

Unit **22**

S SS SE CE X(ks) C seal kiss mouse juice fox pencil

int Wands	٠. (.	4 44 4	· (FV		unaphem	e Gliai C
ist Words ancy		in the List Wor		present 逢 s ss se c	e Xiksi C	grapheme	word
sadness	2	Go to the List \	Vords for Unit	22. Count the sou	unds and		
cease		identify all the	graphemes in	each List Word.		VITECHAVOVE	
-elease	3	Milita any atha	n lattara that a	an represent 🍇			
oose	1			an represent 🥦 e one word exam		ACCURATE PROPERTY.	
niece		**************	********	***************************************	***************************************	****	
sword		•		at the beginning o		Wrenty	
distance		each row, in the		row, if it represer	nts	***************************************	
expense		(300000).	complete the	sentences.		1	ر
defence	:	s sadly e	escaped sei	nt present so	ays systemat	tic stories si	gn resign soot
success)	,	present 🍇 s ss se co	<u> </u>		
succeed mixture]		oss fuss prod			
forceful		ss is ofter	n straight after (© a , Q e ea , @	i), @ o a and	ot the	of a base word.
receive		(se increase	· lose com	ipose purpose	e tease inte	ense hoarse	worse collapse
cellar _.]		epresent 🍇 s ss se			
cereal	1						
serial	1	` '	•	ace palace s			1
system		The grap	neme ce otten	represents 🍇 sss	se ce x ka c at the	ot a bas	e word.
oossessive		X ıksı explain	fixture exc	cited export	except maxii	mum explore	complex
escape				epresent the blend			
scalene							on its own, particularly
cylinder		when tolla	wed by the lette	r representing	s ss se ce x _{iksi} c	, tor example exce	ept - e k c e p t .
centenary		c cease	circuit succ	ess cellar co	llar escape	cylinder citie	es cycle cubic
anxious		The grapl	neme c often re	epresents 🍇 s ss se	ce x s c when foll	owed by the letter	rs, or
		usually at	the	\perp of a word or s	yllable.	·	
			. 1		*****************		***************************************
	5	Draw pictures	to snow the di	fferent meanings	of these homop	nones./ 💥 Go to	Helpful Hint (15).
				To a second seco		001101101101101101101101101101101101101	
				A PARAMETER FOR		24 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	
	J	11	\$F			1	
		<u>cellar</u>	seller	cereal	serial	soared	sword
6 Build wor	ds from	expend .		ble ()		se ()	ive()
these base words		, qofonq		nt ()	THE THE PARTY NAMED	ce ()	ive ()
	Write n for noun, or a for adjective			ss ()		_ ion ()	ful ()
beside ea	-	succeed possess		or ()		ion ()	ive()
		,			re		
		receive		ception ()	I 🗸	IONISE()	ceptive ()

4	ds with the graphem write i before e exc				
nce	recve	cits	belve	belf	belvable
brfly	decve	fld		pce	famils
•	percve	sge	•	•	
	List Words with the k			******************	
nesssad	leas	ere	tancedis	THE	cyfan
penseex	cess	SUC	ceedsuc		arcell
•					realce
					capees
*******************	ds and a word built fr	**************	*************	************	***********
re al ce		in der cyl	real (cont) a contraction of the west of the state of the	a ten cen ry	en a compression and a randa who content constitution of stock in the state in the state of the
		•		•	····
					f words and write them
	the sentences.				
there's = the	re he's=he _	he'd=he _	he'd	_he th	ey've=they
(There's)		_ an escapee fro	m the prison hid	ling in the cellar	·
	been the				
The police ar	e hunting for him.	(They've)		been searchine	for hours.
·	•	•		_	waited.
***************************************				****************	***************************************
Challeng		Att	MARA TERRETARIA	2	
	hat are antonyms for ™ Go to Helpful Hin		Самуза примарания, года ург		3
	_	d	5		ó
Across	Down		7/777	}	
1. unordered 4. weak	2. hold 3. happiness				· MANAGEMENT · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6. unadorned	5. continue		and the state of t	A	manus
8. failure	7. send				
12. fail	9. equilateral		And a second sec		
13. stay	10. nephew			L	PRINCE OF THE CONTROL
المراجعية	11. tight	-			
300				unarhum	
ST. CO	9		1.2		
Charles of P	9	1.3		i i	AMPARIA MARIA MARI
F. ANDER		Transition of transition of the state of the			,

Year 5 Spelling Unit 22 (Wk 6): Look / Cover / Write / Check

Word	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
fancy				
sadness				
cease				
release				
loose				
niece				
sword				
distance				
expense				
defence				
success				
succeed				
mixture				
forceful				
receive				
cellar				
cereal				
serial				
system				
possessive				
escape				
scalene				
cylinder				
centenary				
anxious				

Unit 22

seal kiss mouse juice fox pencil s ss se ce x(ks) c

S Grapheme Chart

|--|

assist biscuit accept wrestled service licence answered respectful citizen scientific decision immensely deception dissension especially evidence syndicate society responsible medicinal persistence unnecessary unexpectedly conscientious psychology

Go to the List Words for Unit 22. Count the sounds and identify all the graphemes in each List Word. Write any other letters that can represent size con the Grapheme Chart. Write one word example for each. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents size contents in the words. Add a List Word with the same grapheme to fit on the lines. Use your dictionary to help with the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. Source immense surprise license for to ise Content of the List Words for Unit 22. Count the sounds and identify all the graphemes in each List Word. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example in the words. Add a List Word with the same grapheme to fit on the lines. Use your dictionary to help with the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. Source immense surprise license for to ise Content of the List Word with the graphemes in each List Word. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example for each. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example for each. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example for each. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example for each. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example for each. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example in the words. Add a List Word with the sample for each. Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents sizes example in the words. Add a List Word with the sample for each. Colour the grapheme to fit on the lines. Use your dictionary to help with the sample for each. Sizes in the start of each row where it represents sizes and the start of each row where it represents sizes and the start of each row where it represents sizes and the start of each row where it represents sizes and the start of each row where it represe	
on the Grapheme Chart. Write one word example for each. 4 Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents (2 s ss se ce x w c) in the words. Add a List Word with the same grapheme to fit on the lines. Use your dictionary to help with the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. 5 respective statement president resemble 5 se immense surprise license tortoise 6 ce century recent acceptance assistance 6 cace to the lines of	NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR
Colour the grapheme shown at the start of each row where it represents in the words. Add a List Word with the same grapheme to fit on the lines. Use your dictionary to help with the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. S respective statement president resemble S possess dissent scissors assistant Se immense surprise license tortoise Ce century recent acceptance assistance This excited expected exception explained C accepted bicycle special stomach	
s respective statement president resemble ss possess dissent scissors assistant se immense surprise license tortoise ce century recent acceptance assistance x(xs) excited expected exception explained c accepted bicycle special stomach	
se immense surprise license tortoise ce century recent acceptance assistance x(ks) excited expected exception explained c accepted bicycle special stomach	
sion ally ace ate Assible ce immense surprise license tortoise ce century recent acceptance assistance x(ks) excited expected exception explained c accepted bicycle special stomach	
ce century recent acceptance assistance X(ks)	
ate (x) (x) (x) (x) (x) (x) (x) (x) (x) (x	
nsible c accepted bicycle special stomach	
nal (
bisedii science scarce scissors	
essary st listen nestle western master	
ectedly entious sword sword crossword answer	
ps capsicum psychologist psalm collapsing	
5 Write ordinal numbers, for example 1st, 2nd, 3rd and so on, to show where you he biscuit accept wrestled dissension citiz service and licence and responsible assist and society and unnecessary persistence, and unexpectedly consciention	zen and _and
Write the List Words that belong to the same word families as the words below.	
social science serviceable	
decide persist psychologist	
deceive medicine conscience	
dissent citizenship responsibility	

, ,		be a p	eceive prepositi or not co		-		-	to our		_ a biscuit	
i	nt (usu	-		- "						es the top of a i take for the _	
		ofte	cial perm n as a c ive offici	ertificate)	•				ut an instructor	they are
Colou	r code	one w	ord part	from ea	ch column	to form Li	st Wor	ds. Write t	he word	s on the lines.	****************
sci	ci	si	ty				i	ci	ly		
e	chol	e	ble				de	di	dence		
so	spon	tif	al			······································	е	mmense			
re	spe	0	tious				cit	vi	sion		······································
me	sci	cia	ic				de ,	ssen	tence		
con	di	en	lly				di	Ì	tion		
psy	en	cin	gy				syn per	sis cep	sion cate		
Meito	Liet Me			+ho follo	wing mear	***********			********	,	************
					-				£1		
•											
								•			
		•				•	•				
	missing	lette			of letters in	•					or (3) beside a das
_b	_fgh	n <u>_</u> (2)	j k	_op		" (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	_b	fgh	_jklm	n_opqr	uvwx_z
_d_1	fgh_	jkln	nn_p	qr	_uvwx_					.m_ o_ q r s _	
b	(3) f <u>c</u>	 у h	 j k l m _	_opq1	stu_w	×yz	b_	d_(2) f g	hijkl	m_(2) o p q	_(2) t _ v w x _ :
bc	fgh.	(2) j	klm_	(2) <u> </u>	qr_(3)†u	J {	ab_	 (2) d f g	 y h(2) _.	 j k l m(2)(2)	pqr_(2) v

Year 6 Spelling Unit 22 (Wk 6): Look / Cover / Write / Check

Word	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
assist				
biscuit				
accept				
wrestled				
service				
licence				
answered			4 15	
respectful				
citizen				
scientific				
decision				
immensely				
deception				
dissension				
especially				
evidence				
syndicate				
society				
responsible				
medicinal				
persistence				
unnecessary				
unexpectedly				
conscientious				
psychology				

Choose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.
Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.

Ch	oose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.
····	
	Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.

Cho	ose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.
	
	
	Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.

Choose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.
Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.

Choose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences. Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.



Yr 5 Unit 22 Word Search!

Name:	Date:	
name.	 Date.	



Find and circle each of the words from the list below. Words may appear forwards or backwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the grid.

Χ	S	У	S	С	S	С	h	W	d	а	W	k	d	f	W	e	p	٧
С	j	u	W	f	t	9	t	d	e	S	0	0	1	e	į	٧	а	n
į	а	n	С	e	С	n	а	t	S	į	d	S	h	r	1	į	Z	S
e	У	u	ĺ	С	d	k	а	e	M	q	S	W	S	u	а	S	W	а
n	e	r	У	0	e	k	r	Χ	а	p	u	а	а	t	ţ	S	d	i
e		į	k	0	С	S	Z	p	r	S	С	S	d	X	٢	e	p	f
ı	u	S	f	У	t	į	S	e	а	W	С	Χ	n	į	e	S	а	а
а	f	h	h	e	f	9	d	n	У	0	e	į	e	W	S	S	į	n
С	e	Χ	W	e	f	n	X	S	n	r	e	p	S	e	0	0	а	С
s	С	n	q	p	į	į	ţ	e	n	d	d	W	S	d	e	p	Z	У
а	٢	į	С	1	0	d	а	0	j	q	X	X	Z	ĺ	0	X	d	а
e	0	e	У	u	n	u	d	S	S	p	į	f	į	į	j	а	e	0
S	f	С	S	t	r	а			e	С	e	٧	į	e	С	e	r	r
С	У	e	d	X	k	С	e	n	t	e	n	а	r	У	W	q	r	f
а	u	а	ŀ	1	u	t	n	У	f	į	а	e	С	n	e	f	e	d
p	į	e	С	e	а	S	e	d	į	h	Χ	f	r	W	W	Z	į	f
e	С	W	а	p	p	e	1	а	e	r	e	С	k	f	0	t	٧	а
Z	k	n	h	r	e	İ	e	а	S	e	W	e	t	S	У	S	У	С

cereal mixture receive escape cease system sword forceful anxious scalene release cylinder defence success centenary expense succeed possessive sadness distance cellar fancy serial loose niece



Yr 6 Unit 22 Word Search!

Name:	Date:	
i tallio.	 Date.	



Find and circle each of the words from the list below. Words may appear forwards or backwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the grid.

k	d	С	u	k	S	у	n	d	į	С	а	t	e	W	p	9	У	d	S	į
j	į	Z	u	i	į	X	u	u	n	n	e	С	e	S	S	а	r	У	þ	t
u	s	e	С	n	e	С	į		p	r	У	У	M	u	q	а	e	S	W	h
n	S	S	У	ţ	e	į	С	0	S	e	٢	٧	į	С	e	0	S	С	У	0
0	e	u	h	u	W	٢	e	S	ţ	1	e	d	į	f	u	f	p	n	1	j
į	n	X	d	W	u	j	У	p	а	а	d	h	n	n	С	e	e	e		n
S	s	į	M	p	u	n	S	а	а	į	0	p	С	S	n	1	С	٧	а	а
į	į	У	а	С	а	С	e	٧	S	d	k	e	u	į	p	b	t	ĺ	į	n
С	0	g	į	S	W	С	0	X	n	а	У	r	1	0	k	į	f	d	С	S
e	n	0	W	j	S	ţ	С	n	p	n	0	S	f	f	h	S	u	e	e	W
d	W	1	W	u	n	į	g	e	S	e	į	i	S	h	1	n	1	n	p	e
q	e	0	e	e	e	а	S	а	p	С	С	S	С	S	p	0	t	С	S	r
а	d	h	n	0	0	а	e	ţ	n	ţ	i	t	į	а	Z	p	Ĭ	e	e	e
С	į	С	S	b	W	٢	0	j	e	q	0	e	e	X	W	s	u	d	С	d
u	С	У	e	r	d	С	S	1	Z	У	p	n	n	d	а	e	С	S	С	e
q	į	S	I	Z	0	f	n	0	į	h	С	С	t	t		٢	S	u	W	p
0	n	p	У	q	9	d	p	į	ţ	h	٧	е	ĺ	p	į	У	į	İ	0	f
а	а	q	d	е	С	e	p	t	į	0	n	p	f	n	M	0	p	u	С	į
С	1	j	e	W	а	u	У	С	С	u	r	į	į	q	i	W	u	t	а	j
0	У	p	u	k	С	f	1	٧	S	þ	e	٧	С	p	٧	У	W	S	С	٧

deception answered dissension immensely psychology especially assist persistence conscientious unnecessary responsible unexpectedly syndicate respectful evidence decision medicinal wrestled scientific licence society service biscuit citizen accept

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List Words burnt

burst refer prefer person perfectly reverse research earthen worse further surface certain curtain concern purchase purpose dessert suburban earliest observant conferred germinate circumnavigate circumstance

		🖎 Grapheme Chart				
1	Colour the graphemes that represent (ir ur or er) in the List Words.	grapheme	word			
2	Go to the List Words for Unit 23. Count the sounds and identify all the graphemes in each List Word.					
3	Write any other letters that can represent ir ur or er on the Grapheme Chart. Write one word example for each.					
4	Colour words where you hear (ir ur or er) in each row.					
	ir tired circumstance dirtiest repair					
	ur suburban curtain honour courage	<u></u>	<u> </u>			
	or worthwhile horizon worse force		Max In			
	er dessert desert concern neither					
	ear appear heart earthen research		Cata			
5	Write List Words with (girurorer) in these positions to fit on the	lines.	***************************************			
	first second fourt	h	fifth			
6	Write words from the brackets to finish these sentences. ★ Burst can be a verb meaning to break open. Bust can be a not of the head and shoulders of a person. Farther refers to distart more time, information and so on. The balloon when it hit the sharp corner of a famous artist. The delicious was made from the fruit of the plant which grows well in the I needed information as I didn't know how in the grows well in the	of the clay cactus	·			
	it was to the next village.		(farther, further)			
	Birds usually wake than any other creat					
7	Unjumble the List Words in the brackets. Fill in the columns with					

Today	Yesterday	They have	They are still
bubbles (tsrub)	bubbles		
fires (urnb)	fires		
cars (veerrse)	cars		
subs (acefrsu)	subs		:

8	Complete the table.	Base w	ord	Α	dd ed	Add ing
	When adding ed and ing to words	refer			T 7 Commonwealth	
	ending with er, we usually double the letter r when the grapheme er is	prefe	r			
	representing (ir ur or er).	confe	r			
	202	rememl	oer	ANNERS SEE ANNERS AN ASSESSMENT ANNERS SEELS	NOTICE THE CONTROL OF	988A-948988-8488-848-848-848-848-848-848-848
		answe	r	<u>. La color de Particio de Color de Color de La Color de Color de Calor de Color de Calor de Color de Calor de Color de Color de Calor de </u>	11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.	TORKET COMMENT
		consid	er			
				*******		*************************************
9	Read the purple message text and study the beside it. Complete the sentences below we			ljectives cribing 1)	Comparatives (comparing 2)	Superlatives (comparing 3 or more)
	words from the table. The words from the table. When comparing some adjectives, rath	er than		good	better	best
	adding er and est as in earlier and earli	iest,		bad	worse	worst
	the words change completely. We do n gooder, goodest or badder, baddest.	ot say	little		less	least
			man		more	most
			1	much	more	most
10	This painting is good. That one is better Today's weather is bad. Tomorrow will I only ate a little of my lunch. You ate a Many people live in Queensland. More I didn't save much money. My sister so Build word families with the following base Go to Helpful Hints for help. purpose (ly, ful, less) perference.	be worse even less e live in \ aved words.	e and and Victoria	the next of Jan ate the but New	lay will be e South Wales ha	of all. of the three of us. s the e
Fin Dis	d words formed from the Latin roots circum cuss with a partner how the meanings related to the control of the c	_			saning <i>a ring</i> in the	circular coil.
				•		1 1.100 200 22

Add ing

Add <mark>ed</mark>

Base word

Year 5 Spelling Unit 23 (Wk 7): Look / Cover / Write / Check

Word	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
burnt				
burst				
refer				
prefer				
person				
perfectly				
reverse				
research				
earthen				
worse				
further				
surface				
certain				
curtain				
concern				
purchase				
purpose				
dessert				
suburban				
earliest				
observant				
conferred				
germinate				
circumnavigate				
circumstance	100 0 000			

ir ur or er bird world fern nurse

- Pa		
1	1	

List Words

pearly urgent cursive furnish burden absurd murmur surgeon occurred recurring concerned surfacing journal adjourn courtesy circular reversal rehearsal interpreter curvature university discernible emergency disturbance circumnavigate

A Balancia		© Grapheme Chart			
t Words arly	Colour the graphemes that represent in the List Words.	grapheme	word		
gent rsive	2 Go to the List Words for Unit 23. Count the sounds and identify all the graphemes in each List Word.		\$2.0 m		
nish den	3 Write any other letters that can represent ir ur or er on the Grapheme Chart. Write one word example for each.				
surd rmur geon curred	Gircle the words where you hear in urorer in each column. Add a List Word with the irurorer grapheme shown, to fit on the lines in each column.				
urring ncerned	ir ur er iron urge cl er k	ear ear lier	our court		
facing rnal	circulate accurate persist virtual mature interpret irritate disturb concern	reh ear se h ear tily p ear s	floury journey journalist		
ourn ırtesy	ss				
cular ersal	5 Circle words where you hear ir ur or er. Use a dictionary for pro		1		
erpreter	occurred recurring preferred referral urge occurring recurrent preferable referee urge	nt emergent			
vature versity cernible	occurrence recurrence preference reference urgen 6 Write List Words which belong to the same word families as thes	*********	rehearsal		
ergency turbance	furniture burdensome				
cumnavigate	surgical murmuring reversible journalism				
	absurdity courteous	**********			
	Complete the sentences with the homophones in the brackets. L	·	<i>H</i>		
	A lady gave to a baby in her on the The army cracked an almond nut and ate the	·	(berth, birth) (colonel, kernel)		
The	flew straight out to sea before it began to	and head south.	(tern, turn)		
	of the anthems at the Australia Eng		(verses, versus)		
_	able to hear the of the helicopter blades befo	-	(were, whirr)		
	so loudly I could not hear a my frie		(whirred, word		
	alloon in the wind as it rose to circle the		(whirled, world)		
	6 Student Book				

0		ar Daniel Control of the Control of	on each pair b 1b, (1d) and (1	THE STATE OF THE S				
	occurrence occurence	murmurred murmured	answerring answering	buttonned buttoned	omitted omited	profitted profited	traveller traveler	interpretted interpreted
	transferring transfering	butcherred butchered	discoverry discovery	pedalled pedaled	permitting permiting	benefitted benefited	offerred offered	whisperring whispering
9	Complete the s		ining compariso	ns, using the w	ords in the bra	ackets.	f 5 2 4 4 8 h 3 6 b 3 4 a 6 b 3 6 b 3	
	The shells I co	ollected yester	day had a		look to	them than the	ese rougher	ones.(pearly)
	"Which of all t	the patients is	in the		need	d of help?" as	ked the surg	geon. (urgent)
	"This excuse i	IS		than the las	t one," said A	Num to the no	aughty child	. (absurd)
	The interprete	er was		al	oout the forei	gners' safety t	han his owr	n. (concerned)
10	Circle the best	meaning for the	e first word in ea	ch column. Us	e your dictiona	ry to help.	+ # # \$ * # \$ h + # # \$ # \$ + # \$	****************
	disturbance	discernible	curvature	court	esy a	djourn re	ecurring	absurd
	interruption	hidden	straightenin	g graciou	sness po	stpone red	arranged	amusing
	peace	reversible	bend	gracefu	lness co	ontinue f	inished	ridiculous
	disaster	observable	horizon	ill-mann	nered t	ravel rec	ıppearing	entertaining
	Rewrite these	List Words that	have the beginn	ing of the word	d at the end, fo	or example <i>lype</i>	arl – pearly.	· ************************************
	denbur		salrever		sivecur		naljour	
	journad		geonsur		nishfur		cularcir	
	ancedisturb _		esyc	ourt		preterinte	r	
	halleng	a		***********	Λ	*****************	**************	
Col	lour all the List W jumble the hidde	ords in the circle	es, working in a c e three (ir ur o r	ircular directio er words.	n. (1)			
	Read the hidder left to right, hor starting at the to a normal Word to find two hidd words in the first circle and one hword in the secondarge circle. Hidden Word	izontally, op, as in Search, ien it large (s) idden (r) ond (e) (a)		O u i n n i n i n n i n i n i n i n i n i	9			t e w d i s t u r b e n t i e a e n t i v e a e n

Year 6 Spelling Unit 23 (Wk 7): Look / Cover / Write / Check

Word	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
pearly				
urgent				
cursive				
furnish				
burden				
absurd				
murmur				
surgeon				
occurred				
recurring				
concerned				
surfacing				
journal				
adjourn				
courtesy				
circular				
reversal				
rehearsal				
interpreter				
curvature				
university				
discernible				
emergency				
disturbance				
circumnavigate				

Cho	ose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.
	Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.

Choose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.
Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.

Choose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.	•
Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.	
	
	
	
	•

OH	oose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences
.,	
	Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.

Choose 6 spelling words & put them into interesting sentences.
Choose 6 spelling words & write a dictionary meaning.



Yr 5 Unit 23 Word Search!

Name:	 Date:	
	 	



Find and circle each of the words from the list below. Words may appear forwards or backwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the grid.

d	e	S	S	e	r	t	e	S	r	0	W	d	0	С	r	k	r	Z	С
f	1	d	S	W	f	n	e	٢	С	b	p	e	٢	f	e	С	ţ	1	У
p	d	W	h	e	e	s	а	а	e	У	t	С	n	t	p	h	d	٧	d
n	f	а	а	С	У	p	9	þ	p	f	٢	С	n	e	X	Z.	У	W	p
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f	į	t	e	n	Z	p	X	0	С	p	p	S	p	а	e	e	0	u	į
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С	į	r	c	u	W	n	а	٧	į	g	а	ţ	e	u	h	p	e	h	į
į	e	С	С	j	У	d	į	u	а	h	Z	ţ	u	S	С	e	r	e	e
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e	0	M	С	У	f	j	a	r	٢	r	þ	0	а	S	u	S	e	u	0
}	n	S	d	t	t	W	a	e	u	e		n	У	r	p	0	d	t	p
p	а	ţ	0	u	W	e	f	þ	p	t	9	С	u	e	u	n	٧	r	r
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У	į	n	f	e	r	0	t	S	e	į	1	٢	а	e	e	d	S	t	p
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worse purchase purpose suburban perfectly research concern observant circumnavigate germinate conferred circumstance dessert certain surface earliest reverse earthen burnt person further prefer refer burst curtain

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Yr 6 Unit 23 Word Search!

Name:	Date:	
i di i i c	 Date.	



Find and circle each of the words from the list below. Words may appear forwards or backwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the grid.

																				•
n	e	d	r	u	p	С	0	u	٢	t	e	S	У	p	e	а	٢	1	У	0
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b	С	u	g	p	d	e	d	e	S	С	W	У	С	S	У	e	į	а	r	t
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e	r	W	e	e	0	į	а	1	а	k		p	f	r	t	u	S	W	j	а
d	g	d	e		j	d	e	n	r	e	С	n	0	С	u	Z	а	ţ	n	k
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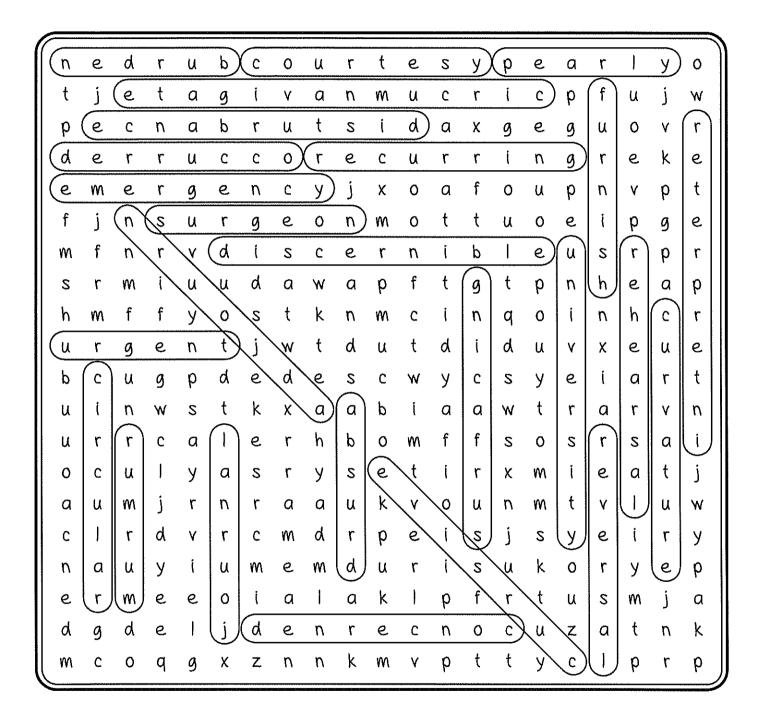
murmur occurred reversal surgeon courtesy adjourn circular university surfacing interpreter recurring curvature rehearsal discernible circumnavigate disturbance emergency concerned furnish pearly urgent absurd journal burden cursive



Yr 6 Unit 23 Word Search! ANSWERKEY



Find and circle each of the words from the list below. Words may appear forwards or backwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the grid.



surgeon courtesy adjourn murmur occurred reversal university surfacing interpreter recurring curvature rehearsal discernible circumnavigate disturbance emergency concerned furnish pearly urgent absurd journal burden cursive

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Ian Thorpe Fact Sheet

Name:

Ian James Thorpe

Born:

1982 in Milperra, Sydney

Childhood:

Ian's mother and father were active in sports and encouraged Ian to pursue their own interest in swimming. Ian was allergic to chlorine when he was young and started swimming with his head out of the water. He won nine gold medals at the New South Wales Short Course Age Championships in 1994.

Achievements:

By the time the Olympic Games arrived in Sydney in 2000, Thorpe was under immense pressure to deliver multiple world records and several gold medals. He didn't disappoint and won Australia's first gold medal of the Games in the 400m freestyle, setting a new world record. Later that night, he helped win the 4x100m freestyle relay. With a total of three gold and two silver medals, Thorpe was the most successful athlete of the 2000 Olympic Games. He also dominated the 2001 World and 2002 Pan Pacific Championships. In 2004, he set a new Olympic record in the 200m freestyle and won a total of two gold, a silver and a bronze medal.

(4) kynystekéminta somillő vétákitk

2000 Sydney Games:

3 gold (400m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle relay, 4x200m freestyle relay), 2 silver (200m freestyle, 4x100m medley relay)

2004 Athens Games:

2 gold (200m freestyle, 400m freestyle), 1 silver (4x200m freestyle relay), 1 bronze (100m freestyle)



Life after the Olympics:

Ian Thorpe is a big supporter of the Children's Cancer Institute. He also started the charity Ian Thorpe's Fountain of Youth in 2000. In 2000, he was named Young Australian of the Year and the Ian Thorpe Aquatic and Fitness Centre in Ultimo was named in his honour. In 2012, he was also awarded the Human Rights Medal for his work with indigenous children. He has been awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for his impressive swimming career.

Ian Thorpe Comprehension Activity

Questions:

۱.	The following pass	sage comes from	i the Ian Thor	pe Fact Sheet. Fill in	. the missing v	words.
	By the time the O	lympic Games c	arrived in Sydi	ney in,	Thorpe was ı	ınder immense
	pressure to deliver	multiple world		_ and several gold _		He didn't
	disappoint and wo	on Australia's fir	st	_ medal of the Gam	es in the	
	freestyle, setting o	a new world reco	ord. Later that	t night, he helped wi	n the 4x100r	n freestyle
	W	Vith a total of _		gold and	silver me	dals, Thorpe
	was the most succ	cessful athlete o	f the 2000	Game	? S.	
2.	organisation, spell	roper nouns in led with an initions in red. Nouns	blue. Proper n al capital lette	ouns are used for ar er. For example: Japa t tell us a person, ar	ın, Murray.	·
3.	Circle the words th	nat have the 'pr	' sound.			
	persue	proud	high-profile	2		
	Milperra	Olympic	present			
	appropriate	impressive	Thorpe			
4.	Which of the follo a. Thorpe was aw b. He started the	arded the Hum	an Rights Med	dal for his charity wo	ork with indig	enous children.
.	Which of the follo a. Ian's parents er	-		ı or b. own interest in swir	nming.	

b. He won Australia's first gold medal of the Sydney Games in the 400m freestyle.



6. Which of the following occurred first? Choose a or b. a. Ian Thorpe won nine gold medals at the New South Wales Short Course Age Championships b. He had to swim with his head out of the water because of his allergy to chlorine.
7. List two interesting facts about Ian Thorpe.
a
b
Challenge option Draw a picture of Ian Thorpe competing in the Olympics. Write at least two sentences explaining what you have drawn.

Ian Thorpe Fact Sheet

Name:

Ian James Thorpe

Born:

1982 in Milperra, Sydney

Childhood:

Ian's mother and father were active in sports and encouraged Ian to pursue their own interest in swimming. Ian was allergic to chlorine when he was young and started swimming with his head out of the water. He was already six feet tall when he started high school.

(a) (yaqta) (e) (e) (aqqqqqaya (e) (qqqqa) (

2000 Sydney Games:

3 gold (400m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle relay, 4x200m freestyle relay), 2 silver (200m freestyle, 4x100m medley relay)

2004 Athens Games

2 gold (200m freestyle, 400m freestyle), 1 silver (4x200m freestyle relay), 1 bronze (100m freestyle)

Achievements:

1994: Competed in swim meets in Australia, winning nine gold medals at the New South Wales Short Course Age Championships.

2000: Won Australia's first gold medal in the 400m freestyle, setting a new world record. He also helped the 4x100m relay win gold. He won a total of three gold and two silver medals. Thorpe was the most successful athlete of the 2000 Olympic Games.

2001-2002: Dominated the World and Pan Pacific Championships.

2004: Won two gold, one silver and one bronze medal at the Athens Games.



Life after the Olympics:

Ian Thorpe is a big supporter of the Children's Cancer Institute. He also started the charity Ian Thorpe's Fountain of Youth in 2000. In 2000, he was named Young Australian of the Year and the Ian Thorpe Aquatic and Fitness Centre in Ultimo was named in his honour. In 2012, he was also awarded the Human Rights Medal for his work with indigenous children. He has been awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for his impressive swimming career.

Ian Thorpe Comprehension Activity

\sim					
u	ue:	STL	O)	ns	:

- 1. Where did Ian Thorpe grow up?
 - a. Sydney, Australia
 - b. Beijing, China
 - c. Milperra, Sydney
 - d. Ultimo, Sydney
- 2. What event did Ian Thorpe compete in to win Australia's first gold medal in Sydney 2000?
 - a. 50m freestyle
 - b. 200m freestyle
 - c. 100m freestyle
 - d. 400m freestyle
- 3. What charity did he found in 2000?
 - a. Ian Thorpe's Foundation for Youth
 - b. Ian Thorpe Aquatic and Fitness
 - c. Children's Cancer Institute
 - d. Human Rights

4. T	he	words	in	the	box	come	from	the	text.	Write	each	word	next	to	their	clues.
------	----	-------	----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-------	-------	------	------	------	----	-------	--------

charity	active	multiple	allergic	chlorine	
Generous actio	ons or donatio	ns to aid the po	or, ill or helple	?SS	
A heavy greer	iish-yellow gas	that is highly ir	ritating and u	sed for water p	urification.
To be energeti	c in work				
To be sensitive	and to show	an abnormal red	action of the b	oody	
Consisting of,	having, or invo	olving several or	many individ	uals	

5.	Circle the words	; that have a 'p	or' sound.
	persue Milperra	proud Olympic	high-profile present
	appropriate	impressive	Thorpe
6.	a. Thorpe was o	awarded the Hi	ed first? Choose a or b. uman Rights Medal for his charity work with indigenous children. Fountain of Youth charity.
7.	a. Ian's parents	encouraged hir	ed first? Choose a or b. m to pursue their own interest in swimming. I medal of the Sydney Games in the 400m freestyle.
8.	,	von nine gold n	ed first? nedals at the New South Wales Short Course Age Championships. ad out of the water because of his allergy to chlorine.
9.	Give two reason	ıs why Thorpe	is a well-known Australian Olympic athlete.
	1.		
	2		
10). Challenge Opt Create a timeli		pe's achievements.

Ian Thorpe Fact Sheet

Life and sporting career:

Ian James Thorpe was born in 1982 and grew up in Milperra, Sydney. Both his mother and father were active in sports and encouraged Ian and his older sister to pursue their own interest in swimming. Ironically, he was allergic to chlorine when he was young and started swimming with his head out of the water.

Thorpe soon began competing in swim meets in Australia, winning nine gold medals at the New South Wales Short Course Age Championships in 1994. He was already six feet tall when he started high school the following year and began to use his size to an advantage. His success continued to grow with many wins at state, national and international level.

(8) qyaqqayta qoʻqaraqoo yoʻqayta 80/100 abbat

2000 Sydney Games:

3 gold (400m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle relay, 4x200m freestyle relay), 2 silver (200m freestyle, 4x100m medley relay)

2004 Athens Games

2 gold (200m freestyle, 400m freestyle), 1 silver (4x200m freestyle relay), 1 bronze (100m freestyle)



By the time the Olympic Games arrived in Sydney in 2000, Thorpe was under immense pressure to deliver multiple world records and several gold medals. He didn't disappoint and won Australia's first gold medal of the Games, in the 400m freestyle, setting a new world record. Later that night, he helped win the 4x100m freestyle relay. With a total of three gold and two silver medals, Thorpe was the most successful athlete of the 2000 Olympic Games.

Thorpe dominated the 2001 World and the 2002 Pan Pacific Championships, creating a huge build-up to the 2004 Olympics at which the 200m freestyle was dubbed the 'Race of the Century'. Competing against several strong athletes, Thorpe managed to get ahead in the last 50 metres, winning by half a body length and setting a new Olympic record. In all, Thorpe won two gold medals, a silver and a bronze medal. He now holds the most Olympic gold medals of any Australian athlete.

Thorpe is a high-profile supporter of the Children's Cancer Institute, which he supports in honour of a close friend who suffered from lymphoma. He also founded the charity Ian Thorpe's Fountain for Youth in 2000. The organisation raises funds for research into childhood illnesses and sponsors a school in Beijing for orphaned children with disabilities. In 2012, he was awarded the Human Rights Medal for his charity work with indigenous children. For his impressive swimming career, Thorpe has been awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia and was named Young Australian of the Year in 2000. The Ian Thorpe Aquatic and Fitness Centre in Ultimo, Sydney is named in his honour.

Ian Thorpe Comprehension Activity

	was Ian Thorpe b	oorn?		
In what event did	d Ian Thorpe comp	pete to win his first	gold medal in Sydr	ney 2000?
What charity did	l Ian Thorpe found	?		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e text. Use a dictio		
charity	box come from th active	e text. Use a diction multiple	nary to find their m allergic	reaning. chlorine
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			



	allergic:				
chlorine:					
5.	Circle the word	ls that have the	'pr' sound.		
	persue	proud	high-profile		
	Milperra	Olympic	present		
	appropriate	impressive	Thorpe		
6.	a. Thorpe was	awarded the H	ed first? Choose a or b. uman Rights Medal for his charity work with indigenous children. Fountain of Youth charity.		
7.	a. Ian's parents	s encouraged hi	ed first? Choose a or b. m to pursue their own interest in swimming. d medal of the Sydney Games in the 400m freestyle.		
8.	a. Ian Thorpe	won nine gold r	ed first? Choose a or b. nedals at the New South Wales Short Course Age Championships. ead out of the water because of his allergy to chlorine.		
٩.	List five interes	ting facts abou	t Ian Thorpe.		
	a				
	b				
	С				
	d				
					

Challenge option

Create a character profile of Ian Thorpe (you can use the character profile sheet provided). Include the following information:

- 1. Birth place and year he was born
- 2. The Olympic sport that he was famous for
- 3. The medals that he won
- 4. Any achievements and/or awards that he attained
- 5. Other interesting facts about him
- 6. A picture of Ian Thorpe you will need to research this

Ian Thorpe Character Profile

Birthplace:	_		
Year of birth:	_		
Famous for:			
Medals won:			
Achievements and awards:			
Interesting facts:			



Australian Animal Report

Name of the animal:	
Scientific classification (circle one):	Picture
amphibian bird fish reptile mammal insect	
Aboriginal name:	
Size:	
Average weight:	
It is covered in (circle one):	Where Is It Found?
fur feathers scales skin	
Diet:	
It gets its food by	
	Life Cycle
Lifespan:	_ /
Habitat:	/
Interesting facts:	





Do Away with the Dull:

Improving Sentence Writing

Sentences don't need to be dull. We can easily jazz up our simple sentences by including some descriptive details. Let's jazz up the sentence below.

The fish was swimming.

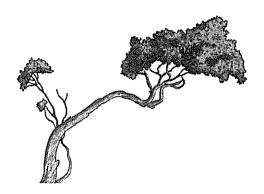
Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Where did
Who or	Gives more	What is	Gives more	the activity take place?
what is this	information	the action	information	take place:
sentence about?	about the noun.	or activity?	about the verb.	For example, in
The fish	For example,	outing hain a	For example,	the fishbowl.
Tite Jish	shiny, orange.	swimming	energetically.	

The shiny, orange fish was swimming energetically in the fishbowl.

Have a go with the following examples. Plan your ideas in the table and write your jazzed up sentence on the line below.

The tree was swaying.

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Where did
				the activity
				take place?







The man was snoring.

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Where did the activity take place?

The truck was revving.

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Where did
				the activity
				take place?
	<u></u>			







Expanding Sentences

Extend these simple three word sentences by adding adverbs, adjectives and further information to make them more interesting. The first one has been done for you.

1.	An owl hooted. An elegant, snow-white owl hooted loudly from high up in the trees.
2.	A boy shouted.
3.	The witch laughed.
4.	My uncle sneezed.
5.	The teacher talked.
6.	A dog barked.
7.	A bat swooped.
8.	The sun shone.
9.	The snake slithered.





10.	The bird landed.
11.	The child cried.
12.	The wind howled.
13.	The rocket launched.
14.	The horse trotted.
15.	The clock ticked.
16.	The car raced.
17.	A parrot squawked.
18.	The door creaked.
19.	The cork popped.



Full Stops and Capital Letters

Remember

- · Sentences start with a capital letter.
- · Sentences end with a full stop.
- · Names start with a capital letter.



Read these sentences. Write each one yourself with a full stop and capital letters in the right places.

 i must not tramp on the flowers i kept bumping into things in the dark a crab crept into a crack in the rock milk is good for children's teeth a drip from the tap drops in the sink the clown did tricks with a chimpanzee i can hear twigs snapping in the wind 	1. fred and brett spent a week in spain
 4. a crab crept into a crack in the rock 5. milk is good for children's teeth 6. a drip from the tap drops in the sink 7. the clown did tricks with a chimpanzee 	2. i must not tramp on the flowers
 5. milk is good for children's teeth 6. a drip from the tap drops in the sink 7. the clown did tricks with a chimpanzee 	3. i kept bumping into things in the dark
6. a drip from the tap drops in the sink 7. the clown did tricks with a chimpanzee	4. a crab crept into a crack in the rock
7. the clown did tricks with a chimpanzee	5. milk is good for children's teeth
,	6. a drip from the tap drops in the sink
8. i can hear twigs snapping in the wind	7. the clown did tricks with a chimpanzee
	8. i can hear twigs snapping in the wind

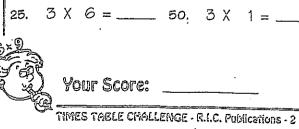
Full Stops and Capital Letters

Read these sentences. Can you spot the full stops and capital letters that are in the wrong places? Write the sentences out yourself with capital letters and full stops in the right places.

1. the man Burnt. the toast
2. the frog. swam Across The pool
3. gran Went to. Get fresh fish
4. helen Took a book off the. shelf
5. a clock Stood On The wooden. chest
6. the train Had to stop in the fog
7. fran took a Scarf as. a Gift for brad
8. i will. Travel to london next Week
9. fred has Spent lots of. cash This year
10. we had Sandwiches for. a snack

V	uar	e:		······································	-	W (00)	<u>,</u>
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4.	1 X	3 =	. 29.	9 X	2 =		
5.	2 X	0 =	<i>30</i> .	5 X	3 =		
6.	1 X	2 =	31.	7 X	2 =		
7.	3 X	2 =	32.	2 X	10 =		
8.	2 X	5 =	33.	11 X	3 =		
9,	2 X	4 =	34.	7 X	3 =		
10.	10 X	3 =	35.	3 X	10 =		Contract of the last of the la
11.	3 X	3 =	36.	5 X	2 =		
12.	2 X	6 =	37.	2 X	9 =		
13.	0 X	2 =	38.	4 X	3 = .		
14,	6 X	2 =	39.	3 X	11 = .	<u>.</u>	
5.	4 x	2 =	40.	8 X	3 = .		
6	2 Y	8	44	0 V	7		

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	З.	10	X 2	=	_ 28.	3	3 X	9	=			
	4.	1 3	X З	=	_ 29.	9	X	2	=			
	5.	2 >	<i>(0 :</i>		. <i>30</i> .	5	5 X	3	=			
	6.	1 >	٤ 2 :		. 31.	. 7	7 X	2	=			
	7.	3 X	(2 =	=	32.	2	X	10	=		·	
	8.	2 X	: 5 =	=	33.	11	Χ	3	=		_	
	9,	2 X	4 =	=	54.	7	Χ	3	=			
-	10.	10 X	3 =	·	35.	3	X	10	=			
	11.	3 X	3 =	·	· 36.	5	Χ	2	= .		·	
	12.	2 X	6 =		37.	2	Χ	9	= .			
	13.	0 X	2 =	·	38.	4	Χ	3	= .		_	
	14.	6 X	2 =		39.	3	Χ	11 ·	= .	····	_	
	15.	4 x	2 =		40.	8	Χ	3	= .		_	
1	16.	2 X	8 =	•	41.	0	Χ	3	= .		_	
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Level C

Focus: 3. 4

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7.
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 32. $4 \times 9 =$ ____



Your Score:

TIMES TABLE CHALLENGE - R.I.C. Publications - 3

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6 Level C Focus: 3, 4

7.
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10.	5 x	6 =	35.	6 x	රි =		
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14.	7 x	5 =	39.	5 x	1 =		- The state of the
15.	5 x	5 =	40,	5 x	12 =		
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19.
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Your Score:

TIMES TABLE CHALLENGE - R.I.C. Publications - 9

Date:

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6 Level I

Focus: 6, 7

3.
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Name:



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6 Level K Focus: 7.8

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TIMES TABLE CHALLENGE - R.I.C. Publications - 11

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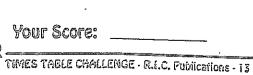
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7.	8 x	3 =	32.	8 x	12 =	·····
8.	5 x	8 =	33.	1 x	9 = .	
9.	10 x	9 =	34.	9 x	10 = .	
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14.	9 x	7 =	39.	7 x	8 = .	
15.	8 x	8 =	40.	6 x	8 = .	
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21.	9 x	8 =	46.	12 x	9 = _	
22	9 x	6 =	47.	8 x	2 = _	
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Level P

Focus: 0 - 10

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$$6 \times 5 =$$
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Your Score:

TIMES TABLE CHALLENGE - R.I.C. Publications - 16

0	Date:
0	Name:



6 Level P

Focus: 0 - 10

7.
$$8 \times 0 =$$
 32. $2 \times 9 =$

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$$5 \times 9 =$$
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11.
$$4 \times 4 =$$
 36. $5 \times 5 =$

14.
$$8 \times 4 =$$
 39. $5 \times 7 =$

18.
$$7 \times 4 =$$
 43. $6 \times 3 =$



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Your Score:

TIMES TABLE CHALLENGE - R.I.C. Publications - 16

Square numbers

$17^2 = 289$	$18^2 = 324$	$19^2 = 361$	$20^2 = .400$
$13^2 = 169$	$14^2 = 196$	$15^2 = 225$	$16^2 = 256$
92 = 81	$10^2 = 100$	$11^2 = 121$	$12^2 = 144$
$5^2 = 25$	$6^2 = 36$	$7^2 = 49$	$8^2 = 64$
12=1	$2^2 = 4$	32 = 9	$4^2 = 16$

Time

	60 seconds = 1 minute	60 minute's = 1 hour	24 hours.≃ 1 day	7 days = 1 week	14 days = 1 fortnight	52 weeks = 1 year	365 days = 1 year	366 days = 1 leap year	10 years = 1 decade	$100 \text{ years} = 1 \cdot \text{century}$
--	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------------	-------------------	-------------------	------------------------	---------------------	--

Seasons/months

31 days	31 days	28 days	31 days	30 days	31 days	30 days	31 days	31 days	30 days	31 days	30 days
December	January	February	March	April ·		June	July	August	September	October	Movember
Summer:			Autumn:			Winter:			Spring:		



Except February, that's a different one, Onto a lange served to have described in the It has twenty-eight, that's fine, Thirty days has September, April, June and November, All the rest have thirty-one

Measurement

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre	100 centimetres = 1 metre	1000 metres = 1 kilometre	1000 grams = 1 kilogram	1000 kllograms = 1 tonne '	1000 milliltres = 1 litre	10 000 square metres = 1 hectare
Length:			Mass:		Capacity:	Area:



Abbreviations

ante meridiem	post meridiem	second(s)	minute(s)	hour(s)	millimetre(s)	centimetre(s)	metre(s)	kilometre(s)	gram(s)	kilogram(s)	tonne(s)	millilitre(s)	litre(s)	square metre(s)	hectare(s)
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Time:				•	Length:				Mass:			Capacity:		Area:	



Aditiplication and division tables

Multiplication tables --- 'times'

0 × 7 = 0 1 × 7 = 7		<u>۲</u>	∧ ∧ ~ /~ ∦ ∦	# ~1 · ×	× 7 "	× 7.	×.,	×	× 7		AND THE PARTY AND	:\M\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	D √ 1/21	を述るい				ベ ジベ	1-71-7	記る		
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0 × 5 × 0 × 5 × 0	ក្រ ពិសិ ៕៕	χ ror ll	XX VV IIII	X U	X SS II	X SS	X U	X 55	X ℃	× 11 ==	×∺×	× T ×	X	×11 ==	×11≡	×11"	× 11 =	× ∴	×11 =	***	X T	
0 × 4 = 0 1 × 4 = 4	X X 4 4 11 11	X II	X X 4 4 11 11	X	X A	X 4 Ⅱ	x4π	X41	×4≡	x 10 ≡	× 유	× 10 ≝	×10 ±	x 10 ==	× 10 =	× 10 =	×10=	× 10 =	× 10 #	$10 \times 10 = 100$	× 10 =	× 10 =
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0 x 2 = 0 1 x 2 = 2	X X 10 10 11 11] (3 (X•)	* X とこと **********************************	X 2 1	N N	X 2 II	×2≡	# X	X 2	X 8 ⊪	×8 ×	×8⊪	×8 ≡	X8 ₪	¥8	X 88	X 88	X SB	18 18	$10 \times 8 = 80$	¥8 ¥	11 80 X

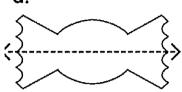
Division tables — 'how many'

0 + 7 = 0 7 + 7 = 1 14 + 7 = 2 21 + 7 = 3 28 + 7 = 4 35 + 7 = 6 49 + 7 = 6 49 + 7 = 7 56 + 7 = 8 63 + 7 = 9 70 + 7 = 10 77 + 7 = 11 84 + 7 = 12	
0 6 = 0 6 6 = 1 12 + 6 = 2 18 + 6 = 3 24 + 6 = 4 30 + 6 = 6 42 + 6 = 6 42 + 6 = 7 48 + 6 = 9 60 + 6 = 10 60 + 6 = 10 72 + 6 = 10 60 + 6 = 11 72 + 6 = 10	0 + 12 = 0 12 + 12 = 1 24 + 12 = 2 36 + 12 = 3 48 + 12 = 4 60 + 12 = 5 72 + 12 = 6 84 + 12 = 7 96 + 12 = 9 120 + 12 = 9 120 + 12 = 9 120 + 12 = 10
0 + 5 = 0 5 + 5 = 1 10 + 5 = 2 15 + 5 = 1 20 + 5 = 3 20 + 5 = 6 30 + 5 = 6 35 + 5 = 9 45 + 5 = 9 45 + 5 = 9 50 + 5 = 10 65 + 5 = 10 65 + 5 = 11 65 + 5 = 11	0
0	0 10 + 1 0 = 0 20 + 1 + 1 0 = 1 20 + 1 + 1 0 = 1 30 + 1 0 = 2 30 + 1 0 = 3 50 + 1 0 = 5 70 + 10 = 6 70 + 10 = 8 90 + 10 = 9 100 + 10 = 10 100 + 10 = 10 100 + 10 = 10
0	0 + 9 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
0	0 8 + 8 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +

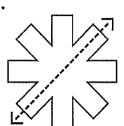
Symmetry

Tell whether the dotted line on each shape represents a line of symmetry. Write <u>yes</u> or <u>no</u>.

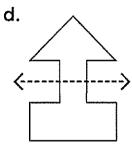
a.



b.

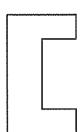




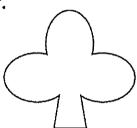


Draw a line of symmetry on each shape.

e.



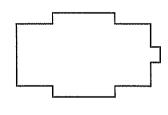
f.



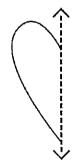
g.



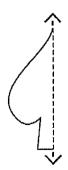
h.



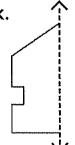
Draw the second half of each symmetrical shape.



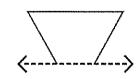
j.



k.



I.



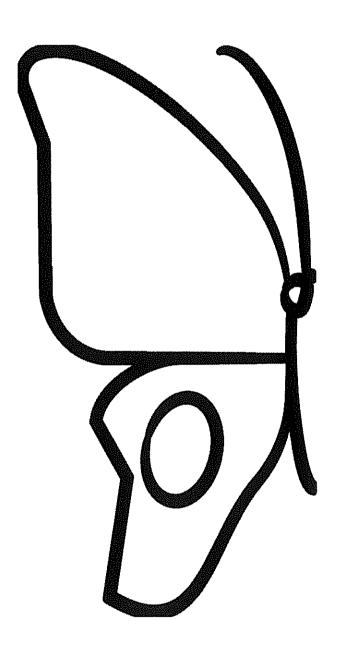




Lines of symmetry

Grade 4 Geometry Worksheet

Draw a picture of an object that has at least one line of symmetry. Draw the line(s) of symmetry on your picture.

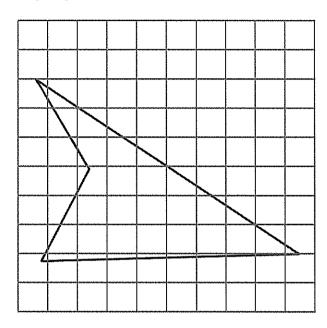


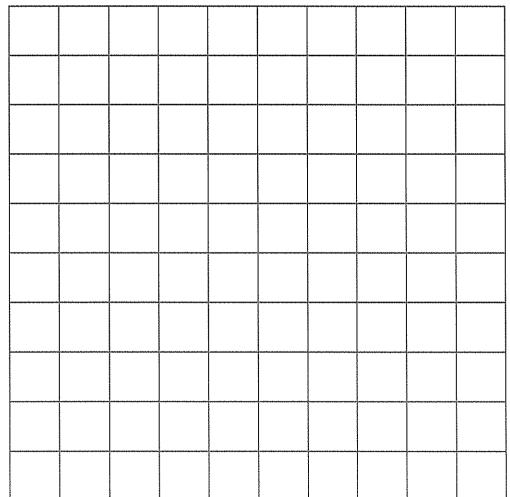


Shape Enlargement Transformation Investigation

I can use a grid system to enlarge an image and explore the properties of the enlarged image compared to the original. (ACMMG115)

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









Shape Enlargement Transformation Investigation Questions

1.	Has the shape design changed? How/why?					
2.	How did you complete this activity?					
3.	What made this activity easy/difficult?					

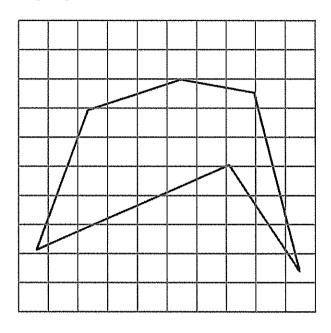


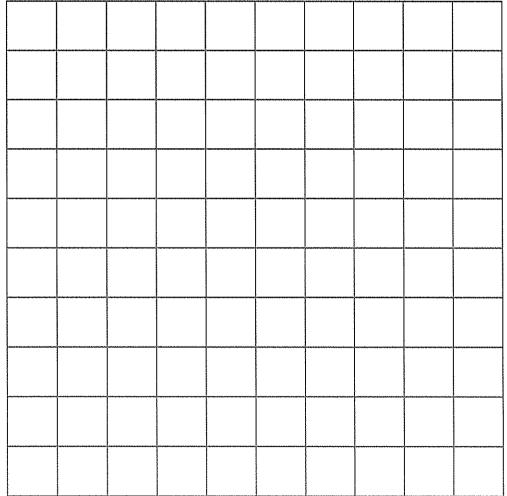


Shape Enlargement Transformation Investigation

I can use a grid system to enlarge an image and explore the properties of the enlarged image compared to the original. (ACMMG115)

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









Shape Enlargement Transformation Investigation Questions

1.	Has the enlarged image changed compared to the original? How?				
2.	Why do you think the enlarged image changed/didn't change compared to the original?				
3.	What resources did you use to complete the enlargement?				
4.	What made this enlargement easy/difficult?				

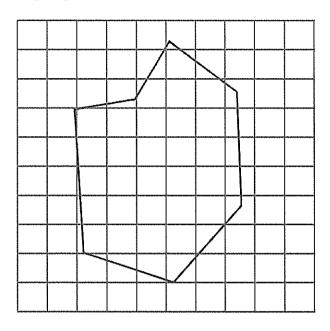


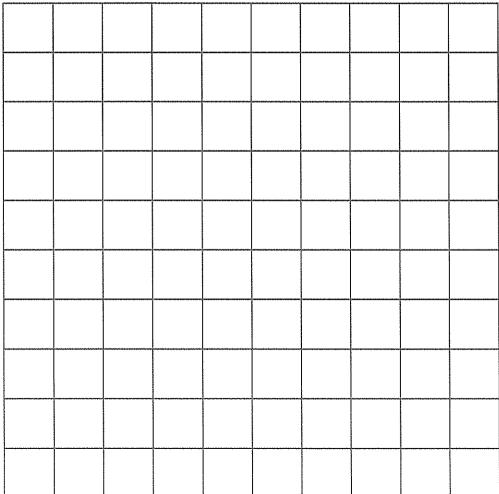


Shape Enlargement Transformation Investigation

I can use a grid system to enlarge an image and explore the properties of the enlarged image compared to the original. (ACMMG115)

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









Shape Enlargement Transformation Investigation Questions

1.	Has the enlarged image changed compared to the original? How?				
2.	Why do you think the enlarged image changed/didn't change compared to the original?				
3	What resources did you use to complete the enlargement?				
J.	what resources ala god use to complete the enlargement:				
4.	What made this enlargement easy/difficult?				





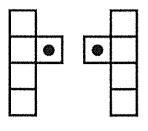
Name: _____



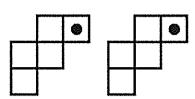
Translation, Rotation, Reflection

Tell how each figure was moved. Write translation, rotation, or reflection.

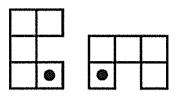
a.



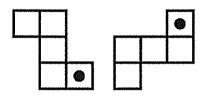
b.



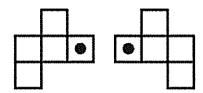
C,



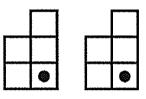
d.



e.

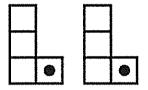


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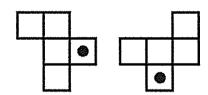


g.

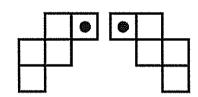
j.



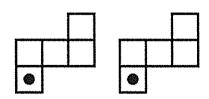
h.



i.



k.



ı

•			•



The Inverse Relationship of Multiplication

Match the multiplication equation on the left with its inverse division equation on the right.

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$9 \times 3 = 27$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$16 \div 2 = 8$$

$$27 \div 3 = 9$$

$$30 \div 6 = 5$$

$$42 \div 6 = 7$$

$$21 \div 3 = 7$$

$$16 \div 4 = 4$$

Complete the multiplication problems and then write out its inverse equations.

1.)
$$5 \times 5 =$$

$$2.) 9 \times 4 =$$

$$3.) 8 \times 9 =$$

4.)
$$7 \times 5 =$$

5.)
$$3 \times 8 =$$

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Multiply in columns - 2 digit by 3 digit

Grade 4 Multiplication Worksheet





Multiply in columns - 1 digit by 2 digit

Grade 4 Multiplication Worksheet





Multiply in columns - 2 digit by 3 digit

Grade 4 Multiplication Worksheet

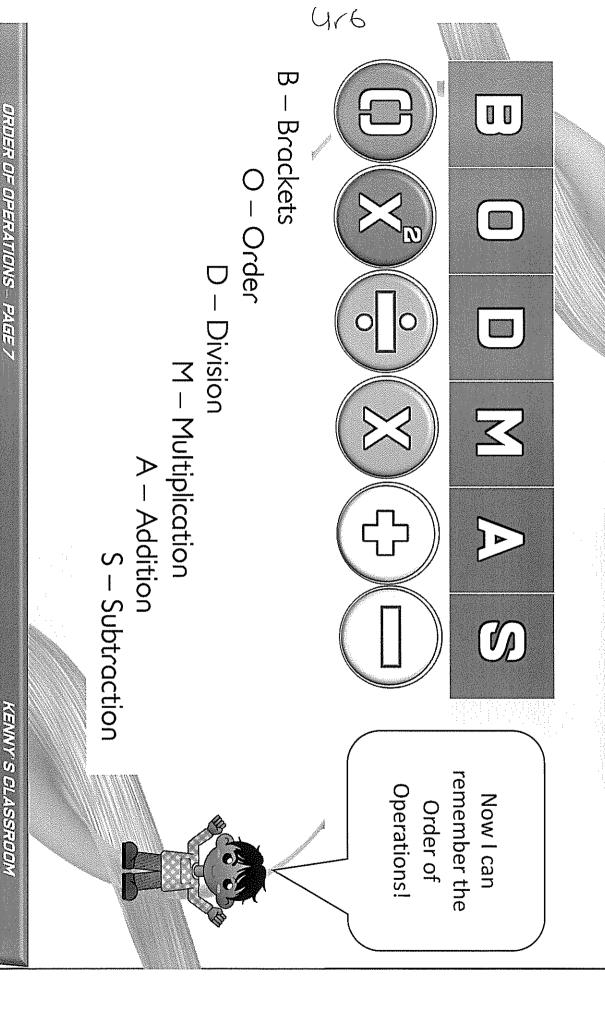




Multiply in columns - 1 digit by 2 digit

Grade 4 Multiplication Worksheet

RUER OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION FACK



ORDER OF OPERATIONS - FAGE ?

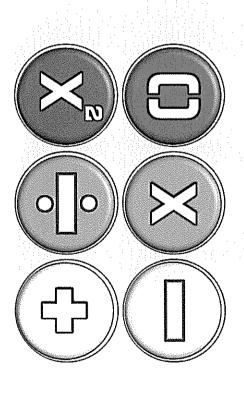
ORDER OF OPERATIONS

Order of Operations refers to expressions that have more than one operation!

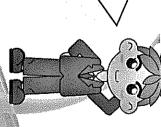
Like: 3 + 2 x 2=?

Early mathematicians realized they needed to agree on a set of rules.

The Order helps you evaluate equations in the same way as everyone else.



In this question, which symbol do I calculate first?



ORDER OF OPERATIONS — FAGE I

KANNY'S OLASISTADDK

 $3 + 5 \times 2 = 1$

DROER OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION FACK

Brackets

(Parentheses, Groupings)

Complete the elements inside the brackets first

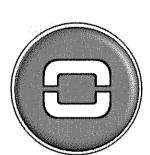
the equation! you that it is the first part of The Brackets are there to show

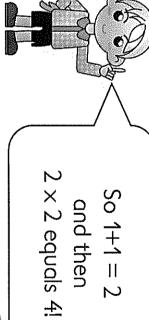
Step 1:
$$3 \times (5 + 5) = ?$$

Step 2: $3 \times 10 = ?$
Step 3: $3 \times 10 = 30$

Step 2:
$$3 \times 10 = ?$$

Step 3:
$$3 \times 10 = 30$$





URUER OF OPERALIONS INFORMATION PACK

Order

Next, we solve any Exponents Roots, Square Roots) (Exponents, Of, Indices, Powers,

When you square a number such as square or the root! you multiply the number by

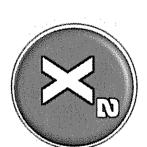
$$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

Step 1:
$$6 \times 2^2 = ?$$

Step 1:
$$6 \times 2^2 = ?$$

Step 2: $6 \times 4 = ?$

Step 3:
$$6 \times 4 = 24$$



multiplied by itself! mean the number When people say "squared" they



$$2 + 3^2 = ?$$

ORUER OF OPERALIONS INFORMATION PACK

(Division / Multiplication) Multiplication / Division

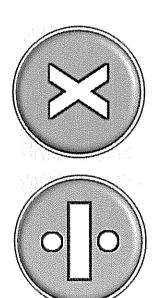
Solve multiplication and division elements next!

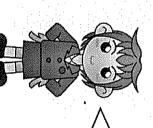
equation, complete which ever If both symbols are in the same comes first!

Step 1:
$$3 \times 2 \div 2 = ?$$

Step 2:
$$6 \div 2 = ?$$

Step 3:
$$6 \div 2 = 3$$





Multiplication We complete before we do Subtraction! Addition or

$$6 + 2 \times 2 = ?$$

DRUER OF OPERALIONS INFORMATION FACK

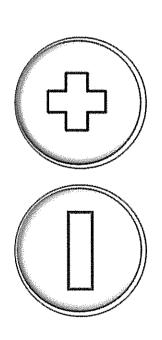
(Subtraction / Addition) Addition / Subtraction

equation, complete which ever If both symbols are in the same We solve Subtraction and comes first! Addition elements next!

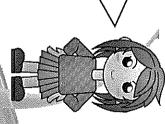
Step 1:
$$2-1+4=?$$

Step 2:
$$1+4=?$$

Step 3:
$$1 + 4 = 5$$



paying attention? Try this equation! Have you been



 $6 - 2 \times 2 = 7$

ROER OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION PACK

Test your knowledge!

 $2+1\times5$

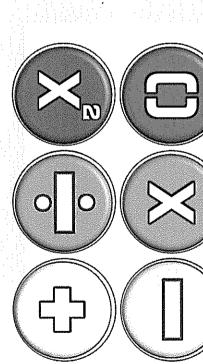
C

 $9 \div (5-2)$

 $5 \times (5 - 2)$

 $3^2 - 3 \times 1$

) $2^2 - 4 \times 1 + 5$



Keep practicing and ask questions if you need help!



6

Order of Operations

Solve the equation.

$$1.9 + 8 \times 4 + 9 =$$

$$2.4 \times 3 + 48 \div 8 =$$

$$3.5^2 \times (12 \div 4) =$$

$$4.5 \times 5 + 8 \times 3 =$$

$$5.64 \div 8 + 72 \div 9 =$$

6.
$$15 + 9 \times 2^2 =$$

7.
$$12 + 4 \times (5 \times 4) + 20 =$$

$$8.99 \div 11 \times 9 =$$

$$9.7 \times 7 + 6 \times 7 =$$

10.
$$40 + 5^2 \times 2^2 =$$

Order of Operations

Solve the equation.

1.
$$5^2 + 4 \times 4 =$$

2.
$$54 \div 6 + 8 \times 3 =$$

3.
$$12 + 8 \times 8 =$$

4.
$$72 \div (2^2 + 5) =$$

$$5.9 \times 9 + 3 \times 3 =$$

6.
$$17 + 5 \times 8 =$$

7. 99 ÷ 9 + 4
$$\times$$
 4 = ____

$$8. 5^2 + 2^2 \times 2 =$$

9.
$$55 \div 5 \times 8 =$$

10.
$$3^2 \times 12 + 16 =$$



Name:

Order of Operations

Worksheets 2

Solve the equation.

1.
$$4 \times 4 + 8 \times 4 =$$

$$3. 15 - (4 \times 3) + 9 = ____$$

$$5.7 \times 7 - 5 \times 5 =$$

$$6.5 \times 3^2 + 15 =$$

7.
$$12 \times 4 \div 6 =$$

$$8.7 \times 8 + 4 \times 6 =$$

Name:

Order of Operations Mental Maths

6

Test 1

$$6.3^2 \times 8 + 8 =$$

$$7.5 + 5^2 \times 3 =$$

$$8.9 \times 9 + 3^2 =$$

Score /10

Time ____

Test 2

$$6.8^2 + 3^2 = ____$$

Score /10

Time ____

Test 3

$$6.2^2 \times 5^2 =$$

$$8.2^2 \times 2 \times 2 =$$

Score /10

Time ____

Name :

Score:

Date:

6

.....

Teacher:

Order of Operations

$$3)18 + 3 \times 17 - 13$$

$$8)8 + 18 - 13 \times 9$$

Name :

Score:

Date :

6

Order of Operations

Teacher:

$$2)$$
 $7 \times 8 + (10 + 3)$

$$7)$$
 8 x 9 + (9 + 9)

$$3)(8-5)+16\times8$$

$$8)(16-3)+8\times 4$$

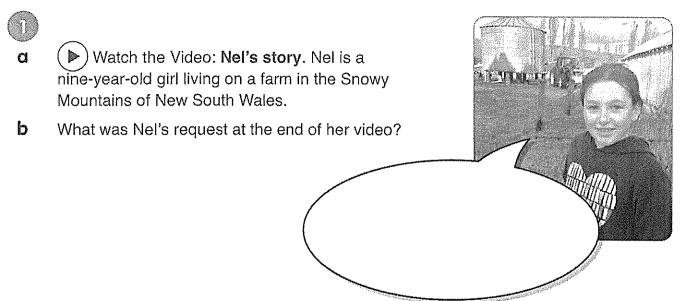
$$5)(12+4)x(13-3)$$

10)
$$(11 + 2) \times (9 + 3)$$

What was life like in the Australian Colonies?



What was life like in the Australian Colonies?

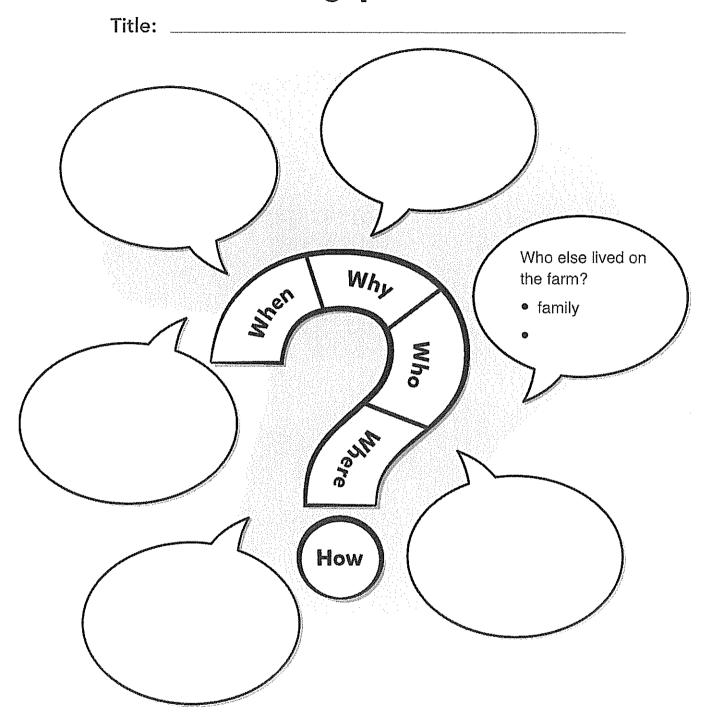


Which historical clues did Nel come across which led her to finding out about Reuben Rose, a member of the first family to settle on her farm? Sketch and label them below.

To complete Nel's request you must step into Reuben Rose's world, on to a farm in the 1840s.

On the next page, create, research and answer some inquiry questions about a child's life on a farm in colonial times. One question has been started for you.

Asking questions



Some research tips.

- Take a tour of the McCrae homestead and listen to George's description of colonial life.
- View the old photographs and images to learn more about life on the land in colonial times.
- Revisit the sources you analysed in lesson three, such as the artefacts and Arthur's letter.



After gathering information to answer their inquiry questions, historians then combine their evidence to create a narrative about life in the past. To create an engaging narrative, historians often mix historical facts with their own imagination. It is impossible to know every detail about the past; you must therefore use a little creativity to communicate your information effectively.

How would you like to communicate your information about Reuben Rose's daily life? Read the choice board menu below for some ideas.

Choice board

- 1. Write a letter from Reuben Rose to a cousin in England, include information about his daily life.
- 2. Create a cartoon: A day in the life of Reuben Rose.
- **3.** Watch the video "I'm a farmer!' Aimee has created a video about life on a farm in modern times. You could take inspiration from Aimee's video and create one for Reuben Rose. Plan a story board for your video.
- 4. Write a poem called 'The Ballad of Reuben Rose'.

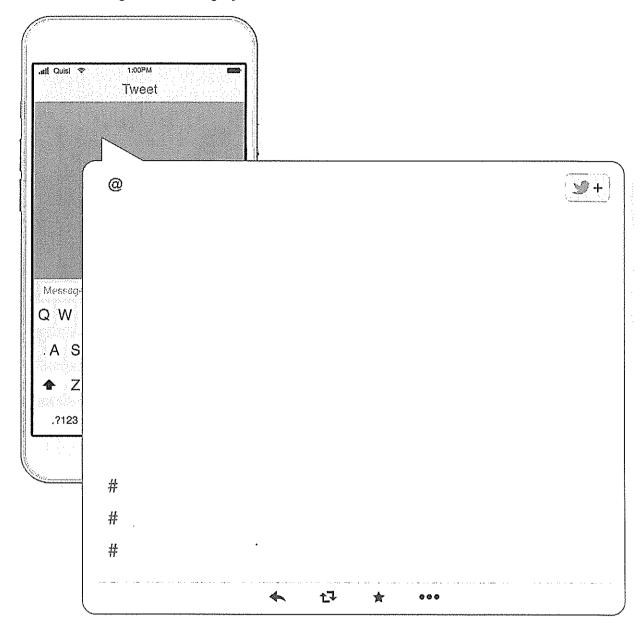
My choice board activity is:					
n en				**************************************	

Unit 2 Life and Land

Lesson 4 Reuben Rose: a Colonial Child



Reflect on your work with an activity tweet. Tweet about your presentation and create some hash tags about things you've learned.



b Share your tweet with others.

6	The world record for shearing the most number of sheep was set in 1892! Why will this record never be broken?				

Water... The Miracle Liquid!

H₂O, commonly known as water, is essential for the human body to function and vital to our survival. Although we can last weeks without food, we can only survive a matter of days without water. It is important for us to replenish our supply of fresh water every day, as we regularly lose liquid from our lungs, skin, urine and faeces.

Although our bodies are made up of 50 to 75 per cent water, one of our most important organs, our brain, is made up of 73% water. We need to stay hydrated to make sure our brain cells can function at the optimal level. Without enough water, our short-term memory and ability to complete mental arithmetic are most affected. Would you hate to not be able to do your Maths work?

Some other reasons why drinking water every day is good for you, include its ability to:

- help regulate our body temperature, so we do not overheat,
- help the blood and lymph system transport nutrients and minerals around the body that are absorbed to help fight infections such as colds and flus,
- assist the nervous system to send electrolytes to the muscles so we can move,
- · cushion our joints, which help us move around,
- carry enzymes through our digestive tracts which helps food to be broken down into essential nutrients and minerals and
- help our lungs, which are made up of 90% water, to process oxygen.

How much water should you be drinking?

The amount we need depends on your body size, metabolism, the weather, the food we eat and our activity levels. Not surprisingly, when it's hot outside or you are running around playing sports, you need to drink more water. This is due to the fact that you are losing fluid through your perspiration.

Eat Well South Australia recommends that five to eight year olds require approximately 1 litre per day (4 glasses), 9-12 year olds require about 1.5 litres and 13+ years need around 2 litres per day (8 glasses). In order to encourage more students to drink water, recommendations have been put forward to have water bottles on desks, frequent water breaks and jugs of water with glasses in the classroom for students to help themselves.

It is important to be aware of the dangers and symptoms of dehydration, which occurs when you lose more water than you take in. If you feel thirsty, have pain in your joints and muscles or a headache, then you may be suffering from dehydration. Taking small sips of water and limiting your movements will help you to rehydrate your body.

What about other types of liquid?

If you would prefer to reach for a glass of juice or fizzy drink over plain water, then you may be surprised to hear that these drinks have extra sugar or sodium and no additional nutritional value. In order to quench your thirst quickly and healthily, water is your best option. Not only is it better for you, but if you drink it straight from the tap, it's cheaper and has no calories.

So next time you pass on a glass of water, stop and think about your body and how it will thank you for providing it with this precious natural resource.

References:

Government of South Australia: Healthy Eating Guidelines. http://www.decd.sa.gov.au/eatwellsa/files/links/Fluid_intake_Preschool_pri.pdf



Questions:
1) Why is it important for our brains to stay hydrated?
2) According to Eat Well South Australia, how much water should somebody your age be drinking?
3) What are the symptoms of dehydration?
4) What are the advantages of drinking plain water over juice or fizzy drinks?
5) 'help regulate our body temperature.' What does the word regulate mean here?
5) Estimate how much water you drink on a daily basis. Is this above, below or exactly what you should be drinking for your age group?
6) Provide 3 further suggestions for how you can encourage students to drink more water throughout the day.
a)
b)
c)

7) Summarise all of the reasons why drinking water every day is good for you.					
ANNUAL CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTR				****	
-				 	***************************************

This is supposed to be fun, so take your time. If you get stuck, use the links to videos to help you. This should take 30 minutes, however if it takes longer that's okay too!

Main focus is HAVE FUN and BE ACTIVE (3)

Week 6 Fitness Circuit

Duration: 30 minutes

Warm Up: 5 Minutes	Skip, roll and jump – Repeat for 10 sec
	Push Up, jump, spin – Repeat for 10 sec
This can be done outside	Squat, roll, jump – Repeat for 10 sec
	Run, stop, accelerate – Repeat for 10 sec
Remember when you	
accelerate your running as	
fast as you can	
Activity 1 : Kick, punch and	You will need a partner, the idea is someone will yell out either
catch	kick, punch or catch and you do that movement.
Duration: 5 minutes	https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/kick-punch-catch/
Activity 2: Movement	March (5 seconds), Fast (5 seconds), Slow (5 seconds),
Variables	Knees high (5 seconds), Knees low (5 seconds), March (5
	seconds)
Duration: 5 minutes	
	https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/march-s/
We will be focusing on	Hay (and fact) (Factorial) Lavel fact (Factorial) Caft fact
Fundamental Movement	Hop (each foot) (5 seconds), Loud feet (5 seconds), Soft feet
Skills.	(5 seconds), Over something (5 seconds), Backward (5
	seconds), Hop (5 seconds)
	https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/1-leg-hop-s/
	Tittps://bkbestille.ipages.co/ 1-leg-riop-s/
	Squat (5 seconds), Stop and Go (5 seconds), Body wide (5
	seconds), Body narrow (5 seconds), Moving (5 seconds),
	Squat (5 seconds)
	https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/squat-k/
	Crawl (5 seconds), Hips high (5 seconds), Hips low (5
	seconds), Body long (5 seconds), Body short (5 seconds).
	https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/crawl-s/

Activity 3: Movement Circuit

Duration: 5 minutes

These circuits highlight developing the strength and coordination to transition from one movement to the next. Do the following circuit three times.

Surfer (30 seconds)

https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/surfer-01/

Wall Squat (30 seconds)

https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/wall-squat/

Alternating Superman (30 seconds)

https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/alternating-superman/

Bear, Crab, Butterfly (30 seconds)

https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/bear-crab-butterfly/

Activity 4: The Get-up Challenge

Duration: 5 minutes

Activity 5: Agility Shapes

Duration: 5 minutes

Agility requires young children to have the ability to quickly change direction at a variety of speeds and movement angles. Moving in nonlinear directions is a great way to develop agility in young athletes.

Sit cross-legged on the floor with your arms folded across your chest.

Try to stand up and sit down five times in a row without using your hands. Repeat this again and see if you IMPROVE ®

Following is an example of a letter/number/shape sequence (resting every 15 seconds to maintain movement quality):

Call out the following shapes and have your athletes quickly move their feet in a small area to create an outline of the shape on the ground. Have them continue to make the shape for the duration of time.

The letter A (5 seconds)

The letter Z (5 seconds)

The number 2 (5 seconds)

Rest 20 seconds

The number 10 (5 seconds)

The number 237 (5 seconds)

A square (5 seconds)

Rest 20 seconds

A triangle (5 seconds)

The outline of a person (5 seconds)

The word C-A-T (10 seconds)

Rest 20 seconds

The athletes first name (10 seconds)

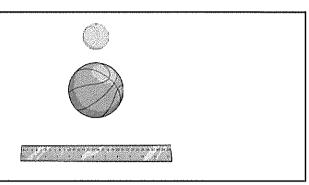
Spell their sport (10 seconds)

https://bkbestlife.lpages.co/agility-shapes/

Bouncing Balls

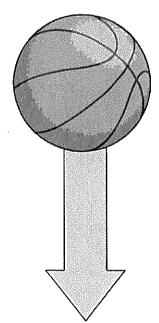
You will need:

- tennis ball
- basketball
- · smooth surface outside to bounce the balls
- · ruler (optional)



Steps:

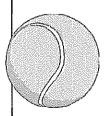
- Decide a height you want to drop the basketball and tennis ball from. Use the ruler to measure the height. If you don't have a ruler, use a person to mark a height e.g. waist or shoulders.
- 2. Drop one ball at a time from the height you have chosen. Watch how high each ball bounces.
- Next, place the tennis ball on top of the basketball and drop them together from the same height.
 Watch how high each ball bounces again.



Variations:

- 1. Replace the tennis ball with an object that doesn't normally bounce. Put the object on top of the basketball and see if it bounces.
- 2. Use different balls and bounce them from different heights.
- 3. Try the experiment on different outdoor surfaces.
- 4. Video your balls bouncing and watch them back in slow motion.

Explanation:



Gravity makes the balls fall to the ground when they are dropped. When a ball bounces, it has momentum and energy. When the two balls are bouncing together, the energy from the basketball transfers to the tennis ball. This makes the tennis ball bounce off with even more energy.



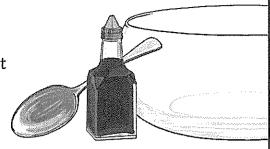


Floating Bubbles

You Will Need

- Glass bowl or vase with a large opening and tall sides
- Vinegar
- · Baking soda

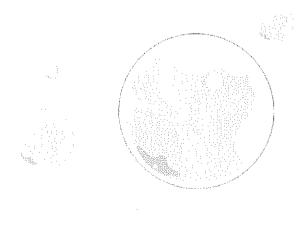
- Tablespoon
- · Bubble blowing kit



Method

- 1 Put a heaped tablespoon of baking soda into the bowl or vase.
- 2 Pour some vinegar into the bowl or vase and allow the baking soda and vinegar to fizz.
- 3 Once the fizzing has reduced, repeat steps one and two.
- Blow some bubbles over the bowl or vase aiming for them fall inside it.
- 5 Observe how the bubbles you have blown behave when they are inside the bowl or vase.

The acidic vinegar and the baking soda react and create carbon dioxide bubbles. Carbon dioxide gas is heavier than air. So, the fizzing bubbles pop and the gas inside them sinks to the bottom of the bowl or vase. Although you cannot see it, the carbon dioxide stays at the bottom and takes up space. When the lighter bubbles filled with air meet the carbon dioxide, they look like they are amazingly floating in mid-air.









Drama Activity-Improvisation

1. Look at the start card below. Write an improvised script from the prompt card. So you are going to use the prompt somewhere in your script. That is, make up a story as if you are speaking an improvisation.

One-Line Improvisation

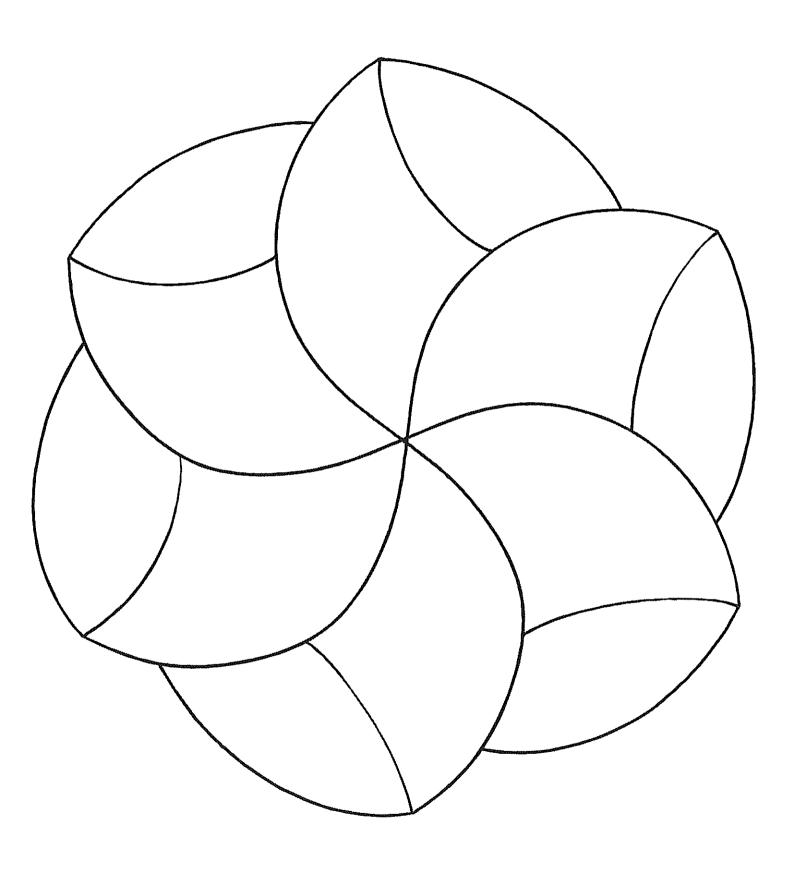
Can you continue a short improvised piece from this one-line start?

I have never seen anything like it in my life...



If you are writing and improvisation, use the space below.

Mindfulness Patterns







3D Turtle Paper Craft

