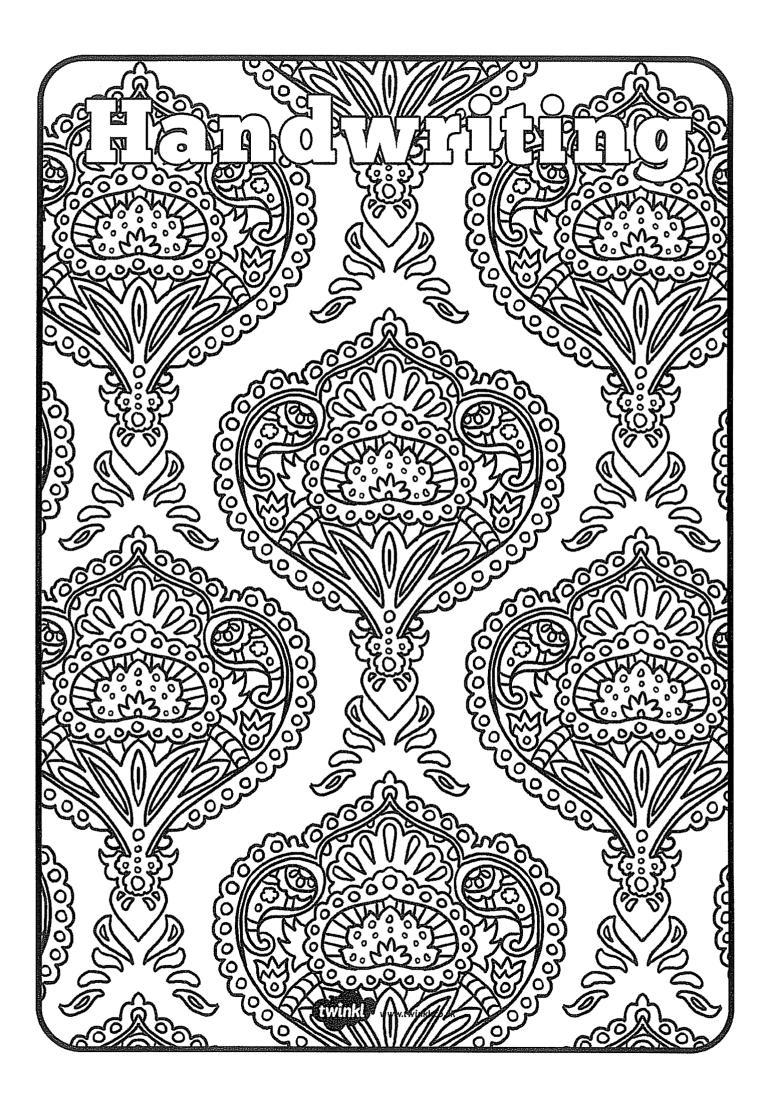
Listen to Me

Create jingles or a song to help others learn their spelling words.

ng	n	ring	wink

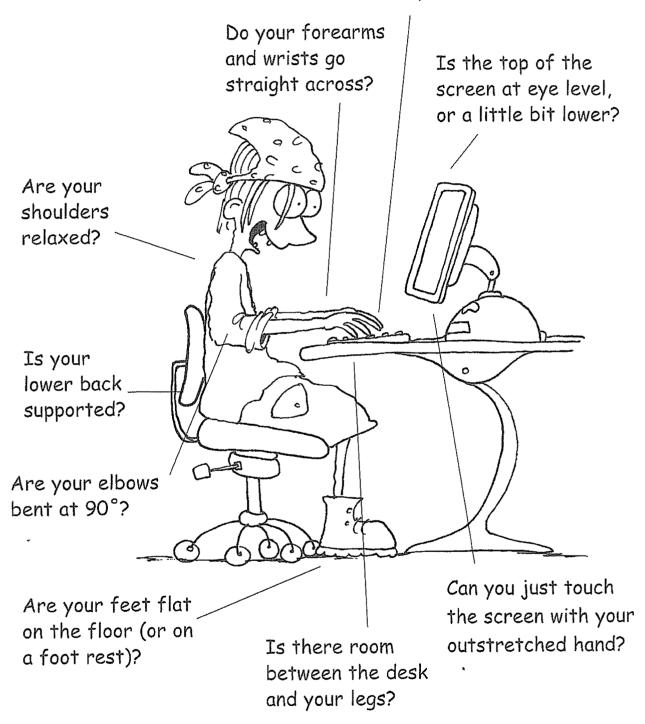
							<b>公</b> Gra	pheme Ch	art
List Words		Circle the let in the List Wo	ters that r ords.	epresent (Č	ng n		letters		words
sang sink drank trunk	2	Write any othe write one wa	e Grapher	ne Chart.	•				
finger anything	3	<b>Write</b> one str List Word.	roke for ev	very sound	in each				
evening strong belong strength	4	,	vring neither	link ring	blank length	knead beginn	ing	skunk young o to write.	kneed finger
		Today I	Yes	sterday		l have			lan
	-	sink		sank		sunk	errane er som en en en en som ser en som er som er en er en en er en	THE POST OF THE SECTION ASSESSMENT AS A SECTION ASSESSMENT AS	sinking
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		sing							
6 Unjumble the le niks	tters	to make List V nags	Vords. <b>Wr</b> –	ite a rhymii ntukr	•	or each one. nblog		_	adnkr
7 Add the word th		PROGRAMMENT CONTRACTOR	to make	as many co	 mpound v	vords as you	u can.		
no non some eac	h (	any every + th							
Challenge Rewrite these List W for example nksi – s	Vords sink.	that have be	en written	with the be	ginning of	the word at	the end	d of the w	vord,
unktr		nnyfu _		gei	-fin		ngst	ro	
		yonean _							
anaban		ing	ganyth .			therne	ei		
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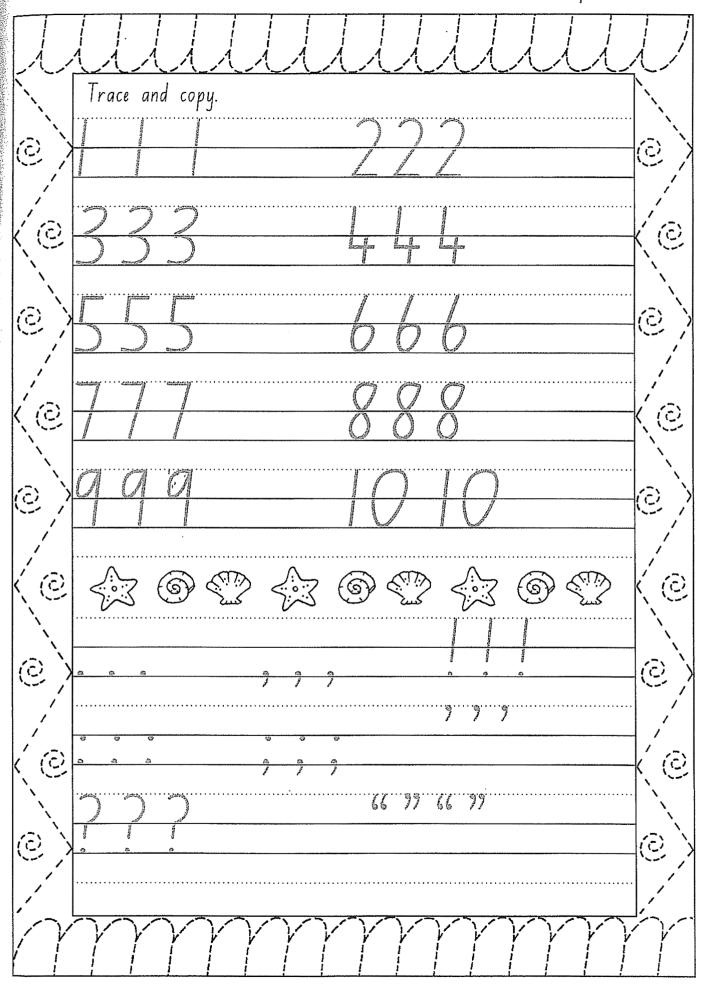
### How to sit at the computer

Do your fingers curve down to the keyboard?



Go through this checklist with students before they begin work at the computer, and assist them in making any necessary adjustments. Encourage students to get into the habit of checking their own posture when they use a computer.

### Revision - Foundation printing Trace these capitals. Write the matching lower-case letters. Trace the downstroke pattern letters in one colour. Trace the clockwise (hopping) pattern letters in another colour. Trace the anti-clockwise (wave) pattern letters in a third colour.





The exits on v's
and w's are a bit
different. They make a
little dip from
a top point.

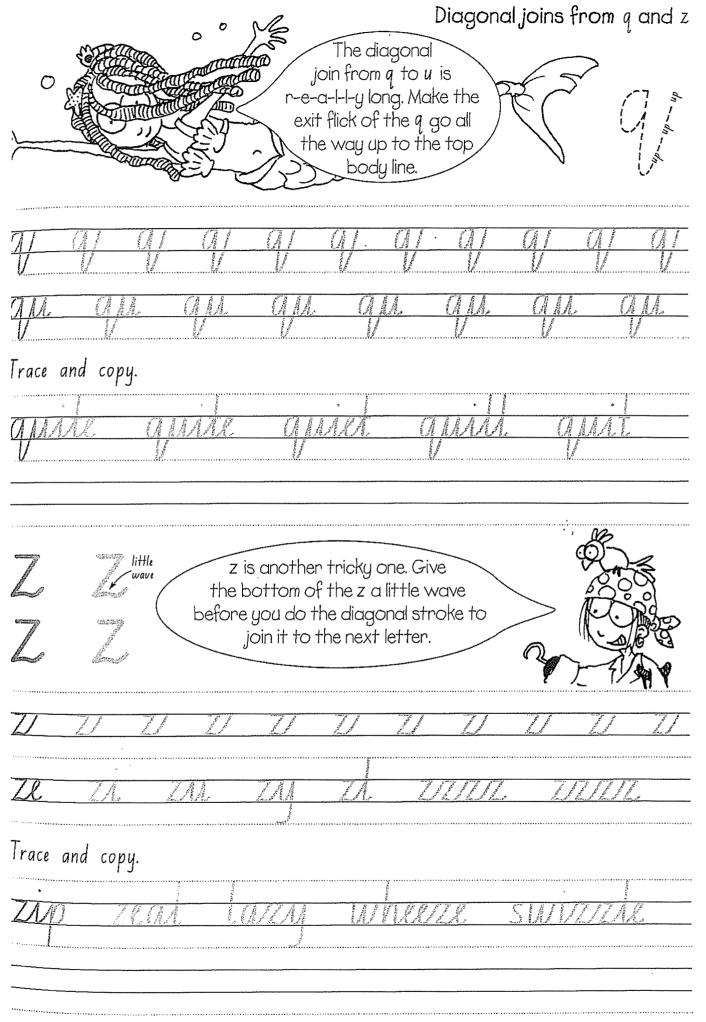
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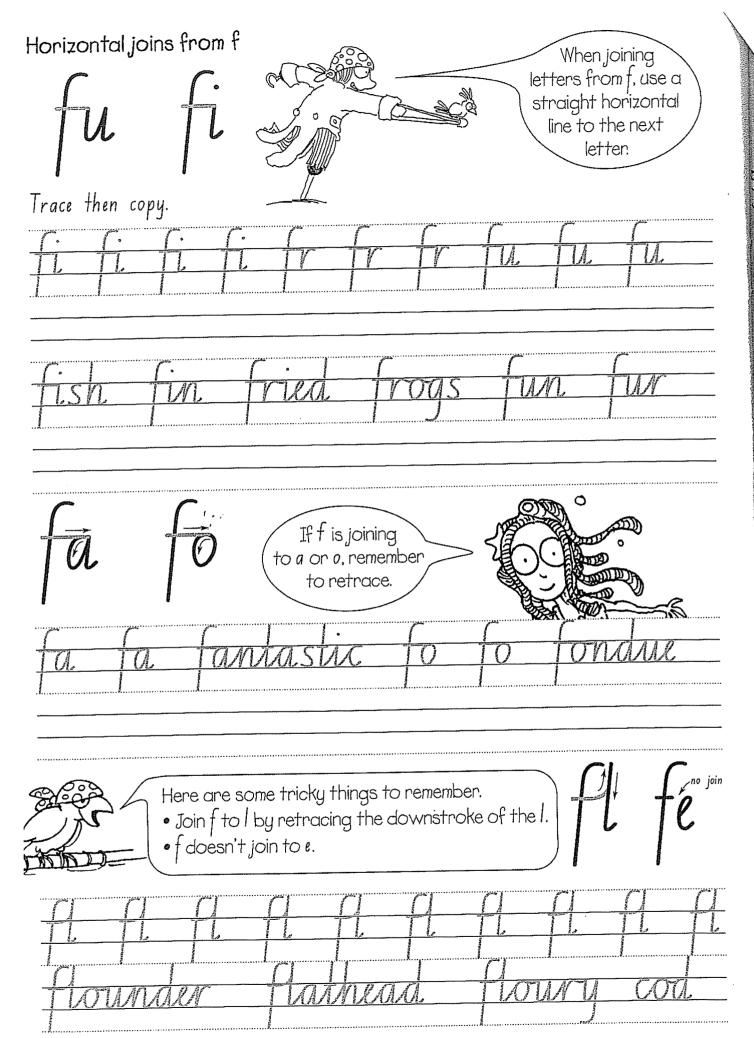
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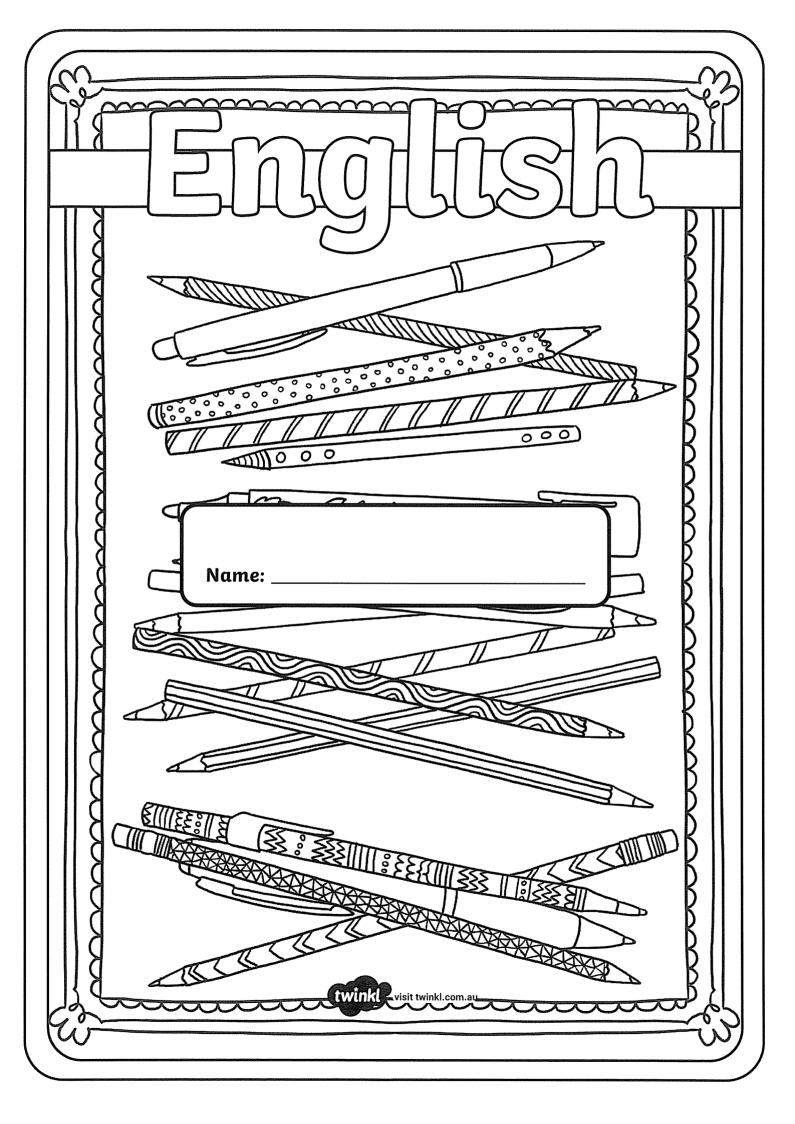
Rewrite the passage below. Add exit flicks to the letters that need them.

Pirates are thieves who sail the seas looking for vessels to steal from. They hold up the ship's crew using guns, knives and other weapons. They steal whatever treasures are on board.

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exhausted binoculars juvenile conceived procession refuge

### **Saving Thor**

"Are those seagulls?" Zeke asked, pointing to the top of the dikes.

Rania stopped pedaling and took her binoculars out of her backpack. "Not gulls. I'm not sure what they are, but they're pretty big. Maybe hawks? You take a look."

Zeke examined the birds through the binoculars. "They're young bald eagles, called juveniles. They don't get the white head feathers until they're adults."



As they watched, the two brown birds paced around on top of a cluster of boulders. Finally, they flew off, landing at the top of a dead tree overlooking the bay.

Zeke and Rania pushed their bikes to the top of the dike, and then looked down into the marsh grass. "Look!" Zeke cried. "There's another juvenile, and it looks like he is stuck."

As they got closer, they could see frayed yellow rope wrapped around one of the young eagle's legs, and it appeared as if the rope was caught between two massive boulders.



"That's so sad," Rania said. "His friends are probably trying to help him."



Farther along the dike, the other two eagles flapped away from the dead tree they had been perched on, squawking and circling, before coming back to roost again on the same tree.



The stuck eagle looked up at them with eyes that did not look like fierce, eagle eyes. They looked defeated and exhausted.

"What's that place called where they rescue wild animals?" Zeke asked. "I saw a video of them rescuing an injured owl."

"Wildlife Refuge," Rania said. She dug her phone out of her backpack. After several rings, someone answered. "Wildlife Refuge. How may I help you?"

"We're out on the dikes near Canning, and I think we found a juvenile bald eagle," Rania said. "He has rope wrapped around one leg, and the rope is trapped between some rocks."

Rania answered a few questions and hung up. "Somebody will be here within the hour. Guess we'll wait and keep this guy company. Let's give him a name. How about Thorondor, like in *The Lord of the Rings*?"

Zeke shrugged. "How about just Thor, like in the comics?"

"Sure," Rania said, looking sadly at the eagle. "Hey, Thor. Hang in there, buddy. Help is coming."



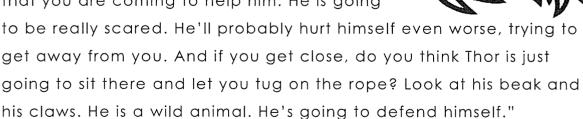
The eagle blinked, then launched himself into the air, only to have the rope pull him down, crashing back onto the rocks. The other eagles squawked.

"Oh my goodness, is he OK?" Rania asked. The teenagers were really worried that the eagle was going to hurt himself before the wildlife refuge people arrived. They looked around for help, but nobody was in sight. Rania kept talking to the eagle, telling him to be calm, but she knew he didn't understand.

It grew very quiet, and time seemed to be moving very slowly as they waited. Suddenly, Thor once again tried to join his friends, and once again was pulled back to the rock with a horrible sounding thud.

Zeke started to pull his shoes off. "I'm going to go down there and free him. All I have to do is pull the rope out from between those rocks, then Thor can fly away," said Zeke.

Rania knew immediately that that was a remarkably poorly conceived idea. Zeke's intentions were good, but his plan was bad. She looked flatly at Zeke and chose her words carefully. "Zeke, if you climb down to those rocks, Thor isn't going to understand that you are coming to help him. He is going





Just then Thor let out another screechy, troubled squawk.

"We can't just sit here and not do anything. Look at him," Zeke replied, undecided on what to do, as he hesitated for a moment and then continued to pull off his second shoe.

A low rumbling made them look toward the entrance to the dike road. Both teenagers were relieved to see a truck pull up next to their bikes. Zeke pulled his shoes back on.

A man and a woman got out, carrying what looked like a big dog crate. "Thanks for calling us," the woman said. "I'm Martha, and this is Ralph. Where is the little guy?"

"Thor," Rania said, pointing. "That's what we named him."



Ralph smiled. "Perfect strong name for such a majestic creature."

Martha and Ralph approached Thor cautiously, but the eagle barely moved, even as they got close to him.

"He looks exhausted," Martha said. "He may have been stuck here for quite some time." She held a blanket above Thor while Ralph cut the rope, and then together, they bundled the eagle up and carried him to the truck, gently placing him in the crate.

"Will he be okay?" Zeke asked.



"He doesn't seem to be injured," Ralph said. "But if he's been stuck for a while, he's probably pretty hungry. Don't worry, we'll get him fixed up in no time."

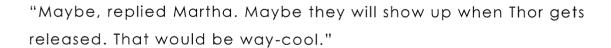
Zeke pointed to the other two eagles, watching from a distance. "We think those are his friends, or maybe siblings. When we showed up, they were trying to help him."

Ralph nodded, and he and Martha started to climb into their truck. "Thank you so much," Rania said through the open windows.

"No," Martha said. "Thank you for calling us. The two of you probably saved that eagle's life. Give us a call at the center in a few days, and we can let you know when Thor is ready to be released, and you can come and watch, if you like."

"Really?" Zeke said. "That would be awesome. I'd love to see him flying."

The other two eagles flew after the truck as Zeke and Rania got back on their bikes. "Do you think they'll follow the truck all the way to the Center?" Zeke asked.



"Maybe the eagles will bring us some medals for saving their friend," said Zeke, imaging a procession of bald eagles saluting him and Martha.



### Saving Thor (exercises)

Shor	t Answer
Wha	t are young bald eagles called?
Wha	t kind of noise do eagles make?
Wha	t book is the name Thorondor from?
	a gave 2 reasons why it would be a bad idea for Zeke o rescue the eagle himself. What were they? Can you t
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try to	o rescue the eagle himself. What were they? Can you t
try to	o rescue the eagle himself. What were they? Can you t 3 <sup>rd</sup> reason?
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try to	o rescue the eagle himself. What were they? Can you t



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eardrums vibrations scientifically vacuum symphony frequency

### **Blocking Beethoven**

Mikayla dropped her head onto her open math book, crossed her arms so her shoulders blocked her ears, and groaned. Her room was practically vibrating from her brother Liam practicing piano again, and there was no way that she could focus on math with all of that noise.

"Mom!" she shouted.

"Liam is playing way
too loud again!"

Mikayla's mom popped her head into the room. "Sorry honey," she said, "Were you calling me?"

"Yes!" Mikayla answered, "I'm surprised you heard me since Liam's making so much noise. I can't study for tomorrow's math test when he is banging away on that piano."

"Right," said Mikayla's mom thoughtfully. "It seems we need to find a way for everyone to get their work done at the same time because Liam needs to practice for his recital on Saturday, and you need to ace your math test."

Mikayla nodded.

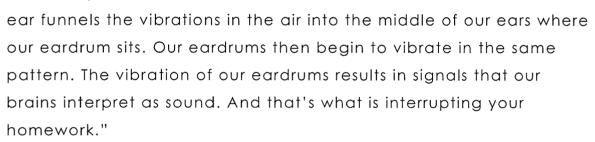


"Let's think about this," her mom continued. "Sound is energy created by the vibration of an object. When Liam hits a piano key, a tiny hammer strikes a metal string in the piano causing it to vibrate. The vibration of the string causes the surrounding air to vibrate, and those vibrations travel through the air as sound waves."

"Well, I'm drowning in those sound waves," Mikayla said.

"As you've noticed, those sound waves

eventually reach our ears. Our outer



"You're not kidding," Mikayla said. "So, can you please make him stop?"

"Maybe we can figure out a way to interrupt that process. Then you can get your studying done."

"Mom, that's easy. Let me explain," Mikayla said in her most grown-up and patient voice. "First, you tell Liam to stop hitting the piano keys with his fingers, then the keys won't cause the hammer to hit the strings, and then the strings won't vibrate, and there will be no sound waves flooding into my ears and ruining my chances of getting into university."



"Very funny girl," Mom said with a smile. "We could silence the piano by stopping the strings from vibrating, but then Liam won't get the practice that he needs. However, the sound vibrations have to travel through the air to reach our ears. How can we block that?"

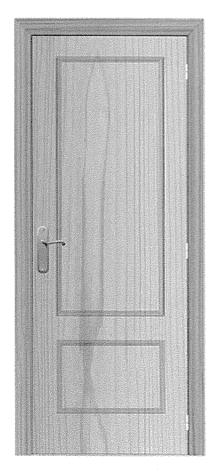
"OK, that's easy too," Mikayla sighed. "We just hook Dad's big pump up to the house and pump out all the air. Then the sound can't travel."

Mom looked thoughtful. "Well, scientifically speaking, you are correct. Sound vibrations need a medium, like air or water, to travel through. If there was no air to vibrate, there would be no sound. In fact, in the vacuum of outer space, it is completely quiet. However,

we need air to breathe, so your plan won't work. Let's try closing your door and block that vibrating air from coming into your room."

Mikayla and her mom closed Mikayla's door and window, and shoved a blanket around the door until they couldn't see any light coming through. The room seemed completely sealed. Unfortunately, just at the moment, Liam stuck up a rousing version of Beethoven's ninth symphony, and they could hear every chord.

Mikayla covered her ears. "Why does he have to play so loud?"





"Hmmm... I guess closing your door is not going to solve our problem," Mikayla's mom conceded. "The vibrating air outside of your room is causing your walls to vibrate, which causes the air inside your room to vibrate. So, we can still hear the piano. We made it quieter, but still not quiet enough."

"Well, can't you just tell Liam to practice more quietly?" Mikayla asked.

"Sure," Mom replied. "The energy something makes when it vibrates produces sound waves that have a definite pattern. If Liam hits the piano keys harder, then the string vibrates with more energy and the sound waves are larger. When he plays lightly, he reduces the energy of the string vibration, creating smaller, quieter sound waves. I could ask him to play more quietly, but I don't think it would solve our problem completely."

"Yeah," Mikayla groaned. "No matter how gently he plays the high notes, they make my teeth hurt."

"That's a bit melodramatic." Mikayla's mom noted. "High and low notes do vibrate differently. If a sound has higher pitch, then it means the sound wave is vibrating much faster or has a higher frequency. A low frequency pitch vibrates slower and sounds deeper. Liam needs all of the keys to practice though, so we can't ask him to only play the low notes."

"Great, so I just fail my math test then," Mikayla sighed.



"No, that's not the answer," Mom reassured her. "How can we figure out a way to reduce the vibrations that your ears are exposed to?"

"Oh, OK," Mikayla said in frustration. "Maybe I'll just wrap my head in a giant marshmallow."

"That's it!" Mom exclaimed, dashing out of the room. Hearing the backdoor slam, Mikayla went to the window and saw Mom heading into her woodworking shop in the backyard. A few minutes later, her Mom burst back into her room.

"Marshmallows are the answer!" she cried, holding up a bulky pair of ear muffs she used when operating loud machinery in the shop.

"These ear muffs have a tough outer shell, but inside they are filled with soft foam that's designed to not vibrate at frequencies we can hear. Give them a try."

Mikayla put on the big ear muffs, and Beethoven was instantly silenced. Mikayla gave Mom a thumbs-up. Marshmallows were the answer indeed.





### Blocking Beethoven (exercises)

### 1. Multiple Choice

If something is vibrating very quickly, it will likely:

- a. have a very low sound like tuba
- b. have a really quick beat like dance music
- c. have a really high sound like a flute
- d. be very soothing to listen to

If something is vibrating very slowly it will likely:

- a. sound like tinker bells
- b. not have enough energy to vibrate your ear drum
- c. sound very deep and low like a foghorn
- d. try to catch up to the quick waves

What is a "vacuum" as discussed in the story.

- a. A machine for cleaning carpets.
- A space that is completely empty of all particles, including air.
- c. A room that is so noisy that you cannot hear yourself think.



 Sounds can be high-pitched or low-pitched. They can also be loud or soft. Fill in this chart with examples of sounds of each type:

High-pitched sound	Loud sound
Low-pitched sound	Soft sound

3. Short Answer

you think you can near anything under water? Why or wi	١y
ţ\$	



### Blocking Beethoven (answers)

### 1. Multiple Choice

- b. have a really quick beat like dance music
- c. sound very deep and low like a foghorn.
- A space that is completely empty of all particles, including air.
- 2. Sounds can be high-pitched or low-pitched. They can also be loud or soft. Fill in this chart with examples of sounds of each

type: (Answers may vary)

High-pitched sound	Loud sound
school bell	car's horn
whistle	hammer banging
Low-pitched sound	Soft sound
cow's moos	bird's chirp
bass guitar	hiss of snake

**3. Short Answer** (Answers may vary)

Yes, you can hear under water. Even though there is no air, the sound can travel through vibrations of the water molecules.

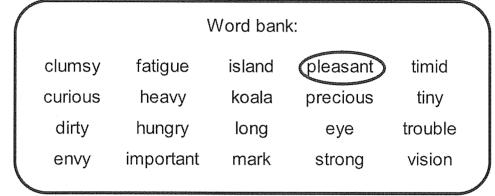


### Using adjectives

Grade 3 Adjectives Worksheet

Circle the adjectives.

Reading & Math for K-5



Complete the sentences using the adjectives from above.

1.	The <u>pleasant</u> man helped the woman cross the street.
2.	The papers were left on the table.
3.	Mark was talking with his neighbour.
4.	Is it true that a mouse can scare an elephant?
5.	Leave your shoes on the mat by the door.
6.	The baby was crying for his bottle.
7.	The players scored many goals.
8.	Lydia left her backpack at the bottom of the stairs.
9.	Teddy is so and he tripped on the sidewalk.
10.	Jenna placed her doll carefully on her dresser.
11.	The students were looking forward to the summer break.
12.	The girl refused to sing in front of the crowd.

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### Writing adjectives

Grade 3 Adjectives Worksheet

Rewrite each sentence with adjectives to make it more interesting.
Underline your adjectives.

1. Dad parked the car.

Example:
Jacob finished his dinner.
Jacob finished his <u>delicious</u>
dinner.

Mom served the lasagna.
 Andrew walked his dog.
 The actor waved to the fans.
 The teacher waited for her students.
 The girl waited for the bus.



### Finding adjectives

Grade 3 Adjectives Worksheet

Circle the adjectives in the story.

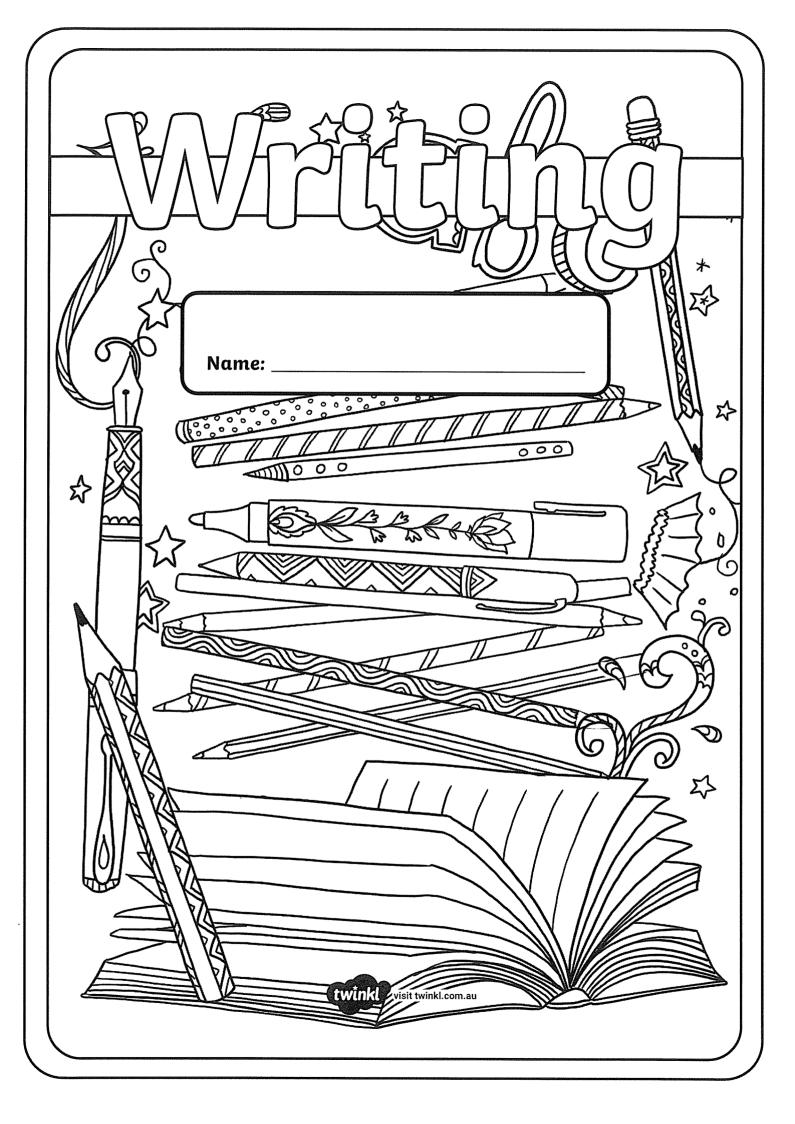
During Pioneers times, life was

not easy. The men worked hard at

Hint: Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

removing the tall trees from their land to build their small log homes. They labored from dawn until dusk to build a solid home for their families. The women also worked hard. They planted vegetable gardens and tended to them all summer long to make sure they would have fresh food to put on the table. They washed dirty clothes by hand using square soap they made from scratch. The many children helped a lot with the easier chores. They milked the cows and collected the eggs from the chicken coop. They cleaned the filthy stable and fed the hungry animals. They completed all their daily chores before walking to school. Life as a pioneer was hard, and people worked for every bit of food they ate.





### Information Reports

### What are information reports and why do we write them?

Information reports are written to classify and describe factual information about a certain topic or theme. We can write information reports on animals, cities, history, sport, people, companies and many more topics.

### What structure is needed in an information report?

An information report includes:

- An opening general statement or general classification, which classifies the topic and/or theme and includes further technical information about the subject of the report.
- Descriptive information about various aspects of the topic or theme, which is organised into paragraphs, with or without subheadings and sections.

### What are the main language features?

- Language of generalisation, for example: A dinosaur is....
- Language of description, for example: The Great Barrier Reef has beautiful, colourful coral formations.
- Language of comparison/contrast, for example: Trams are similar to trains.

### What other features need to be included?

### **Text Cohesion**

For a text to 'flow' there needs to be links and relationships established within the text. This is done through linking back to something that has already been mentioned, like events or people. The cohesive features that are used are mainly pronouns and synonyms, for example: Dinosaurs are.... These animals are.... These large animals.... They....

### Subject/Verb Agreement

For example: The dinosaur has a tail. Dinosaurs have a tail.

### Technical Language

This language included words and vocabulary that is specific to the particular topic or theme that is being written. When writing about dinosaurs, the technical language would be subject to this particular topic, for example: ancient, Jurassic, carnivores.

### **Timeless Present Tense**

For example: Fish **come up** to the surface of the water to breathe.

What skills are needed and developed when writing information reports? Researching, surveying, taking notes, summarising and interviewing.



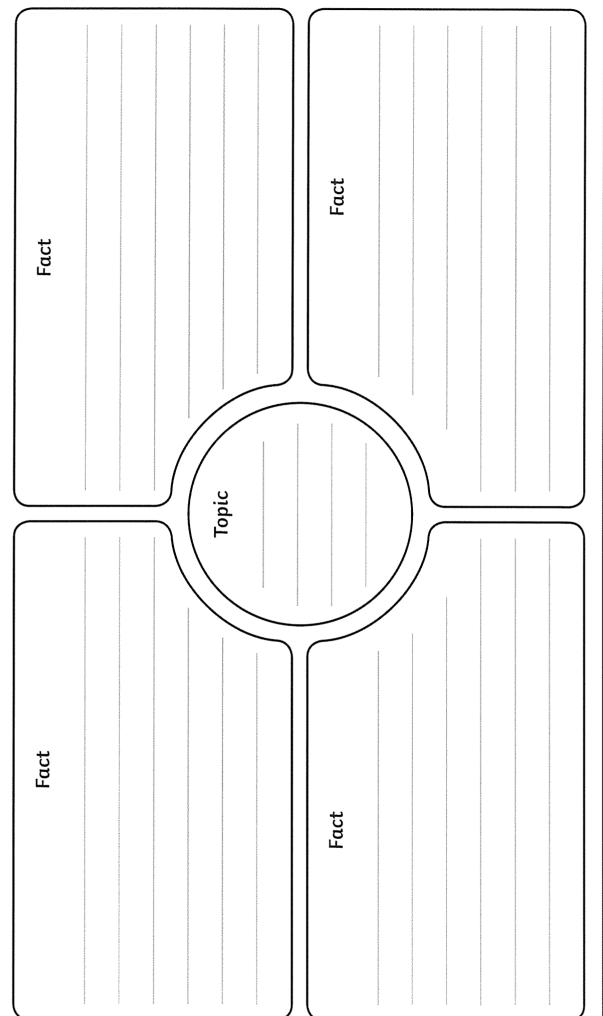
### Planning Your Report

Title
Introduction
What is the report about?
Sub-heading
Add interesting facts and information below.
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Sub-heading
Add interesting facts and information below.
Picture/Diagram
Add a picture or labelled diagram.



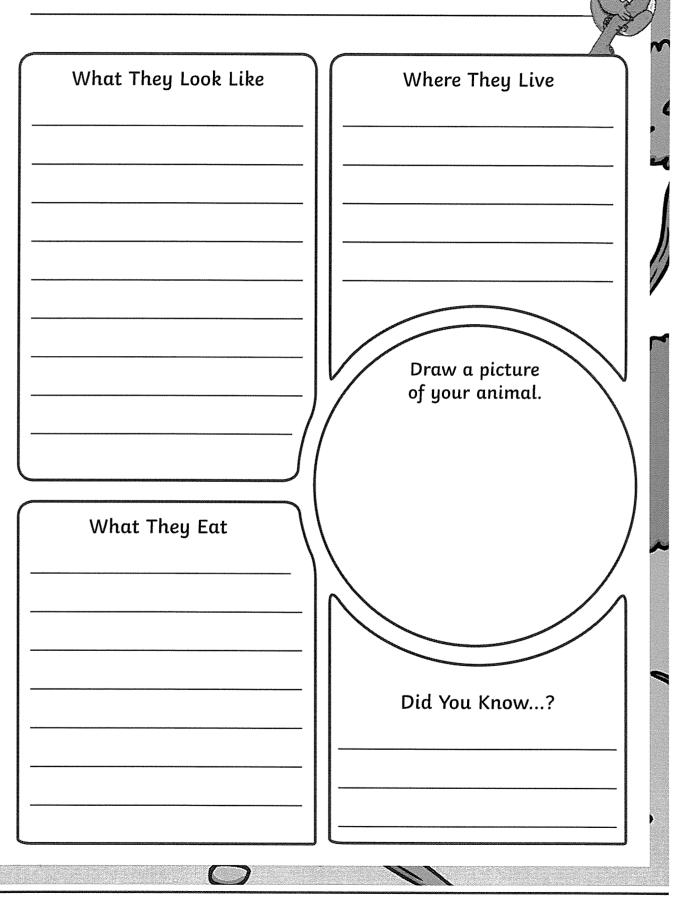


# My Informative Prewriting Template



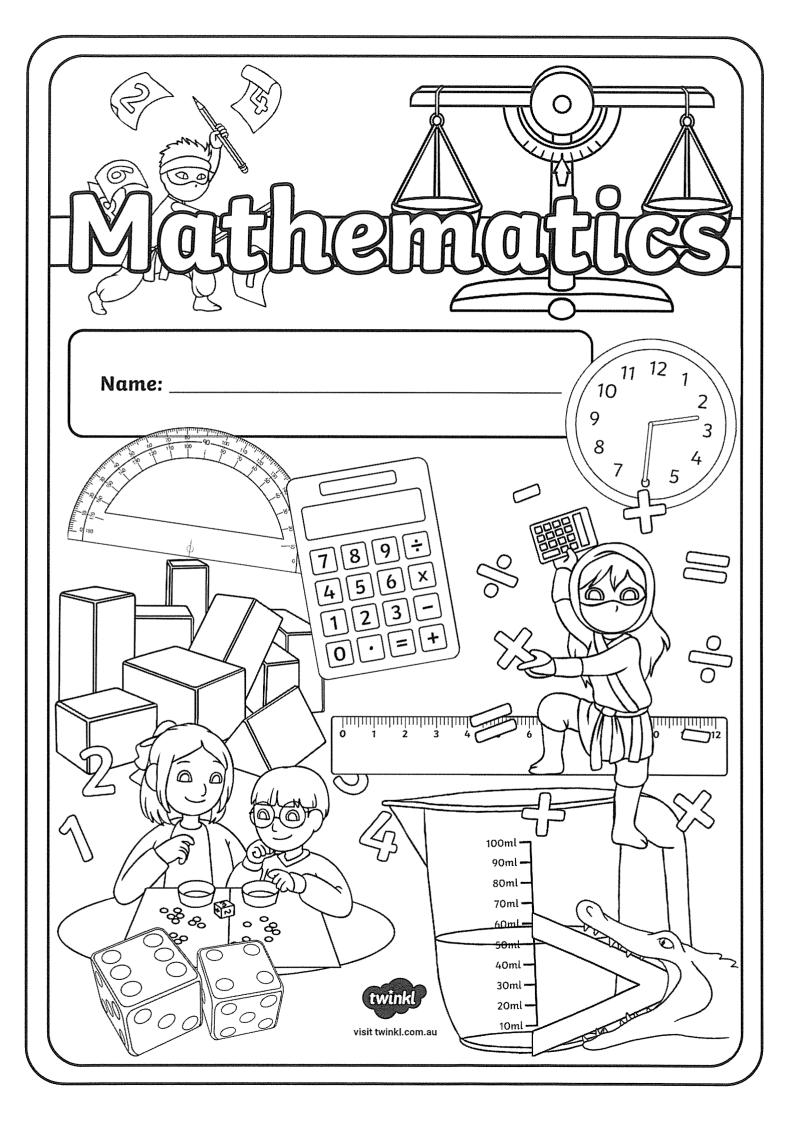


# Australian Animals Koala











Three and more 1-digit Addends





Two 2-digit Addends (no carrying)





Two 2-digit Addends (carrying required)





Three and more 2-digit Addends (carrying required)



No Calculators Vol 2 Mr Brady www.intelligentaustralia.com



Two 3-digit Addends (carrying required)



395 km

\$4.75

23



# **Subtraction**

2-digit minuend, 1 and 2-digit subtrahend (no borrowing)





# Subtraction

2-digit minuend, 1 & 2-digit subtrahend (borrowing required)





# offe (delo)

3-digit minuend, 2 and 3-digit subtrahend (no borrowing)





3-digit minuend, 2 & 3-digit subtrahend (borrowing required)



No Calculators Vol 2 Mr Brady www.intelligentaustralia.com



# **Subtraction**

4, 5, 6 and 7-digit minuends 4, 5, 6 and 7-digit subtrahends (no borrowing)



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5	4 067	6	7 896	7	5 089	8	4 145
	- <u>2 045</u>		- <u>4 023</u>		- <u>2 067</u>		- <u>4 042</u>

9	55 465	10	26 108	11	34 563	12	67 482
-	<u>32 034</u>		- <u>15 107</u>		- <u>13 430</u>	-	21 341

13	66 342	14	59 909	15	90 015	16	76 306
	- <u>43 030</u>	-	38 702		- <u>70 003</u>		<u>35 204</u>

17	452 087	18	563 673	19	856 014	20	532 501
-	<u>231 057</u>		- <u>212 421</u>		- <u>543 012</u>		- <u>411 001</u>

21	727 479	22	899 099	23	277 034	24	469 469
	- <u>120 123</u>	-	<u>609 078</u>		- <u>156 033</u>		- <u>156 264</u>

33	5 674 058	34	8 7	24 643	35		2 003 587	36	3	3 758 612
	- 620 005		_	3 421		_	2 002 532		_	30 401



# **Subtraction**

4, 5, 6 and 7-digit minuends 4, 5, 6 and 7-digit subtrahends (borrowing required)



1	4 852	9 567	3 4 026	9 476
	- <u>2 316</u>	- <u>3 548</u>	- <u>2 019</u>	- <u>1 499</u>
5	8 747	6 4 655	7 6 357	8 6 522
	- <u>5 729</u>	- <u>1 438</u>	- <u>4 149</u>	- <u>3 327</u>
9	63 465	10 43 442	53 456	74 176
	- <u>12 089</u>	- <u>12 367</u>	- <u>22 088</u>	- <u>43 099</u>
13	53 356	65 577	15 24 178	58 268
	- <u>21 189</u>	- <u>14 398</u>	- 12 099	- <u>24 179</u>
17	432 023	548 268	<sup>19</sup> 575 175	<sup>20</sup> 987 044
	- <u>101 256</u>	- <u>135 799</u>	- <u>251 488</u>	- <u>266 778</u>
21	543 255	943 467	23 650 034	656 200
	- <u>334 578</u>	- <u>157 789</u>	- <u>421 167</u>	- 439 514
25	5 436 700	26 4 612 412	5 223 100	28 7 541 002
	- <u>1 469 877</u>	- 2 438 686	- <u>3 156 939</u>	- <u>2 288 996</u>
29	6 010 020	7 000 743	6 520 000	6 400 000
	- <u>1 342 567</u>	- <u>5 243 889</u>	- <u>3 687 741</u>	- <u>3 711 237</u>
33	7 000 000	9 000 000	5 000 000	1 000 000
	- <u>521 569</u>	- <u>4 111</u>	- <u>1 212 111</u>	- <u>41 738</u>



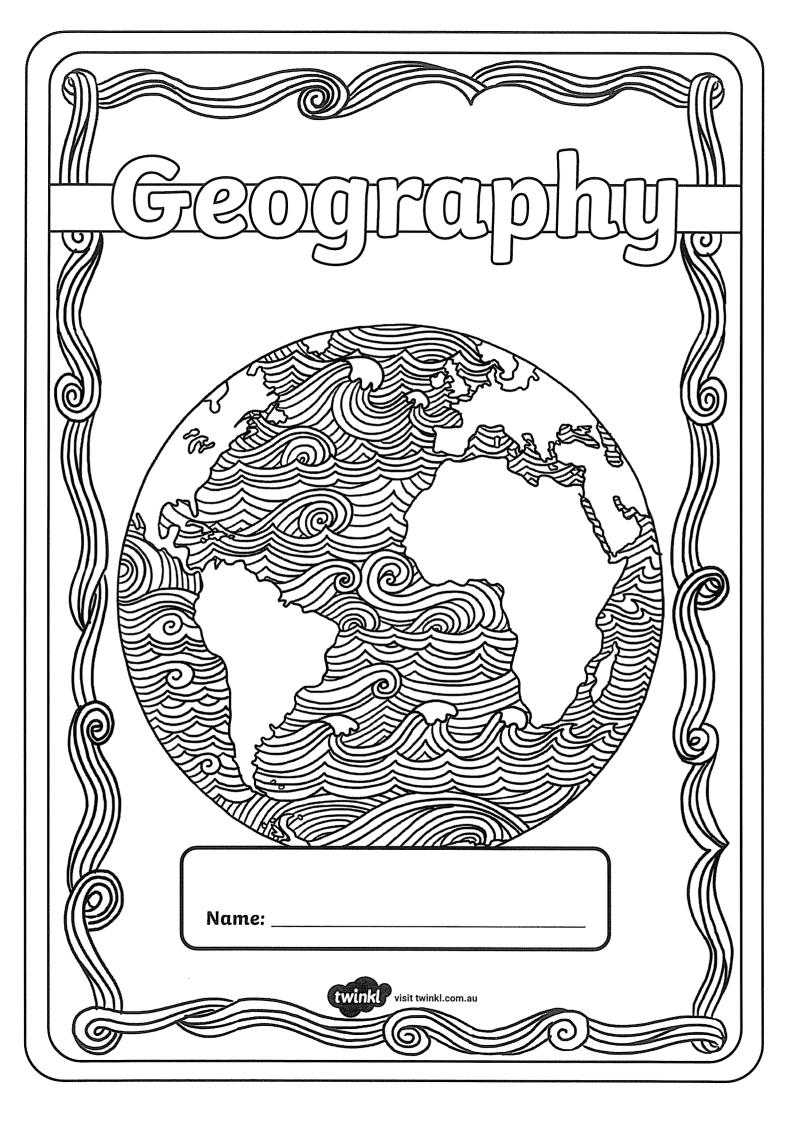
### **Addition & Subtraction**

### Review



	346
+	378

No Calculators Vol 2



# Tokyo Fact Sheet

Name:	Date:
	Facts about Tokyo
Country:	
Population:	
Currency:	
Language:	
	Someone famous from Tokyo
,	A famous landmark in Tokyo
	Other facts about Tokyo
	J
A	



### Science

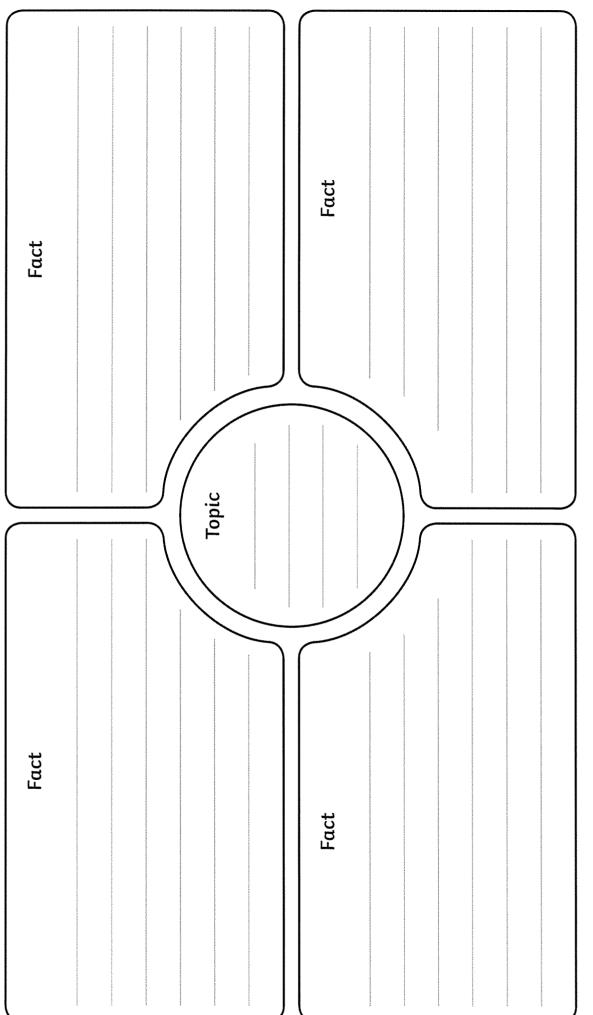
### Week 2 and 3

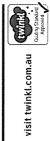
Over the next two weeks

Research one of the scientists who are in this booklet and write an information report about them.

Who are they? Where did they live? What type of Science did they research? What did they discover? What difference did they make to the world of science?

# My Informative Prewriting Template









# Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus is credited with organising and naming living things. He created the hierarchy for identifying, naming and classifying living organisms.





### Isaac Newton

Sir Isaac Newton studied gravity and developed three laws of motion which now form the basis for physics studied today. He also discovered calculus which led into more powerful mathematical equations.





# Indigenous Australians Nicolaus Copernicus Galileo Galilei

These people were all astronomers. Indigenous Australians were among the first astronomers. Copernicus thought that the Sun was the centre of the Solar System, not Earth. Galilei carefully watched moons through a telescope and proved that the Earth goes around the Sun.





# Stephen Hawking

Stephen Hawking made many scientific theories which revolutionized the way physicists think about the universe. He discovered a type of radiation that can escape black holes. This is now called Hawking radiation.







# Mary Shelley

Mary Shelley wrote the story 'Frankenstein' in 1818. Her story inspired people to think about robots, combining humans with machines and artificial body parts.





# Nicholas Appert

Nicholas Appert discovered new ways to preserve food.





# Alexander Fleming

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. Penicillin is a drug used to treat bacterial disease and helped to save many lives, especially in the Second World War.

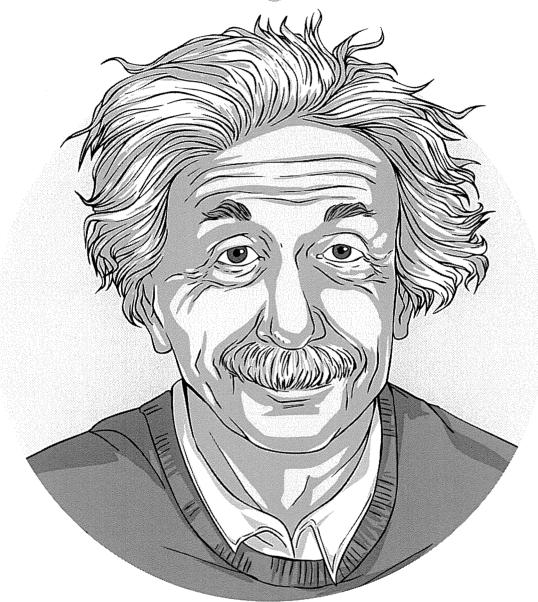




## Marie Curie

Marie Curie discovered radioactivity which is used medically in x-rays, gamma rays, electron beams and to destroy cancer cells.





## Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein made many discoveries but is most famous for his theory of relativity ( $E = MC^2$ ).

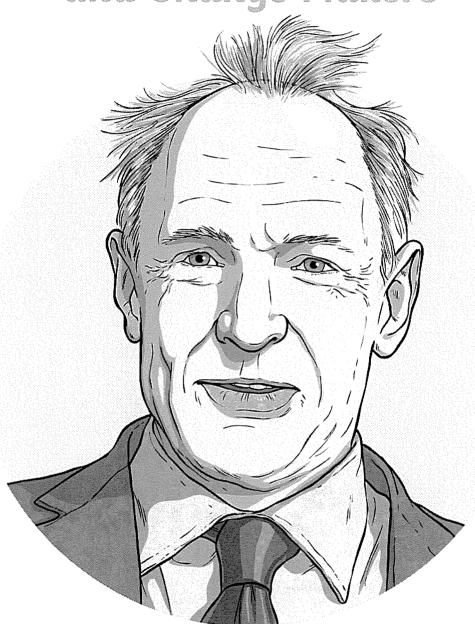




Orville and Wilbur Wright

Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first to build and fly a powered aircraft in controlled flights.





Timothy Berners-Lee

Sir Timothy Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web and is still developing it today.





Jonas Salk

Jonas Salk developed the polio vaccine to fight polio, a crippling and infectious disease that was potentially deadly.

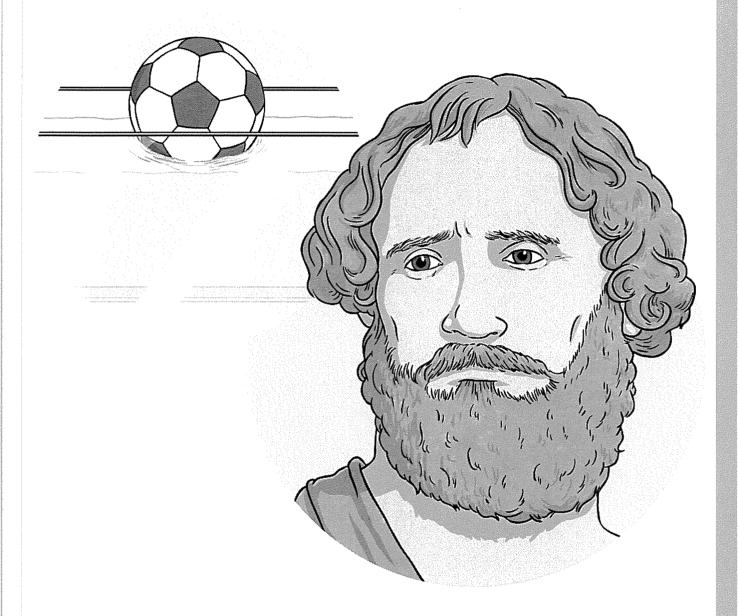




# Ada Lovelace

Ada Lovelace was a mathematician and is considered the first computer programmer.

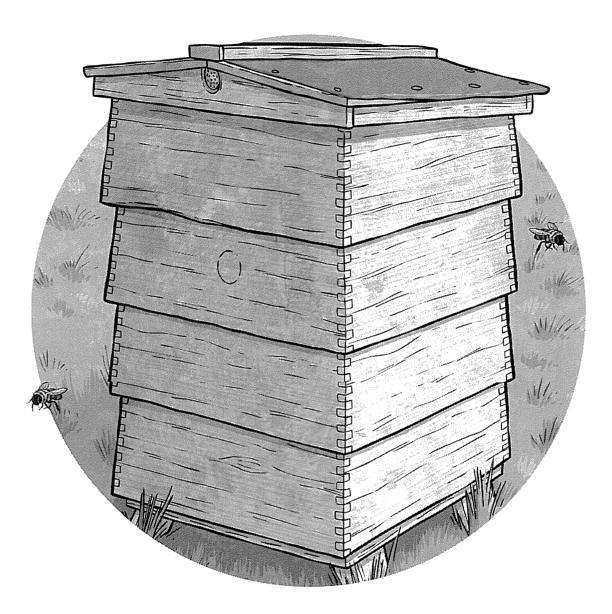




### Archimedes

Archimedes discovered the answer to why things float or sink.





# Lorenzo Langstroth

The beehive that we use today was invented in 1851 by Lorenzo Langstroth. He was an apiarist, clergyman and teacher. He is considered the father of American beekeeping.

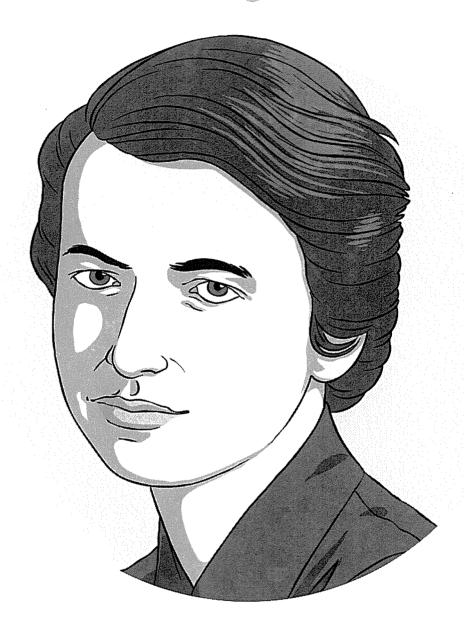




# Mary Anning

Mary Anning is one of the earliest fossil hunters and was the first person to uncover a full Ichthyosaurus skeleton. Anning discovered her first fossils while walking along the Dorset coast where she lived.





# Rosalind Franklin

Rosalind Franklin is a British chemist who discovered the structure of DNA. She also did pioneering work on X-ray diffraction which is used to determine the structures of molecules such as DNA.





# Katherine Johnson

Katherine Johnson was a mathematician who worked for NASA and calculated the flight paths of many spacecraft over the course of 30 years. Johnson was part of the team that calculated where and when to launch the rocket for the Apollo 11 mission in 1969 which sent the first three men to the moon.

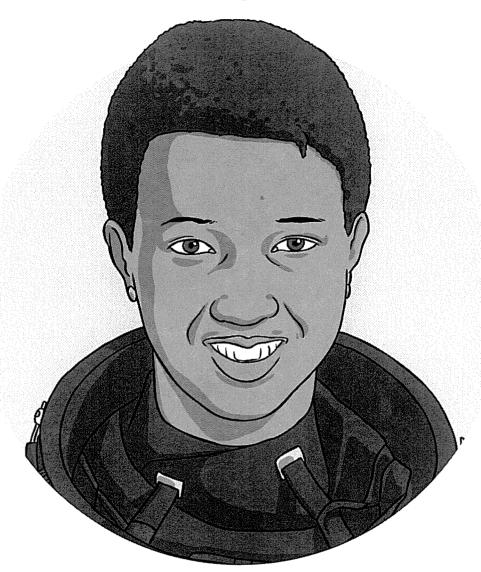




# George Washington Carver

George Washington Carver was an American scientist and teacher who is famous for many agricultural discoveries and inventions. Born into slavery, Carver went on to become a brilliant botanist and later devised more than 300 ways in which to use the peanut.

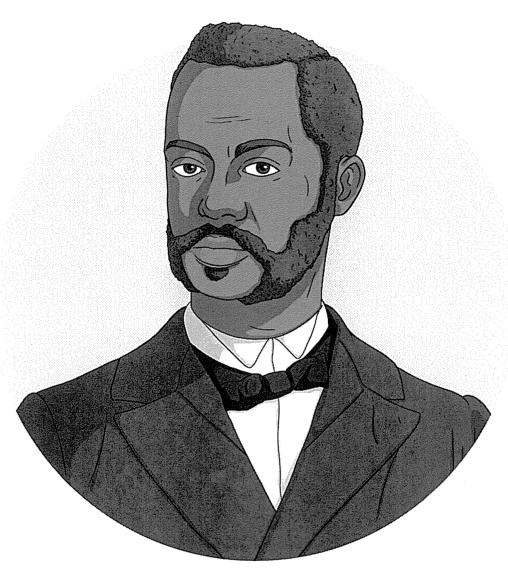




### Mae Jemison

In 1992, Mae Jemison became the first African-American woman to travel to space. Jemison first trained as a doctor and worked as a medical officer for the Peace Corps. During her time in space, Jemison conducted lots of experiments, earning herself a number of awards such as the 1988 Essence Science and Technology Award.

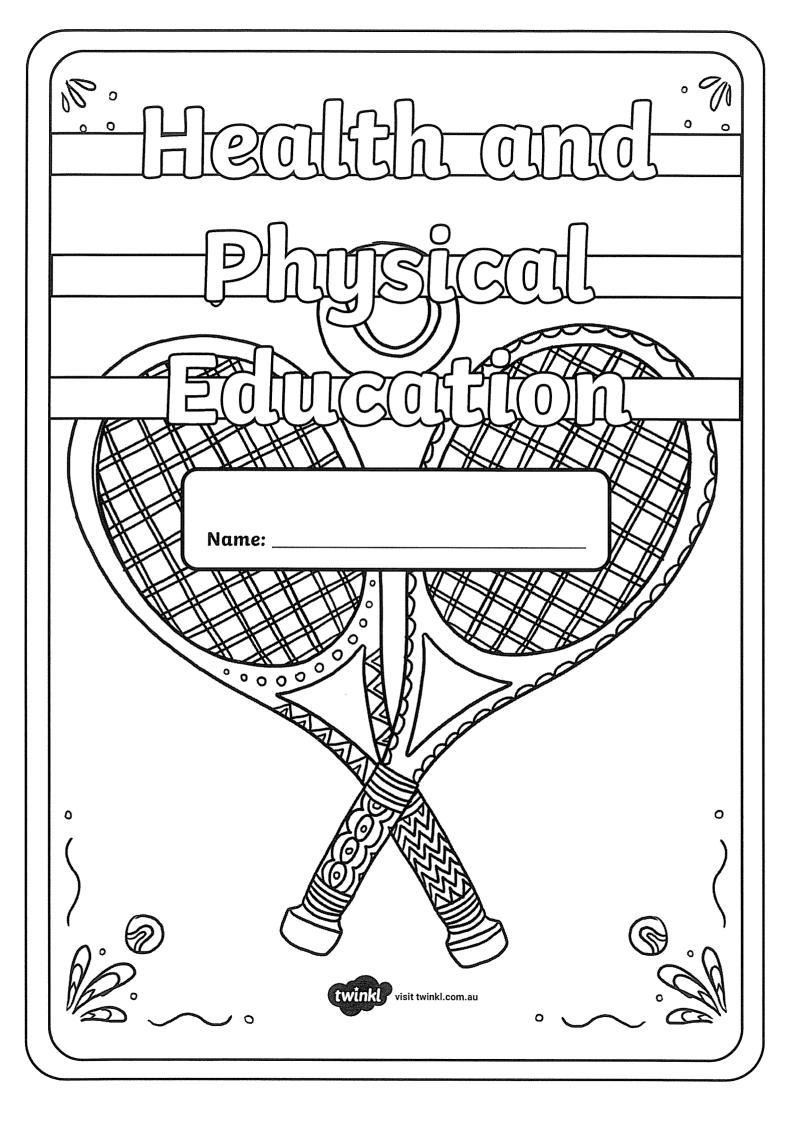




### Charles H. Turner

Charles H. Turner was a behavioural scientist whose research focused on animal behaviour. Turner is most famous for his discovery that insects can hear. Through his research, he also found that honeybees could recognise colours and patterns and have some idea of time.





### **Teacher Notes**

This activity is designed to help your students understand the character strengths and values of an Olympic athlete. The information below is a set of suggestions for how the activity can be used and completed.

### **Before**

Prepare the activity sheet 'What do Olympic athletes need to succeed?'.

You may like to have a discussion with your students about what they have seen, heard and noticed when watching an Olympic sport or particular athletes. What skills or strengths did the athlete or athletes show?

### **During**

Pose the question to your students 'What do Olympic athletes need to succeed?'. Before completing the attached activity, students watch the video either as a class or individually using the QR code provided. This will help students to understand what is involved in becoming an Olympic athlete.



It may be helpful for students to watch the video twice before recording their ideas on the 'What Do Olympic Athletes Need to Succeed' activity sheet.

After students have recorded their ideas, you may like to have a class discussion about what they noticed and what they feel are the key traits needed for an athlete to succeed. This could also be completed in pairs.

Possible responses may include:

- determination
- courage
- · resilience
- · hard work
- practice
- perseverance
- trust
- · self-belief

### After

Encourage your students to share the findings they recorded on the 'What Do Olympic Athletes Need to Succeed' activity sheet in a creative way, such as word cloud or a collage. They could then be added to a classroom display.

Here are some useful word cloud builder tools you may wish to use:

https://www.abcya.com/games/word\_clouds

Simply type the preferred words into the text box provided and click 'Generate' when complete. Students are then able to alter the colour and layout of their design.

https://worditout.com/word-cloud/create

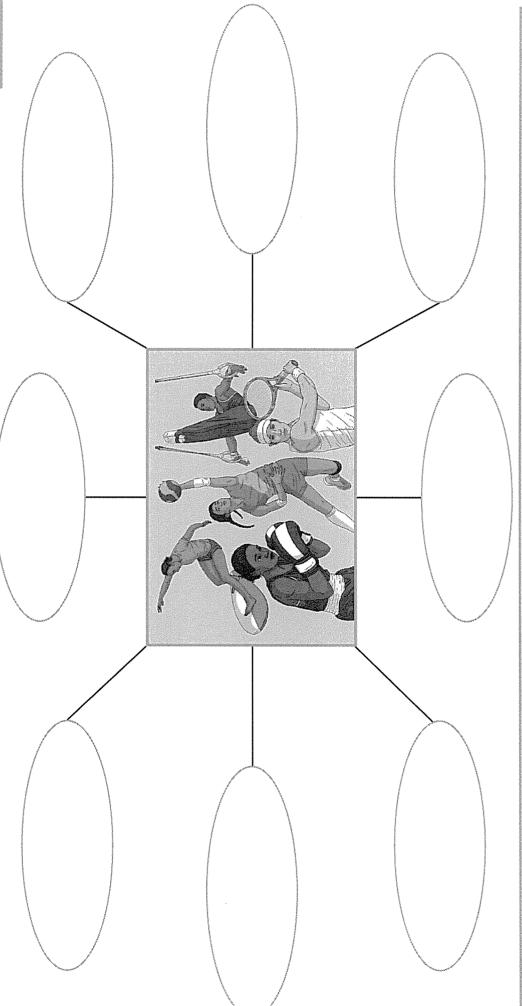
Simply type the preferred words into the text box provided and click 'Generate' when complete. Students are then able to alter the colour and layout of their design.





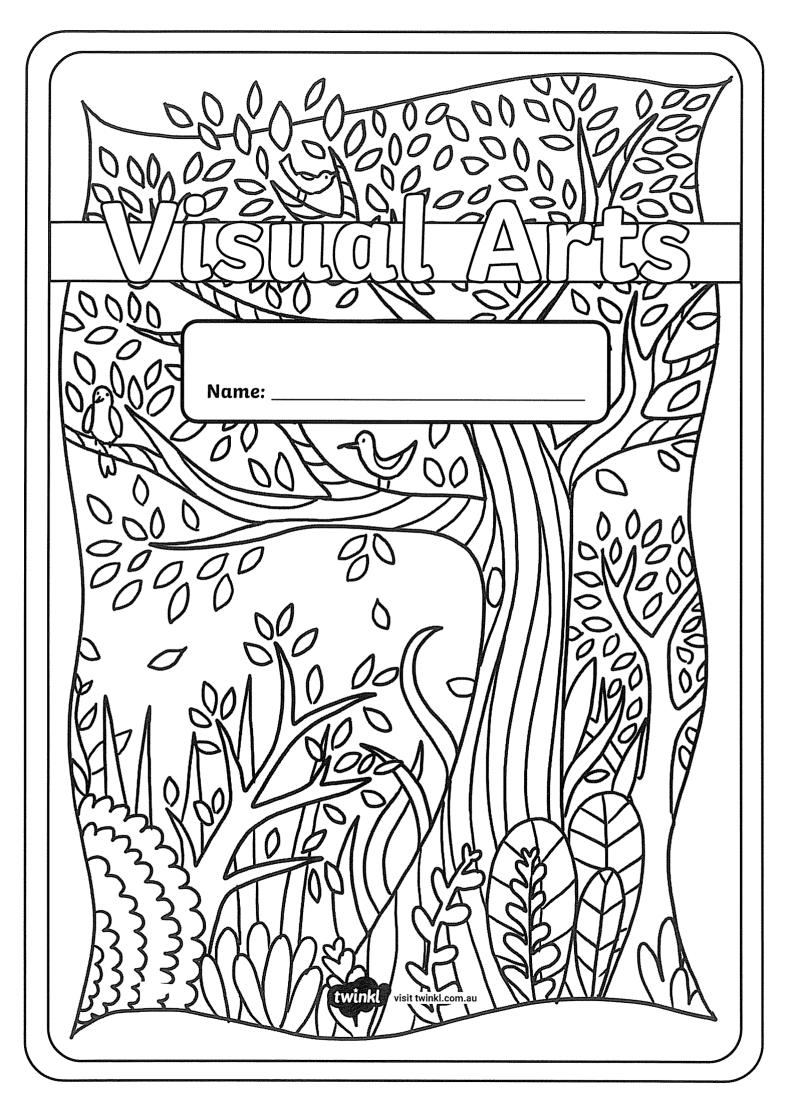
# What Do Olympic Athletes Need to Succeed?

Watch the 'Athletes to Watch' video. What strengths or characteristics do you think an Olympian would need to succeed? Record your ideas in the bubbles below.





visit twinkt.com.au



### Week 2 - Pack 1 - Year 3 & 4

# Creative Arts – Where the Creatures Roam

### Things you need

Have these things available so your child can complete this task.

Ideal	Back up
Computer	Smartphone
Paper and pencils	Crayons or textas
Paints and paint brushes	
'Where the Creatures Roam' (click here to access)	

### Before I start

Make sure your child has everything ready that they will need at the start of the lesson including a print out of the lyrics or the lyrics on screen.

Check that the videos and audio files are working and that the volume is turned up on your device.

Discuss with your child:

- What is a mythical creature?
- Remind children that the characters in the song are mythical and not real.
- Were there mythical creatures that you thought about or were perhaps afraid of as a child? Discuss this as a household.
- What mythical creatures are a part of different cultures around the world such as the Loch Ness Monster or the Yeti?



### What my child needs to know and do

- 2. Listen to and follow the score (a written representation of music) of <u>'Where the Creatures Roam'</u>. Get to know the song using the video.
- 3. Keep the beat to reinforce the process of learning the song. Remember that the beat stays the same and is the pulse underneath the music.
- 4. Try to identify the sounds of the instruments being played. Why do you think the composer may have chosen these instruments to represent mythical African creatures?
- 5. Learn to sing the song using the lyrics to Where the Creatures Roam. Use the video to help with learning about the process of reading a musical score.

### What to do next

- 1. Follow the video of 'Where the Creatures Roam' (click here to access).
- 2. Identify the mythical creatures used in 'Where the Creatures Roam'. In Zulu mythology, Tikoloshe is a dwarf-like water sprite. A Ninki Nanka is a legendary creature in West African folklore that is reptilian and possibly dragon-like. Yumboes are a kind of fairy in the mythology of the Wolof people in Senegal, West Africa.
- 3. Draw a picture of a mythical creature of your choice. Focus on the shapes and colours of your creatures. Show what type of creature your monster is by giving them an expression on their face.
- 4. Talk to someone in your family about your artwork or write down some words to describe your monster. Are they scary or kind? Display your picture.

### Options for your child

Activity too hard?	Activity too easy?
Follow the score and learn the song. Create your own mythical creature.	Sample the sounds of your mythical creature and arrange them in GarageBand as a composition.

### **Extend the learning**

Explore Australian mythical creatures such as the 'bunyip'. Create another artwork to reflect these creatures.