Term 4 Week 3 Spelling Lists	
Group 1	Group 2
the	goal
goat	oasis
board	coaxed
upload	koalas
goannas	loathe
tied	throat
flies	brain
tried	again
fried	villain
iron	terrain
island	explain
isle	complain

SPECIES SNAPSHOT

Naked Mole Rat

Mammals give birth to live young, produce milk for their babies, have hair and are warm-blooded – right? Well... while most mammals have these features, there are some exceptions. Introducing... the naked mole rat! It may not be the most attractive critter you've ever seen, but it has some unique characteristics.

Neil Bromhall/Shutterstock.com

DESCRIPTION

An adult naked mole rat is about 7–13 centimetres long and weighs 35 grams (about the same as a teaspoon of yoghurt). It has extremely wrinkly, pinkish skin with very little hair. The few hairs it has do not keep the mole rat warm. Instead, the hairs act like whiskers, helping the mole rat sense its environment.

Naked mole rats find it hard to maintain a steady body temperature. This means they are not true warm-blooded animals. They often rest together in piles to keep warm.

Perhaps the mole rat's most noticeable feature is its long front teeth, which resemble mini chopsticks. Not only do the teeth look like chopsticks, but each tooth can also be moved separately – in the same way chopsticks move! The teeth are actually *outside* the mole rat's mouth. Because these amazing animals use their teeth to dig tunnels, their lips close behind the teeth so they don't end up with a mouthful of dirt when digging.

Most rodents of this size live for around 4–6 years. Naked mole rats can live for more than 30 years!

HABITAT

Naked mole rats spend their lives underground in semi-arid areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Their burrows are complicated but well-organised. Special chambers, like rooms in a house, are connected by tunnels. The chambers include the feeding chamber where food is stored, the nesting chamber where the pups (babies) are cared for, and a toilet chamber – we can all guess what happens there!

Litter size varies greatly in mammals. The average litter of naked mole rats is about 15 pups, but some mothers can have a whopping 30 pups in one litter! Among mammals, that is one of the largest litters of all.

Neil Bromhall/Shutterstock.com

DIET

Naked mole rats eat tubers, which are the underground parts of plants. Sometimes, these tubers are as big as pumpkins. As well as being a food source, the tubers 'hydrate' the mole rats, which means they provide the rats with water.

BEHAVIOUR

One unusual aspect of naked mole rat behaviour is that they live in colonies – in much the same way as bees and ants. The average colony has about 75 members (although there can be as many as 300) and is ruled by a queen.

Naked mole rats are experts at working cooperatively. Together they dig tunnels, find food, help look after the pups, and groom and feed the queen.

DON'T JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS COVER!

While the naked mole rat is not a cute animal, it is fascinating to study. Many aspects of its life are not what we would expect to see in a mammal. Scientists are interested in studying why these incredible creatures rarely get cancer, why they live so long, and why they show few signs of getting old. Perhaps we still have much to learn from these crinkly, funny looking little bundles!

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Naked Mole Rat

Questions

1. List 3 facts that you were amazed to learn about the naked mole rat.

2. The naked mole rat is a rodent. Name four other rodents.

3. Are naked mole rats herbivores or carnivores?

4. What features of this animal make it well suited to living underground?

5. Naked mole rats have one of the largest litter sizes of any mammal. Research the average number of offspring born at one time to each of the following mammals:

- grizzly bear: _____
- dog: _____
- pig: _____
- humpback whale: _____

Grammar Activity 1 – Full stops, questions marks and exclamation marks.

There are four types of sentences. The following rules tell the correct punctuation for each type.

Statements begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: We have two computers.

Questions begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark.
Example: Where are your shoes?

Exclamations begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark.
Example: Run!

Commands begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: Turn off the tap.

Rewrite each statement using the correct punctuation.

1. my bedroom needs painting
2. Jacob wants to come as well
3. my brother's name is Matthew
4. the plane took off with a roar
5. she is taller than you
6. our next lesson is science
7. maths is my favourite subject

DEVELOPING PROCEDURAL WRITING SKILLS

Procedure Text - Overview

Procedure texts inform how to do something through a series of steps.

Procedure texts follow a clear and distinct structure.

The sentences in procedure texts are clear and precise.

There are many types of procedure texts, such as:

- recipes
- instructions
- directions
- rules.

Procedure Text Structure

Title	The title **introduces** what you will make or do, beginning with "How to".
Goal	The goal is a clear **statement** about the purpose of the procedure.
Materials/Equipment/ Ingredients	The materials are a **list of items** that you will need to complete the task.
Method	The method is a **series of steps** explaining how to complete the task.

How to Play Snakes and Ladders

Goal

To be the first player to reach the 'Finish' square on the game board.

Equipment

1 dice

1 counter per player

1 Snakes and Ladders board game

Method

1. Place a counter for each player on the 'Start' square.
2. Roll the dice. Move forward the number of squares shown.
3. Move up the ladders and down the snakes as required.
4. Continue play until one player lands on the 'Finish' square.

How to Build a Snowman

Goal

To build a freestanding snowman.

Equipment

Snow

2 twigs

1 carrot

Pebbles

Old clothing (hat, scarf, gloves)

Method

1. Roll a large snowball for the body and a smaller one for the head.
2. Use the pebbles to make eyes and a mouth. Add the carrot to make a nose.
3. Carefully add a twig to each side of the body to create arms.
4. Decorate the snowman with old clothing.

Language in Procedure Texts

Common Nouns

A common noun is a person, place or thing.

Action Verbs

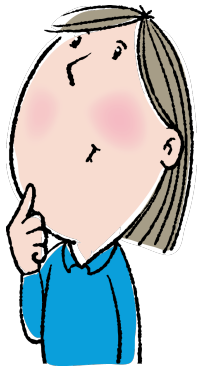
An action verb is a doing word.

Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb.

Adverbial Phrase

An adverbial phrase tells when, where or how.



Procedural Language - Example

Common Nouns	Roll a large snowball for the body.
Action Verbs	Use the pebbles to make eyes and a mouth. Add the carrot for a nose.
Adverbs	Carefully add a twig to each side of the body to create arms.
Adverbial Phrases	Decorate the snowman with old clothing.

Mental multiplication strategies – doubling strategy

4 **The double-double strategy is when you multiply by 4. Look at double-double 2: double 2 once is 4 and double 2 twice is 8.**
Practise using the double-double strategy with these tables. The first one is done for you.

a

7 × 4 = 28	
Double 7 once	14
Double 7 twice	28

b

15 × 4 =	
Double 15 once	
Double 15 twice	

c

21 × 4 =	
Double 21 once	
Double 21 twice	

d

12 × 4 =	
Double 12 once	
Double 12 twice	

e

11 × 4 =	
Double 11 once	
Double 11 twice	

f

14 × 4 =	
Double 14 once	
Double 14 twice	

5 **Play this game with a partner. You will need this page each and a die to share. The aim is to be the first to place a tick above all the numbers. Double or double-double the number rolled on the die, then tick the answer on the grid.**

For example, Player 1 rolls a 4. They can either double it in order to tick 8 OR double-double it to tick 16. You must apply one of the strategies to the number rolled. If you can't tick a box, you miss a turn!

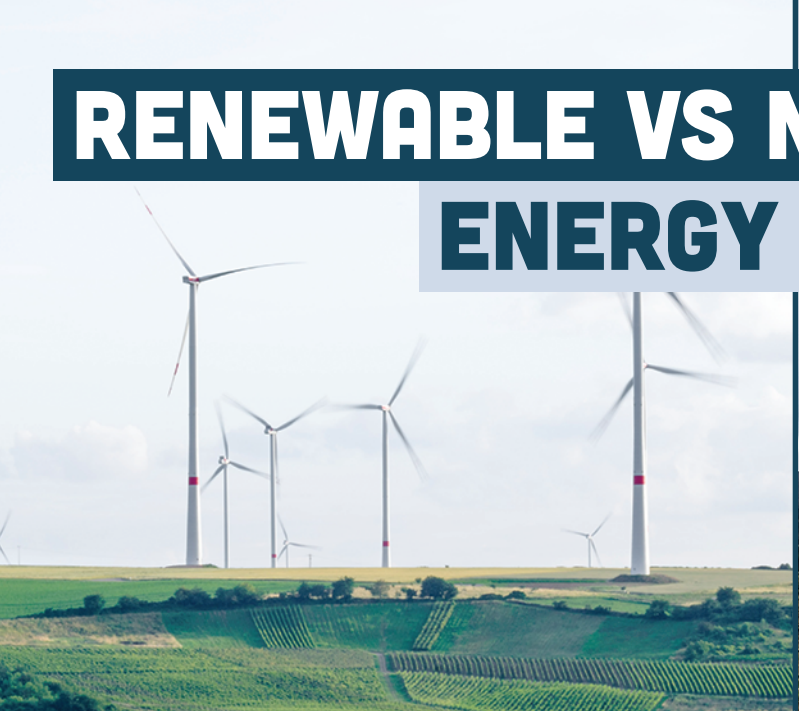
2	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	24

13 There are seven natural wonders of the world. Label the 5 continents of the world and then draw arrows to where each wonder belongs. Use an atlas or Google Maps to help you.

Mount Everest **Nepal**	Victoria Falls **Zambia/ Zimbabwe**	Grand Canyon **Arizona, USA**	Great Barrier Reef **Australia**

Northern Lights **Alaska**	Paricutin volcano **Mexico**	Harbour of Rio de Janeiro **Brazil**

RENEWABLE VS NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES



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

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

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

NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY

Let's look at traditional sources of energy – non-renewable energy. Non-renewable energy comes from sources that will eventually run out or will not be replenished for centuries. The four main types of non-renewable energy are oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy.

Oil

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

Natural Gas

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

Coal

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

Nuclear Energy

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

RENEWABLE ENERGY

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

Solar Energy

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

Wind Energy

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

Hydropower

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

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

Name: _____ Date: _____

Renewable vs Non-Renewable Energy Source

1. What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable energy sources?

2. Why is nuclear energy also considered a non-nenewable energy source

3. In your own words, explain why non-renewable energy sources are generally considered bad for the environment.

4. What natural source creates:

   a) solar energy? _____

   b) wind energy? _____

   c) hydropower? _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

5. Solar and wind energy are two examples of renewable energy sources. What could be a drawback to using these energy sources?

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Do you think it is important for people to use renewable energy sources. Give reasons for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Grammar Activity 2 – Full stops, questions marks and exclamation marks.

There are four types of sentences. The following rules tell the correct punctuation for each type.

Statements begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: We have two computers.

Questions begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark.
Example: Where are your shoes?

Exclamations begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark.
Example: Run!

Commands begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: Turn off the tap.

Rewrite each question using the correct punctuation.

1. how do you do that
2. what is the name of that book
3. who said that
4. is the way to Sydney
5. does that belong to you
6. how tall is John
7. when will you be ready

Mental multiplication strategies – split strategy

2 **Practise the split strategy again, this time without an array to look at.**

a What is 12 × 3?

10 × ☐ = ☐ 2 × ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

So, 12 × 3 = ☐

b What is 12 × 6 ?

10 × ☐ = ☐ 2 × ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

So, 12 × 6 = ☐

c What is 12 × 8 ?

10 × ☐ = ☐ 2 × ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

So, 12 × 8 = ☐

3 **Use the split strategy to multiply by 13.**

13 is _____ + _____

a 13 × 8 = ☐ **b** 13 × 9 = ☐

c 13 × 7 = ☐ **d** 13 × 5 = ☐

14 Imagine there is now only room for six wonders on the list. Using the listed websites, research each one and record the facts in the bubbles. Complete the PMI chart below for the one you think should definitely stay on the list.

Mount Everest

Victoria Falls

Grand Canyon

Northern Lights

Great Barrier Reef

Paricutin Volcano

Harbour of Rio de Janeiro

The natural wonder that I think must stay on the list is _____

Plus	Minus	Interesting

LOCKDOWN

Age

Name

Something I learnt to do

Happiest memory of lockdown

This is me

One word to describe 2021 so far

What I am thankful for

Things I am looking forward to after lockdown

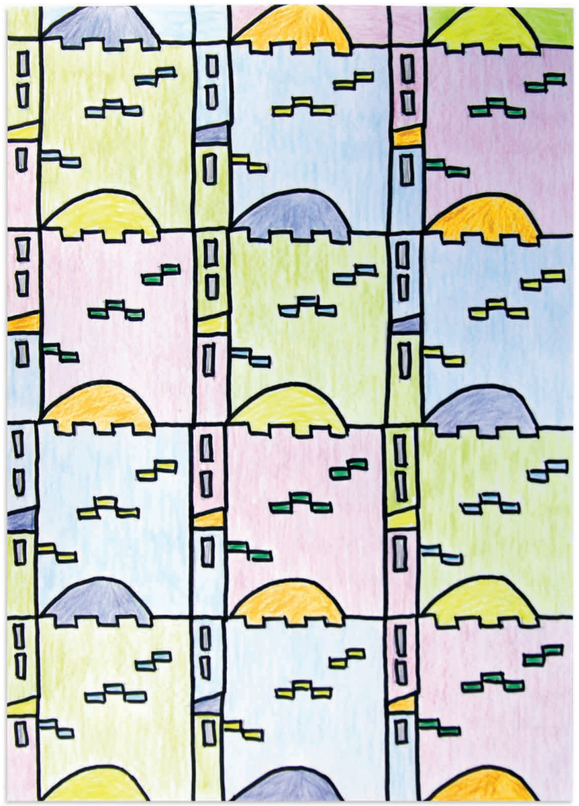
Proud moment of lockdown

My worries

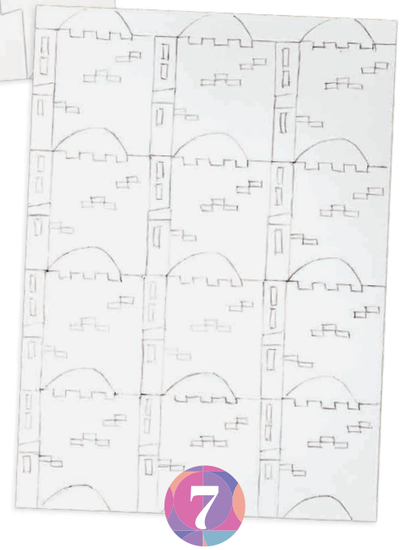
Friends I want to see

What I learnt about myself

How to Make a TESSELLATION ARTWORK



Have you ever played that crazy game where you gaze at clouds and imagine them as big, puffed-up pictures of something else? "I see a horse!" or "There's an old man with a walking stick!" Or maybe you've spent time looking at a smear of tomato sauce on a plate and suddenly realised you can see the silhouette of a duck's webbed foot. Enjoy using your imagination as you create this tessellation art!



AIM

To create an artwork that explores tessellation.

MATERIALS

Card (heavy enough to make a stencil)
A lead pencil
A4 paper
Coloured markers or pencils

METHOD

1. Cut out a square of card that is 7cm x 7cm.
2. Cut out a shape from one side of the square. Attach that shape to the opposite side of the square with tape. Do not flip the shape.
3. Cut out another shape from a different side of the square. In the same way, attach this shape to the opposite side of the square with tape. Do not flip the shape.
4. Using a lead pencil, trace the card repeatedly across the A4 paper. As you continue to trace the pattern, carefully line up the stencil each time, making sure there are no gaps and that none of the tracings overlap.
5. In a similar fashion, complete rows of the tessellation until your paper is filled with the pattern. You may end up having partial shapes around the edges
6. In this step, you really get to use your imagination! Look at the shape of your traced stencil and think of an image you could create from the tracing. Sometimes, turning the page around allows you to see more possibilities.
7. Once you've decided on your image, embellish the tessellations to define them.
8. Complete the remainder of your artwork in the same way. Using a repeated colour pattern for the tessellations is very effective.

Grammar Activity 3 – Full stops, questions marks and exclamation marks.

There are four types of sentences. The following rules tell the correct punctuation for each type.

Statements begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: We have two computers.

Questions begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark.
Example: Where are your shoes?

Exclamations begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark.
Example: Run!

Commands begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: Turn off the tap.

Rewrite each exclamation using the correct punctuation.

1. look out
2. ouch
3. catch it
4. oh no
5. what a mess
6. don’t touch
7. watch out

Name _____ Date _____

Procedure Text Writing Scaffold

Title: _____

Goal: _____

Materials/Equipment/Ingredients

Method

Step 1: _____

Step 2: _____

Step 3: _____

Step 4: _____

Step 5: _____

Mental multiplication strategies – compensation strategy

3 **Use the compensation strategy. This time you have to think of the next multiple of ten and what you have to build down by. The first one has been done for you.**

a 3 × 39 → 3 × [40] = [120] − [3]

So, 3 × 39 = [117]

b 4 × 29 → 4 × [ ] = [ ] − [ ]

So, 4 × 29 = [ ]

c 6 × 19 → 6 × [ ] = [ ] − [ ]

So, 6 × 19 = [ ]

d 5 × 59 → 5 × [ ] = [ ] − [ ]

So, 5 × 59 = [ ]

4 **Roll a die to make your own multiplication questions. Choose the compensation strategy for one column and the split strategy for the other.**

a [ ] × 29 = [ ]

b [ ] × 39 = [ ]

c [ ] × 19 = [ ]

Which strategy did you use and why?

a [ ] × 13 = [ ]

b [ ] × 12 = [ ]

c [ ] × 13 = [ ]

Which strategy did you use and why?

What are the natural features of China?

Asia is a neighbouring continent of Australia. China is the second largest country in Asia. It has the largest population in the world. It is about the same size as Australia. China has many natural features, inland and near the ocean.

1 These are some natural features of China:

The Yangtze River **G9** **H9** **I10** **J10** **K10** **L10**

The Gobi Desert **G6** **H6** **I6** **J6** **K6**

Huanngguoshu Waterfall **I11**

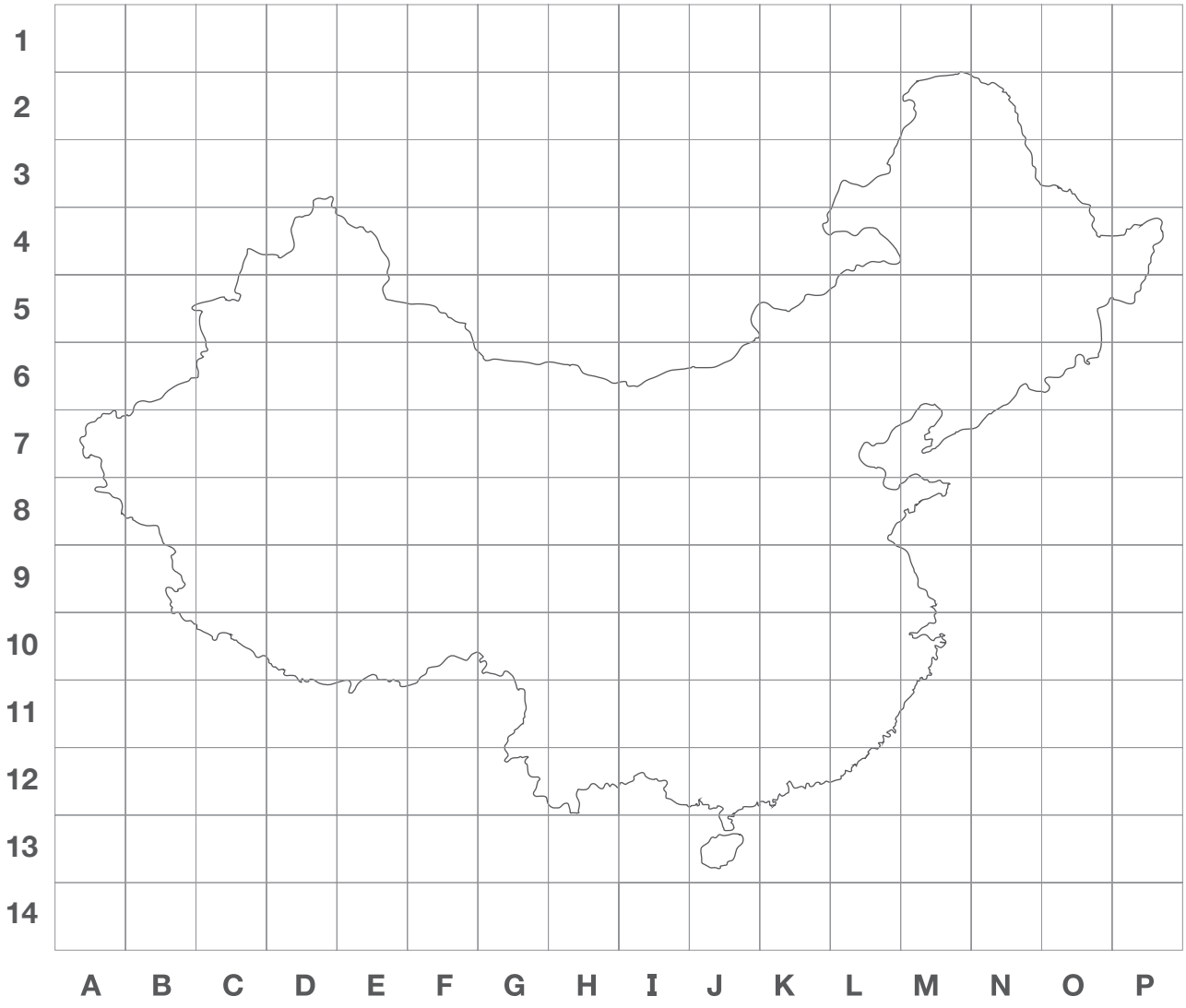
The Panda Lake (Jiuzhaigou National Park) **I9**

The Stone Forest **I10**

Mount Everest **F10**

The Red Carpet Beach **M7**

Use the co-ordinates to colour the squares where each one is located on this map of China. Label each feature.



S2 PE Week 3 Term 4

Learning Intention- For students to perform and refine movement skills such as running, sprinting, dodging, swerving and sidestepping.

Skill focus- *See attached Skill Card for The Sprint*

Activity 1- Just Dance- The Time by the Black Eyed Peas
Link To Activity- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IsA5Q1_mKas
Enjoy warming your body up by following the fun dance movements in the video.

Activity 2- Athletics Lesson- Sprinting Level 3 and 4
Link To Activity- https://youtu.be/QaJ0ZMll_Vo
Revise the sprinting activity from last week. With your parents permission mark out an imaginary ladder by using chalk on concrete outside or by using tape on the floor in your house. Practise your sprinting (agility and speed) skills by using your imaginary ladder and by following the instructions in the video.
1.Start by standing on the right side of the ladder. Run placing 2 feet inside the ladder then one foot outside the ladder. Continue until you reach the end of the ladder.
2.Run along the ladder placing your feet out/out, in/in. Continue until you reach the end of the ladder.
3.Start by facing the ladder on the right side. Run by placing 2 feet inside the ladder then 2 feet outside the ladder. Continue until you reach the end of the ladder.

Activity 3- Sprinting and Dodging Activities
Using some markers in your backyard try the following sprinting and dodging activities.
1.Sprint forward and back to a marker spaced about 30 metres apart.
2.Sprint forward to a marker, then dodge and run to the next marker spaced about 10 metres apart.
3.Run diagonally around markers completing a figure eight.
4.Leap four spaces forward and then sprint to a marker 20 metres apart. Repeat on the way back.
5.Side gallop forwards to a marker spaced about 30 metres apart, then sprint back.

Activity 4- Ball Skills
Ask a family member to be your partner in this activity. Use the following commands to pass a ball back and forth to each other.
1.High - Ball to be thrown high to each other x10
2.Low - Ball to be thrown low to each other x10
3.Round - Ball to be rolled round the body x10
4.Through - Ball to be thrown through your legs to each other x10
5.Roll – Ball to be rolled along the ground to each other x10
6.Kick - Kick the ball to each other x10

Activity 5- Yoga, Mindfulness and Guided Meditation
Link To Activities- https://youtu.be/6G4q1-AGBX0
Begin to cool your body down by following the yoga poses in the video.
1.Butterfly Pose
2.Flower Pose
3.Tree Pose
4.Tree Pose on your toes

Activity 6- Mindfulness Activity
While sitting cross-legged on the floor ask a family member to ask you the following questions.
1.What are five different objects you can see around the room?
2.What are four different objects around the room you can touch?
3.What are three different noises around the room you can hear?
4.What are two scents around the room you could smell?
5.What is one thing around the room you could taste?

Activity 7- Guided Meditation
Make sure you have a comfortable spot on the floor.
Lie down and close your eyes.
Listen and follow along to the guided meditation.

Discussion Questions
1.Which activity did you enjoy the most? Why?
2.Did your sprinting skills improve from last week? How do you know?
3.During the mindfulness activity were you able to hear more than 3 sounds? What were they?
4.Was it more difficult to hold the tree pose on your toes?Why?

Extension Activity 1- Ball Skills Challenge
Use the following commands to pass a ball back and forth to your partner, however, this time choose one or both options below to challenge your throwing and catching skills.
Option A Size- Change the ball size. A smaller ball will make it harder.
Option B Speed- Increase the speed of passing the ball, then decrease the speed to slow motion.
1.High - Ball to be thrown high to each other x20
2.Low - Ball to be thrown low to each other x20
3.Round - Ball to be rolled round the body x20
4.Through - Ball to be thrown through your legs to each other x20
5.Kick - Kick the ball to each other x20

Extension Activity 2- Just Dance- Blinding Lights by The Weeknd
Link To Activity- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5n4_8NRtejg&t=28s
Have fun moving your body and dancing along to the Just Dance video Blinding Lights.

Skill Card-The Sprint

The sprint skill components (Introductory components marked in bold)
1. Lands on ball of the foot.
2. Non-support knee bends at least 90 degrees during recovery phase.
3. **High knee lift (thigh almost parallel to the ground).**
4. **Head and trunk stable, eyes focused forward.**
5. Elbows bent at 90 degrees.
6. **Arms drive forward and back in opposition to the legs.**

To the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am writing to request that our local council reconsider their heartbreaking decision to cancel the annual Family Fun Day. The Family Fun Day raises much-needed funds for our town, creates a strong sense of community among the residents and allows our local children to showcase what they have been working so hard on at school throughout the year.

Firstly, our wonderful Family Fun Day provides vital funds for our local community. All the money raised by the volunteers on the day goes towards funding local projects. We were desperately hoping to have those funds this year to pay for equipment at Huckle Finn park to be repaired.

Secondly, the Family Fun day creates a lovely atmosphere where local families and residents can get together to meet, mingle and make connections. If this fabulous opportunity for our community is cancelled, we will surely feel a terrible disconnect within our neighbourhood.

Finally, our local school students work tirelessly throughout the school year, and they absolutely love showing off their work at the Family Fun Day. There is a constant stream of families coming to the school tents, where the students are proudly showing off their work. How could you possibly take that wonderful moment away from those children?

You must reconsider your disappointing decision to cancel the Family Fun Day. We need this important day to raise funds for crucial community projects, create opportunities for our residents to connect with each other, and show our children that we value the schoolwork they have been working on throughout the year. We want our Family Fun Day back!

Kind regards,

Chris Karras

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Family Fun Day

1. Why is Chris Karras writing to the editor of this magazine?

_____

_____

_____

2. What three reasons does Chris provide in his introduction to support his view?

_____

_____

_____

3. Write the sentence that uses alliteration to capture the reader's attention.

_____

_____

_____

4. Define these descriptive and emotive words used in the letter.

   a) vital: _____

   b) mingle: _____

   c) constant: _____

5. Why do you think the Family Fun Day was cancelled? Give reasons for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Grammar Activity 4 – Full stops, questions marks and exclamation marks.

There are four types of sentences. The following rules tell the correct punctuation for each type.

Statements begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: We have two computers.

Questions begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark.
Example: Where are your shoes?

Exclamations begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark.
Example: Run!

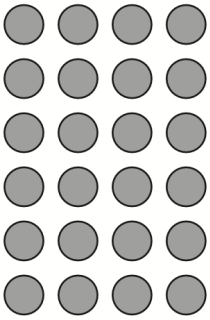
Commands begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: Turn off the tap.

Rewrite each command using the correct punctuation.

1. wait for me
2. don't touch that
3. get on with your work
4. line up quietly
5. wash your hands
6. close your books
7. watch out

Division – linking multiplication and division facts

Knowing multiplication facts will help with division facts. This is because they are opposites. Look at how we can describe this array:



$6 \times 4 = 24$ — 6 groups of 4 is 24.

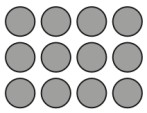
$4 \times 6 = 24$ — 4 groups of 6 is 24.

$24 \div 4 = 6$ — 24 divided into 4 shares is 6.

$24 \div 6 = 4$ — 24 divided into 6 shares is 4.

1 **Describe each of these arrays using two multiplication and two division facts:**

a



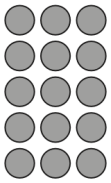
$\square \times \square = \square$

$\square \times \square = \square$

$\square \div \square = \square$

$\square \div \square = \square$

b



$\square \times \square = \square$

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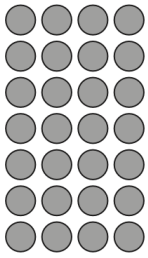

$\square \times \square = \square$

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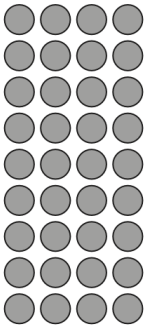
$\square \div \square = \square$

d



$\square \times \square = \square$

$\square \times \square = \square$

$\square \div \square = \square$

$\square \div \square = \square$

2 **Draw an array of 6 rows of 3 then describe it with multiplication and division facts.**

$\square \times \square = \square$

$\square \times \square = \square$

$\square \div \square = \square$

$\square \div \square = \square$

How do people feel about their environment?

Hunter Valley study: The Hunter Valley in NSW is a region with many industries and places. The people who live and work there value their environment for different reasons.

1) Look at these pictures of a vineyard, hot air balloon, coal loader, cows, golf and Aboriginal art.

2) Label them as agricultural, commercial recreational or cultural. (Some may have more than one answer).

3) Using an atlas or Google maps, find the Hunter Valley, NSW and label it on the map.

Grammar Activity 5 – Full stops, questions marks and exclamation marks.

There are four types of sentences. The following rules tell the correct punctuation for each type.

Statements begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: We have two computers.

Questions begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark.
Example: Where are your shoes?

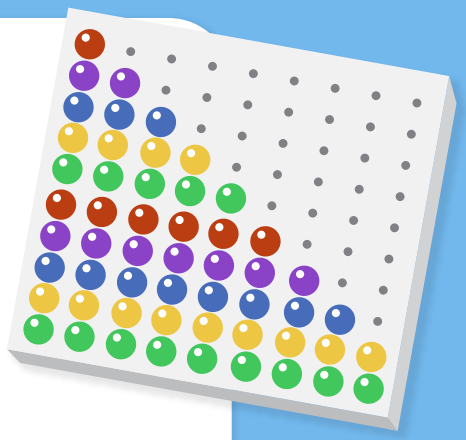
Exclamations begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark.
Example: Run!

Commands begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: Turn off the tap.

Rewrite each sentence using the correct punctuation.

1. why are you running
2. Harriet's bag is on the hook
3. quick
4. is it time to pack up yet
5. it's your turn
6. hey, you
7. will this be enough

How to Play...



Today you are going to write a procedure.

The topic you have been given for your procedure is “How to Play...”.

Think:

What game are you going to explain how to play?

Think of a game you know how to play well. This could be a board game, a game you play with your friends at lunch time, a computer game or a card game.

Plan:

Plan your writing before you begin. Remember to include:

- the goal
- the ingredients/materials/equipment
- the steps.

Remember to check:

- Use verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs and time sequence words.
- Check your spelling and punctuation carefully.
- Make sure your writing makes sense.

Name _____ Date _____

Procedure Text Writing Scaffold

Title: _____

Goal: _____

Materials/Equipment/Ingredients

Method

Step 1: _____

Step 2: _____

Step 3: _____

Step 4: _____

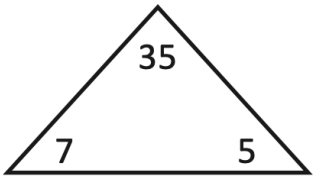
Step 5: _____

Division – linking multiplication and division facts

3 **Write a fact family for each set of numbers in the triangle. The first one has been done for you.**

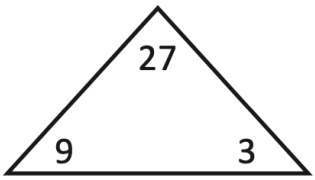
a

5	×	7	=	35		35	÷	5	=	7
7	×	5	=	35		35	÷	7	=	5



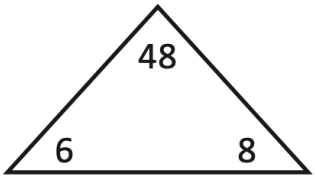
b

	×		=				÷		=	
	×		=				÷		=	



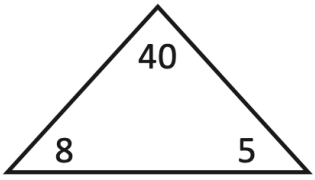
c

	×		=				÷		=	
	×		=				÷		=	



d

	×		=				÷		=	
	×		=				÷		=	



4 **For these problems, think of a multiplication fact to help write the division fact:**

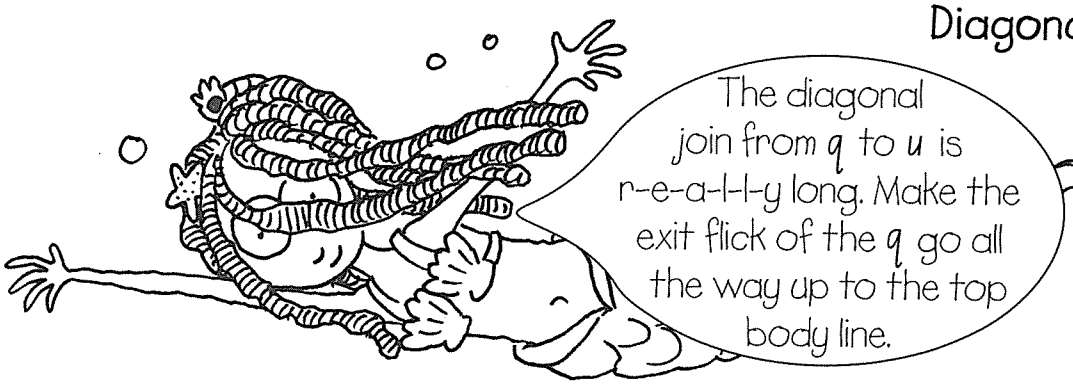
a $25 is shared between 5 people. How much does each person get?

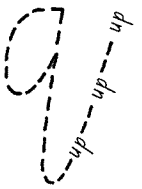
	×		=			÷		=	

b 45 people get into 9 cars. How many people are in each car?

	×		=			÷		=	

Diagonal joins from q and z





q q q q q q q q q q q q

qu qu qu qu qu qu qu qu qu

Trace and copy.

quite quite quiet guild quit

Z Z little wave

Z Z

z is another tricky one. Give the bottom of the z a little wave before you do the diagonal stroke to join it to the next letter.

z z z z z z z z z z z z

ze zi zu zy zk zoze zoze

Trace and copy.

zip zeal lazy wheeze swizzle