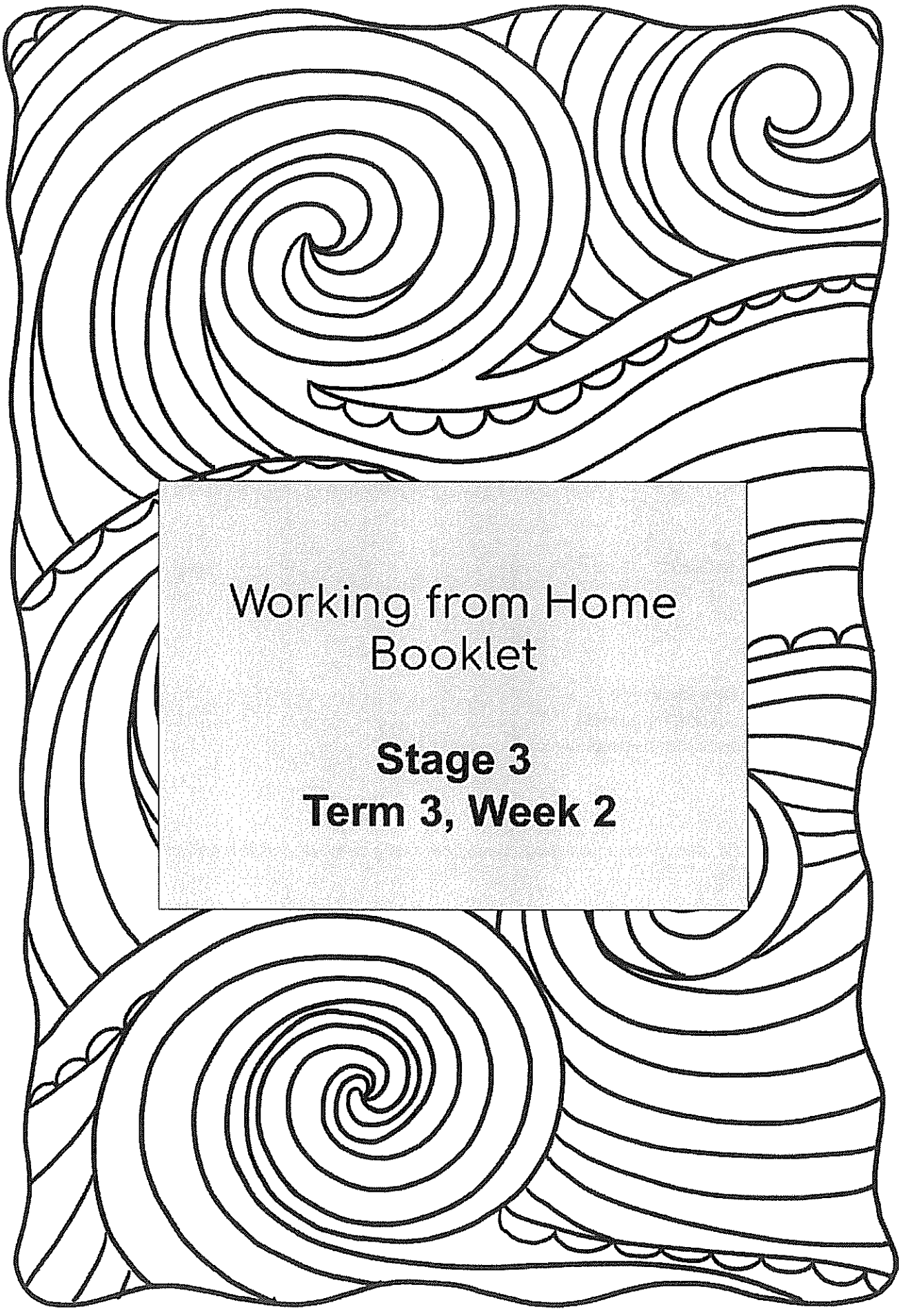


Working from Home Booklet

Stage 3
Term 3, Week 2

Work at Home – Stage 3

This work pack can be completed at home. After each day of the week there are worksheets that are directly linked to the content that we are learning about in Stage 3 term 3.

There are differentiated ability worksheets so please ONLY complete the ones you are capable of doing.

Here are some other free online websites/programs your child may like to visit during the week !

All KLA's
https://www.studyladder.com.au/
http://wonderopolis.org/
https://www.abc.net.au/btn/

Mathematics
https://www.coolmathgames.com/
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/
https://jennycottle.wixsite.com/jennysmathslinks

English
https://www.starfall.com/h/ https://classroommagazines.scholastic.com/support/learnathome.html?caching
http://www.pobble365.com/

Online Stories
https://www.welcometocountry.org/aboriginal-dreamtime-stories/ https://www.storylineonline.net/
http://www.astorybeforebed.com/storytime

Physical Education
https://family.gonoodle.com/
Youtube – Cosmic Kids Yoga, Just Dance

Technology
https://code.org/
https://www.freetypinggame.net/

STAGE 3 PUBLIC SPEAKING TASK 2021

Dear Parents/Caregivers

We have a proud tradition in public speaking at Woy Woy Public School. All students are encouraged to participate in their individual class competitions. The winners from each class will compete in the school finals, which are held **Thursday 12 August 2021.** The speeches will be judged by the Public Speaking committee in **Weeks 3 and 4** of Term 3. Speeches need to be completed and handed into the class teacher by the **Friday 23 July 2021.**

We would like to invite all Stage 3 students to participate in this great competition. Students need to prepare a speech based on a familiar topic. The speech needs to be between 3 and 4 minutes long.

Things to consider: ALL STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO WRITE, PRACTICE AND PERFORM THEIR SPEECH TO THEIR CLASS PEERS.

- Marks will be deducted for talks that are too short or too long.
- Make your talk interesting so that your audience will listen.
- Practice your talk at home in front of your family using expression in your voice, face and body.
- The School Marking Scale is on the back

HINT: Print your speech out onto numbered palm cards. It might be a good idea to pin or staple them together so they don't get out of order.

Thank you

Stage Three Teachers

Park & Blackwall Roads
PO Box 505 WOY WOY NSW 2256
Ph: 4341 3555 Fax: 4344 3927
Email: woywoy-p.school@det.nsw.edu.au

Woy Woy Public Speaking Marking Criteria.

Teacher Comments:

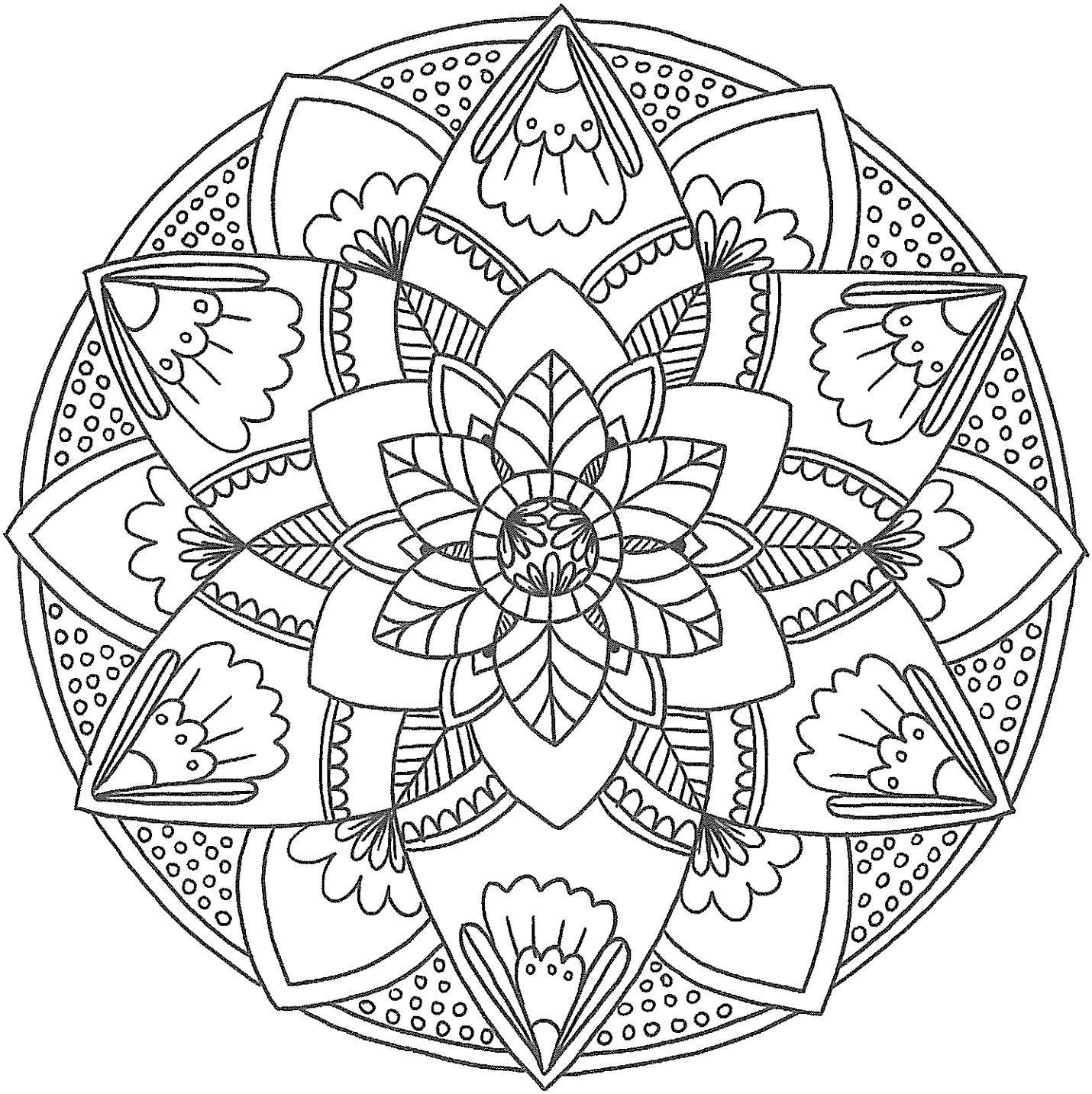
Name : _____

TOPIC: _____

Class/Year: _____

Creativity/Originality of introduction		Predictable introduction (5 Marks)	Innovative introduction that engaged audience (10 Marks)				10
Method- Sustained Audience Engagement	Voice	Mostly monotone with some areas clear (2 Marks)	Clear and audible (4 Marks)	Clear, audible and well-modulated (6 Marks)	Clear, audible, well-modulated and engaging (8 Marks)	Clear, audible, well-modulated and engaging throughout entire presentation (10 Marks)	10
	Pace	Mostly too fast or too slow (2 Marks)	Appropriately paced at times (4 Marks)	Mostly appropriately paced (6 Marks)	Well paced throughout presentation (8 Marks)	Perfectly paced throughout presentation (10 Marks)	10
	Non-verbal Communication	Did not look up (2 Marks)	Ocassionally looked up (4 Marks)	Some use of more sustained eye contact (6 Marks)	More effective use of increasingly sustained eye contact (8 Marks)	Excellent and effective use of sustained eye contact (10 Marks)	10
Presentation	Organisation, preparation	Little effort to be prepared and minimally rehearsed. Student is not yet organised to deliver speech. (3 Marks)	Made some effort to be prepared and rehearsed. Student is somewhat organised to deliver speech. (6 Marks)	Made great effort to be prepared and rehearsed. Student is organised and mostly ready to deliver speech. (9 Marks)	Well prepared and rehearsed. Student is well organised and prepared to deliver speech. (12 Marks)	Extremely well prepared and rehearsed. Student is very well organised and able to present without dependency on notes. (15 Marks)	15
	Attitude	Makes no attempt to be friendly, responsive and to create an impression on audience (3 Marks)	Makes an attempt to be friendly, responsive and to create an impression on audience (6 Marks)	Sometimes friendly, responsive and attempts to create a positive impression (9 Marks)	Friendly, responsive and creates a positive impression on audience (12 Marks)	Very friendly, responsive and creates a positive impression on audience (15 Marks)	15
Content		Content was mostly on topic but not engaging or original (4 Marks)	Content was on topic and made an attempt to be engaging (8 Marks)	Content was on topic and engaging (12 Marks)	Content was on topic, engaging and original (16 Marks)	Content was on topic, very engaging and very original (20 Marks)	20
Creativity/Originality of conlusion		Predictable conclusion (5 Marks)	Innovative conclusion that engaged audience (10 Marks)				10
Time		Under (more than 1 min) or over time	Timing appropriate	**NB:** Children who are still speaking when the continuous bell rings, will be penalised 10 marks as they have not completed their conclusion. Students will also lose 10 marks if they are greater than 1 min under time.			

Monday



Unit 17

i_e y igh i ie ice cream fly night spider pie

List Words
lying
tied
tired
bright
tonight
frighten
divide
kindness
describe
quite
quiet
reply
height
finally
diagram
diameter
either
neither
design
admire
private
surprise
lightning
silence
science

1 **Colour** the graphemes that represent i_e y igh i ie in the List Words.

2 **Go** to the List Words for Unit 17. **Count** the sounds and identify all the graphemes in each List Word.

3 **Write** any other letters that can represent i_e y igh i ie on the Grapheme Chart. **Write** one word example for each.

Grapheme Chart

grapheme	word

4 **Write** List Words that include the following graphemes to fit on the lines.

_ ie _ _ i _ _ _ _ y _ _ _ _ _ i _ e

_ _ igh _ _ eigh _ _ _ _ ig _ _ _ _ _ i _ e _ ei _ _ _ _

_ _ i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ igh _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ y ei _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ igh _

_ _ i _ _ _ _ _ _ igh _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ i _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5 **Write** graphemes to represent i_e y igh i ie to finish these List Words.

k___ndness	l_____tning	d___ameter	h_____t	adm___re	repl___
qu___et	qu___t___	surpr___s___	pr___vate	n___ther	sc___ence
l___ing	___ther	descr___b___	f___nally	s___lence	d___agram

6 **Write** a List Word to rhyme with each word.

tying	wide	wired	lighten	inscribe
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
bright	bite	supply	resign	diet
q_____	h_____	_____	_____	_____
clients	provide	blindness	aspire	either
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

7 **Fill** in the empty sound boxes to represent the sounds you hear for each homograph.

★ Homographs are spelled the same way but are pronounced differently and have different meanings.

The **wind** blew throughout the night. w wh u ☐ n nn kn d dd

I helped to **wind** up the ropes. w wh u ☐ n nn kn d dd

Describe the house where you **live**. l ll ☐ v ve

Would a real, **live** bear frighten you? l ll ☐ v ve

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8 **Rewrite these List Words that have been written with the beginning of the word at the end.**

llyfina _____ nesskind _____ etqui _____ tequi _____

therei _____ ameterdi _____ thernei _____ vatepri _____

lencesi _____ tenfrigh _____ redti _____ miread _____

9 **Cross out the incorrect words in the sentences.**

Go to Activity 7 page 30 and Activity 6 page 16.

The boy was **lying**, **laying** when he said he was sick because he wanted to stay at home.

Goldilocks had **laid**, **lain**, **lied** on the other beds before she **lay**, **laid**, **lied** on Baby Bear's bed.

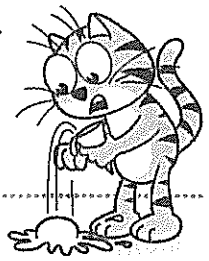
'Were you frightened by the thunder and lightning?' asked my friend. 'Yes,' I **replyed**, **replied**.

Neither Kylie nor Tyson **tide**, **tied**, **tired** the ropes from the boats to the jetty tightly enough.

They had to swim against the **tied**, **tired**, **tide** to catch the boats as they floated away.

They used an old car **tire**, **tyre** to help them as they began to **tire**, **tyre** very quickly.

Great flashes of **lightening**, **lightning** kept **lightening**, **lightning** up the dark night.



10 **Build words with the following base words and endings. Use your dictionary for correct spelling.**

Go to Helpful Hints.

science	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ic	final	_ _ _ _ _ ity	silence	_ _ _ _ _ _ ly
surprise	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ingly	divide	_ _ _ _ _ ion	private	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ly
describe	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ion	design	_ _ _ _ _ _ er	admire	_ _ _ _ _ able
describe	in_ _ _ _ _ _ _ able	reply	_ _ _ _ _ ing	height	_ _ _ _ _ _ en

11 **Find a List Word by joining the end of the first word with the beginning of the second word, for example *budget tingle – getting*.**

kindly ingrown	_____	litre plywood	_____	spaghetti edit	_____
crib rightly	_____	Cindi video	_____	slide scribed	_____
India grammar	_____	usurp risen	_____	shade signal	_____
delight ningnong	_____	lei there	_____	into nighttime	_____

Challenge

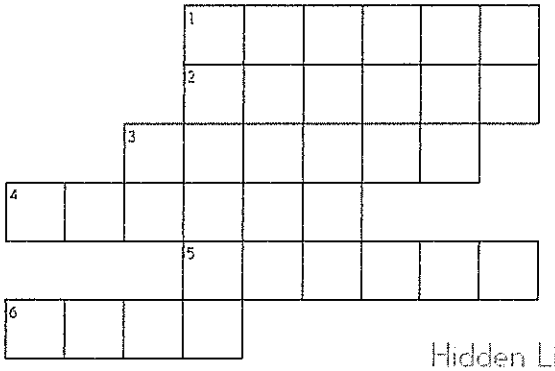
Write the base words for the clues in the Word Puzzle. They all rhyme with *fire*.
Colour code the words in the Word Puzzle to match their meanings.
Use your dictionary for difficult words. Find the List Word hidden vertically.

Clues

1. aspiration
2. desirable
3. imperial
4. entirety
5. retirement
6. tired

Meanings

withdraw
kingdom
weary
total
aim
want



Hidden List Word _ _ _ _ _ _

Unit 17

i_e y igh i ie ice-cream fly night spider pie

List Words

minor
insight
diary
iron
style
trial
polite
inspire
entire
entitle
retirement
excitedly
replying
surprisingly
privately
supplier
multiply
designer
society
licence
license
organisation
acclimatise
microscope
indescribable

1 **Colour** the graphemes that represent (i_e y igh i ie) in the List Words.

2 **Go** to the List Words for Unit 17. Count the sounds and identify all the graphemes in each List Word.

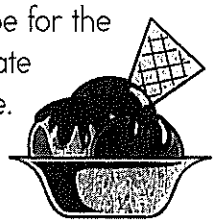
3 **Write** any other letters that can represent (i_é y igh i ie) on the Grapheme Chart. **Write** one word example for each.

Grapheme Chart

grapheme	word

4 **Cross** out all words containing the letter **i** where you do not hear (i_e y igh i ie).

The brilliant designer signalled spoke politely to the children students as they guiltily excitedly made surprisingly interesting inspired comments about the mischief latest fashions ideas for computer games. He explained described how he uses a special microscope for the preliminary trials to weigh iron out the many friendly problems that complicate arise as he hurriedly builds designs each new soldier type of fatigued game.



1. How did the designer speak? _____
2. How were the students speaking? _____
3. What kind of comments did they make? _____ _____
4. What does he use in his trials to iron out problems? _____ _____

5 **Write** graphemes to represent (i_e y igh i ie) to finish these List Words.

d___ary	insp___re	soc___ety	ins_____t	accl___mat___s___
st___le	l___cence	multipl___	des___gner	organ___sation
tr___al	l___cense	repl___ing	exc___tedly	indescr___bable

6 **Write** the missing digraphs in these words.

enti___	licen___	replyi___	reti___ment	a___limat___s___
___on	licen___	su___li___	microsc___p___	___ganisa___on
pol___t___	min___	priva___ly	desi___	s___prisi___ly

7 **Write** words built from the verbs ending with the suffix **fy** in the brackets to finish the sentences.

★ The verb forming suffix **fy** can mean *to make, become* or *cause*. Remember to change **y** to **i** before adding **es** and **ed**.

A _____ glass allows us to observe enlarged images of tiny insects. **(magnify)**

The colour, red, on a large sign, often _____ danger. **(signify)**

Gentle rocking often _____ a crying baby. **(pacify)**

The crowd watched the _____ fireworks display in amazement. **(electrify)**

Nitrogen is a gas that can be _____ and used to treat sun spots on our skin. **(liquefy)**

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8 **Write** words from the brackets to finish the sentences.

★ Licence: (noun) official permission often as a certificate.
License: (verb) to give official permission. *If you have a car driver's licence you are licensed to drive cars.*

Permits from a government authority sometimes _____ people to shoot excessive numbers of wildlife that are endangering the lives of people and other animals. **(license, licence)**

Very few people have a _____ to drive huge mining machinery. **(license, licence)**

Farmers often keep a _____ on the progress of each of their _____ cows. **(dairy, diary)**

These birds are _____ different from the last flock which was very _____. **(quite, quiet)**

I _____ when I said I had not _____ on the bed wearing my dirty shoes. **(lain, lied)**

The weary boy was so _____ that even though he _____ very hard, he _____ up the horse too loosely so that the horse could pull itself free and run away. **(tied, tired, tried)**

The engineer gave us some in_____ into the difficulties of the building _____. **(sight, site)**

9 **Write** words from the list under the roots and meanings from which they have developed.

inspire describe excitedly multiply designer microscope

cit (Latin) *stir up*	**multus** (Latin) *many*	**micro** (Greek) *small*	**scrib** (Latin) *write*	**signum** (Latin) *a sign*	**spiro** (Latin) *breathe*

10 **Write** List Words that have the same or similar meaning as the other words in each group.

smaller, lesser, insignificant, _____ cut, design, fashion, _____ practice, try, test, _____

total, complete, whole, _____ not able to be described, beyond description, _____

secretly, separately, confidentially, _____ civilisation, culture, humanity, _____

adjust, accustom, adapt, _____ allow, authorise, enable, _____

Challenge

Colour the words, all ending in **ise** or **yse**, working around the outside and into the centre like a spiral. **Number** the meanings to match the words in the order that you find them.

★ The verb forming suffixes **ise** and **yse** can mean *to make, become* or *cause*.

Meanings

___make private ___make public
___form a colony ___breath test
___make popular ___say sorry
___put in hospital ___make tranquil
___make harmonious
___become a specialist
___arrange individually
___make in a certain style
___give order to something
___make a critical comment
___make a general statement
___become used to a climate

Start here!

i	n	d	i	v	i	d	u	a	l	i	s	e	s	t	y	l	i
e	t	r	a	n	q	u	i	l	l	i	s	e	i	p	r	i	s
s	a	r	m	o	n	i	s	e	o	r	g	a	n	i	s	v	e
i	h	t	i	s	e	n	b	r	e	a	t	h	a	l	e	a	s
g	p	a	e	s	p	e	c	i	a	l	i	s	e	y	p	t	c
o	e	m	s	i	l	a	t	i	p	s	o	h	e	s	o	i	r
l	s	i	l	c	c	a	i	e	s	i	r	a	l	u	p	s	i
o	i	c	i	l	b	u	p	e	s	i	n	o	l	o	c	e	t
p	á	r	e	s	i	l	a	r	e	n	e	g	e	s	i	c	i

★ Read hidden letters left to right as in a normal Word Search.

Hidden Word _ _ _ _ _ _ ing!

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Year 5 Unit 17 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.

b r i g h t d i a m e t e r u r e i
p d i v i d e j i d w i e u e p b h
l i g h t n i n g i i t d h l e i e
f u n e i t h e r a r c t e h i r i
r t b u c k n f u g l i t d i k c f
m t o t k l j r s r e a f u i t s r
s h l v o o f i n a l l y n t e e i
u e d c o n x s i m y y d t e t d g
r i e d e r i t i l a n e b i a e h
p g c u a e c g p l e d e p u v k t
r h m q b r f e h s e p m f q i s e
i t x u d s r w s t r n k i u r w n
s a i i r y f s c i e n c e r p o h
e a s t x l c a d p h e o e e e y u
c r i e f c r b a p u z d e s i g n
f p h m m g n i y l j i a q h a l g
v i e o p y r q b d b x o a i h l u

neither tonight admire surprise science tied frighten
divide private height finally either bright design
lightning diagram describe kindness diameter silence
quiet reply quite tired lying

Year 6 Unit 17 Word Search!

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

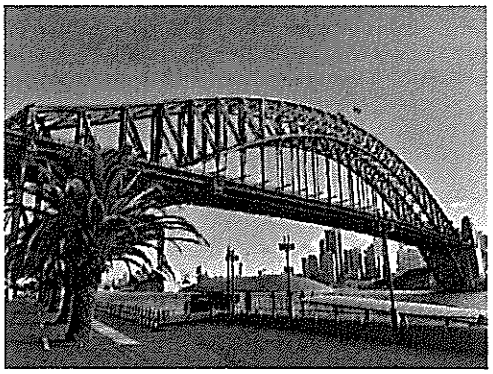
Find and circle each of the words from the list below. Words may appear forwards or backwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the grid.

s	u	r	p	r	i	s	i	n	g	l	y	d	f	n	n	o	b	t	j
y	e	u	r	r	o	k	j	h	v	h	b	p	i	o	x	e	c	r	j
p	c	r	e	i	n	s	p	i	r	e	t	s	r	a	a	d	s	i	e
o	n	i	i	c	i	t	n	t	e	u	x	g	f	e	r	o	r	a	a
l	e	n	l	e	q	d	b	y	s	d	a	q	r	o	c	y	e	l	a
i	c	d	p	q	l	e	e	p	m	n	e	m	w	i	z	i	t	r	i
t	i	e	p	z	v	i	a	s	i	c	p	r	e	e	o	y	i	p	e
e	l	s	u	o	s	m	c	s	i	l	e	t	h	a	a	l	r	g	l
c	e	c	s	l	i	f	a	e	r	g	y	r	i	c	u	p	e	n	t
n	x	r	x	r	m	t	v	m	n	p	n	j	a	c	g	i	m	i	i
o	c	i	x	m	i	v	u	t	u	s	u	e	r	l	s	t	e	y	t
p	i	b	f	o	c	s	z	d	p	o	e	i	r	i	h	l	n	l	n
r	t	a	n	p	r	i	v	a	t	e	l	y	f	m	r	u	t	p	e
g	e	b	a	q	o	s	e	n	t	i	r	e	d	a	o	m	n	e	d
a	d	l	i	n	s	i	g	h	t	s	o	j	i	t	n	i	p	r	s
m	l	e	r	n	c	f	r	d	d	t	i	n	z	i	i	n	r	h	b
k	y	d	d	e	o	r	f	b	u	k	u	m	s	s	m	p	o	p	e
b	s	f	s	y	p	a	a	t	s	i	n	p	n	e	o	f	i	r	f
d	l	h	o	u	e	a	t	t	m	i	u	f	d	e	l	y	t	s	i

style insight licence license society inspire entitle multiply
privately acclimatise excitedly supplier designer replying
retirement microscope indescribable organisation surprisingly
minor polite iron diary entire trial

Sydney Harbour Bridge

What Is It?



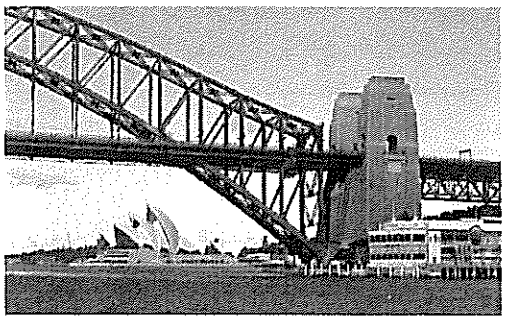
The Sydney Harbour Bridge is a world-famous bridge in Sydney, New South Wales. It is located on Sydney Harbour. It connects the southern and northern shores of the Sydney Harbour and is used by thousands of motorists every day. Australians are proud of this iconic landmark. It is a popular tourist attraction with millions of visitors each year.

Why Was It Built?

The people of Sydney had needed a bridge to connect the southern and northern shores of the Sydney Harbour for a long time. It was too difficult and took too long to get from one side of the harbour to the other. Residents kept asking for one but it wasn't until the early 1920s that it was actually considered. In 1922, the New South Wales government finally decided to build a bridge. They began accepting design proposals from different engineering companies. They chose a bridge design by a talented engineer named Dr John Bradfield. It took eight years to build and opened by Jack Lang, the New South Wales premier, in 1932.

Building the Bridge

A problem faced the builders of the Sydney Harbour Bridge before they even started building it. Prior to construction of Sydney Harbour Bridge beginning, they needed a way to let the steel used in the bridge move. This was important because in Sydney it is extremely hot in summer and extremely cold in winter.



When steel gets hot, it expands (gets bigger) and when it gets cold, it contracts (gets smaller). The engineers designed special giant latches to allow the steel to move when it needed to in different temperatures. These latches allow parts of the bridge to move 18cm without collapsing on itself.

Interesting Facts

- The bridge is 1149 metres long.
- The road on the bridge is called the Bradfield Highway, named after its designer.
- People climb the bridge using special ropes, wires and clothing.
- It weighs 52,800 tonnes.
- It is nicknamed the 'coat hanger' because of its arched shape.

Questions

1. Where is the Sydney Harbour Bridge?

2. What is the purpose of the Sydney Harbour Bridge?

3. Who designed the Sydney Harbour Bridge?

4. How long did it take to build the Sydney Harbour Bridge?

5. True or False: The Prime Minister officially opened Sydney Harbour Bridge.
   Tick one.

   ○ true
   ○ false

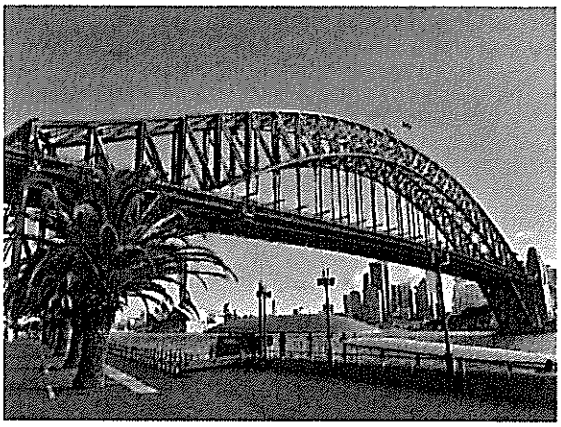
6. Describe the problem the builders had before construction began.

7. How did they fix this problem?

8. Why is the bridge nicknamed the 'coat hanger'?

Sydney Harbour Bridge

What Is It?



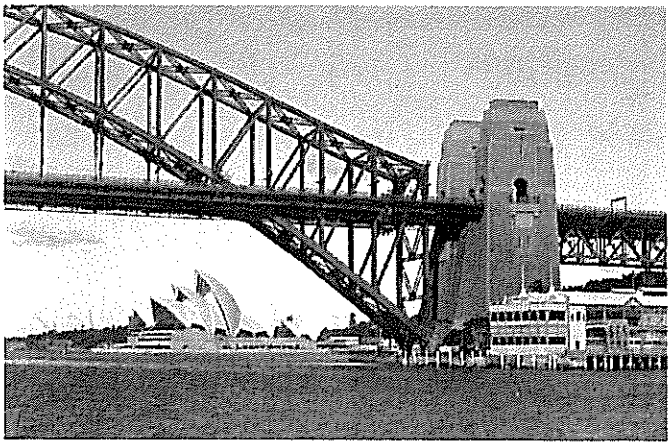
The Sydney Harbour Bridge is a world-famous bridge in Sydney, New South Wales. It is located on Sydney Harbour. It connects the southern and northern shores of the Sydney Harbour. Australians are proud of this iconic landmark. It is a popular tourist attraction with millions of visitors each year.

Why Was It Built?

The people of Sydney had needed a bridge to connect the southern and northern shores of the Sydney Harbour for a long time. It was too difficult and took too long to get from one side of the harbour to the other. Residents kept asking for one to make transportation easier, but it wasn't until the early 1920s that it was actually considered. In 1922, the New South Wales government decided to build a bridge. They began accepting design proposals from different engineering companies. They asked for designs for a bridge that would serve its purpose and be iconic. The engineering companies were very competitive in completing this task as they knew the bridge would become an icon. Eventually, the government chose a bridge design by a talented engineer named Dr John Bradfield.

Building the Bridge

A setback faced the builders of the Sydney Harbour Bridge before they even started constructing it. Prior to construction of Sydney Harbour Bridge commencing, builders needed a way to let the steel used in the bridge move. This was vital because in Sydney it is extremely hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. When steel gets hot it expands (gets bigger) and when it gets cold it contracts (gets smaller). The engineers designed special giant latches to allow the steel to move when it needed to. These latches allow parts of the bridge to move 18cm without collapsing on itself.



Construction of the bridge began in 1925. Different stages began and continued while other stages commenced. They started building both the south and north sides at the same time. It took five years to build the bridge to make it meet in the middle! In 1929, building of the enormous arch began. The road and platforms were built in 1931. On 19th March 1932, it was opened by the Premier Jack Lang. Even during construction, the Sydney Harbour Bridge attracted many tourists and local visitors.

Climbing the bridge

Not long after it was built, it was discovered that at night, people would climb the bridge. Not only was this illegal but also very dangerous - even life threatening. In order to prevent people from doing this, safe and legal bridge climb tours began. People are given protective clothing and are attached to a special wire to keep them safe. It takes about four hours in total to climb the bridge. Climbing the Sydney Harbour Bridge is very popular because from the top, the whole city can be seen.

An Australian Icon

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is located in one of the most iconic locations in Australia - the Sydney Harbour. In its immediate vicinity is the harbour and the Sydney Opera House. Because of this, it is a popular place to visit. People love to take photos here to show as many landmarks as they can. Due its iconic status, it is the location of the Sydney New Year's Eve fireworks. Each year, thousands of fireworks are set off from the bridge and the display lasts a long time. Many thousands of people travel long distances to attend this event. It is also broadcast across Australia and the world. People in other locations love to watch these fireworks because not only is the fireworks display beautiful but it's exciting and interesting because eastern Australia is one of the first places to celebrate New Year's Eve each year.

Interesting Facts

- The bridge is 1149 metres long.
- The road on the bridge is called the Bradfield Highway.
- People climb the bridge using special ropes. It takes 4 hours to climb.
- It weighs 52,800 tonnes.
- It is nicknamed the 'coat hanger' because of its arched shape.
- It cost more than £10 million to build.
- It is one of the tallest bridges in the world.
- It was built mainly by immigrants that were very well paid.

Questions

1. Where is the Sydney Harbour Bridge?

2. What is the purpose of the Sydney Harbour Bridge?

3. In what order were the different parts of the bridge built?

4. Describe the problem the builders had before construction began.

5. Why do you think the bridge was a tourist attraction while it was being built?

6. Why were bridge climbs introduced?

7. Why is the Sydney Harbour Bridge the location for New Year's Eve fireworks?

8. Why is eastern Australia one of the first places to celebrate New Year's Eve?

Addition (sums 18 or less)

Grade 1 Word Problems Worksheet

Chef Jennifer works at the school cafeteria.

1. There are 6 chef assistants and 2 servers. How many staff are working there?

2. In the fridge, there are 4 stacks of chocolate puddings, 7 stacks of brownies and 5 stacks of pasta salad. How many stacks of dessert are there?

3. There are 9 pots of cream of mushroom and 8 pots of vegetable soup. How many pots of soup are there?

4. At the serving area, there are 5 trays of pasta with tomato sauce and 4 trays of pasta with cream sauce. How many trays of pasta are there?

5. Next to the 3 juice fountains, there are 5 tables. On the other side of the cafeteria, there are 7 tables. How many tables are there in total?

6. Write the addition sentence that fits this: "Jennifer prepares 3 new recipes for the next month. On top of the original 9 recipes she has, she has a total of 12 recipes."

Round numbers 0-1,000 to the nearest 10

Grade 4 Rounding Worksheet

Example: 329 rounded to the nearest 10 is 330

Round to the nearest ten.

1. 8$\underline{0}$4 = _____ 2. 6$\underline{4}$3 = _____ 3. 1$\underline{7}$1 = _____

4. 7$\underline{0}$0 = _____ 5. 7$\underline{3}$5 = _____ 6. 1$\underline{8}$1 = _____

7. 7$\underline{4}$7 = _____ 8. 2$\underline{4}$5 = _____ 9. 6$\underline{8}$4 = _____

10. 4$\underline{1}$5 = _____ 11. 1$\underline{4}$9 = _____ 12. 4$\underline{8}$1 = _____

13. 2$\underline{4}$6 = _____ 14. 2$\underline{9}$8 = _____ 15. 8$\underline{5}$6 = _____

16. 4$\underline{9}$7 = _____ 17. 5$\underline{5}$0 = _____ 18. 8$\underline{9}$3 = _____

19. 1$\underline{0}$1 = _____ 20. 1$\underline{0}$9 = _____ 21. 9$\underline{3}$6 = _____

Round numbers 0-10,000 to the nearest 10

Grade 5 Rounding Worksheet

Example: 4,689 rounded to the nearest 10 is 4,690

Round to the nearest ten.

1. 5,932 = _____
2. 6,192 = _____
3. 6,588 = _____
4. 8,952 = _____
5. 2,126 = _____
6. 2,451 = _____
7. 5,620 = _____
8. 2,533 = _____
9. 1,255 = _____
10. 4,280 = _____
11. 827 = _____
12. 7,087 = _____
13. 5,312 = _____
14. 8,654 = _____
15. 8,045 = _____
16. 7,898 = _____
17. 6,475 = _____
18. 3,450 = _____
19. 9,171 = _____
20. 109 = _____
21. 6,690 = _____

Round numbers 0-1,000,000 to the nearest 100

Grade 5 Rounding Worksheet

Example: 954,689 rounded to the nearest 100 is 954,700

Round to the nearest hundred.

1. 89,327 = _____
2. 944 = _____
3. 357,137 = _____
4. 78,965 = _____
5. 9,094 = _____
6. 58,196 = _____
7. 954,090 = _____
8. 467 = _____
9. 288 = _____
10. 387 = _____
11. 41,849 = _____
12. 75,505 = _____
13. 352,773 = _____
14. 945,031 = _____
15. 67,135 = _____
16. 724 = _____
17. 624,663 = _____
18. 539,144 = _____
19. 7,193 = _____
20. 863,816 = _____
21. 988 = _____

Round numbers 0-1,000,000 to the nearest 1,000

Grade 5 Rounding Worksheet

Example: 954,689 rounded to the nearest 1,000 is 955,000

Round to the nearest thousand.

1. 777,973 = _____
2. 18,591 = _____
3. 3,383 = _____
4. 319,771 = _____
5. 9,299 = _____
6. 219,967 = _____
7. 115,261 = _____
8. 493,066 = _____
9. 166,914 = _____
10. 9,561 = _____
11. 948,324 = _____
12. 71,786 = _____
13. 6,078 = _____
14. 1,005 = _____
15. 46,673 = _____
16. 2,443 = _____
17. 887,510 = _____
18. 24,248 = _____
19. 553,681 = _____
20. 29,686 = _____
21. 679,398 = _____

Estimating and rounding

Grade 4 Word Problems Worksheets

Use estimation and rounding to choose the appropriate answer for each problem:

1. There are about 310 passengers in each car of the city train. As there are 8 cars for each train, there are about _____ passengers on each train.

   a. 240 b. 2,400 c. 2,004

2. The first bus had 96 passengers and the second bus had 107 passengers. There are about _____ passengers into total.

   a. 100 b. 150 c. 200

3. In the morning, there are about 452 planes taking off from the airport and 127 of the planes are delayed for more than 15 minutes. About _____ planes take off within 15 minutes of the scheduled time.

   a. 450 b. 130 c. 330

4. The distance between two bus terminals is 390 km. It takes the bus 4 hours to go from one terminal to another. The speed of the bus is about _____ km per hour.

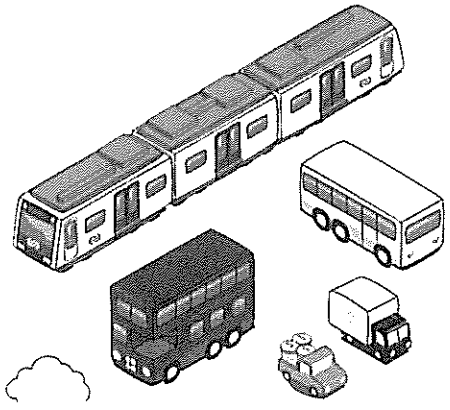
   a. 100 b. 10 c. 386

5. In a city, there are 45,960 electric cars and 96,113 gas cars. There are about _____ more gas cars than electric cars.

   a. 5,000 b. 50,000 c. 5,100

6. A pilot flies 5 trips totalling 7,531 miles in a day. Each trip is about _____ miles.

   a. 1,500
   b. 2,500
   c. 150



Estimation word problems

Grade 5 Word Problems Worksheet

Read and answer each question:

1. There are about 795 houses in this region. The average family size is 6 people. There are about _____ people living in the region.

   a. 4,800 b. 5,000 c. 5,500

2. In a town, there are 1,349 families. If there are on average two children attending elementary school from each family and each school can accommodate 220 children, the minimum number of elementary schools needed in the region is _____.

   a. 6 b. 9 c. 13

3. In 2017, a survey finds that there are 34 babies born for every 1,000 families in a city. Among these babies, 20 of them are boys. There are 88,326 families in this city in 2017 and the total number of girls born in this year is about _____.

   a. 1,200 b. 1,500 c. 1,800

4. The population of a city is 67,721 and the neighboring city has a population of 52,103. The difference between two cities is _____.

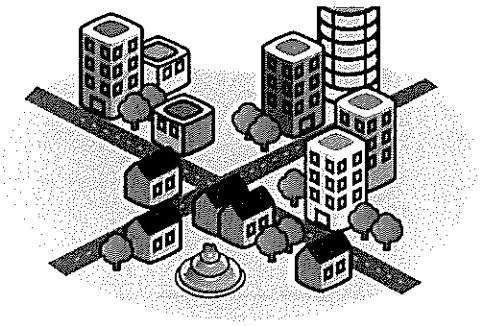
   a. 13,000 b. 14,000 c. 16,000

5. In 2016, the population of a region was 91,274. In 2017, the population was increased by 6,015. In 2017, the population was about _____.

   a. 85,000 b. 97,300 c. 99,800

6. There are 26,358 children living in this town. Half of the children are boys. There are about _____ boys living in this town.

   a. 12,800 b. 13,000
   c. 13,300



Father's Day BBQ Lunch Budget

Aim: I can create a simple budget.

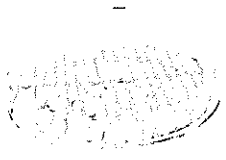
You are going to plan a BBQ lunch for Father's Day.

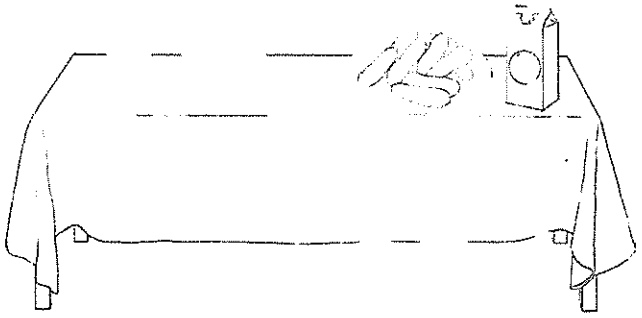
There will be 5 people attending. You will need to provide drinks, nibbles and BBQ lunch foods (with at least two meat options).

You have $40.00 to spend. You do not have to spend the entire budget, as long as you meet the requirements.

Item	Price
Plain chips	$3.25
Flavoured chips	$4.50
Popcorn	$2.85
Cheese (250g block)	$4.50
Crackers	$2.00
Carrot sticks	$1.10
Watermelon (quarter)	$4.50
Water (1l)	$1.55
Juice (2l)	$3.80
Lemonade (1l)	$2.40
Ice Tea (1l)	$3.90

Item	Amount in pack	Price
Sausages	8	$5.00
Chicken Wings	1kg	$8.00
Chicken Kebab	1	$1.40
Hamburger Patties	4	$6.50
Lamb Chops	5-7 pieces	$9.60
Pasta Salad	1 large container	$5.50
Green Salad	1 large container	$5.00
Tomato Sauce	500ml	$2.85
Bread loaf	1	$3.00





Plan your BBQ lunch here!

Make sure to include a list of all of the food, drink and quantities you will need.

Don't forget to add the total cost and work out how much change you will receive from the $40.

Let's Get Fit

Every day I would like you to do 2 of the following activities:

Activity 1 - 100's Challenge - Time yourself doing the following exercises. Do them properly and all repetitions! 20 star jumps, 10 squats, 20 high knees, 10 push ups, 20 lunges, 10 sit ups, 10 Burpees.

Activity 2 - Go for a walk

Activity 3 - Go outside and kick a ball, jump around, run around. Anything to get our bodies moving and feeling warm and energised!

When you have completed your tasks log them in the table in slide number 3! Don't forget to add your time if you completed the 100 challenge!

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

School Garden

p o l l i n a t i o n h
r n d e c i d u o u s o
o h a r v e s t g h i r
p l x v i t a f e s e t
a e v e r g r e e n o i
g j k l m h y b r i d c
a m u l c h a b c d e u
t h i t o p s o i l q l
e c u l t i v a t e c t
e t r a n s p l a n t u
q r s o r g a n i c a r
c c o m p o s t u e m e
o r n a m e n t a l f z
x e v a p o r a t i o n
b o t a n i c a l g h j

compost
harvest
propagate
pollination

deciduous
evergreen
hybrid
mulch

topsoil
cultivate
transplant
organic

ornamental
horticulture
evaporation
botanical

Favourite Foods

We have fewer taste buds as we get older. Children have about 10 000 compared to 5000 for an elderly person. This explains some of the differences in food preferences.

What is your favourite food?

Can you think of a different food for each letter of the alphabet?

Challenge: Label whether each type of food is fat (F), protein (P), vegetable (V), dairy (D) or carbohydrate (C).

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____

F _____

G _____

H _____

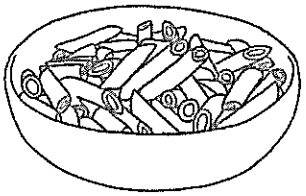
I _____

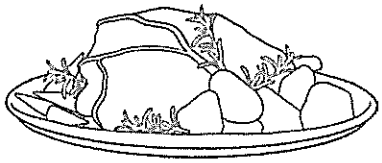
J _____

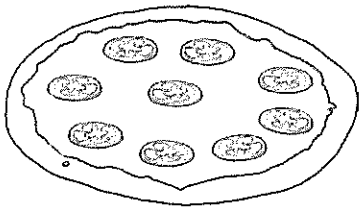
K _____

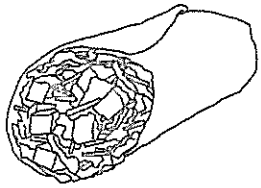
L _____

M _____









N _____

O _____

P _____

Q _____

R _____

S _____

T _____

U _____

V _____

W _____

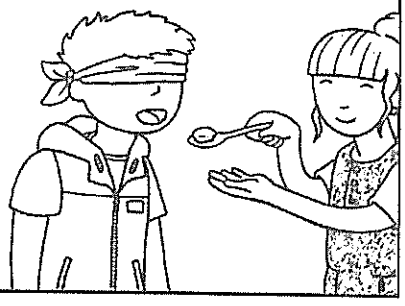
X _____

Y _____

Z _____

You could also try to find out:

- which flavours your taste buds can sense;
- how they help you to eat the right things;
- where they are located;
- about the relationship between your sense of smell and your sense of taste.



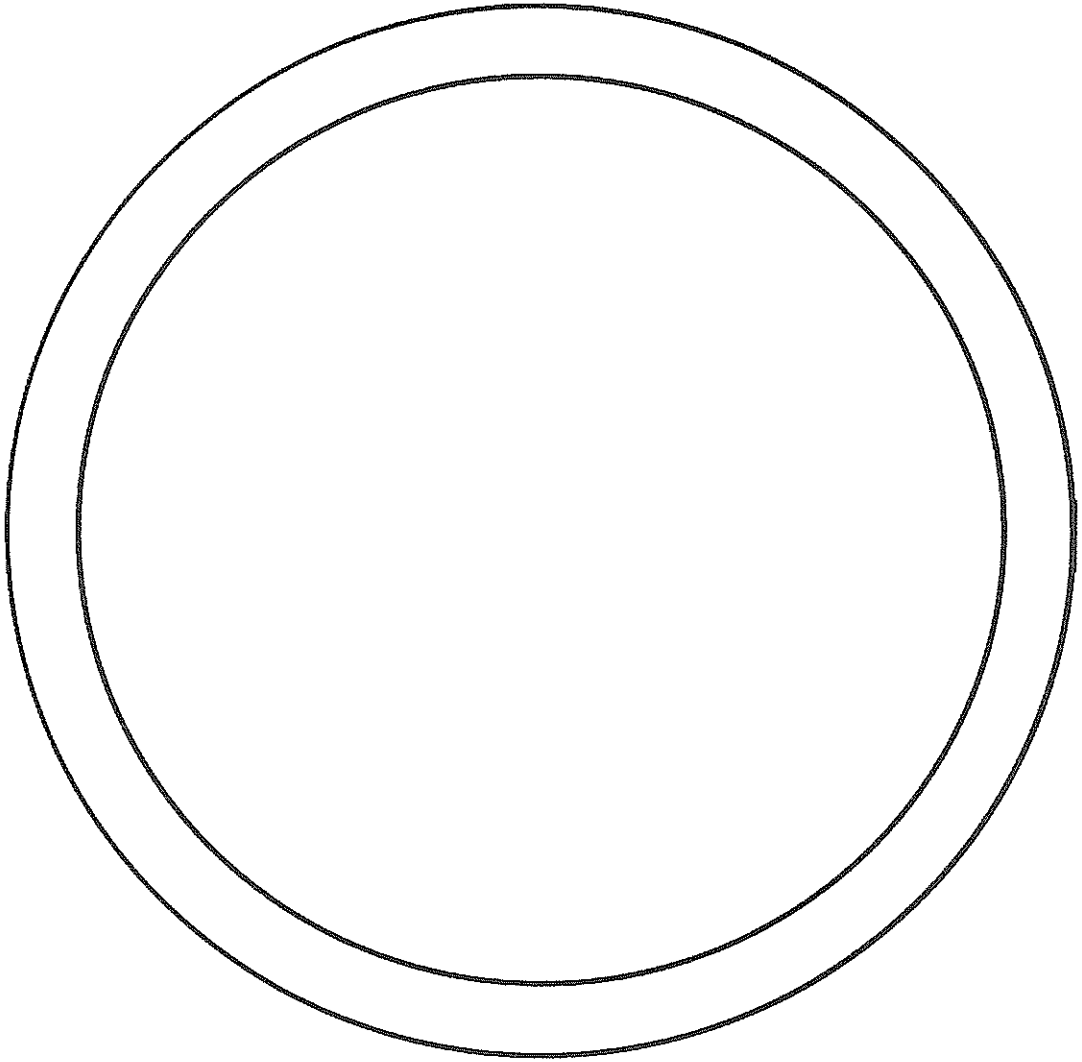
Plan a Healthy Meal

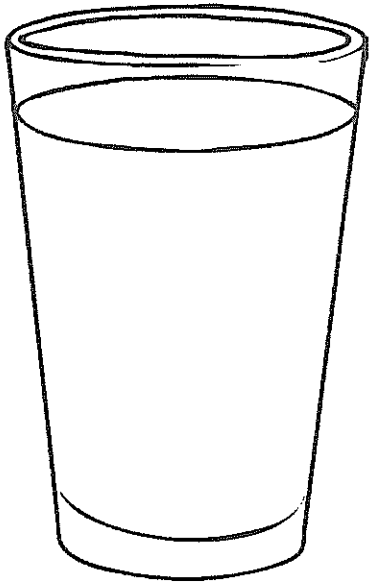
Using your knowledge of the Eatwell Guide, plan a healthy meal that includes all 5 food groups. Use the checklist to ensure you include everything you need.

Success Criteria:

Use this checklist to ensure you have included all 5 groups in your meal.

- [ ] Fruit and Vegetables
- [ ] Carbohydrates
- [ ] Protein
- [ ] Dairy
- [ ] Fats





Home Education Daily Learning

Today's Date:

What I Learnt Today:

Ideas I Thought of Today:

What I Would like to Learn about Next:

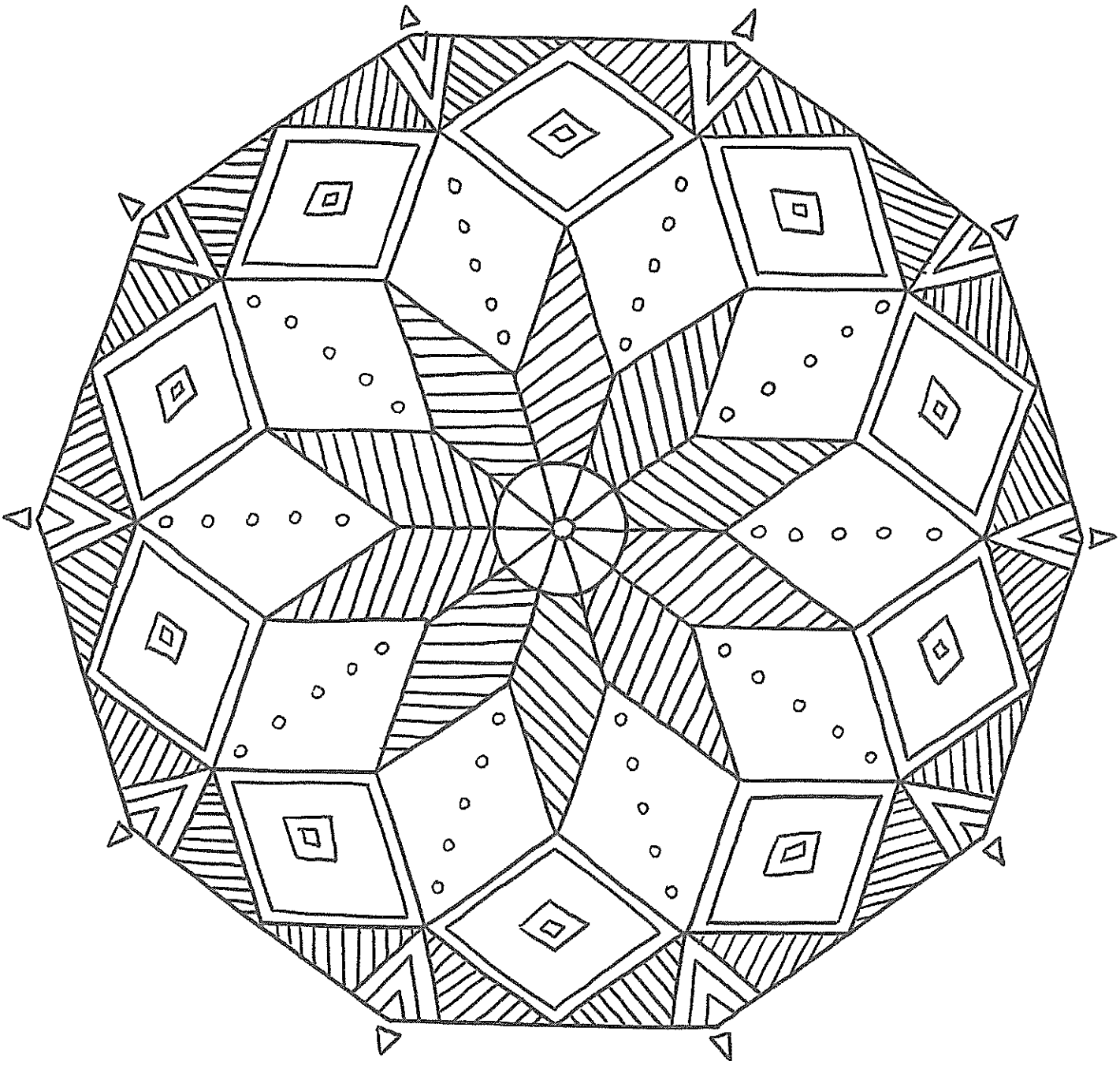
What I Found Challenging Today:

A Picture That Captures Something from Today:

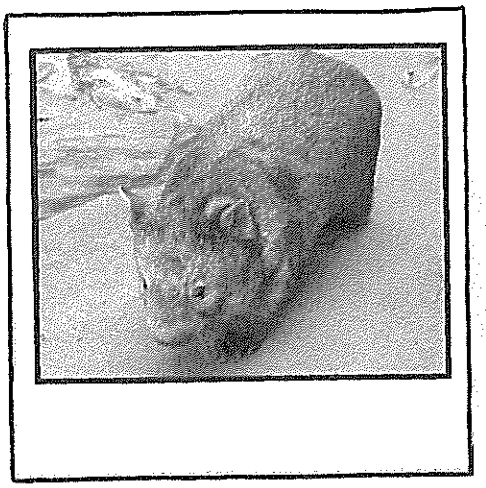
Parent/Adult/Tutor View:

Signed:

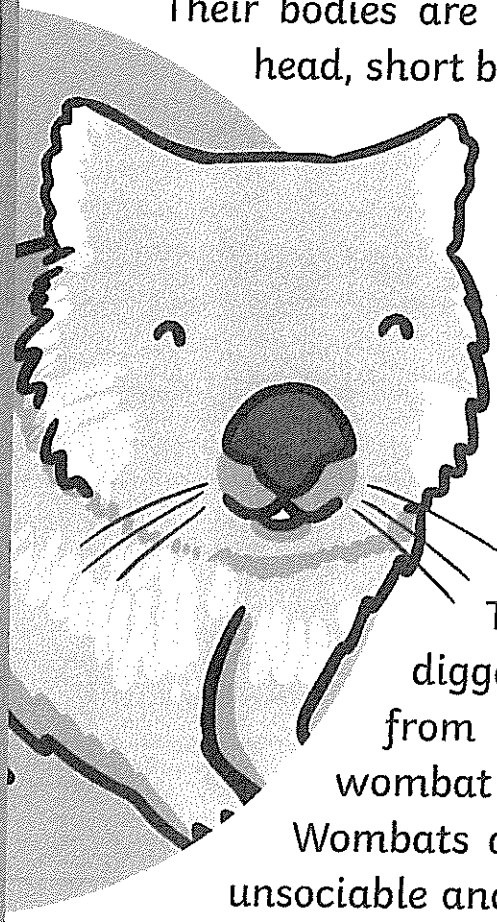
Tuesday



Wombat



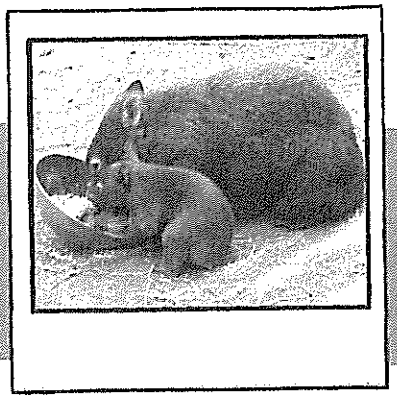
Wombats are native only to Australia. They are mammals and marsupials. Wombats are small and look like a cross between a bear, a pig and a gopher.



Their bodies are built for digging, with short legs, a compact head, short broad feet and strong claws. There are three kinds of wombats, the bare-nosed wombat and two kinds of hairy-nosed wombat. Hairy-nosed wombats are nocturnal grazers, which means they hunt for their food at night.

Wombats mainly eat grass and roots. They live in burrows up to 30 metres long. The burrows are made mainly from roots of fallen trees, soil, leaves and rocks.

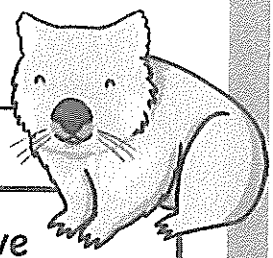
They are extremely strong and excellent diggers. Wombats can be many different colours, from light brown to black or grey. The average wombat is about 1 metre long and weighs about 25kg. Wombats are generally solitary, which means they are unsociable and like to be alone.



Did you know...?

A wombat's pouch is backwards and their poo is cube-shaped.

Australian Animals Wombat



What They Look Like

Where They Live

Draw a picture of your animal.

What They Eat

Did You Know...?

Wombats

Use the words below to fill in the missing information. You have been given the beginning letter of each of the missing words.

wombat	known	graze	solitary	during
grasses	move	kilograms	gallop	pouch

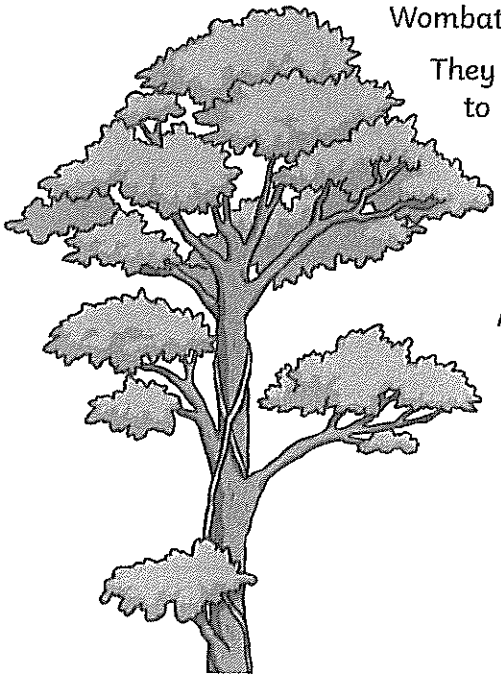
Wombats are mostly s_____ animals who feed primarily on g_____ and may weigh as much as forty k_____.

Although they are mostly nocturnal, they sometimes emerge in winter or on overcast days to g_____ or bask in the open.

The female wombat has a p_____ which contains two teats. The baby wombats, one at a time, are born in autumn, nourished in the pouch d_____ the winter, and weaned in spring. Although they are generally slow-moving, wombats can m_____ at a fast shuffle or even a clumsy but effective g_____.

There are three k_____ species of wombat, all confined to Australia; the common w_____, and two species of hairy-nosed wombat.

Wombats are nocturnal, herbivores and marsupials.



Wombats can grow to be one metre long and weigh forty kilograms.

They have very strong claws and can dig really big burrows to live in.

Wombats and koalas are relatives.

Wombats have pouches.

A wombat's teeth never stop growing.

A wombat has to gnaw all of the time to keep grinding his teeth down.

Wombats give birth to tiny, undeveloped young that crawl into their mothers' bellies.

A baby wombat remains in its mother's pouch for about five months before emerging.

Wombats Wordsearch

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

marsupials
wombats
burrows
leaves

herbivore
nocturnal
pouches
hairy

fur
gnaw
shuffle
dig

sleeps
claws
bark

Editing

Fast Lane

Fast Lane, a new action moovie, hit cinemas last night. the movie, based on the life of a moter racing driver, is terrible. Simon Spanner, usually a great actor, is awlful in this movie. His co-star, danny Draper, is not much better. Maybe i am wrong, but I dont think this movie is going too win any awards

Find 4 spelling mistakes.
Add 3 capital letters, 1 exclamation mark and 1 apostrophe of contraction.

Night Shadows

I lay on my comfertoble bed, enjoying the peace and quiet. suddenly I saw a shadow pass by my bedroom door. i thought it was strange, but convinced myself that i was imagioning things. i sat up slowly, trying to see through the darkness. I couldnt sea, but I knew that somthing was out there.

Find 4 spelling mistakes.
Add 4 capital letters, 1 comma and 1 apostrophe of contraction

Name _____ Date _____

The Great Barrier Reef

Find and underline these language features in the following informative text:

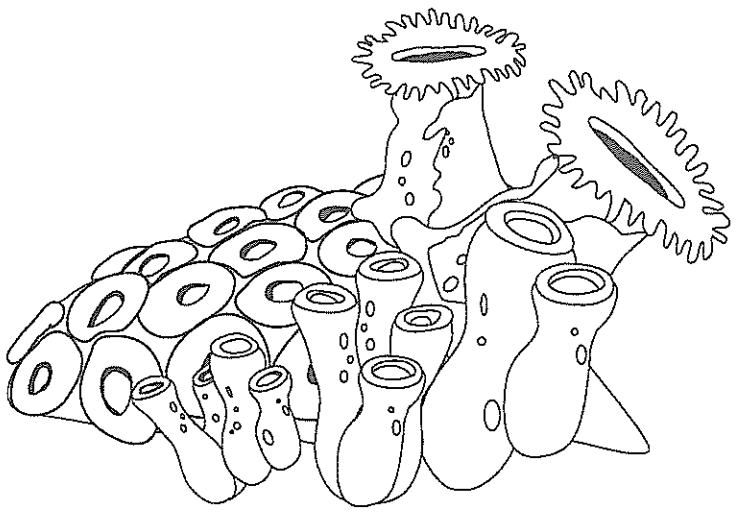
- subject-specific vocabulary (red)
- the verb 'to be' in present tense (blue)
- comparative language (green)
- phrases showing cause and effect (purple)

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef. It is one of the most complex natural ecosystems on the planet.

The Great Barrier Reef is close to the coast of Queensland, Australia. It consists of nearly 3000 coral reefs and over 900 islands. As a result, it stretches a distance of 2300 kilometres (1400 miles). Due to its size, the reef is able to be viewed from space.

The Great Barrier Reef is home to 14 000 different plant and animal species including many that are endangered. Some of these organisms include whales, sea turtles, birds and coral. Because of this, the reef is a popular tourist destination. Over two million people visit the reef every year.

If the reef is not protected, it may deteriorate. The health of the reef is already at risk due to environmental factors such as climate change. Other threats to the wellbeing of the reef include water pollution, increased coastal development and illegal fishing.



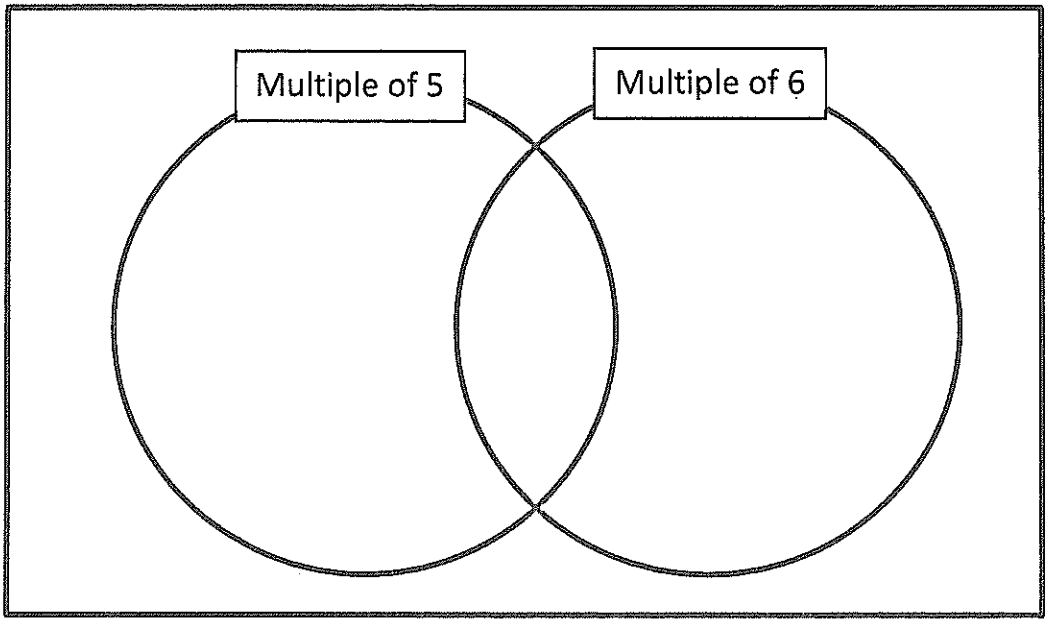
Due to its incredible beauty, the Great Barrier Reef has been named one of the Seven Wonders of the Natural World.

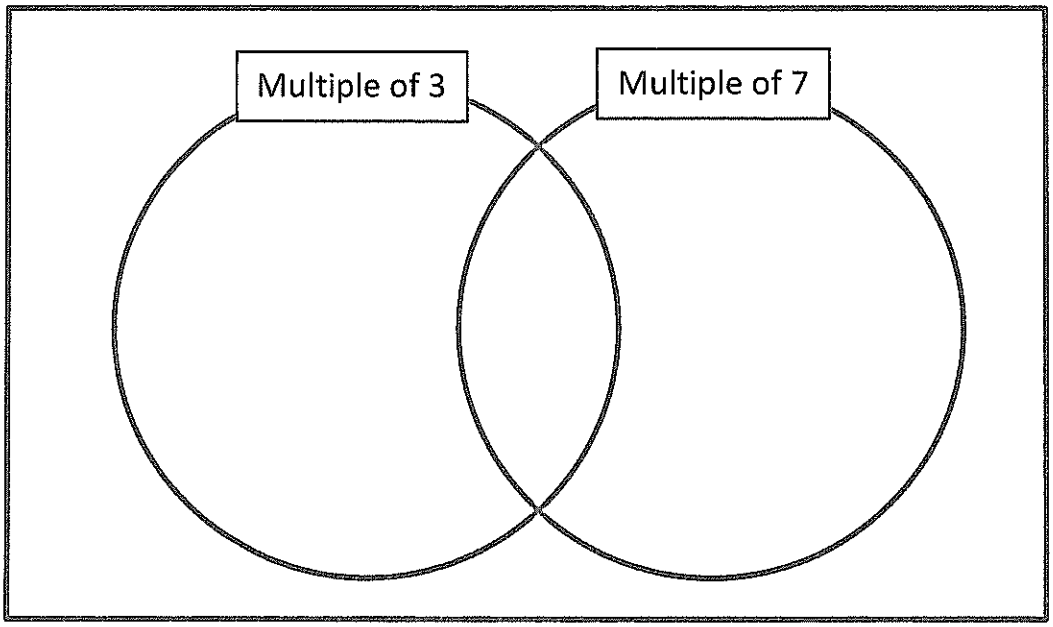
Name Date

MULTIPLES SHEET 4:2

Put the following numbers into the correct place in the Venn diagrams.

20	12	14	25	18	30	21	24	35





Can you put in another number of your choice into the intersection of the Venn diagrams?

Name Date

MULTIPLES SHEET 4:1

A **multiple** is a number that can be made out of adding groups of another number together.

1) Write down the first 6 multiples of each of these numbers.

Number	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
6	6	12	18	24	30	36
20						
4						
11						
15						

2) Which of the groups of numbers below are multiples of 5?

4, 10, 13, 17	7, 27, 37, 47	20, 15, 40, 25	53, 55, 58, 51	50, 20, 80, 10

3) Which groups of numbers below are multiples of 3?

35, 32, 38, 30	24, 15, 30, 9	13, 43, 23, 53	27, 36, 9, 18	14, 21, 28, 35

4) I am a multiple of 3. I am between 40 and 50. Who could I be?

_____ _____ _____ [3 possibilities]

5) I am a multiple of 8. I am between 50 and 70. Who could I be?

_____ _____ [2 possibilities]

6) I am a multiple of 6. I am also a multiple of 4. I am less than 30. Who am I?

_____ or _____ [2 possibilities]

7) Write down a multiple of both 7 and 3 that is less than 50. _____

Name Date

MULTIPLES SHEET 4:3

A **multiple** is a number that can be made out of adding groups of another number together.

1) Find two multiples of 6 between 40 and 50. _____ and _____

2) Circle the numbers below that are multiples of 30.

50 140 200 120 210 130 270

3) Find two multiples of 8 between 60 and 75. _____ and _____

4) Circle the numbers below that are multiples of 40

60 160 350 140 200 320 300 420

5) Fill in the table below.

Number	Multiple of 30	Multiple of 70
150	Yes	No
140		
200		
120		
210		
350		
420		

6) I am a multiple of 70. I am between 300 and 500. I am 20 more than a multiple of 100. Who am I? _____

7) I am a multiple of 60. I am between 400 and 600. I am 40 away from a multiple of 100. Who am I? _____

Weekly Budget Planner

I can create a simple financial plan (ACMNA106)

Use what you have learnt about budgeting to plan a weekly budget.

Think about living, bills, food and entertainment.

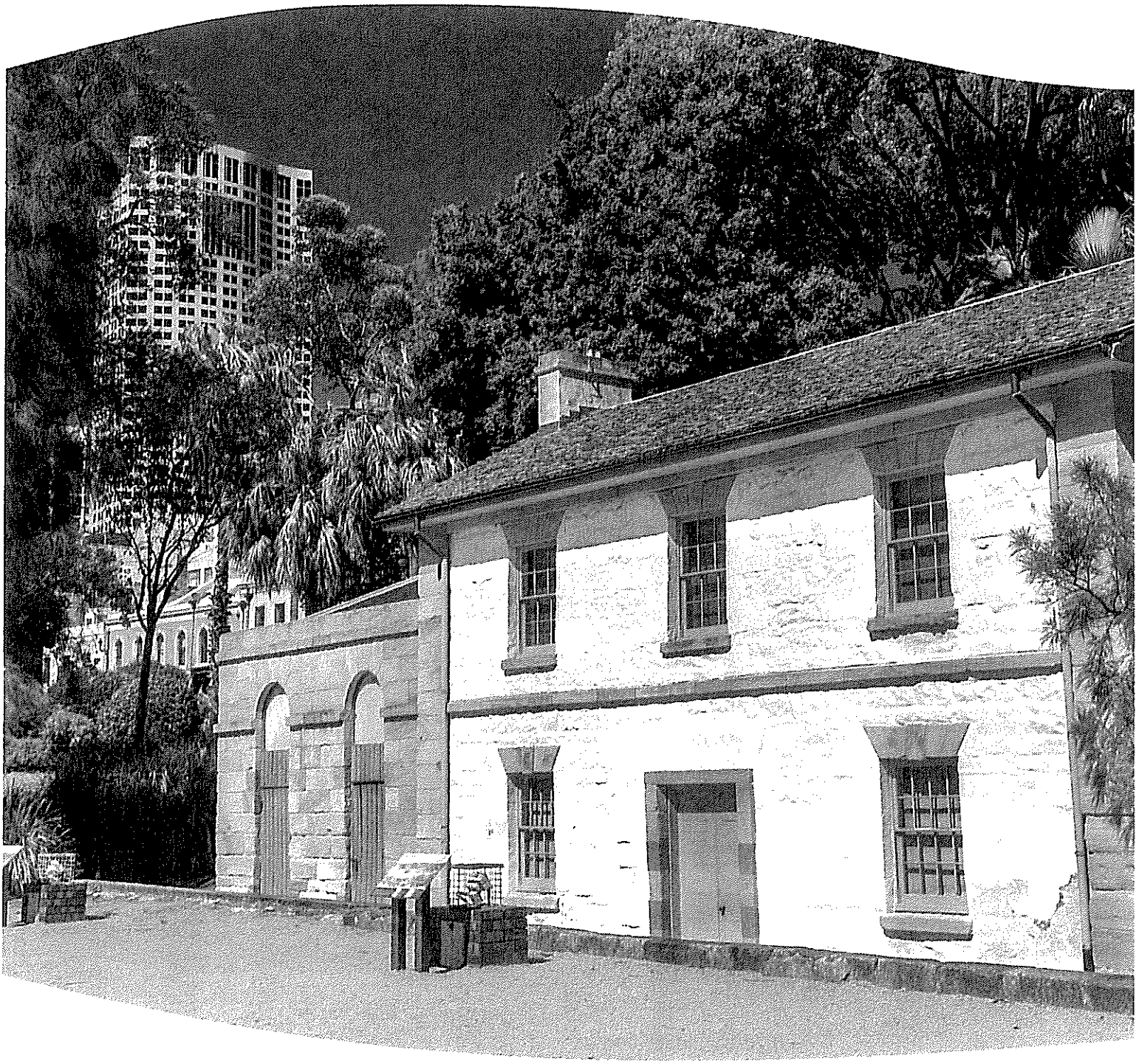
Money In:

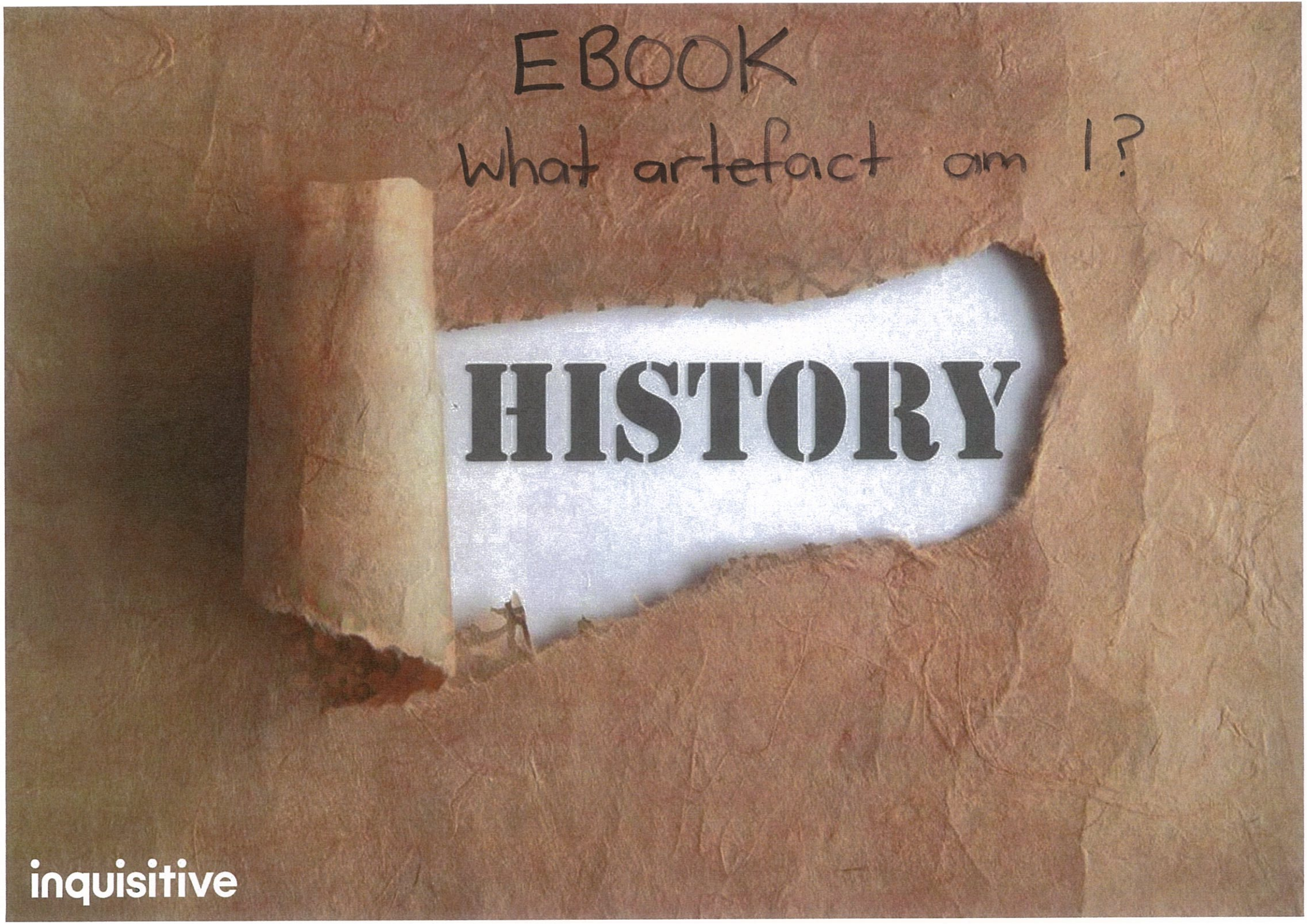
How much money comes in each week?	$

Money Out:

Date	Expense	Cost	Money left
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
	Total	$	$

How do we know what life was like in the Australian Colonies?




EBOOK
What artefact am I?
HISTORY
inquisitive

Contents

Historical sources 2

Corroborating 3

What are primary sources? 4

What are secondary sources? 5

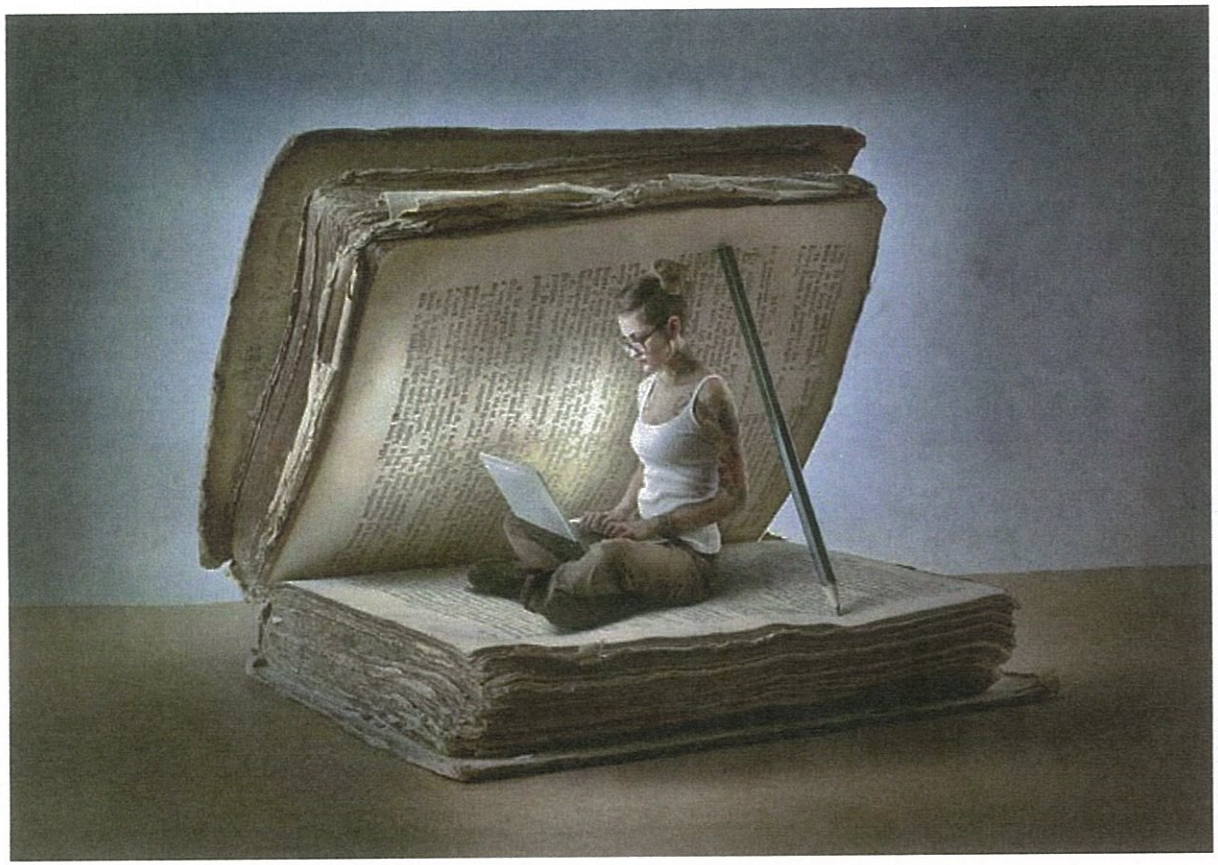
When are sources primary or secondary? 6

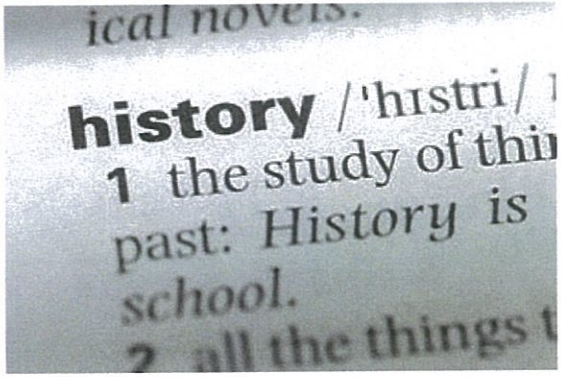
Historical sources

Unwrapping history and discovering its mysteries is all about using reliable pieces of evidence as information. These pieces of evidence are called historical sources.

History is a Greek word which means, literally, investigation.

Arnold Toynbee

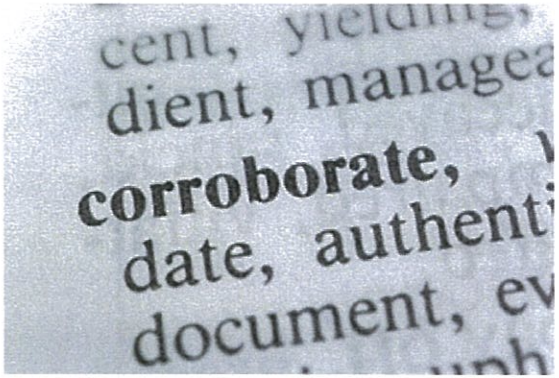


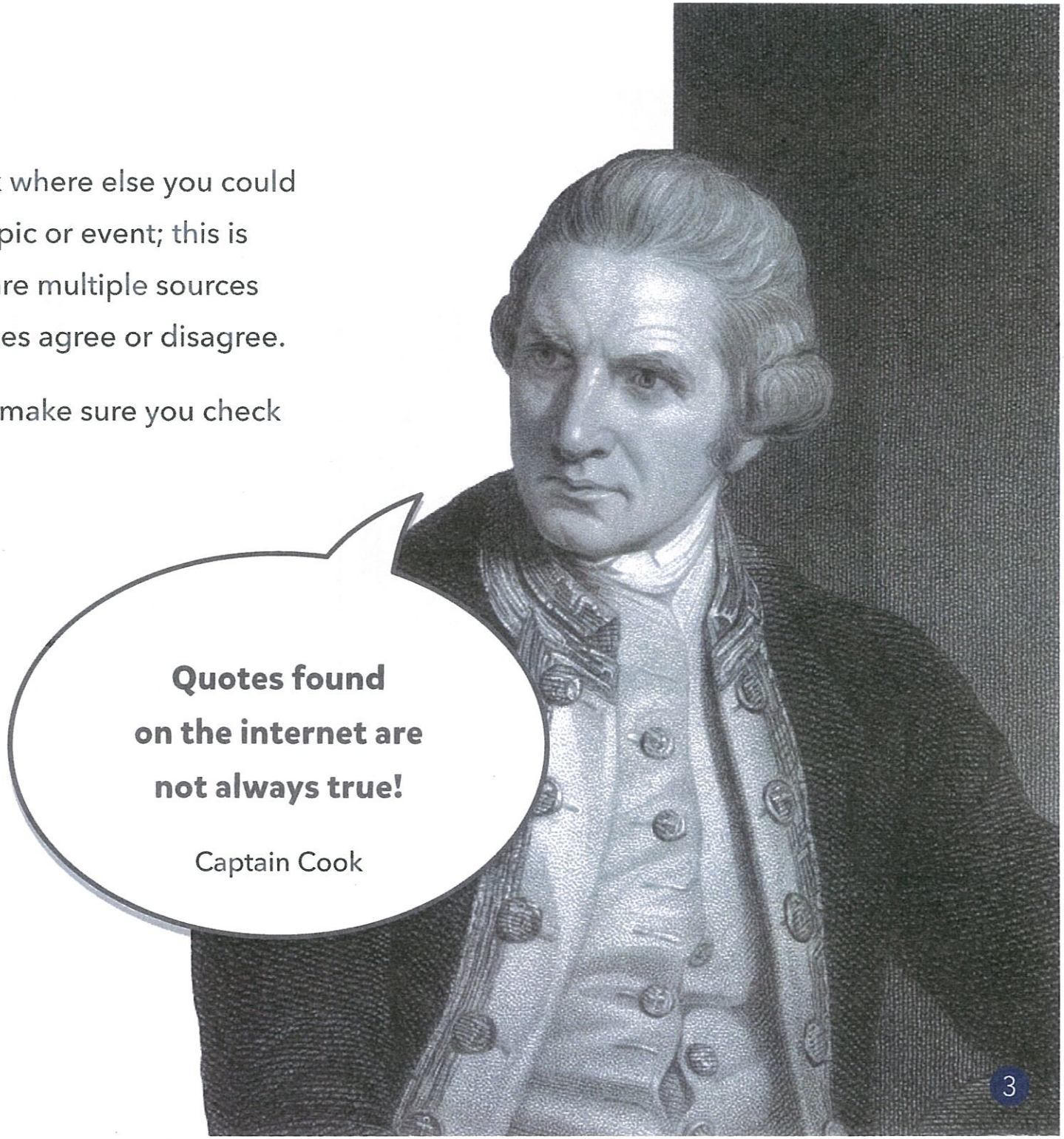


Corroborating

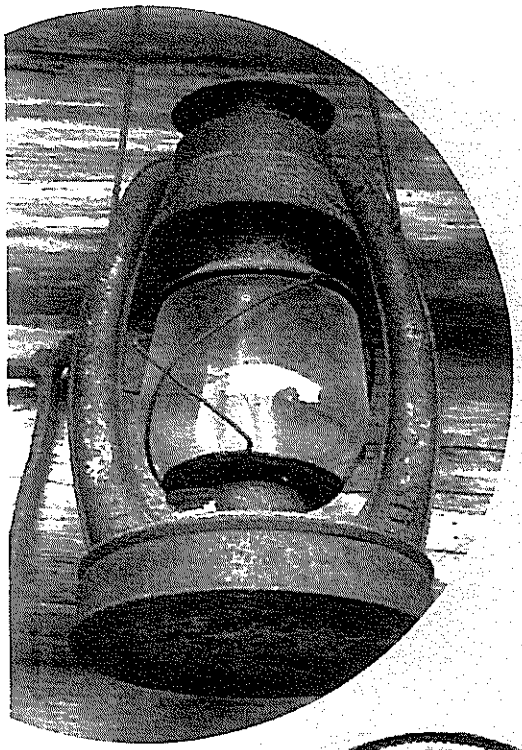
After examining one source, ask where else you could look to learn more about this topic or event; this is corroborating evidence. Compare multiple sources and investigate where the sources agree or disagree.

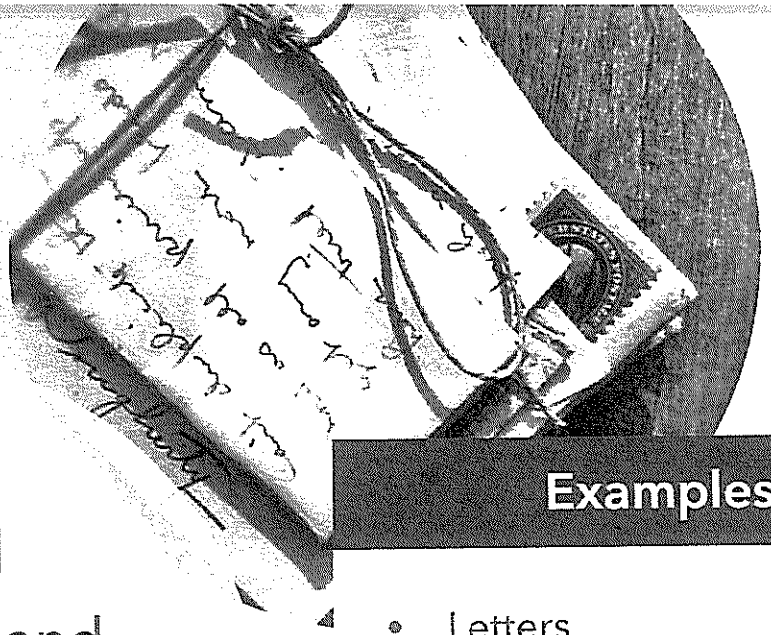
When you investigate a source, make sure you check to see who created it and why.





What are primary sources?

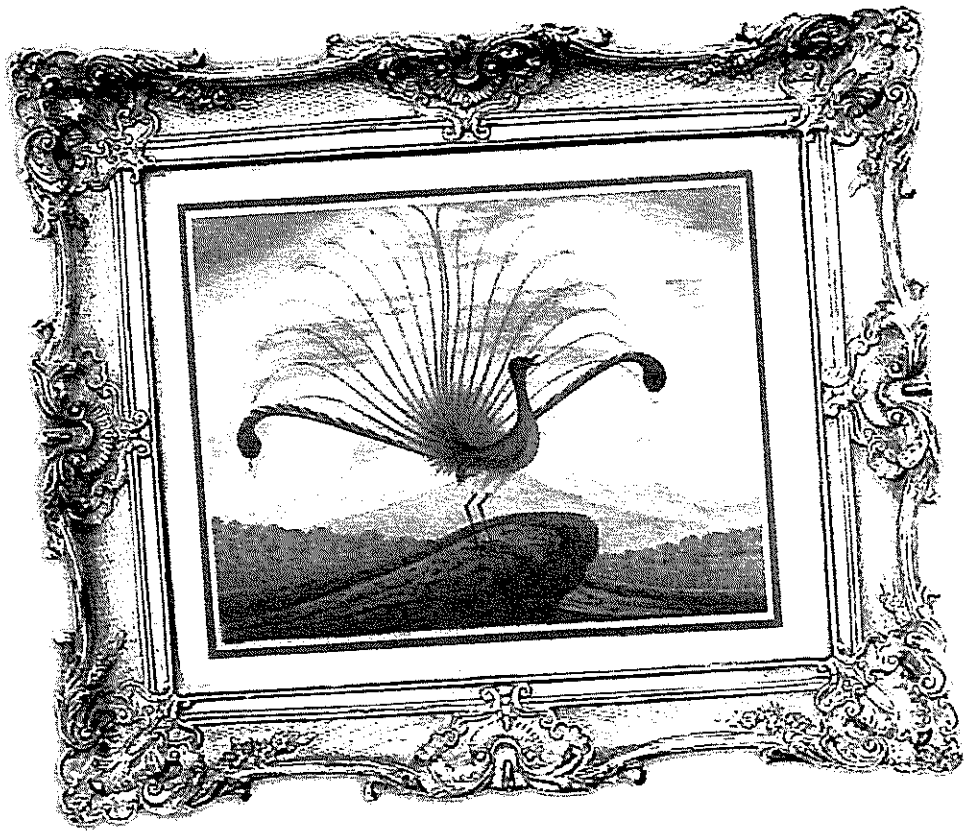


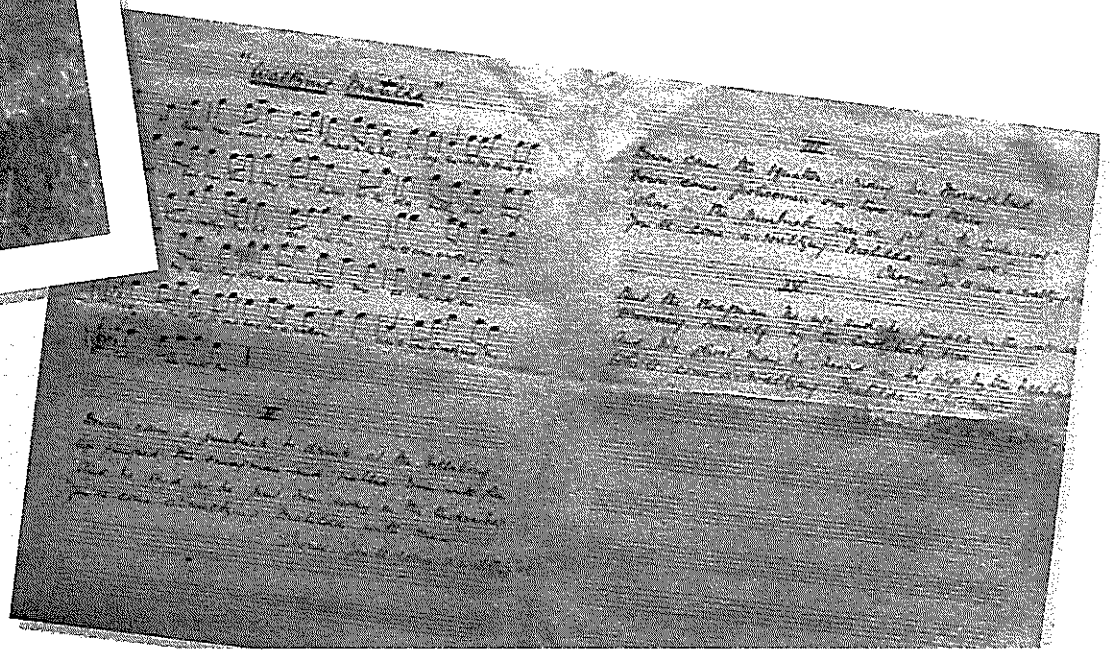


Original documents and objects created or witnessed at the time.

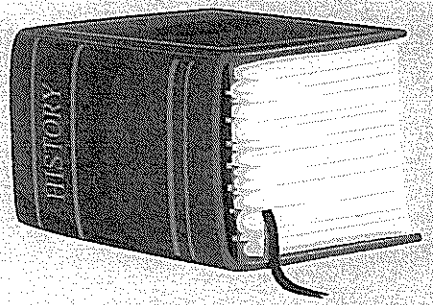
Examples

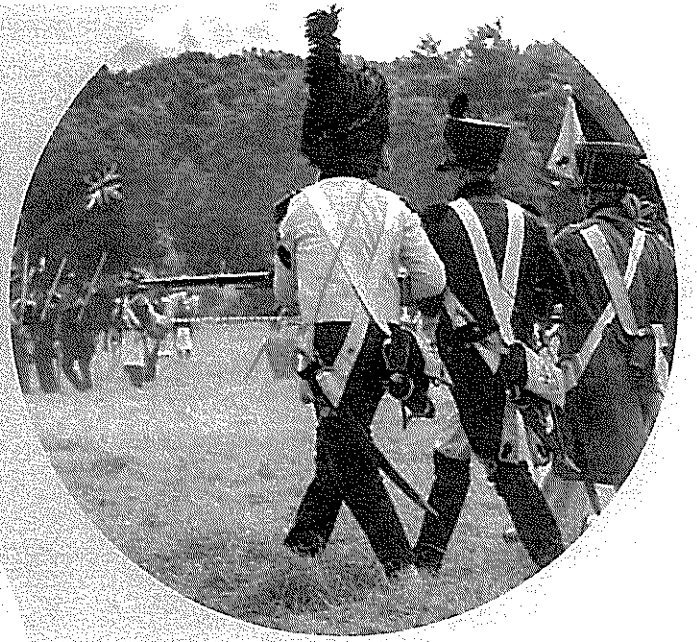
- Letters
- Diaries and Journals
- Speeches
- Government documents
- Original maps
- Newspaper articles
- Artefacts
- Paintings
- Songs and poetry
- Photographs





What are secondary sources?





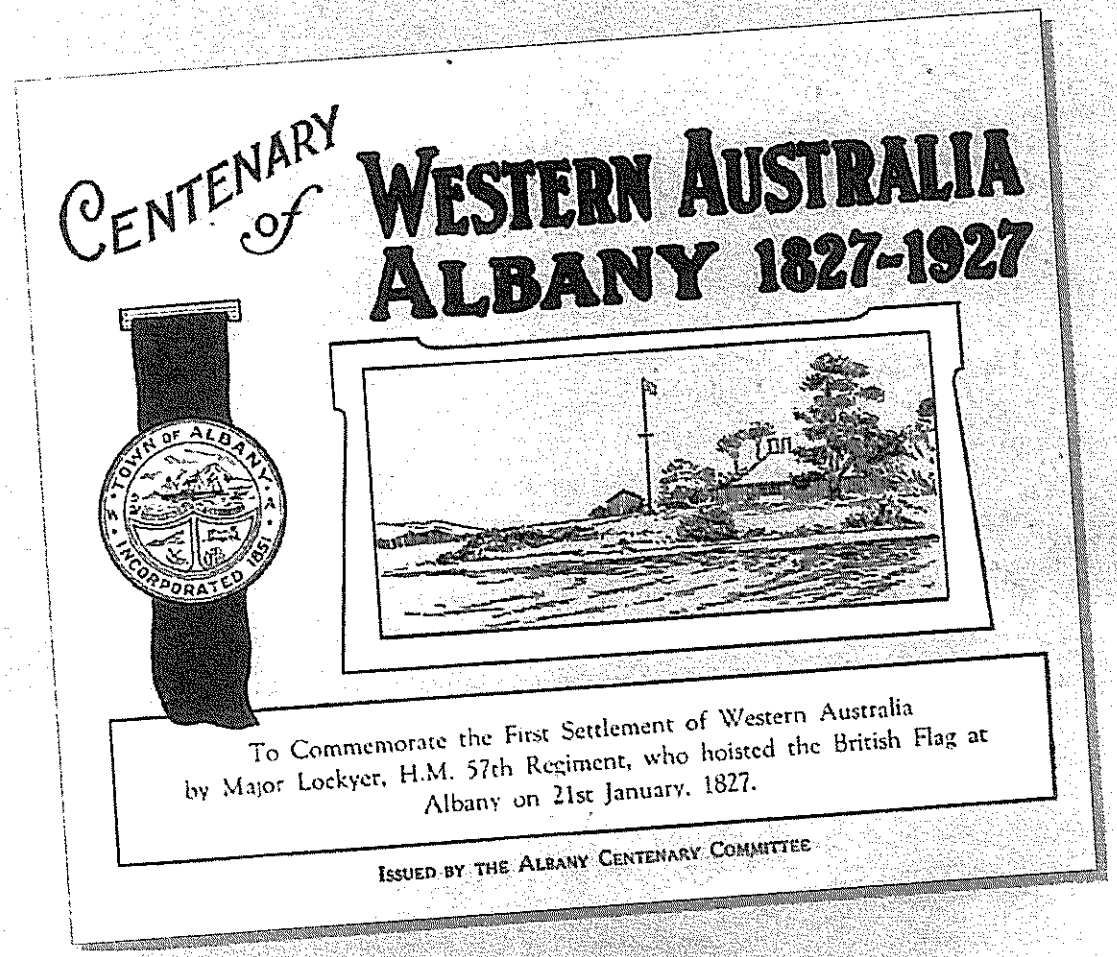
Material which analyses and uses primary sources, created after the time.

Examples

- Reference books
- Documentaries
- Reference Websites
- Movies and TV re-enactments
- Historical novels
- Biographies

When are sources primary or secondary?

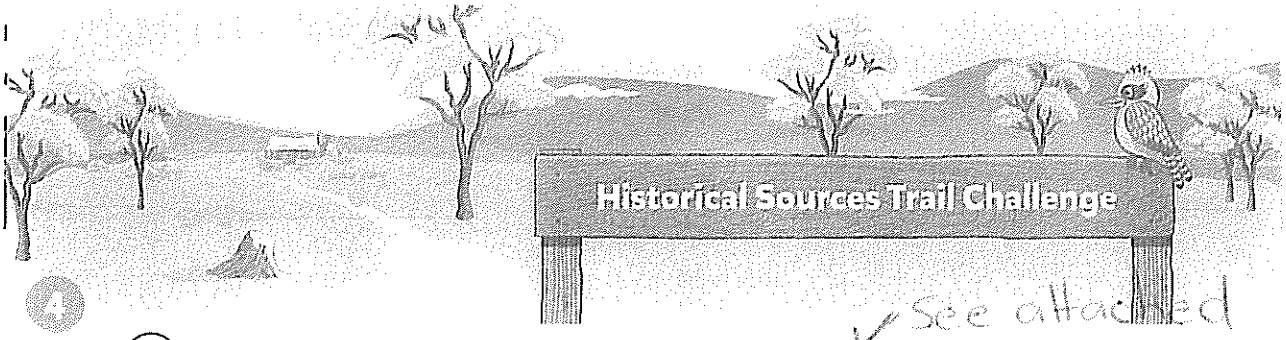
It depends on the time or era you are studying and when the source was created.



Example

The book above was produced in 1927 to mark the centenary of the settlement of Albany in Western Australia. As an information and reference book, it is a secondary source. However, if you wanted to know about people's point of view and opinions in the 1920s about Australian settlement, the book would be a primary source.

Follow the sources trail to find out about daily life in the Australian Colonies.



a Browse through the eBook: **What artefact am I?** Look at the images of some of the artefacts which went on sale in Adaminaby in the Snowy Mountains in 2015. Choose two artefacts that interest you and zoom in to take a closer look, then complete the inquiry cards below.

Image: Page:

What is it?

Who would have used it?

What does it tell you about daily life?

Sketch

Image: Page:

What is it?

Who would have used it?

What does it tell you about daily life?

Sketch

b Were your guesses correct? On the last page of the eBook you will find the description of each artefact. Mark your answers.

a Read the extract from a letter written by an English settler in 1842.

Clevedon, Gresford, Allyn River, NSW
Sept 11th 1842

Address: Arthur Edwin Way
Sydney NSW

My dear Ben,

...Our winter is just now ending and we have about fifty-five acres of young wheat looking as green and healthy as a farmer could desire to see it. Our home which was a miserable hut when I arrived is now a substantial edifice and having an abundance of limestone we have just plastered it within and without, which gives it a very neat appearance.. The great drawback here to an Englishman fond of sport is the total absence of game of any kind to give variety to a country life. The only amusement I get is the Sydney Races twice a year... ...now my dear Ben hoping that I may hear from you ...very often. [Bestlove] as ever yr aff. Brother,

Arthur

b What does the letter tell you about how Arthur adapted to his new life?

Home Education Daily Learning

Today's Date:

What I Learnt Today:

Ideas I Thought of Today:

What I Would like to Learn about Next:

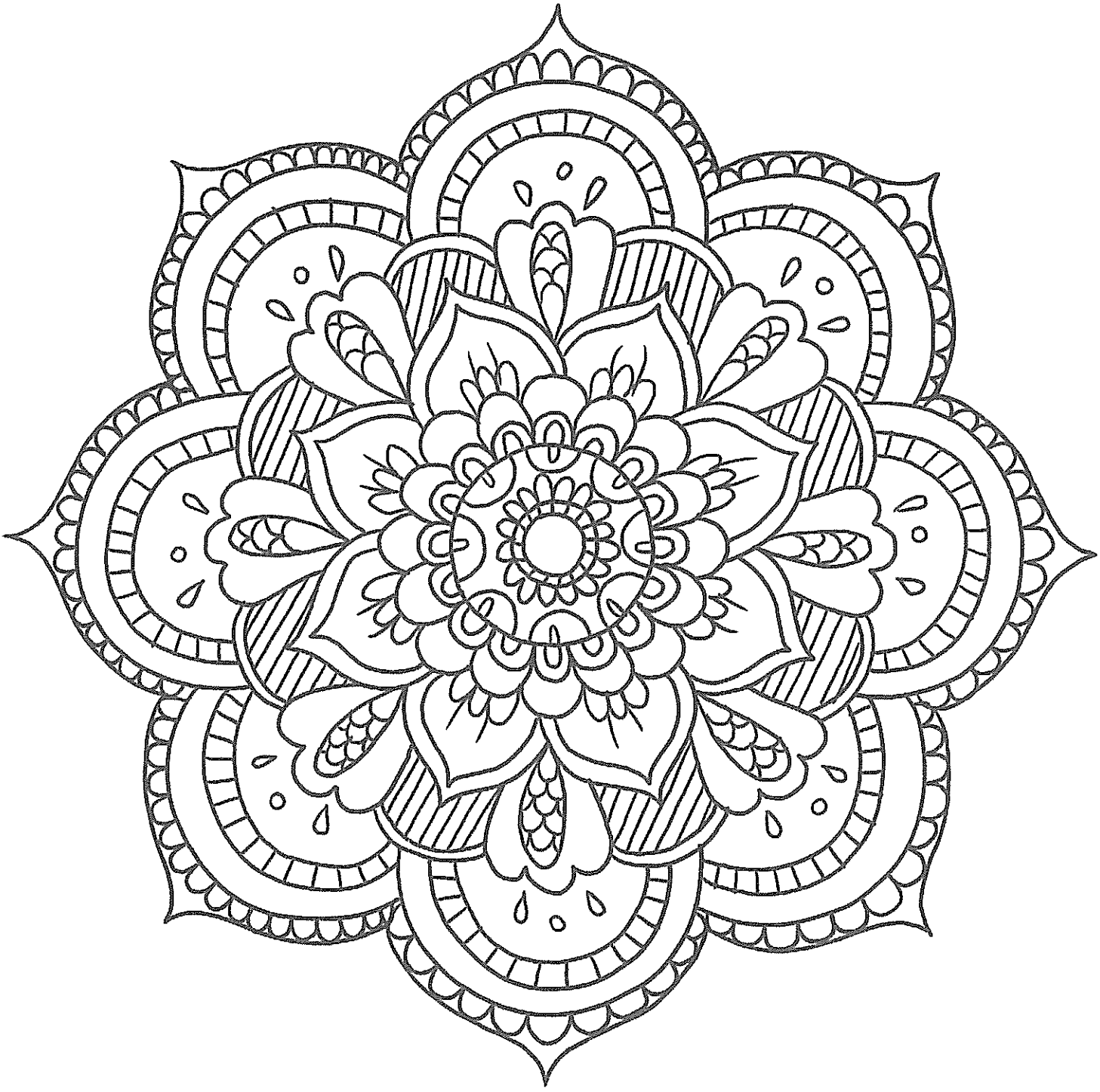
What I Found Challenging Today:

A Picture That Captures Something from Today:

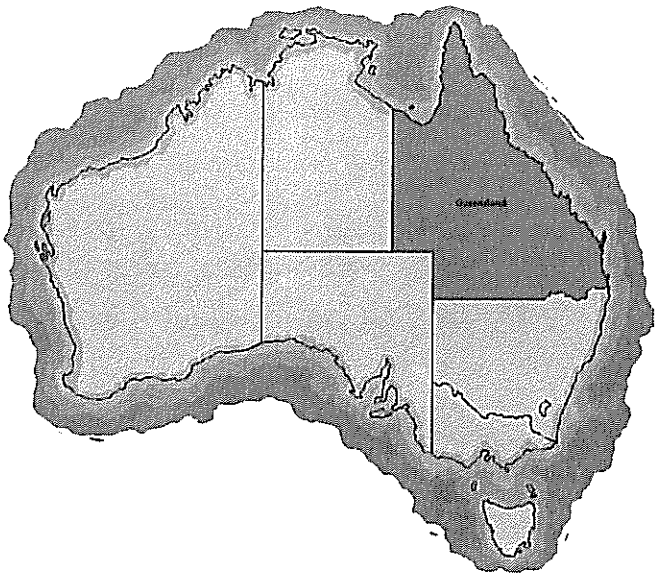
Parent/Adult/Tutor View:

Signed:

Wednesday

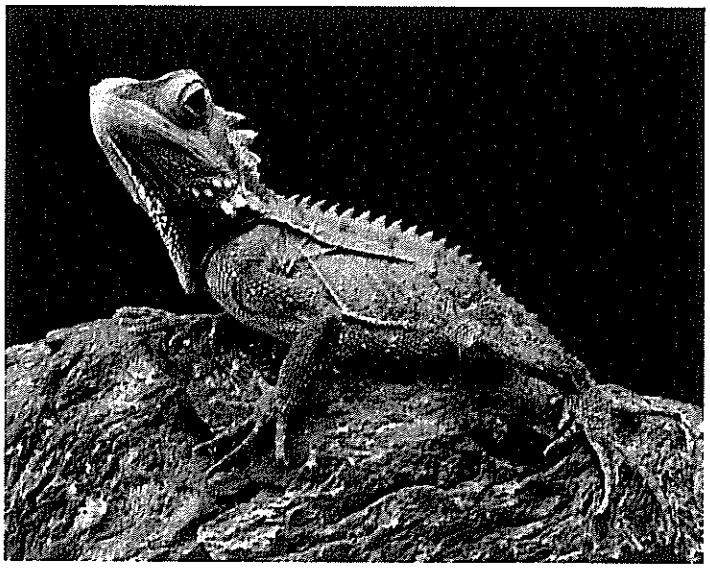


The Daintree Rainforest



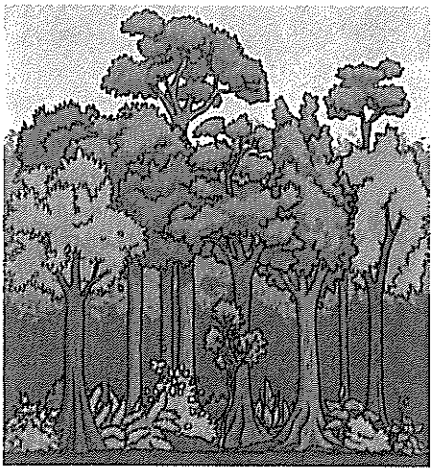
The Daintree rainforest is a tropical forest on the north east coast of Queensland, Australia. It is the largest tropical rainforest in Australia and measures 1200 square kilometres. The Daintree rainforest is where the largest number of different animals and plants grow in the world.

Wildlife



Some of the world's most strange animals live in the Daintree rainforest. Some of these are the tree kangaroo, Boyd's forest dragons and the southern cassowary. Tree kangaroos have adapted to spend their lives in the trees of the Daintree rainforest. Tree kangaroos are active for short amounts of time both in the day or at night. After too much activity, they like to have a nap! Boyd's forest dragons are active during the day. They are sit-and-wait predators, meaning they catch prey that they spy from their perches. Boyd's rainforest dragons eat mainly invertebrates, including earthworms. Small fruits and vertebrates are also sometimes eaten. The southern cassowary eats fallen fruits, many of which are poisonous to humans. The bottom claw on each foot is very long and sharp. The birds will strike out with these to defend themselves.

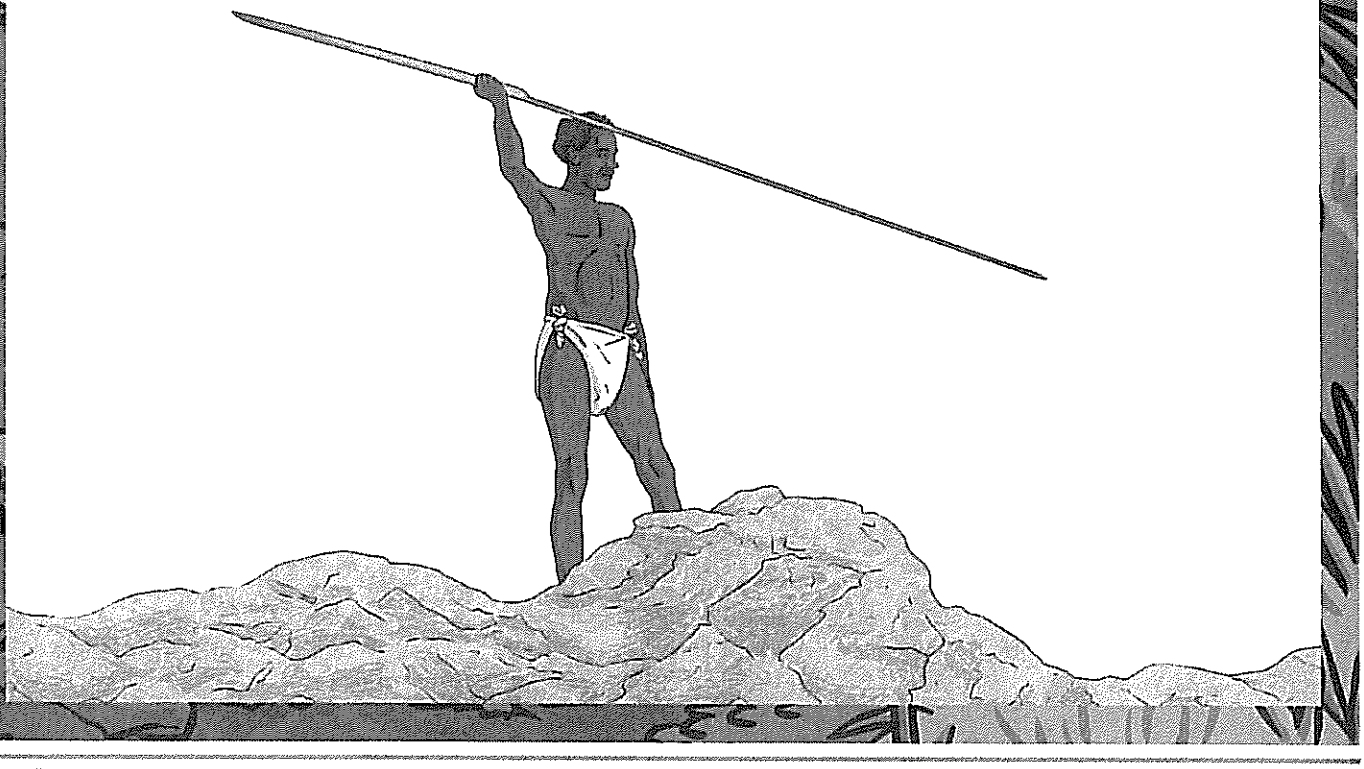
Layers of the Daintree Rainforest



The canopy layer is where most of the insects and animals of the entire forest live. The canopy provides protection from predators and lets them be closer to the warmth of the sunlight. The understorey of the rainforest is dark and cool because hardly any sunlight reaches this layer. Plants and animals which require little sunlight and a damp environment to survive live here. Wildlife such as ferns, palm trees, birds, geckos and lizards can be found in the understorey. The shrub layer has shrubs, bushes and other small trees. The shrub layer is the greenest layer of the rainforest. The herb layer is under the shrub layer and plants which grow here include ferns, grass and soft moss.

Indigenous Australians and the Daintree Rainforest

The land that the Daintree rainforest occupies belongs to the eastern Kuku Yalanji Aboriginal tribe. Lots of different plants and animals provide food for the eastern Kuku Yulanji people. They use their knowledge of the weather cycle to hunt and gather food throughout the year.



The Daintree Rainforest Questions

1. Where is the Daintree rainforest located?

2. How big is the Daintree rainforest?

3. List three animals found in the Daintree rainforest.

4. What does the southern cassowary eat?

5. Describe the way in which the Boyd's forest dragon hunts.

6. Match the words to their meaning.

adapted	the traditional owners of the forest
gecko	how the tree kangaroos came to live in the trees
1200 km sq	an animal found in the understorey
Kuku Yalanji	the size of the Daintree rainforest

7. What knowledge did the Kuku Yalanji people use to hunt their food?

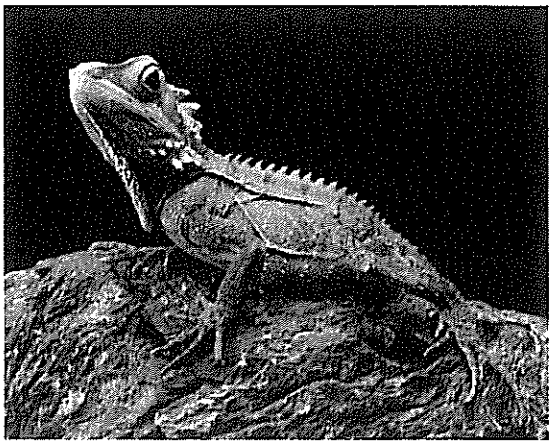
8. Using information from the text, draw a diagram of the layers of the Daintree rainforest.

The Daintree Rainforest

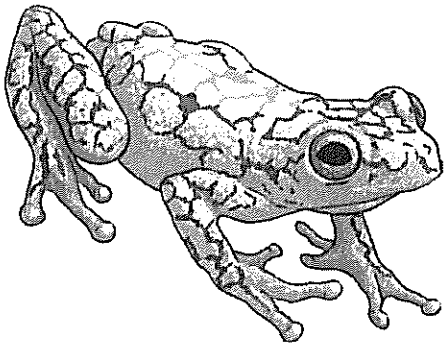
The Daintree rainforest is a tropical forest on the north east coast of Queensland, Australia. It is the largest tropical rainforest in Australia and measures 1200 square kilometres. The Daintree rainforest is where the largest number of different animals and plants grow in the world.

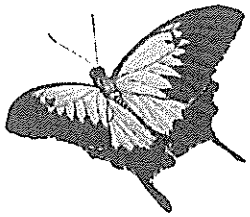
Wildlife

The Daintree rainforest is the home to countless Australian flora and fauna. It's where the largest number of plants and animals grow in the entire world. It is where 30% of the frog, reptile and marsupial species, and 90% of Australia's bat and butterfly species can be found. More than 12,000 species of insects reside in the Daintree rainforest.



Some of the world's most unique and bizarre looking animals live in the Daintree rainforest. Some of these are the tree kangaroo, Boyd's forest dragons and the southern cassowary. Tree kangaroos have adapted to spend their lives in the trees of the Daintree rainforest. Tree kangaroos are cathemeral, meaning they are active for short amounts of time both in the day or at night. After too much activity, they will tire out and have a nap! Boyd's forest dragons are active during the day, even remaining active when it rains. They have a body temperature lower than any other rainforest lizard in this area so that they are not seen by pythons (pythons can see warm-blooded prey more easily). They are sit-and-wait predators, meaning they catch prey that they spy from their perches. Boyd's rainforest dragons eat mainly invertebrates, with earthworms making up most of their diet. Small fruits and vertebrates are also sometimes consumed.





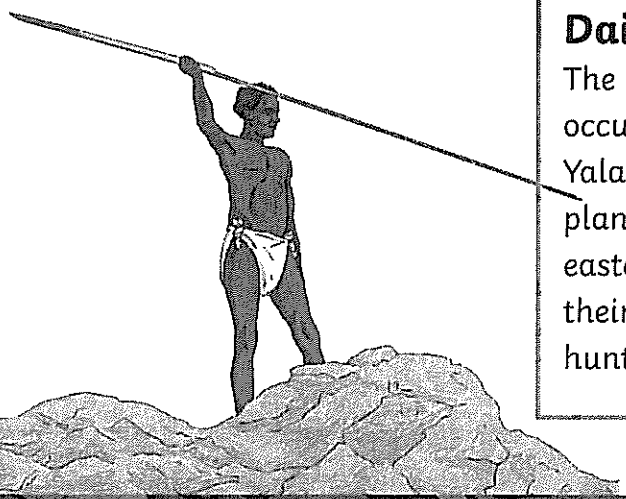
The southern cassowary eats fallen fruits, including many types which are poisonous to humans. The bottom claw on each foot is very long and sharp. The birds will strike out with these when they are defending their home, or if they are defending themselves from other animals or humans.

Layers of the Daintree Rainforest

The ecosystem of the Daintree rainforest is one of the most complex on Earth. The canopy layer is where 90% of the insects and animals of the entire forest live. The canopy provides protection from predators and allows them to be closer to the warmth of the sunlight. The understorey of the rainforest is dark and cool because only between 2% and 15% of sunlight reaches this layer. Plants and animals which require little sunlight and a damp environment to survive thrive here. Wildlife such as ferns, palm trees, birds, geckos and lizards can be found in the understorey. The shrub layer consists primarily of shrubs, bushes and other small trees. The shrub layer is the greenest layer of the rainforest. The herb layer is under the shrub layer. Plants which grow here include ferns, grass and soft moss.

Climate

The tropical regional location in Northern Queensland means the Daintree rainforest is hit with torrential rain when the monsoon trough arrives in the summer months. During April to October, the weather is more mild when the mountains, which sit close to the coast, trap in warm, humid air which has been pushed in by south-easterly breezes.



Indigenous Australians and the Daintree Rainforest

The land that the Daintree rainforest occupies belongs to the eastern Kuku Yalanji Aboriginal tribe. Lots of different plants and animals provide food for the eastern Kuku Yulanji people. They use their knowledge of the weather cycle to hunt and gather food throughout the year.

The Daintree Rainforest Questions

1. Where is the Daintree rainforest located?

_____

2. What aspects of its climate make it an ideal environment for wildlife to grow?

_____

3. List three animals found in the Daintree rainforest.

_____ _____ _____

4. Describe the climate of the Daintree rainforest during summer

_____

_____

5. Match the words to their meaning.

invertebrates	a seasonal, strong wind
understory	the owners of the Daintree forest
Kuku Yalanji	the darkest, coolest layer of the forest
monsoon	the diet of the Boyd's dragon

6. Why is the understorey the darkest layer of the rainforest?

_____

7. What did the eastern Kuku Yalanji people use to help them hunt and gather food?

_____

_____

8. Using information from the text, draw a diagram of the layers of the Daintree rainforest.

The Daintree Rainforest

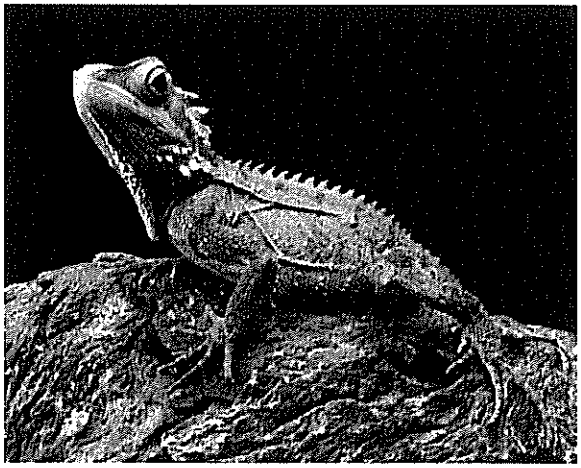
The Daintree rainforest is a tropical forest located on the north east coast of Queensland, Australia. It is the largest continuous area of tropical rainforest in Australia and measures 1200 square kilometres. The Daintree rainforest is where the largest number of different animals and plants grow in the world.

History

Millions of years ago, Australia was continually warm and humid and it rained regularly. During this period of heat, humidity and rainfall, rainforests flourished in areas such as Uluru. Gradually, Australia became dry and desolate. Because of this, there were fewer places in which rainforests were able to grow and survive. In the Daintree region however, the climate remained ideal. Therefore, the region became one of the last remaining refuges for rainforest wildlife. Within this sanctuary, many species of animals and plant life were able to live and thrive.

Wildlife

The Daintree rainforest is the home to countless Australian flora and fauna. It's where the largest number of plants and animals grow in the entire world. It is where 30% of the frog, reptile and marsupial species, and 90% of Australia's bat and butterfly species can be found. More than 12,000 species of insects reside in the Daintree rainforest.



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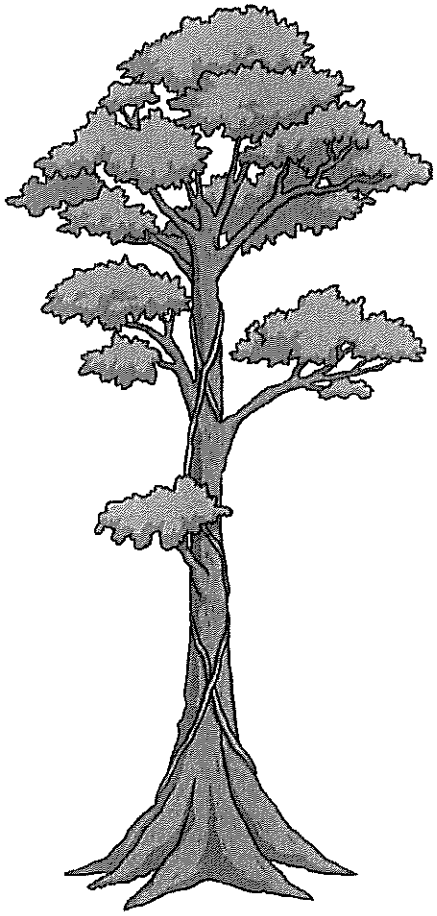
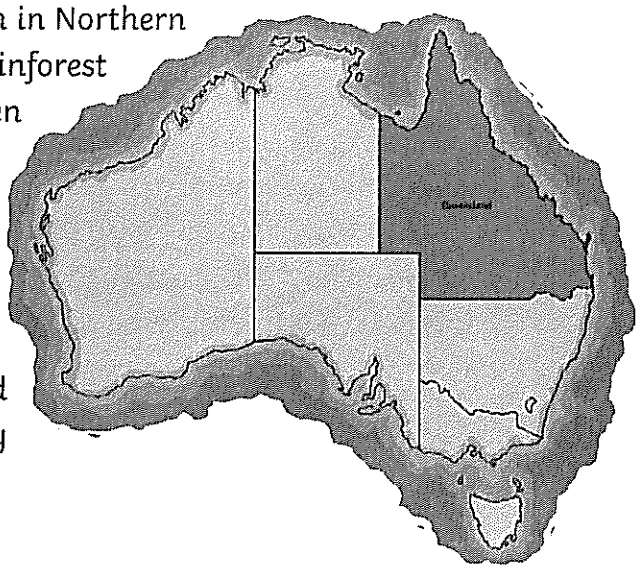
Layers of the Daintree Rainforest

The ecosystem of the Daintree rainforest is one of the most complex on Earth. Its plant diversity and structural complexity is unique and unlike any other in Australia. The canopy layer is where 90% of the insects and animals of the entire forest live. The canopy provides protection from predators and allows them to be closer to the warmth of the sunlight. The understorey of the rainforest is dark and cool because only between 2% and 15% of sunlight reaches this layer. Plants and animals which require little sunlight and a damp environment to survive thrive here. Wildlife such as ferns, palm trees, birds, geckos and lizards can be found in the understorey. The shrub layer consists primarily of shrubs, bushes and other small trees. The shrub layer is the greenest layer of the rainforest. The herb layer is under the shrub layer. Plants which grow here include ferns, grass and soft moss.



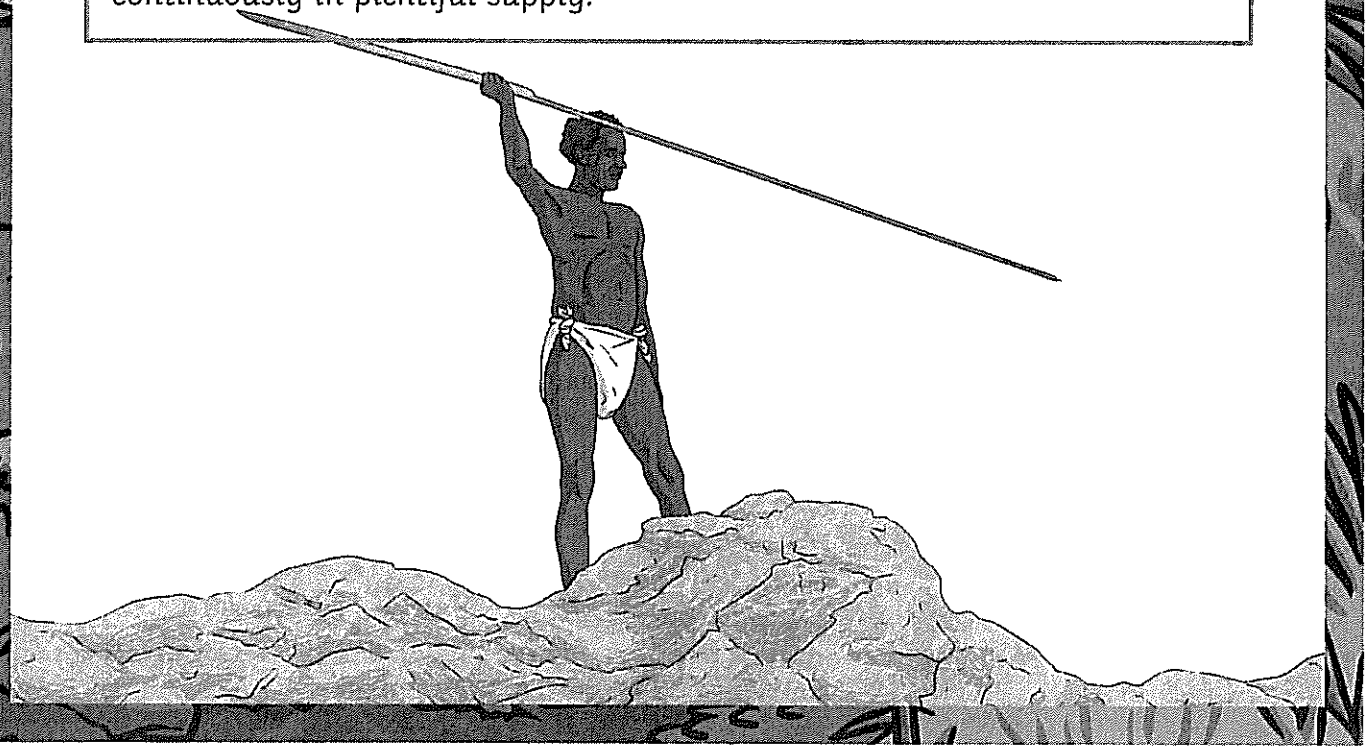
Climate

Due to its tropical regional location in Northern Queensland, the Daintree rainforest is hit with torrential rain when the monsoon trough arrives in the summer months. During April to October, the weather is increasingly mild when the mountains, which sit close to the coast, trap in warm, humid air which has been pushed in by south-easterly breezes.



Indigenous Australians and the Daintree Rainforest

The land that the Daintree rainforest occupies belongs to the eastern Kuku Yalanji Aboriginal tribe. Countless different plants and animals provide food for the eastern Kuku Yulanji people. They have an extensive understanding of the weather cycle and how it affects plants and animals. They utilise this knowledge to hunt and gather a variety of food throughout the year. They hunt and gather food in a way that means that the animals and plants are continuously in plentiful supply.



The Daintree Rainforest Questions

1. Where is the Daintree rainforest located?

2. Why were there fewer places in which rainforests were able to grow and survive in Australia?

3. Describe the diet of the Boyd's forest dragon.

4. Why is the climate mild during April to October?

5. Write a synonym for the words below.

   continuous _____

   thrive _____

   desolate _____

   predator _____

6. Describe two benefits of living in the canopy layer of the rainforest.

7. What did the eastern Kuku Yalanji people use to help them hunt and gather food?

The Daintree Rainforest Questions

8. Using information from the text, draw a detailed and labelled diagram of the layers of the Daintree rainforest, including examples of plants and animals.

Name _____ Date _____

The Giant Squid

Find and underline these language features in the following informative text:

- subject-specific vocabulary (red)
- the verbs 'to be' and 'to have' in present tense (blue)
- comparative language (green)
- adjectives (purple)

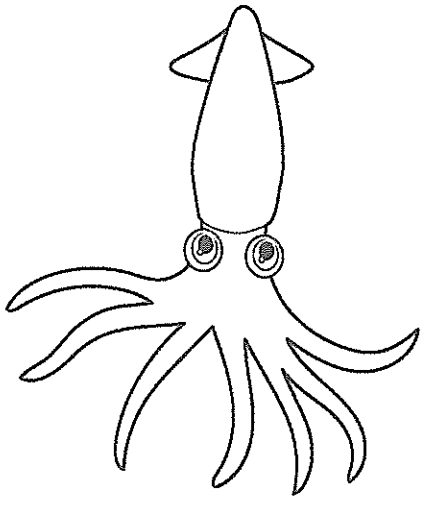
The giant squid is the largest of all squid and the largest invertebrate on the planet. Once thought to be a myth, the existence of giant squid has recently been proven.

The giant squid can grow to a tremendous size, measuring between 10 and 13 metres (33-43 feet). Although some have claimed to have sighted larger giant squid, these claims have not been proven.

A giant squid has a torso, eight arms and two longer tentacles which are lined with hundreds of suction cups. These suction cups are lined with sharp rings that attach the squid to its prey. Giant squid also have hard beaks which may be used when hunting. A giant squid's eyes can be as big as a basketball. Their large eyes help them to see in the dark waters of the ocean.

The only predator to giant squid is the sperm whale. Remains of giant squid have been found inside the stomachs of sperm whales, particularly the hard beaks of the giant squid which do not get broken down. Sucker marks from the giant squid are often found on sperm whales, leading scientists to believe that vicious battles take place between the two organisms.

Although they are one of the larger creatures in the ocean, giant squid are difficult to find.



Book Review

My book cover

Book Title

Author

Genre - (check as many as apply to your book) -

- fiction
- non fiction
- fantasy
- humor
- scary
- fable
- biography
- historical
- mystery
- sports
- other

Plot

Event 1

Event 2

Event 3

Setting

Picture of the setting

Character

Name

Personality

Cause and Effect of one of the events in the book.

Cause

Effect

Physical Appearance

My Rating

Why I rated the book ___ stars

This book made me feel

because

How I feel about this character and why

More Mixed Addition and Subtraction
Math Worksheet 2

Name:_____

64 +59	6 +4	3 +5	74 -17	7 +1	94 +82	4 +3	34 - 8	16 +32	8 +6
5 -3	1 +2	98 +32	47 +94	89 +56	15 +18	3 +3	9 -2	10 +33	2 -2
94 +25	51 -11	72 +10	68 +53	94 + 1	66 - 8	8 +1	22 +88	1 +2	69 +37
22 +38	40 +33	41 +89	95 +75	20 - 1	76 +11	19 +57	75 -66	14 - 1	97 + 2
10 +27	5 +8	92 -89	40 +83	92 +35	8 -5	14 +38	6 +7	74 +72	61 +46
81 +36	73 -64	82 +92	3 +7	29 + 8	5 -4	92 -87	53 + 7	53 +91	16 +32
35 +95	8 +2	72 -42	35 +95	96 +59	98 +63	21 +70	74 +72	7 +3	9 -3
58 +93	30 +48	64 +12	6 -3	1 +1	8 -7	89 +95	37 +72	15 + 1	8 +9

Total: 80	Goal: _____	Complete: _____	Correct: _____

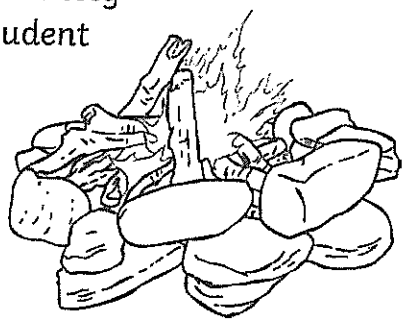
DadsWorksheets.com

Class Camp Budget Plan

Aim: I can create a simple budget. (ACMNA106)

This year, the Year 5 class have been given the chance to choose where they would like to go on camp!

There are two location options. Each option includes a variety of activities and food choices at different costs. Each student will need one food package for each of their meals and four different activities.



There is a budget limit of $70 per student for the entire camp. You do not have to spend all of the budget, as long as you meet the camp requirements.

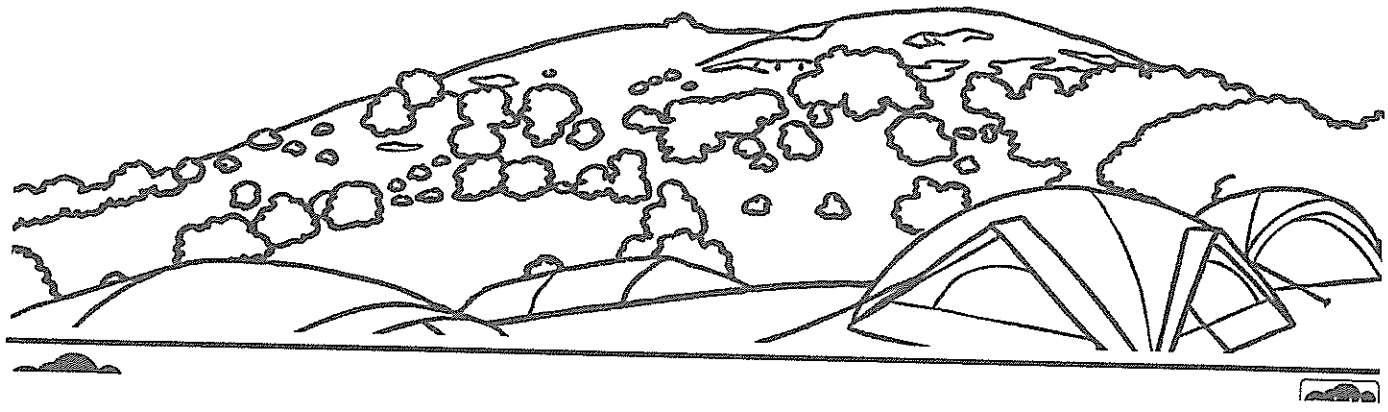
Option # 1 = Camp Twinkl Lake			
Activities		**Food Packages**	
Activity	**Cost**	**Package for 2 days**	**Cost**
accommodation = tent	1 night = $10 per person	Breakfast #1 (toast, cereal, fruit, juice)	$5 per person
canoeing	$5 per person	Breakfast #2 (pancakes, bacon, eggs, juice)	$9 per person
bike ride	$2 per person		
swimming	$0 per person	Lunch #1 (sandwiches, fruit, cordial)	$5 per person
mini-golf	$1 per person		
orientation	$0 per person	Lunch #2 (hot dogs, wraps, cordial)	$8 per person
trampolining	$2 per person		
rock wall climbing	$6 per person	Dinner #1 (spaghetti, sausages, vegetables)	$6 per person
team games	$3 per person	Dinner #2 (schnitzel, vegetables, tacos)	2 days = $9 per person
stand-up paddle boarding	$7 per person		

Option # 2 = Camp Twinkl Wilderness			
Activities		**Food Packages**	
Activity	**Cost**	**Package for 2 Days**	**Cost**
accommodation = cabin	1 night = $18 per person	Breakfast #1 (toast, cereal, fruit, juice)	$5 per person
abseiling	$6 per person	Breakfast #2 (baked beans and spaghetti on toast)	$7 per person
bushwalking	$0 per person		
archery	$7 per person	Lunch #1 (wraps/rolls, cordial)	$6 per person
low rope course	$5 per person		
flying fox	$8 per person	Lunch #2 (hamburgers, cordial)	$8 per person
horse riding	$9 per person	Dinner #1 (roast meat, sausages, vegetables)	$8 per person
campfire cooking	$3 per person		
bush craft	$0 per person	Dinner #2 (lasagne, casserole, vegetables, garlic bread)	$10 per person
bush hut building	$0 per person		

Plan the Year 5 Camp on the Next Page!

Show all of your working out and make sure you include the answers to the questions below.

- Which camp will Year 5 go on?
- How much it will cost for 2 nights' accommodation?
- Which 4 activities will the students do? How much will this cost?
- Which food packages will they have for breakfast, lunch and dinner?
- How much will this cost?
- What is the total cost of the school camp?

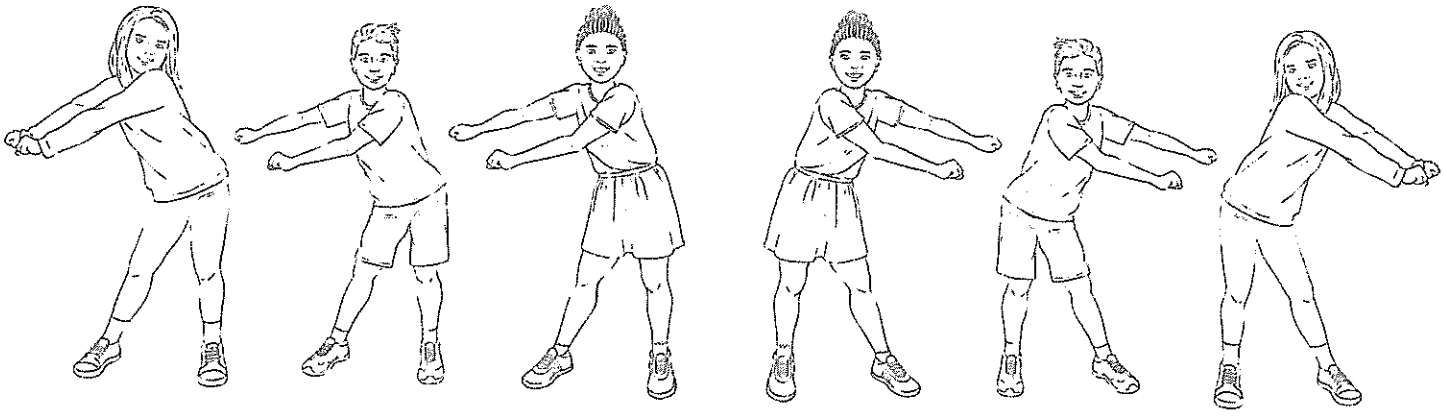


Plan the Year 5 camp here:

Choreograph a Dance

Choreography is making up and putting together steps for a dance. Use this activity sheet to help you choreograph your own dance.

The first thing to do is decide on your style of dance. The type of steps you choose will depend on this. There are lots of different types of dance style; ballet, modern, tap, ballroom, jazz and hip hop are examples although there are many more.



Next you need to choose your music. Try to choose a piece that suits your style of dance.

You could use the Internet to find out dance steps that belong to your chosen style. However, here are some simple steps that you could use. Do them in the style of your dance type and make them match the music you have chosen.

Forward and back

1. Move one step forward then two steps back then pause for one beat.
2. Move three steps forward then four steps back then pause for one beat.

Side to side

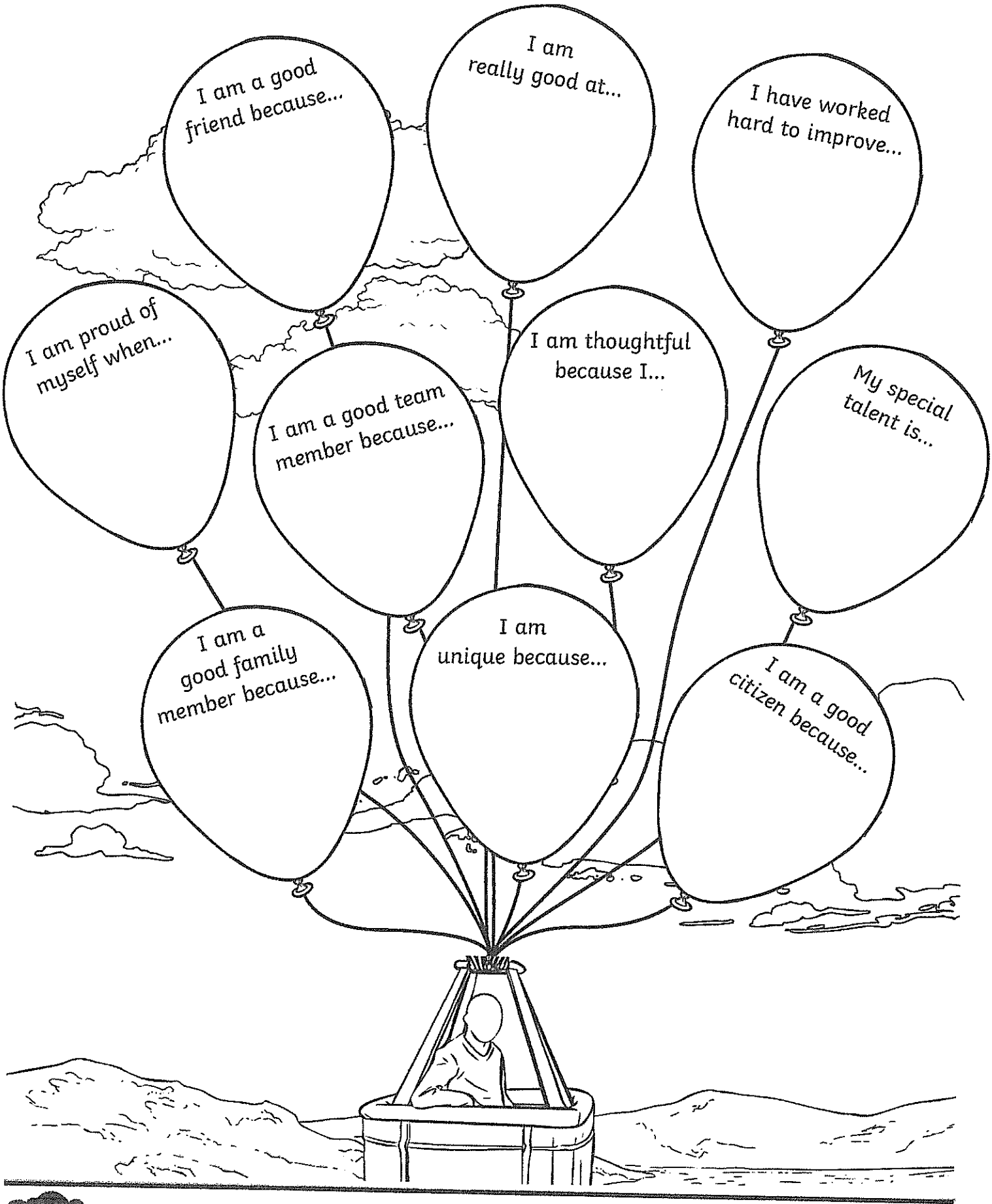
1. Take two steps to your right.
2. Bend your knees twice.
3. Take two steps to your left.
4. Bend your knees twice.

Turning

1. Take a step to your left and turn around to the count of four, make sure you are facing forwards by four.
2. Bounce on your heels four times.

I Am an Amazing Person!

Read and finish the sentences in the balloons below.



Home Education Daily Learning

Today's Date:

What I Learnt Today:

Ideas I Thought of Today:

What I Would like to Learn about Next:

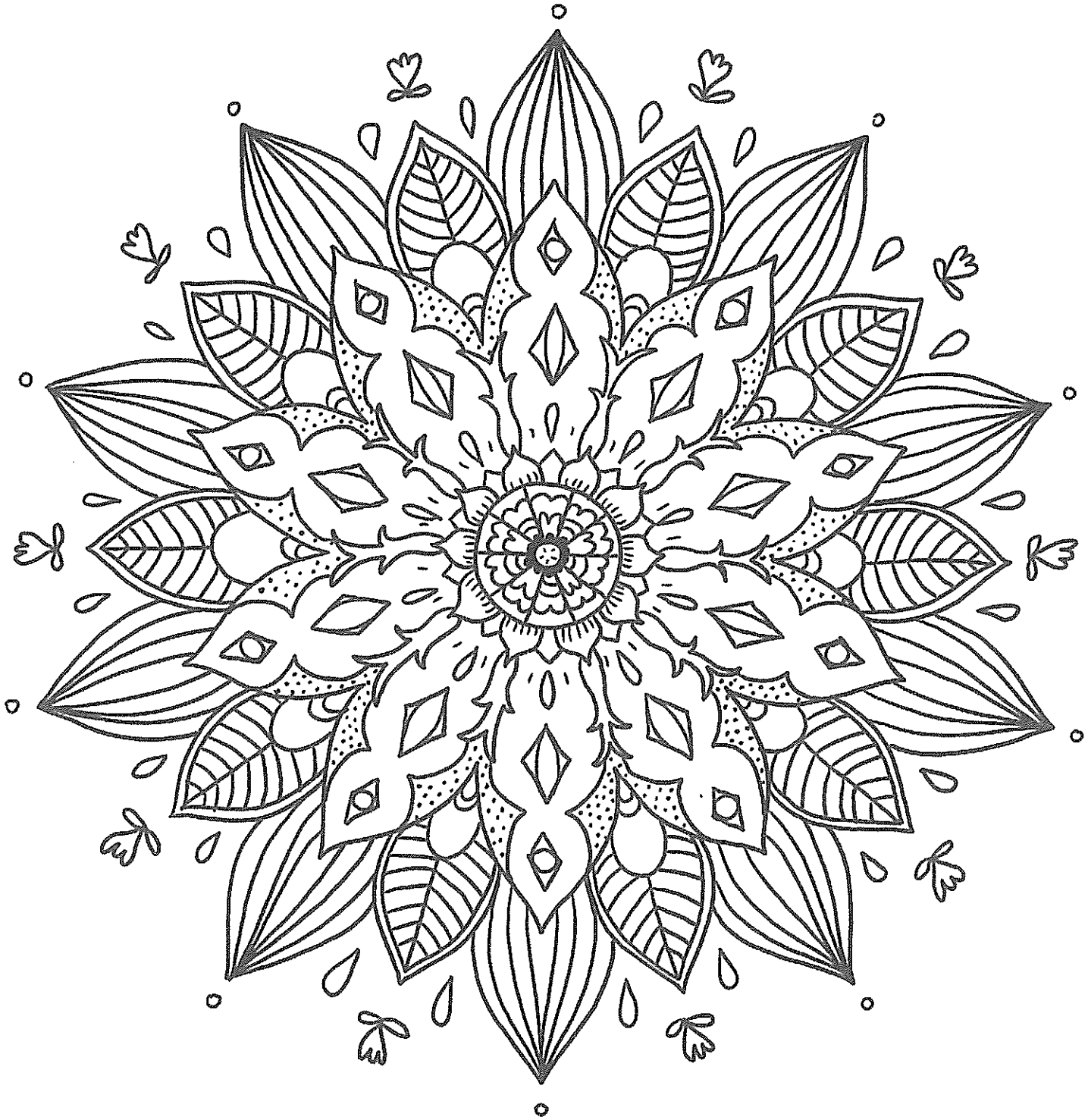
What I Found Challenging Today:

A Picture That Captures Something from Today:

Parent/Adult/Tutor View:

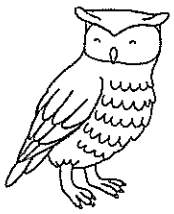
Signed:

Thursday



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.

1. mark and carl got wet in the rain

2. the man gets up at six in the morning

3. jill has fair hair but jack has dark hair

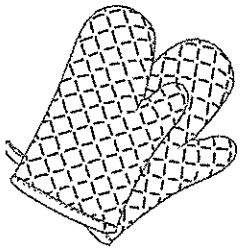
4. jim has six big coins

5. i can hear an owl hoot at night

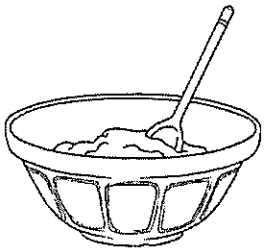
6. nan is sitting in the chair

7. bow down to the king and queen

8. gurdeep had a chat with his dad



Writing Instructions



How to make a _____

Ingredients

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Equipment

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Method

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Earthquake Comprehension

6 Italian scientists were convicted of manslaughter and sent to prison for failing to predict the 2009 L'Aquila earthquake in which 309 people died. They appealed their cases successfully and were not eventually sent to prison.

You could try to find out:

- How earthquakes are measured.
- How easy they are to predict.
- About other cases where prison sentences have been handed out in unusual circumstances.
- How the appeals process works.

Read the passage below carefully and then answer the questions underneath.

The Earth's crust and the top of the mantle have about 20 tectonic plates, which are like puzzle pieces covering the Earth. These plates are always moving and bumping into each other. We call the edges of the plates "plate boundaries", which are made up of faults. These faults are where most of the world's earthquakes occur. As the plates move, the edges get stuck because they are not smooth, but the rest of the plate keeps moving. When the force is too much, it breaks free and that causes an earthquake. A seismograph is a special instrument that records earthquakes. The base of the seismograph is on the ground, and over that a weight hangs from a string. When there is an earthquake the base shakes with the ground but the weight does not, and it draws a line to show how much the ground shook. Scientists use the seismograms to measure how big each earthquake is.

1. How many tectonic plates are there?

2. What are plate boundaries?

3. Where do earthquakes take place?

4. Describe what causes an earthquake.

5. What is a seismograph?

6. How does a seismograph work?

A book review by: _____

Book title: _____

What is the book about?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Who are the main characters?

_____

_____

Where is the story set?

_____

_____

What did you like about this book?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Rating: ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Draw your favourite part of the story.

Add two 2-digit numbers in columns, no regrouping

Grade 1 Addition Worksheet

Find the sum.

1) 14 + 21 = _____

2) 28 + 60 = _____

3) 22 + 71 = _____

4) 31 + 16 = _____

5) 79 + 10 = _____

6) 72 + 3 = _____

7) 1 + 13 = _____

8) 87 + 11 = _____

9) 16 + 60 = _____

10) 8 + 60 = _____

11) 12 + 66 = _____

12) 48 + 30 = _____

13) 11 + 67 = _____

14) 9 + 80 = _____

15) 15 + 73 = _____

16) 60 + 14 = _____

17) 48 + 50 = _____

18) 46 + 32 = _____

19) 54 + 12 = _____

20) 73 + 13 = _____

Name Date

FACTORS PAIRS SHEET 4:1

Examples 12 = 3 x 4, so 3 and 4 are a factor pair of 12.
14 = 2 x 7, so 2 and 7 are a factor pair of 14.

Complete this table to find the factor pairs of all the numbers from 2 to 15.

NUMBER	FACTOR PAIR 1	FACTOR PAIR 2	FACTOR PAIR 3
2	1 and 2		
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

Numbers that have exactly 2 factors (1 and themselves) are called prime numbers. Highlight all the prime numbers in the table.

Name Date

FACTORS SHEET 4:2

Prime numbers *are numbers with just 2 factors - one and themselves.*

Composite numbers *are numbers which have more than 2 factors.*

1) Circle the numbers below which are prime numbers:

25 17 24 13 9 11

2) Circle the numbers below which are composite:

19 22 15 11 21 31

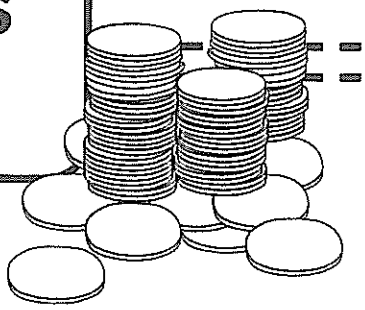
3) Find the factors of numbers from 21 to 40.

NUMBER	FACTORS		NUMBER	FACTORS
21	1,3,7,21		31	
22			32	
23			33	
24			34	
25			35	
26			36	
27			37	
28			38	
29			39	
30			40	

4) Highlight all the prime numbers in the table above.

5) Which number between 21 and 40 has the most factors? _____

Calculating Profit and Loss
Buying and Selling



Have you made a profit or a loss? Fill in the missing amounts.

Item 1 has been calculated for you.

Item	Cost Price	Selling Price	Profit	Loss
1.	**$3000**	**$3500**	**$500**	
2.	$8000	$9500		
3.	$10 000	$8000		
4.	$6300	$7300		
5.	$8500	$6900		
6.	$4400	$4700		
7.	$9500	$10 800		
8.	$10 600	$9900		
9.	$5550	$5400		
10.	$7750	$8250		
		TOTAL:		

1. Which item had the greatest profit? _____
2. White item had the greatest loss? _____
3. What was the total profit? _____
4. What was the total loss? _____
5. What is the difference between the total profit and the total loss?
   This is called the balance. _____

Rounding Challenges

I can round numbers to different values.

Rounding to 10

Circle the numbers that become 40 when rounded to the nearest 10.

34	43	31	39	
38	46	45	42	36

Rounding to 100

Write 3 numbers that, when rounded to the nearest 100, become:

600 _____

200 _____

900 _____

Rounding to 1000

7	3	1	9	2

Use the digits above to make numbers that round to these values:

7000 _____

4000 _____

9000 _____

Rounding Challenges

I can round numbers to different values.

Rounding to 1000

Circle the numbers that become 6000 when rounded to the nearest 1000.

5462 5897 5254 6578

6243 6582 5487 6129 5547

Rounding to 10 000

Write 3 numbers that, when rounded to the nearest 10 000, become:

50 000 _____

30 000 _____

10 000 _____

Rounding to 100 000

7	3	1	9	2	5

Use the digits above to make 2 numbers that round to each of these values:

600 000 _____

800 000 _____

100 000 _____

Using Rounding to Check Answers

Round these numbers to the nearest 100 and perform a mental calculation. Decide if your answer is close.

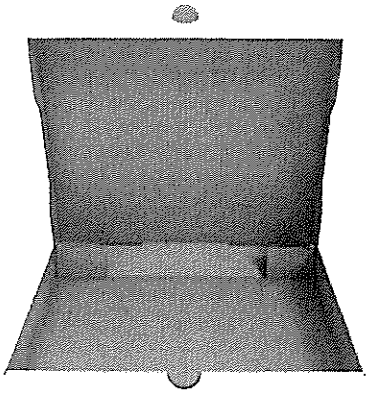
	Calculation	Rounded Approximation	Does the original answer look correct based on rounded estimation?	Corrected Answer if necessary (You may need to recalculate)
e.g.	325.7 + 485.4 = 911.1	300 + 500 = 800	No	811.1
1.	615 + 391 = 1006			
2.	872 + 211 = 1083			
3.	235.3 + 258.9 = 494.2			
4.	475.23 + 596.98 = 1172.21			
5.	4567 + 3219 = 7786			
6.	5387.3 + 2418.8 = 7806.1			
7.	4879.54 + 2712.89 = 7952.43			
8.	97433 + 87679 = 181152			

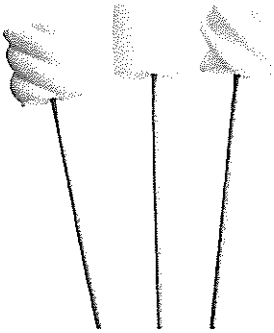
3 In a small group, collect and use these materials to demonstrate the power of the Sun.

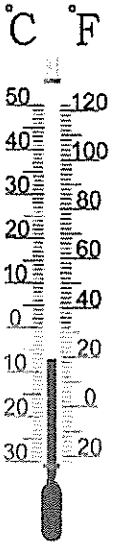
You must use every piece of equipment.

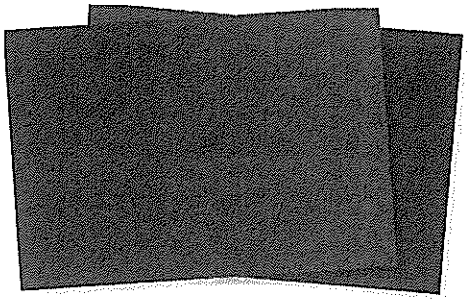
Materials needed

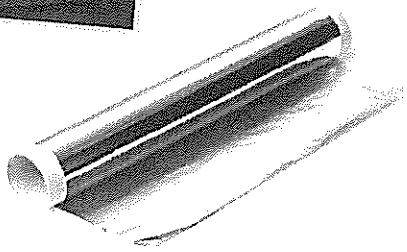
- Strong sunlight
- Pizza box
- 2 clear sheet protectors
- Black construction paper
- Aluminium foil
- Marshmallows
- Thermometer
- Wooden skewers





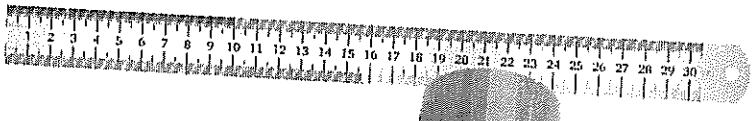


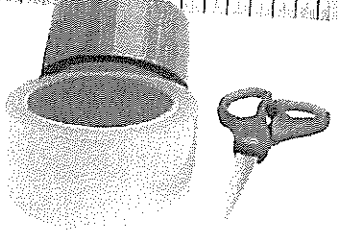


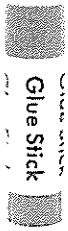


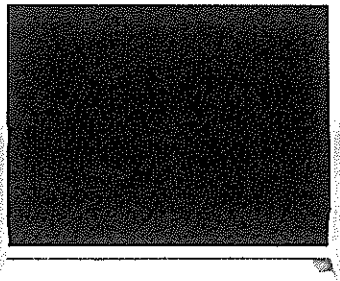
Optional materials

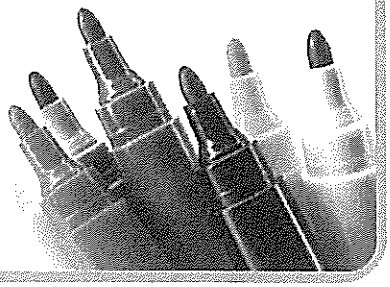
- Tablet or phone to photograph
- Glue
- Scissors
- Tape
- Markers
- Rulers











4 Use the organiser to record your experiment.

Question **How can we demonstrate the power of the Sun?**

List of materials

Procedure: What steps will you take in your experiment?

Hypothesise: Predict what will happen.

Record and analyse your data and the results from your experiment. Can you draw a table or chart with your results?

Compare your results with **one** other group in your class. List the things that were the same and different.

Same steps	Different steps

Independent variables are things that can affect the results of an experiment. Scientists often repeat an experiment several times. Each time, they change an independent variable and see what happens to the results. It is important to just change one variable at a time.

If you were to repeat the experiment, which independent variable would you change? Why?

Conclusion: How successful was your experiment in answering your question?

Add photographs or draw and label your experiment.

Home Education Daily Learning

Today's Date:

What I Learnt Today:

Ideas I Thought of Today:

What I Would like to Learn about Next:

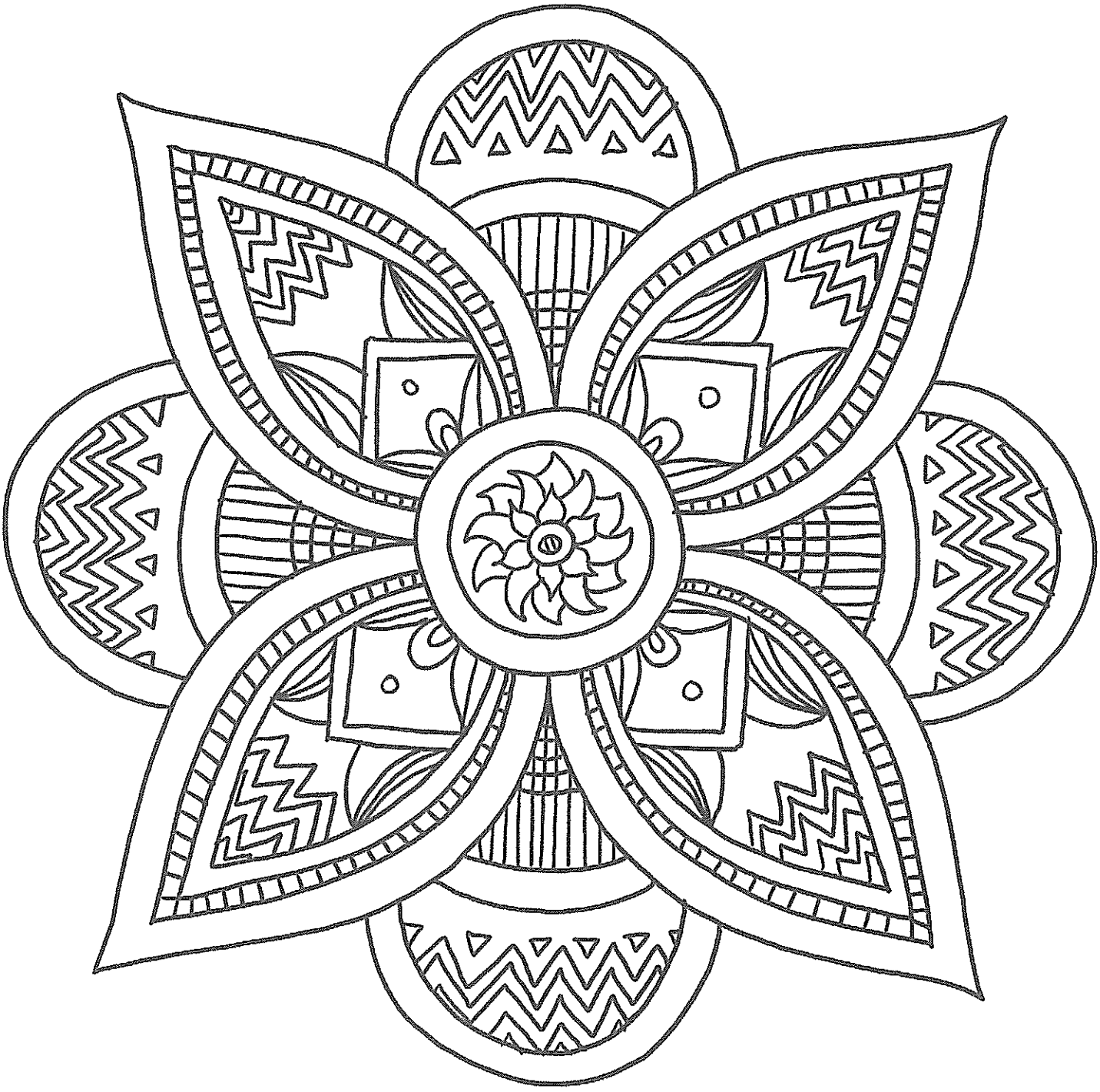
What I Found Challenging Today:

A Picture That Captures Something from Today:

Parent/Adult/Tutor View:

Signed:

Friday



Australian Animal Report

Name of the animal: _____

Scientific classification (circle one):

amphibian	bird	fish
reptile	mammal	insect

Aboriginal name: _____

Size: _____

Average weight: _____

It is covered in (circle one):

fur	feathers	scales	skin

Diet: _____

_____

It gets its food by _____

_____

_____

Lifespan: _____

Habitat: _____

Interesting facts: _____

_____

_____

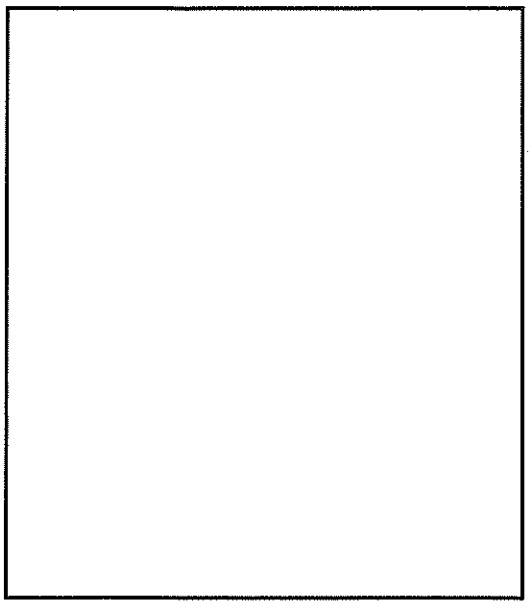
_____

Picture

Where Is It Found?

Life Cycle

_____ Fact File



Scientific Name: _____

Type of Animal:

Mammal ◯ Bird ◯ Fish ◯ Reptile ◯ Amphibian ◯ Insect ◯ Spider ◯

Physical Appearance:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Diet:

_____

_____

_____

Habitat:

_____

_____

_____

Adaptations (Physical features or behaviours which help it to survive):

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Distribution:

Population:

Threats:

Interesting Facts:

References:

Name _____ Date _____

Tropical Cyclones

Find and underline these language features in the following informative text:

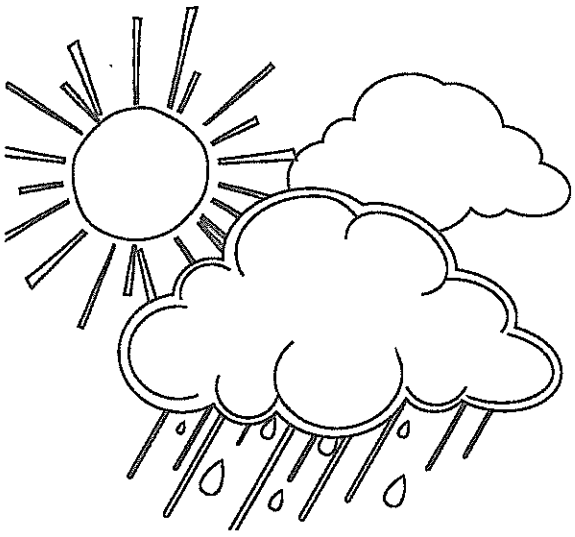
- subject-specific vocabulary (red)
- adjectives describing nouns (blue)
- time connectives (green)
- comparative language (purple)

Cyclones are intense tropical storms with powerful winds and heavy rain. They can also be referred to as hurricanes, typhoons or tropical depressions.

Cyclones usually begin over warm seas where there is low atmospheric pressure. Then, the moist air begins to spiral into a strong storm. Once crossing over onto land, cyclones typically become weaker. When they move away from the water, they are cut off from their energy source.

Cyclones have three parts: the rainbands, the eye and the eyewall. Weather in the eye of a cyclone is usually calmer than on the outside. The diameter of the eye is around 50 kilometres (30 miles) in length, but can sometimes be even larger.

Cyclone intensity is measured by the storm's wind speed, on a scale of 1-5. The strongest cyclones are known as category 5 and can move faster than 300 km/h (180 m/h). When the winds begin, they can cause intense damage, such as ripping trees from the ground and flattening buildings.



Cyclones can cause widespread destruction. When these storms occur, people living in cyclone-prone areas must know how to keep themselves safe.

Full Stops and Capital Letters

In the Woods

Read the sentences below. 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. liv has A dog and. a cat

2. ben The dog. runS to THE Woods

3. he is Looking for rabbits But sees. a fox

4. the fox Sees him. and Rushes off to its den

5. ben dashes after. It But Cannot see it

6. he Feels. Sad and runs Back to HIS kennel

7. tim the Cat has. no food

8. tim Looks. in the bin

9. the. bin Has a Fish in it

10. tim sits on. the Mat

Full Stops and Capital Letters

On the Farm

Read the piece of writing below. Think about when a sentence ends and when a new one begins. Write the sentences out yourself, adding in any full stops and capital letters that are needed.

i will soon visit my nan at her farm nell and her sister may join me she will let us feed the hens she has goats and cows as well as hens it is fun on the farm

At the River

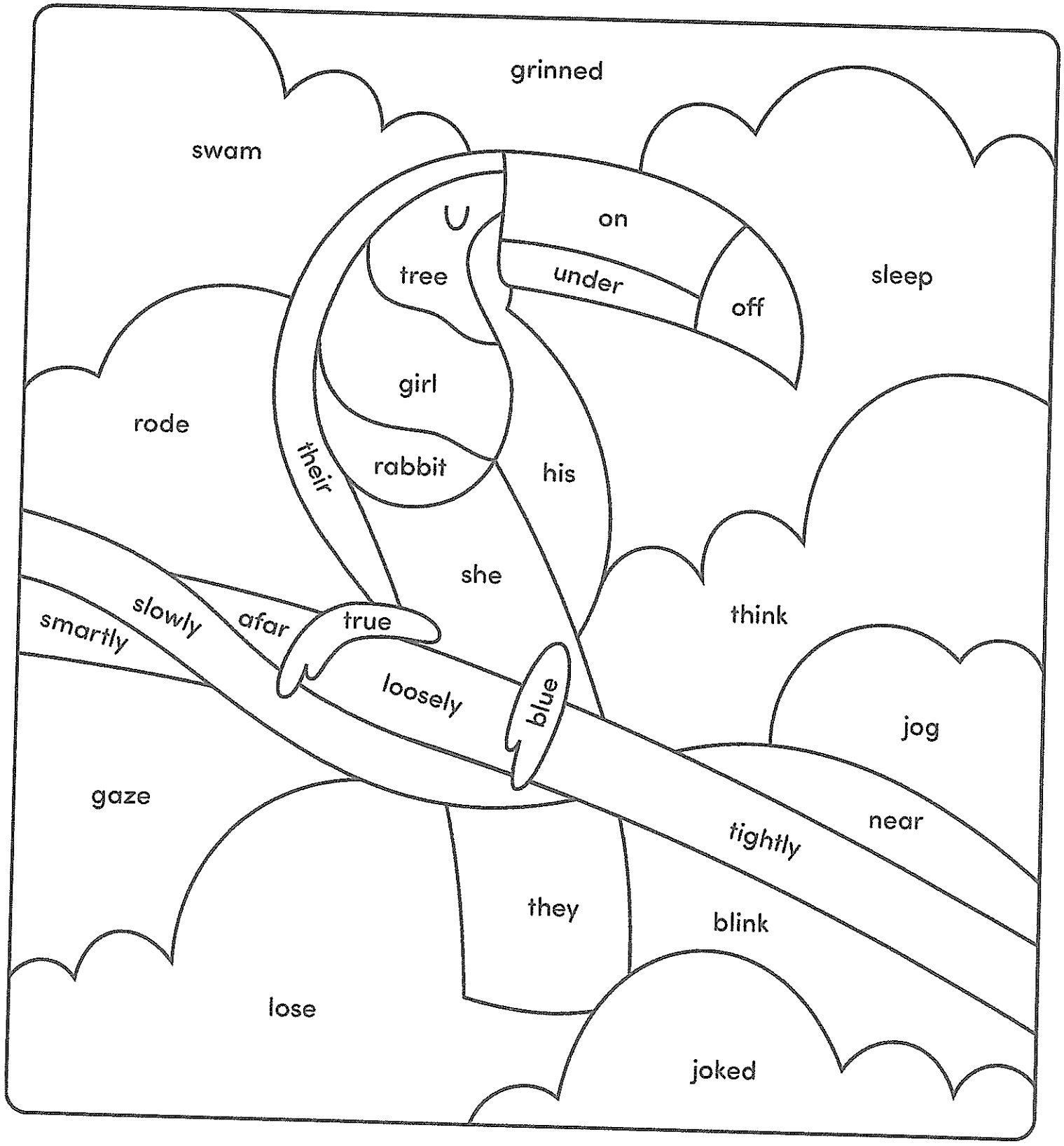
Read the piece of writing below. Think about when a sentence ends and when a new one begins. Write the sentences out yourself, adding in any full stops and capital letters that are needed. Can you add your own sentences about something else that is happening at the river?

max and vikram sail a wooden boat jeff chucks bits of bun in the river for the ducks yasmin sits on a rock and looks for fish bill and bob see an eel ken the dog sits down in the mud and gets in a mess

Colour by Parts of Speech

Use the key below to help you colour the picture.

yellow noun	orange preposition	blue adjective
purple pronoun	brown adverb	green verb



Simple Mixed Addition and Subtraction
Math Worksheet 2

Name:_____

9 -3	2 +3	6 +4	49 -27	51 + 4	59 +37	55 -33	9 -5
13 +42	76 +53	74 -57	6 -5	9 -1	69 +12	96 +46	95 +19
94 +93	16 +32	7 +2	24 +22	4 +9	8 +7	6 +9	54 +72
3 +2	9 -2	39 +95	53 +80	4 +7	69 +37	88 -18	72 +10
35 +90	8 -4	62 +57	38 +33	55 +16	3 -1	95 -38	5 +1

Total: 40	Goal: _____	Complete: _____	Correct: _____

DadsWorksheets.com

Name Date

FACTORS SHEET 4:1

- A factor is a number which divides exactly into another number with no remainder.
- All positive integers (except for 1) have at least 2 factors (1 and the number itself).

Examples

3 x 4 = 12 so 3 and 4 are factors of 12
5 x 6 = 30 so 5 and 6 are factors of 30
4 x 7 = 28 so 4 and 7 are both factors of 28

Complete this table to find the factors of all the numbers up to 24.

NUMBER	FACTORS
1	1
2	1,2
3	1,3
4	1,2,4
5	1,5
6	1,2,3,6
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

NUMBER	FACTORS
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

Numbers that have exactly 2 factors (1 and themselves) are called prime numbers. Highlight all the prime numbers from 1 to 24 in the table.

Name Date

MULTIPLES SHEET 4:4

Work out the answers to these challenges and try to find all the possibilities for each one!

Challenge 1

- I am a multiple of 7.
- I am between 50 and 100.
- My tens digit is odd.

Who could I be? [3 possiblities]

Challenge 2

- I am a multiple of 30.
- If you round me to the nearest hundred, you get 400.

Who could I be? [3 possiblities]

Challenge 3

- I am a multiple of 9 between 50 and 110.
- I am also a multiple of 6.

Who could I be? [4 possiblities]

Challenge 4

- I am a multiple of 12 between 100 and 200.
- If you round me to the nearest 10, I round up.

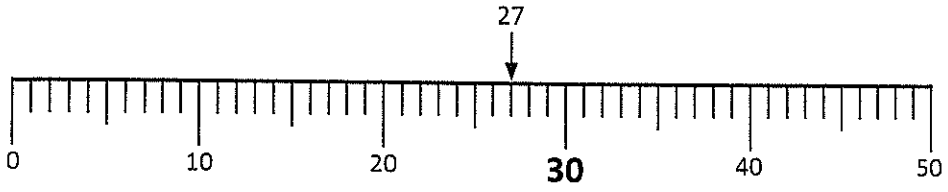
Who could I be? [3 possiblities]

Round and estimate – round to a power of 10

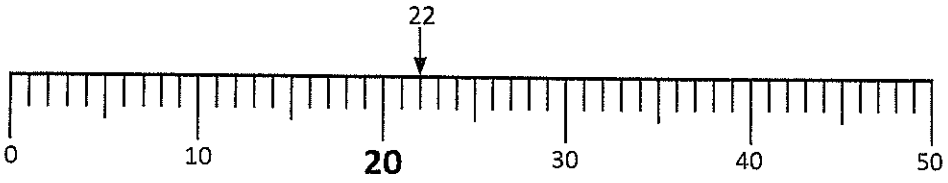
Rounding makes big numbers easier to work with. We round up if the number is exactly halfway between the 10s or over the halfway mark. We round down if the number is under the halfway mark.

Rounding to the nearest 10

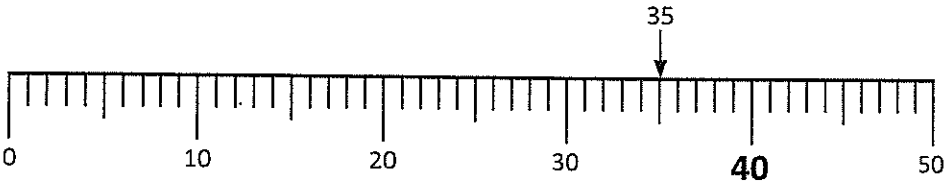
27 is over halfway between the 10s, so it rounds up to 30.



22 is under halfway between the 10s, so it rounds down to 20.

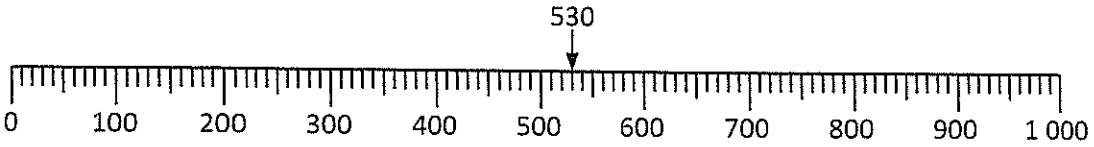


35 is exactly halfway between the 10s, so it rounds up to 40.

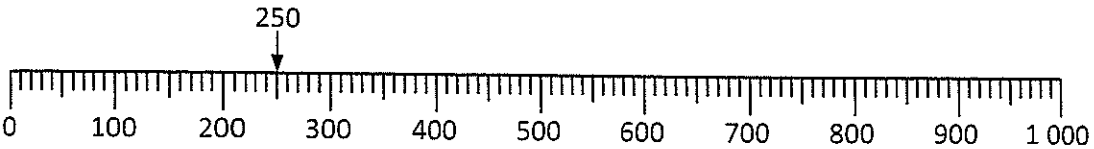


1 **Round the following numbers to the closest hundred. Find the halfway mark first.**

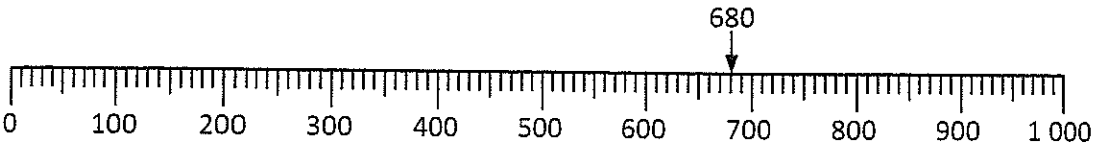
a



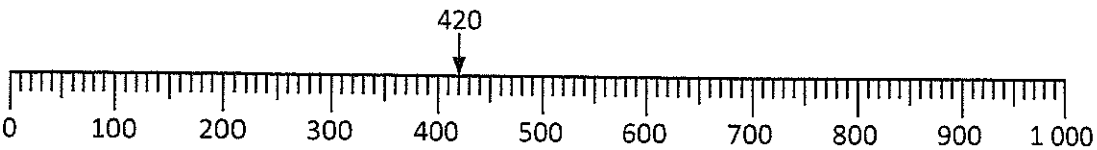
b



c



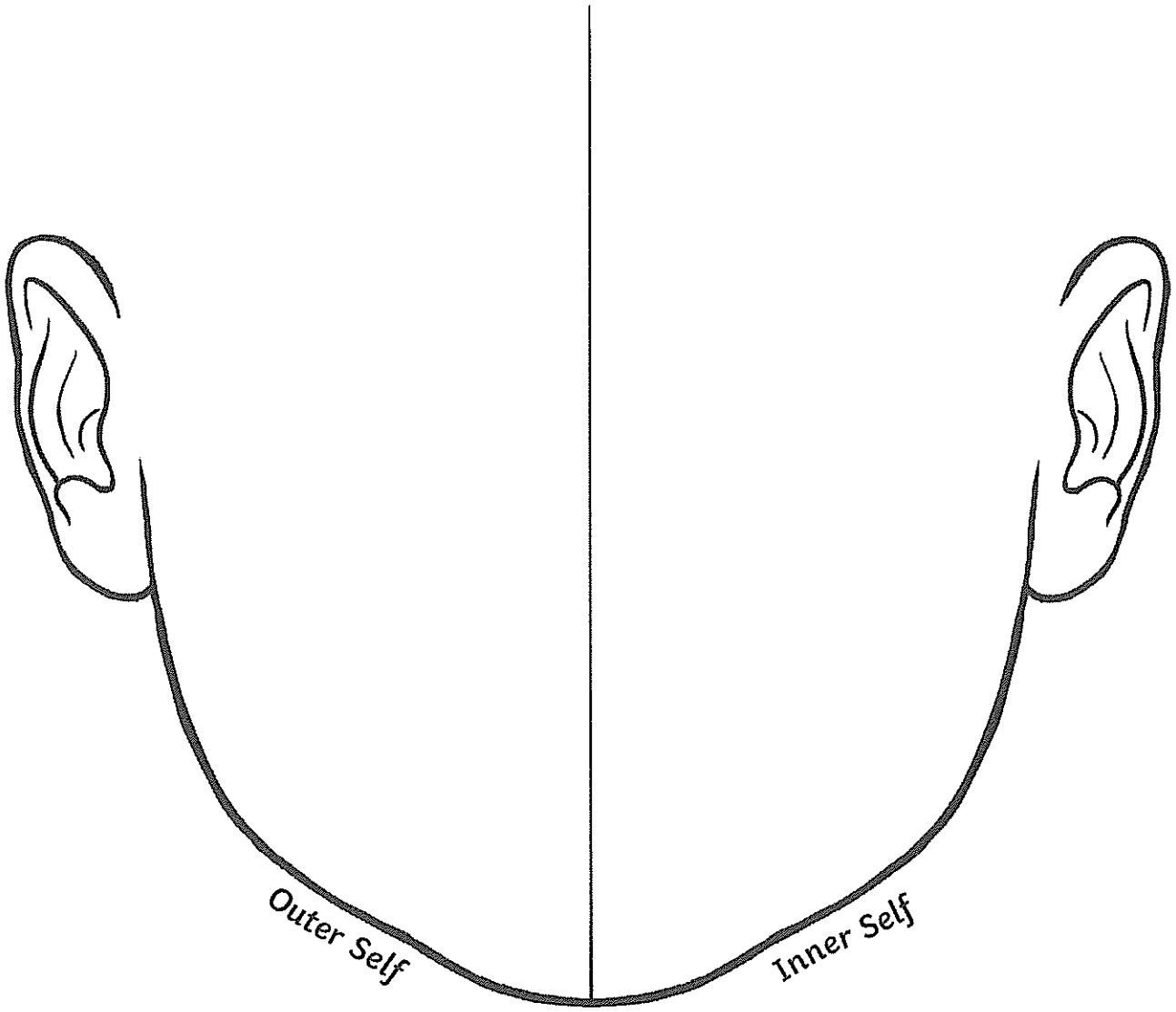
d



Using Rounding to Check Answers

Round these numbers to the nearest ten and perform a mental calculation. Decide if your answer is close.

	Calculation	Rounded Approximation	Does the original answer look correct based on rounded estimation?	Corrected Answer if necessary (You may need to recalculate)
e.g.	456 + 242 = 698	460 + 240 = 700	Yes!	
1.	371 + 287 = 658			
2.	548 + 342 = 890			
3.	784 + 329 = 1113			
4.	234.8 + 172.9 = 307.7			
5.	896.6 + 402.7 = 1299.3			
6.	345.45 + 378. 31 = 623.76			
7.	1762.99 + 37.22 = 2100.11			
8.	4873.23 + 151.82 = 5025.05			



Draw and color what you look like on the Outer Self side of the face. Draw and color your hobbies, emotions, thoughts, and feelings on the Inner Self side of the face. See the sample picture for ideas.

Home Education Daily Learning

Today's Date:

What I Learnt Today:

Ideas I Thought of Today:

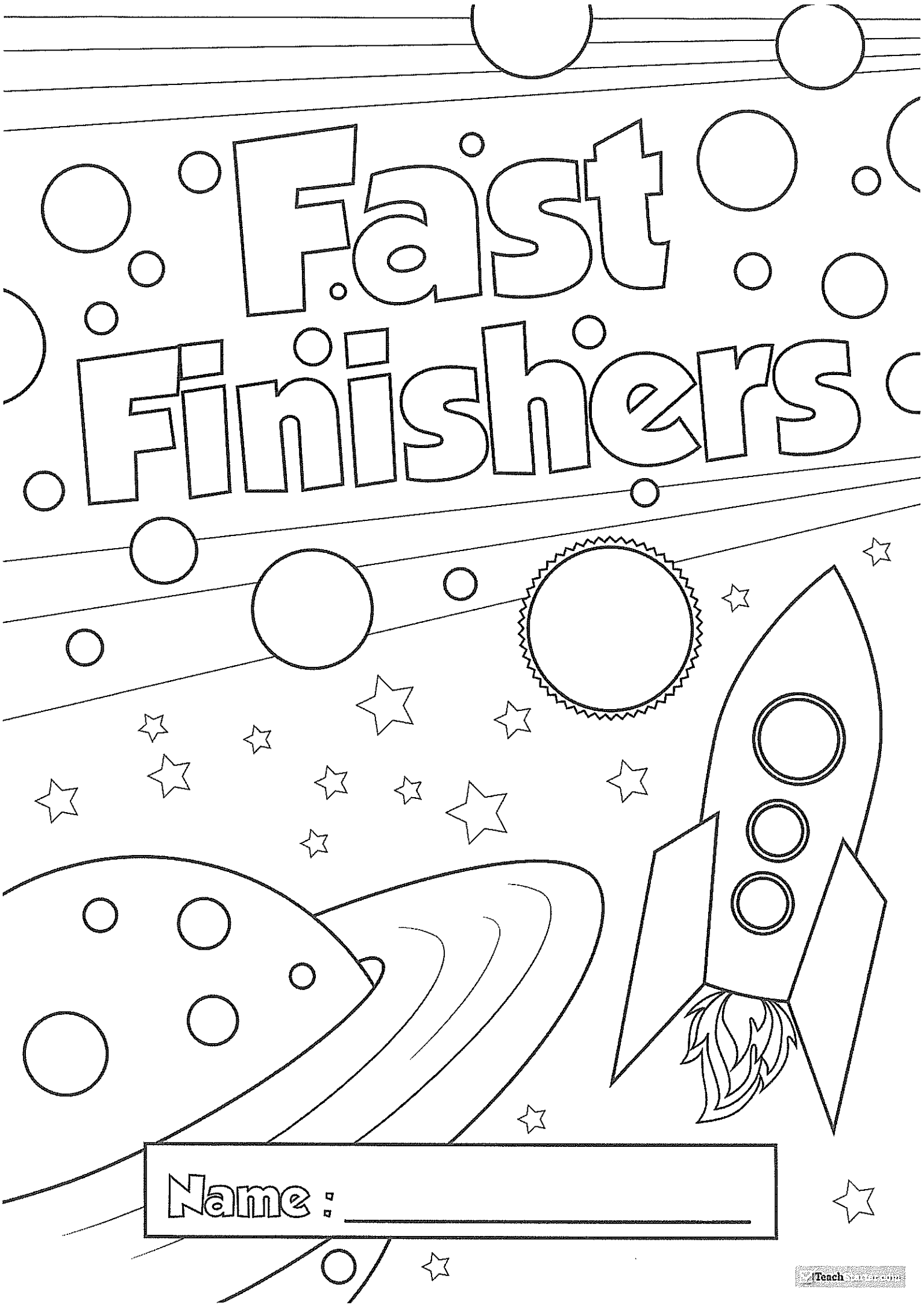
What I Would like to Learn about Next:

What I Found Challenging Today:

A Picture That Captures Something from Today:

Parent/Adult/Tutor View:

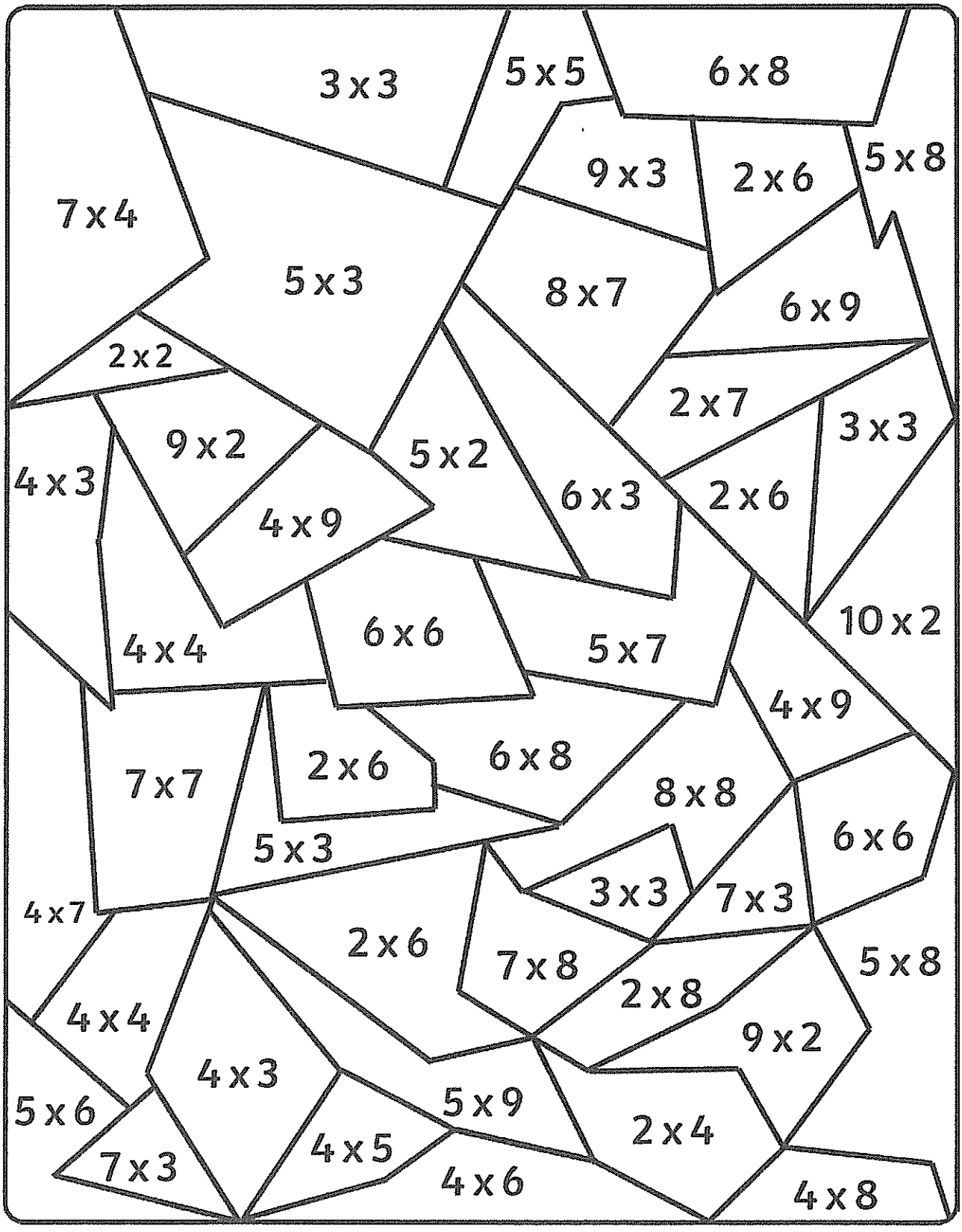
Signed:


Fast Finishers
Name :

Colour by Multiplication

Do the multiplication calculation and colour the shape in the correct colour.

0-10	11-20	21-30		41-50	51-60	61-70
light blue	purple	pink	yellow	green	orange	dark blue



Under the Lights Multiplication Mosaic

Solve the multiplication problems to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

0 - 10 = black 11 - 20 = red 21 - 30 = orange 31 - 40 = yellow

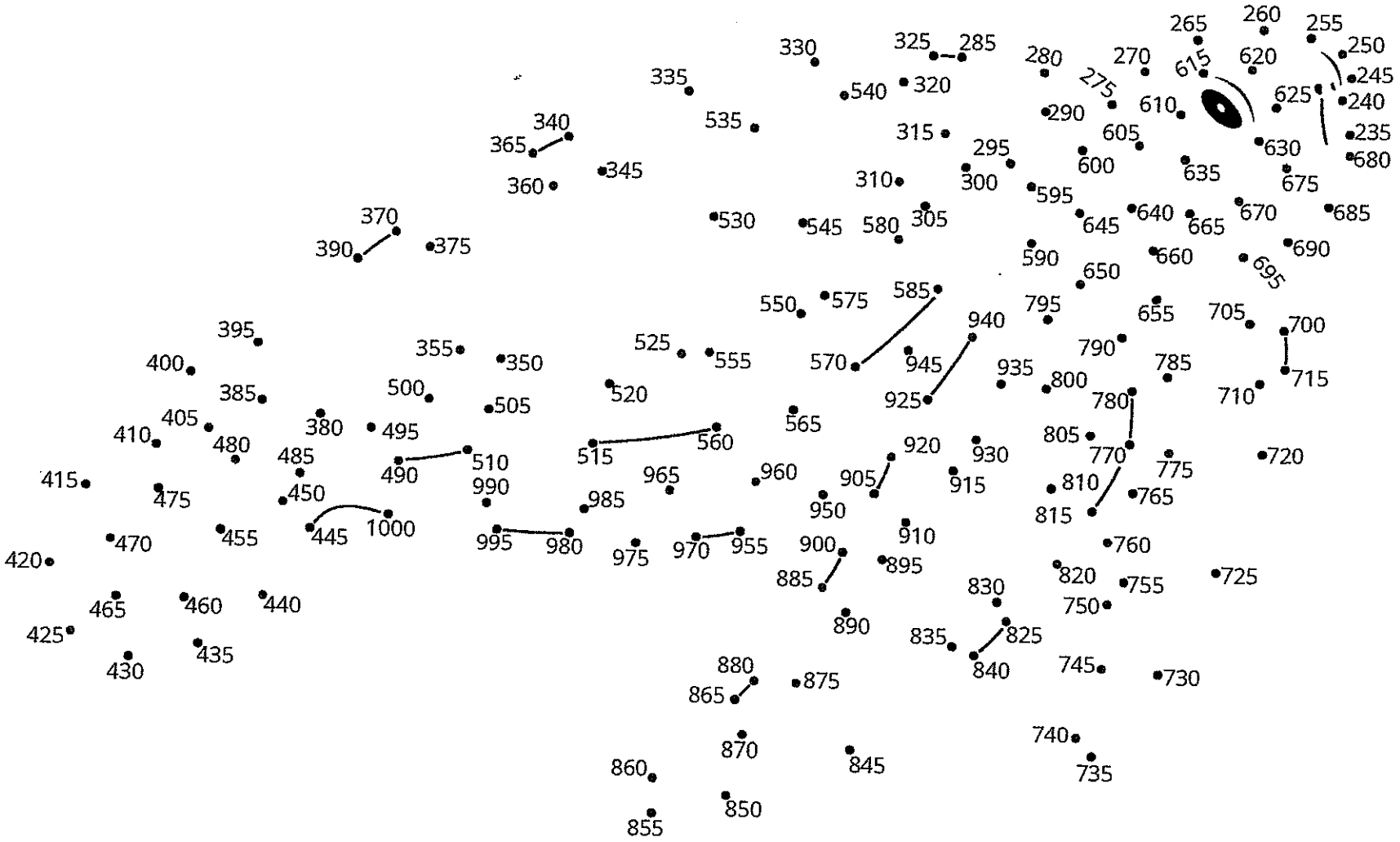
41 - 60 = green 61 - 80 = blue 81 - 100 = purple >100 = pink

3 × 6	2 × 6	4 × 7	2 × 11	5 × 6	4 × 9	1 × 9	9 × 4	10 × 6	5 × 11	7 × 7
2 × 7	11 × 2	3 × 9	3 × 8	5 × 8	6 × 1	6 × 6	1 × 7	8 × 6	5 × 9	9 × 8
3 × 8	4 × 7	4 × 10	3 × 12	6 × 6	3 × 2	6 × 7	4 × 1	8 × 8	6 × 11	11 × 6
2 × 11	8 × 4	6 × 6	4 × 9	7 × 7	5 × 1	5 × 2	10 × 7	7 × 9	12 × 6	9 × 9
6 × 6	4 × 10	7 × 5	11 × 4	9 × 1	2 × 2	8 × 8	9 × 7	7 × 11	8 × 12	12 × 7
5 × 7	6 × 6	7 × 7	1 × 10	12 × 4	3 × 3	10 × 7	7 × 9	11 × 9	9 × 11	12 × 8
4 × 9	5 × 9	1 × 7	5 × 12	8 × 8	1 × 6	3 × 1	12 × 8	7 × 12	9 × 10	10 × 12
5 × 12	10 × 6	2 × 4	9 × 7	1 × 6	3 × 3	12 × 8	1 × 7	10 × 10	11 × 12	9 × 12
12 × 4	11 × 5	1 × 4	10 × 7	8 × 9	5 × 2	10 × 10	2 × 4	11 × 11	12 × 11	12 × 9
9 × 5	10 × 7	8 × 8	4 × 2	7 × 1	1 × 6	10 × 1	9 × 12	12 × 9	12 × 10	2 × 6
7 × 11	8 × 8	6 × 11	10 × 10	9 × 9	5 × 2	11 × 12	11 × 11	10 × 11	7 × 2	2 × 7
10 × 7	9 × 8	12 × 7	4 × 2	12 × 8	1 × 5	12 × 9	12 × 9	5 × 3	3 × 6	2 × 6
12 × 6	10 × 10	1 × 6	1 × 1	3 × 2	2 × 5	9 × 12	5 × 3	2 × 10	5 × 3	4 × 6
8 × 12	11 × 9	8 × 12	3 × 2	1 × 9	11 × 11	3 × 6	2 × 6	5 × 3	5 × 6	5 × 5

Name: _____ Date: _____

Skip Counting Dot-to-dot

Complete the dot-to-dot by starting at 235 and skip counting in fives.



Health Messages in the Media

Topic: _____

List sources:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What is the purpose of the health message?
How credible are the sources that you have used?
How do the messages influence health decisions?
What has stood out to you about the health message?
Other notes

Wombat Mindfulness Colouring Page