Erina Heights Public School
Learning from Home - Stage 3

Term	1	2	3	4						
Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00	Daily Zoom Meeting	5B Zoom Link	5/6R Zoom Link	6S Zoom Link	
Morning	**Literacy Activities**	**Literacy Activities**	**Literacy Activities**	**Literacy Activities**	FUN FRIDAY BINGO GRID
	Recess Break				
Middle	**Maths Activities**	**Maths Activities**	**Maths Activities**	**Maths Activities**	
	Manga High	**Manga High**	**Manga High**	**Manga High**	
	Lunch Break				
Afternoon	**Amazing Animals**	**Amazing Animals**	**Amazing Animals**	**Amazing Animals**	
Optional Activities	Last year, the Office of the Advocate for Children and Young People launched a website called Digital Lunchbreak. Children and young people can learn, create and discover through digital workshops, learning materials, virtual excursions and more. Visit the Digital Lunchbreak website by clicking here www.digitallunchbreak.nsw.gov.au				

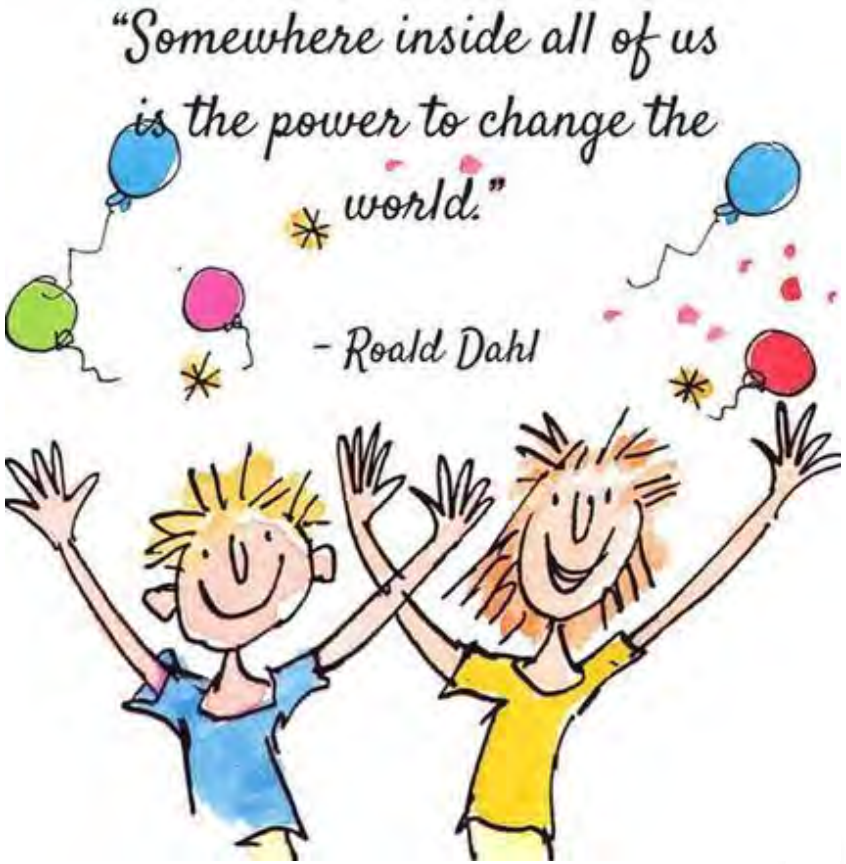
Literacy Activities

Stage 3 – Week 8

EXPECTATIONS

'Mistakes are proof that you are trying'

- Do one activity each day.
- If you get stuck, send your teacher a message on Google Classroom.
- You can add extra slides to do your answers, otherwise you can do your work in a Google doc or workbook at home.
- Submit your work on Google Classroom.
- Do the best you can! ☺️



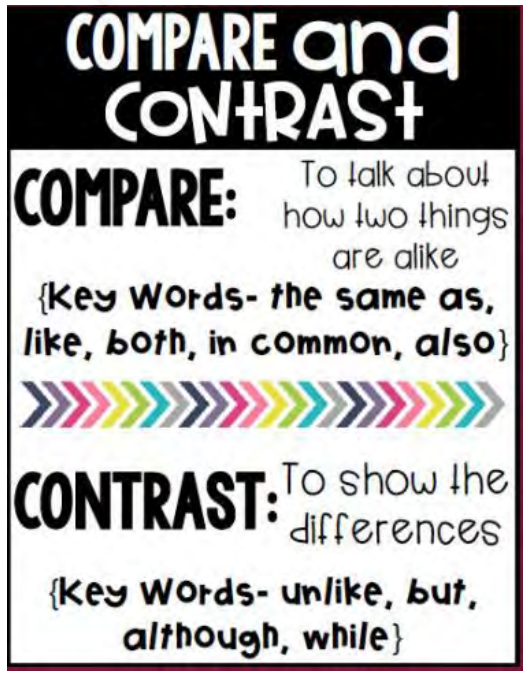
MONSTERS INC vs I NEED MY MONSTER

Compare & Contrast

Learning Intention: To find the similarities and differences between two texts.

What to do?
- Watch both videos

Your task:
- On the next slide, record the similarities and differences between the two texts.
- If you get stuck on how to compare and contrast, there is an extra video below that may assist you.



MONSTERS INC vs I NEED MY MONSTER

Compare & Contrast

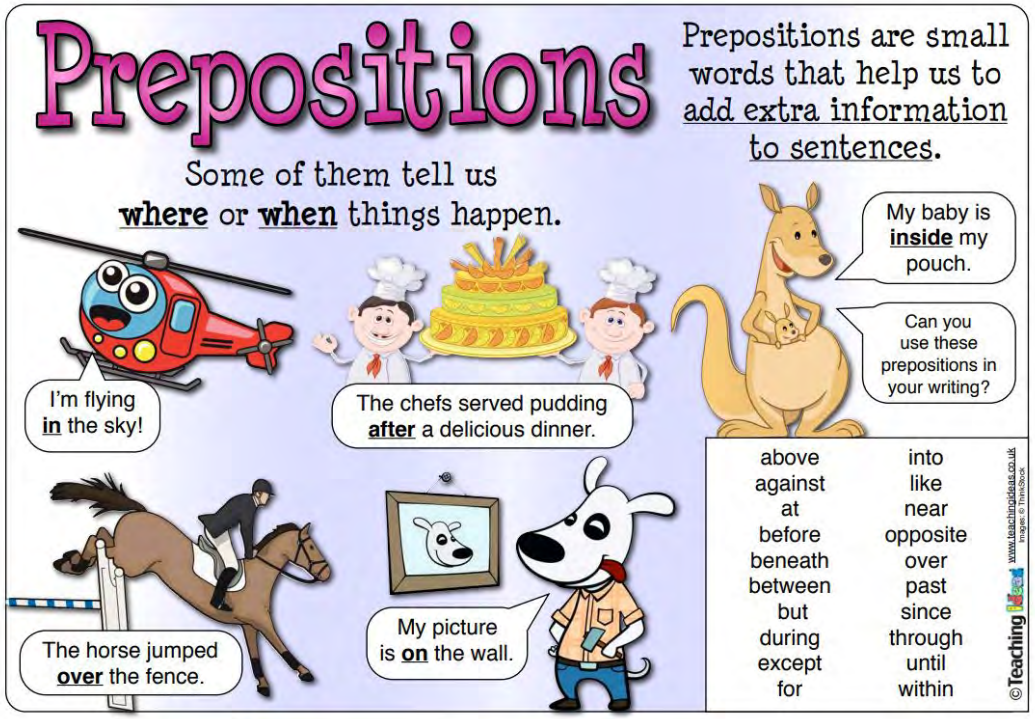
Learning Intention: To find the similarities and differences between two texts.

Similarities	Differences

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions - usually describe the position of something, the time when something happens and the way in which something is done,

Watch this video to remind yourself what prepositions are, then go to the next slide and complete the activity on prepositions.



PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions - usually describe the position of something, the time when something happens and the way in which something is done,

Underline the prepositions in each sentence

Ella and Indie visited the museum after lunch.
The big plate of breakfast on the table is Caelan's.
"Did you see the film about pirates?" asked Lenny's dad.
The horse stopped near us and stared with it's big brown eyes.
Inside the house there was an eerie, whistling sound.
I found the ball under the bridge and it was all slimy!
Ivy called her brother after dinner.
The plane flew above the clouds.
The new school, that my sister is going to, opened up across the road.
We watched a show about surfing and other watersports on the TV.

Drag, resize and drop the lines to mark the phrases.

Write a sentence of your own. Underline the preposition/s.

<Type>

EDITING - *easier*

Can you find the incorrect spelling and punctuation?

Edit the following passages. You must look out for spelling mistakes and missing punctuation.

a sundile is a way of telling the thyme using the position of the Sun in the sky the Sun will cast a shadow on the sundial the rotateon of the Earth changes the shadow of the Sun this shows the time of day on the sundial

Clue: Find 3 spelling mistakes. Add 4 capital letters and 4 full stops.

what did you see hiding in the grass near a little pond could you see it hoping up and down would it be slimey if you tuched it could it possibly be a friendly frog

Clue: Find 3 spelling mistakes. Add 4 capital letters and 4 question marks.

EDITING - *harder*

Can you find the incorrect spelling and punctuation?

Edit the following passages. You must look out for spelling mistakes and missing punctuation.

bobbys new baby brother arived home on the weekend they calld him errol, arfter their mothers grandfartha bobbys name came from his fathers grandfather his name was robert, but they called him bobby for short

Clue: Find 4 spelling mistakes. Add 7 capital letters, 4 full stops and 4 apostrophes of possession.

before we leave, i must rememba to water the plants dispite the fact that ive been watering them every day, i dont thnk they will stay alive in this heat i wouldnt want to come home to druping plants after a fun weekend away

Clue: Find 4 spelling mistakes. Add 6 capital letters, 3 full stops and 3 apostrophes of contraction.

WRITING TASK

Haiku - are generally written to evoke images of nature.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tb6RC0zB_-4

What to do:

- Click the link above and watch the video

Do the following:

- Write six examples of haiku poetry on the following slide.
- Remember that haiku poems are usually written about nature.
- The structure goes as follows:
  - 5 syllables
  - 7 syllables
  - 5 syllables

Check you writing to ensure correct spelling and punctuation. Also make sure your writing makes sense. It's a good idea to get someone else to read your work too.

WRITING TASK

Haiku - are generally written to evoke images of nature.

Using the correct structure for haiku poems, write your own based on the following themes:

Summer Days	On the Farm
Camping	Underwater
No School	Spring

SPEAKING & LISTENING

The Literacy Shed

https://www.literacyshed.com

You will need:
- An iPad or laptop

What to do:
- Scan the QR code or click the link to listen to the podcast.

Do the following:
- Scroll towards the bottom of 'The Literacy Shed' website. Choose one of the 'shed
- options'. For example, 'The Adventure Shed' and choose a topic.
- Predict how you think the story will unfold.
- Listen to and view the video stimulus.
- Write a short narrative in first person, telling the story of what you have just viewed.
- Draw a picture to accompany your narrative.
- Create a character profile for the main character.

SPEAKING & LISTENING

The Literacy Shed

My Short Narrative….

Type your narrative here

SPEAKING & LISTENING

The Literacy Shed

Character Profile

Personality Traits

Words the author uses to describe the character:

What do the other characters think of them?Personality Traits

What does the character do in the story?

What do you think the future might hold for your character?

Maths

Week 8 Term 3

Maths Instructions:

1. Watch the instructional videos before beginning the tasks. You may need to watch these more than once.

2. Complete **both** activities each day - activities can be completed on your slides or on paper or in a book. Please draw any tables or diagrams that you need to complete these activities.

Instructional Video Links

Multiplication and Division

Activity 1 Video

Activity 2 Video

Volume and Capacity

Activity 1 Video

Activity 2 Video

Monday

Daily Speed Test

What you will need:

- Timer (if you don't have one on a device use this: https://www.online-stopwatch.com/)
- Piece of paper
- Pencil

What to do:

- Select a times table that you would like to improve on (must be between 6 and 12)
- Set the timer and begin writing your times table out from start to finish. E.g. **0 x 7** = 0 all the way through to **12 x 7** = 84
- Press stop on the timer when you have finished and record your time
- Consider your time and set an achievable goal for the next day. E.g. *If you got 1 minute 20 seconds you might aim for 1 minute 15 seconds the next day.*
- **Record your times in the table below**

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Ignition Activity

MOGGLE- MATH BOGGLE

Using ONLY the number in the grid record as many number sentences as you can that involve Multiplication and Division.

For example: 2 x 6 = 12

Record your answers here or in the Speaker notes.

Glossary

- **decimal:** a fractional part of a whole number represented with a decimal point
- **dividend:** a number being divided
- **divisor:** a number you divide by
- **estimate:** to make a close guess or approximate answer to a problem
- **fraction:** a part of a whole or group, represented with a numerator (top number) and denominator (bottom number)
- **inverse operation:** the opposite or reverse operation. For example, division is the inverse of multiplication
- **quotient:** the result when one number is divided by another number

We can use multiplication to solve real-life problems. Let's look at an example.

The Frankston Farmers Festival is being held in the Frankston Town Hall. The organisers are expecting around 40 people will need seating. The hall has 4 rows of seats with 12 in each row. Will there be enough seats in the hall?

We know there are 4 rows of 12 seats.
4 rows x 12 seats = 48 seats
There are 48 seats in the hall, so there will be more than enough seats for the festival.

Remember: When you are answering a question like this, to include the units or the item you are calculating in your answer. In this question, we were calculating the number of seats in the halls, so we wrote the word 'seats' next to the answer.

How can we check our answers to make sure we are correct?

Answers can be checked by using division and working backwards. This is because division is the **inverse operation** of multiplication.

The box below shows how we can check our working for the problem on the previous page.

We calculated that there are 48 seats in the Frankston Town Hall.

We know there are 12 seats in each row so we divide 48 by 12.

$$48 \div 12 = 4$$

4 and 12 are the numbers given in the word problem so we know that we are correct.

Inverse Operation

The opposite or reverse operation, e.g. division is the inverse of multiplication.

Activity 1

1. Use multiplication to solve the following problems. A good strategy is to underline the numbers used to help you focus on the important information in the problem. Show your working.

a. Jasmine drank 9 glasses of orange juice in a week. Each glass contained 175 mL of juice. How much juice did Jasmine drink?

Answer: _____

b. Jake wants to print 300 copies of a story he wrote. His story is 4 pages long. How many sheets of paper will he need if he prints on only one side of the paper?

Answer: _____

c. Ellie and Matthew are the top scorers in their football teams. During the season, Ellie scored 10 points per game and Matthew scored 12 points per game. Matthew was injured, so he missed the last two games of the 14-game season. How many total points were scored by Ellie and Matthew during the season?

Answer: _____

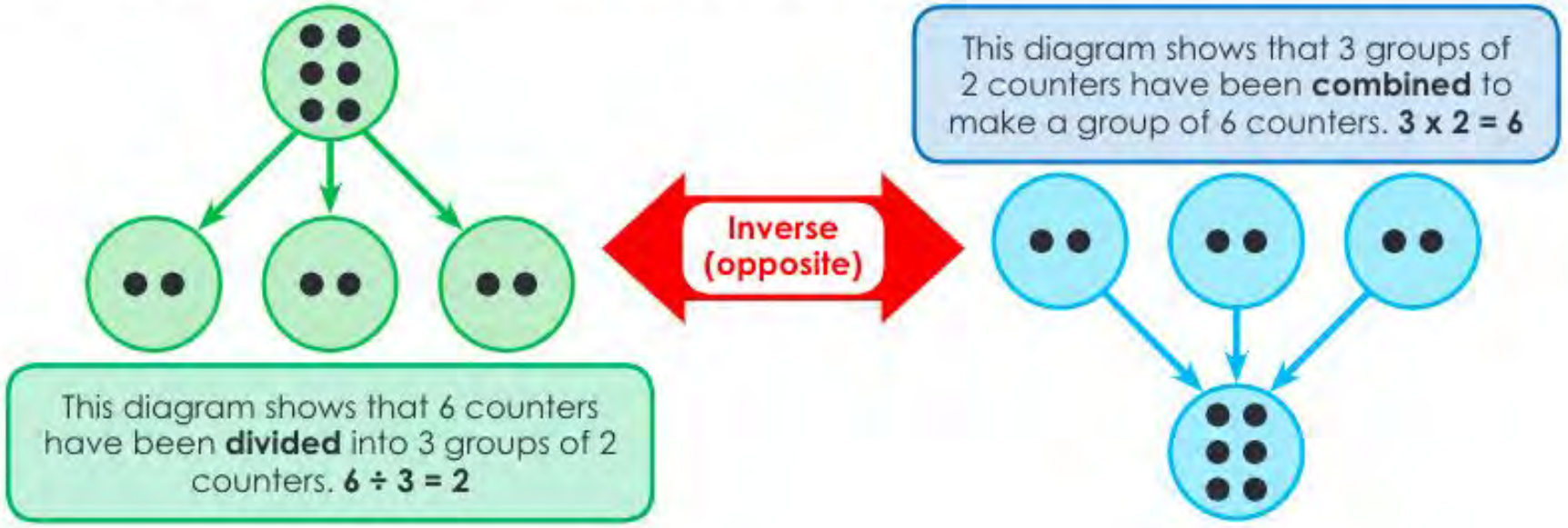
2. Use division to check your answers to **a** and **b.** Write the number sentences you used in the boxes below.

a.	**b.**

c Make a recording for your teacher to explain why using division to check the answer to multiplication problems is a useful strategy.

Activity 2

The two diagrams below show an **inverse** relationship between multiplication and division.



We could use our knowledge of times tables to check answers to division problems.

For example, we think that **54 ÷ 6 = 9**

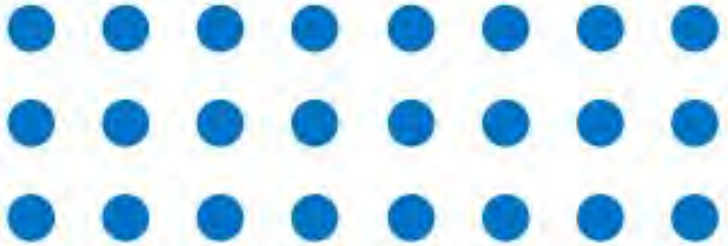
The inverse of division is multiplication, and we know that **6 x 9 = 54**

This confirms our answer to the division problem is correct.

Another way to communicate the result of a division number sentence is to use the word **quotient**. The quotient is the result of dividing two numbers.

The quotient of 20 and 4 is 5.

1. Here is an array of 24 counters. Write some number facts about the array and use the word quotient where possible. One fact should involve division. Two facts have been done for you.



- 3 rows of 8 counters make 24 counters so 3 x 8 = 24.
- 8 columns of 3 counters make 24 counters so 8 x 3 = 24.
-
-
-
-

Challenge - Write as many multiplication and division number facts as you can for the number: 36
Write your answer in the speaker notes.

Tuesday

Complete your Speed Test and record your time in the table above.

Ignition Activity – choose your level

Do NOT use a calculator!

Nice and easy	Bit more to it	Challenging
300	28	Fifteen
Half of it	3/7 of it	x 8
÷ 10	x 5	17 ½ % of this
Subtract 6	x 10	5/7 of this
Times by itself	5 % of it	x 20
Add 7	Time by itself	Plus 25 %
÷ 11	75 % of it	Double it
Times by itself	- 90	20 % of this
Half of it	÷ 5	+ 19
Half of it	÷ 9	2/13 of this
Answer =	Answer =	Answer =

Activity 1

2. Look around your home for common liquid products that are measured in millilitres or litres, particularly in your kitchen or bathroom. Find where the volume of the contents are recorded on the container and write them in the table below.

WARNING - Some liquids can be dangerous so ask your supervisor for help.

a.

Measurement of 1 litre or less	Measurement of 1 litre or more
For example: tomato sauce 375 mL	

b. Are measurements less than 1 litre shown as a whole number or as a decimal?

c. Are measurements more than 1 litre shown as whole numbers, decimals or both?

Activity 1

Capacities of containers found in a house usually show measurements as whole numbers and as decimals.

Did you notice that the measurements which are more than 1 litre are in whole numbers and decimals?

Whole number measurements for capacities of containers or volumes of liquid can be equivalent to measurements given in decimals. A decimal is used to show a capacity or volume that is not an exact whole number litre amount.

2500 mL

whole number measurement

2.5 L

decimal measurement

Have a look at how this same amount can be shown in expanded notation form.

2 litres and 500 millilitres

expanded notation

Activity 1

3. Complete the table below that shows measurements in both litres and millilitres using expanded notation. It is important to know how to read and write these measurements in their expanded notation form.

a.	1.94 L	=	1 litres and 940 millilitres
b.	2.9 L	=	_____ litres and _____ millilitres
c.	4.2 L	=	_____ litres and _____ millilitres
d.	7.2 L	=	_____ litres and _____ millilitres
e.	1.22 L	=	_____ litres and _____ millilitres
f.	3.66 L	=	_____ litres and _____ millilitres

4. Now write the words litres and millilitres on your own.

a.	8.74 L	=	
b.	3.99 L	=	
c.	3.30 L	=	
d.	6.54 L	=	
e.	9.34 L	=	

Activity 2

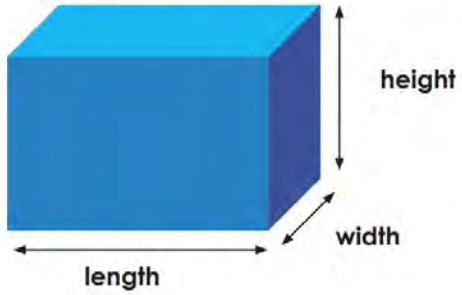
At times we need to measure the **volume** of rectangular prisms.

For example:
- packing goods into a box for delivery to a supermarket
- stacking things into a shipping container
- storing cereal boxes in your cupboard

Volume is the amount of space taken up by an object.

Calculating the volume of a rectangular prism is easy once you know its **dimensions**.

A rectangular prism has 3 dimensions. They are **length**, **width** and **height**.

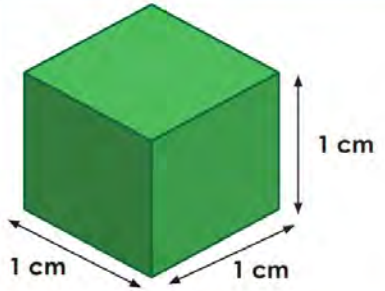


The height is the part of the rectangular prism that shows how tall it is.

The width is the shorter side of the top or bottom face of the rectangular prism.

The length is usually the longer side of the top or bottom face of the rectangular prism.

The volume of a rectangular prism can be measured using cubic units. An example of a cubic unit is a **cubic centimetre**, which can be represented by an MAB block or a centicube.



This is a cubic centimetre.

Dimensions:

length 1 cm x width 1 cm x height 1 cm

Volume = 1 cm³

The cubic centimetre: what you need to know

- a cube has 3 dimensions - length, width and height abbreviated to cm^3
- a cube 1 cm x 1 cm x 1 cm is equal to one cubic centimetre
- a cubic centimetre can be written as cm^3. The cm^3 shows it has 3 dimensions
- the number of centicubes in a rectangular prism can be counted to calculate its volume

Activity 2

Using 20 centicubes (or something similar), create your own shape by connecting the centicubes together. If you don't have centicubes use the red centicube below.

a. Draw or take a picture of the prism and place it below.

A centicube measures
1 cubic centimetre.

Activity 2

Answer the following questions about the prism you have just made.

b. How many centicubes long is your prism? _____

c. How many centicubes wide is your prism? _____

d. How many centicubes high is your prism? _____

3. Use 20 centicubes to build a prism which is a different shape to the one you have just constructed.

a. Draw or take a picture of the prism and place below.

How many centicubes did you use for the:

b. length? _____

c. width? _____

d. height? _____

e. Are the volumes of each prism the same? Circle: yes or no

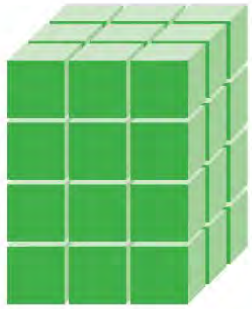
f. What is the volume of each prism? _____ cm^3

Activity 2

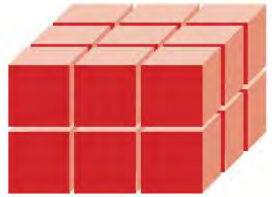
7. Calculate the volume of each rectangular prism by counting the number of cubic centimetre blocks in each one. Answer the questions that follow.

Model A

Model B



Model C



a. Volume = _____ cm^3 **b.** Volume = _____ cm^3 **c.** Volume = _____ cm^3

Which model has:

d. the greatest volume? _____

e. twice the volume of Model C?_____

f. a volume greater than 30 cm^3? _____

g. the least volume? _____

Wednesday

Complete your Speed Test and record your time in the table above.

Ignition Activity – choose your level

Answer the following questions for the Number of the Day

Today's number is **6985**

Day: 231

1. In words
2. 10 less
3. 15 more
4. Add 102.
5. Round to nearest 100
6. Odd or even?
7. Complete the pattern, add **8**: 6985, ___, ___, ___
8. List some factors
9. Divisible by 3?
10. Find one tenth.

Multiplication Strategies

Example: 6 x 182

Area Model

x	100	+ 80	+ 2
6	6 x 100 = 600	6 x 80 = 480	6 x 2 = 12

600 + 480 + 12 = 1,092

Distributive Property

6 x 182 = 6 x (100 + 80 + 2)

= (6 x 100) + (6 x 80) + (6 x 2)

= 600 + 480 + 12

= 1,092

Partial Products

182
x 6

600 ← 6 x 1 hundred
480 ← 6 x 8 tens
+ 12 ← 6 x 2 ones
1,092

Standard Algorithm

4 1
182
x 6
1,092

Start in the ONES place

MENTAL MATH

6 x 2 = 12
6 x 8 = 48 + 1 = 49
6 x 1 = 6 + 4 = 10

There are many different mental and written strategies we can use to solve multiplication problems. It is important to be familiar with <u>all</u> of the different methods as you may need to apply an alternate strategy depending on the question that is being asked.

Long Multiplication

```
  1
  2
  6 3
x 4 7
-------
  4 4 1
+2 5 2 0
-------
  2 9 6 1  ← Answer
-------
```

Skip Counting	Repeated Addition
Counting forwards by a number other than 1. Examples: 3,6,9,12 2,4,6,8	When addition of the same number is repeated again and again. Examples: 3+3+3 5+5+5+5

Activity 1

2. Ava was working through some multiplication problems using the long multiplication written strategy.

Use your calculator to check Ava's answers. If the answer is correct, put a tick in the box below the problem.

If Ava's answer is incorrect, look at her working and find where she went wrong. Use the space below the problem to show the correct working for the problem. Ava's working is shown in blue.

a.

$$\begin{array}{r} 357 \times \\ 21 \\ \hline 357 \\ +\ 1140 \\ \hline 1497 \end{array}$$

b.

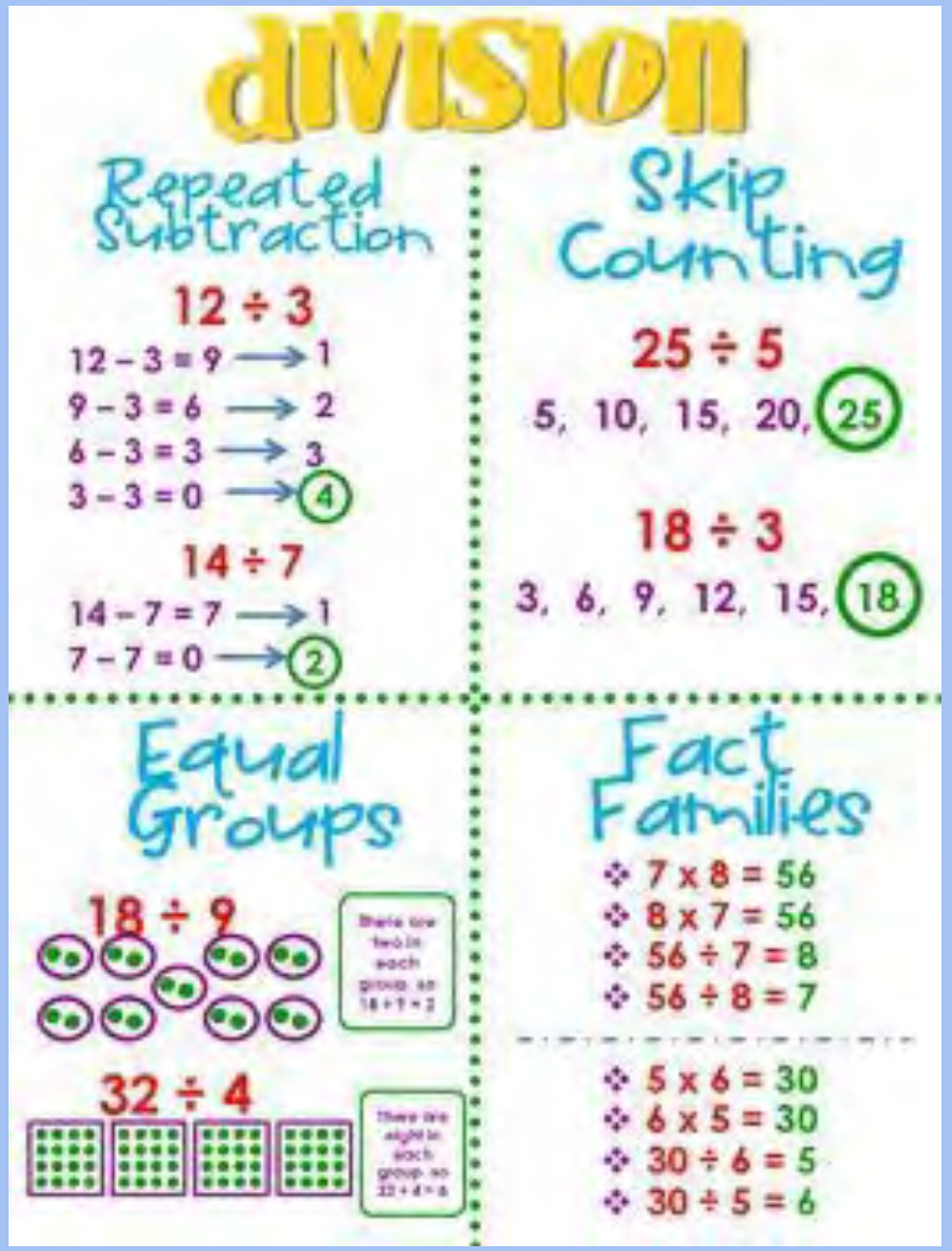
$$\begin{array}{r} 284 \times \\ 32 \\ \hline 566 \\ +\ 852 \\ \hline 1418 \end{array}$$

c.

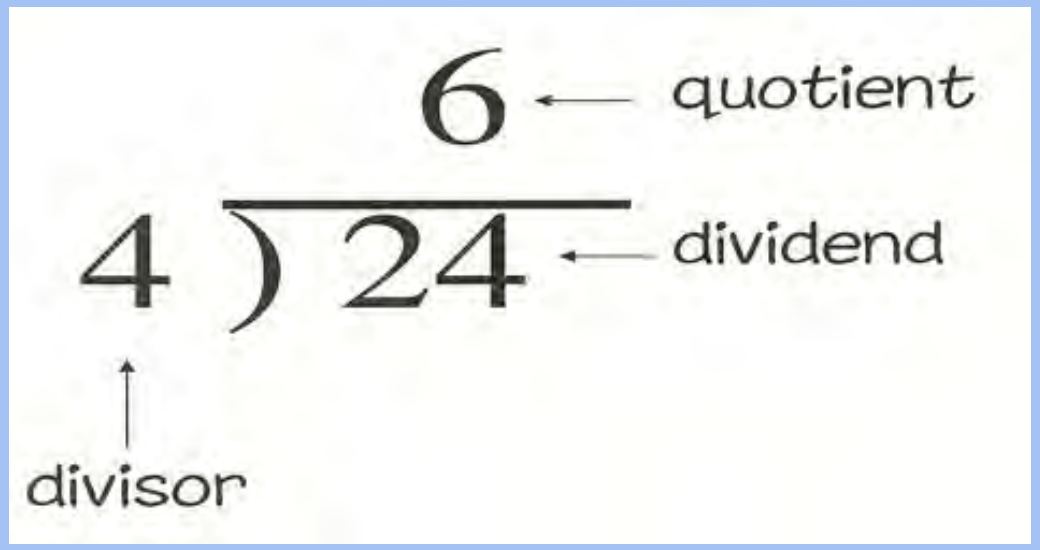
$$\begin{array}{r} 438 \times \\ 16 \\ \hline 2628 \\ +\ 4380 \\ \hline 7008 \end{array}$$

1. Use a mental or written strategy to calculate the answers to the operations below. Write the answer in the box below, then use a calculator to check your answer.

c. 447 × 23 =	**d.** 322 × 17 =
Calculator check =	Calculator check =
e. 467 × 38 =	**f.** 3482 × 4 =
Calculator check =	Calculator check =
g. 9117 × 3 =	**h.** 1231 × 26 =
Calculator check =	Calculator check =



There are many different mental and written strategies we can use to solve division problems. It is important to be familiar with <u>all</u> of the different methods as you may need to apply an alternate strategy depending on the question that is being asked.



Use a mental or written division strategy to solve each of the problems below. Explain the strategy that you used to solve each problem and show all of your working out.

a. 128 ÷ 8 _____

_____

b. The quotient of 135 and 5 _____

_____

c. 64 ÷ 4 _____

_____

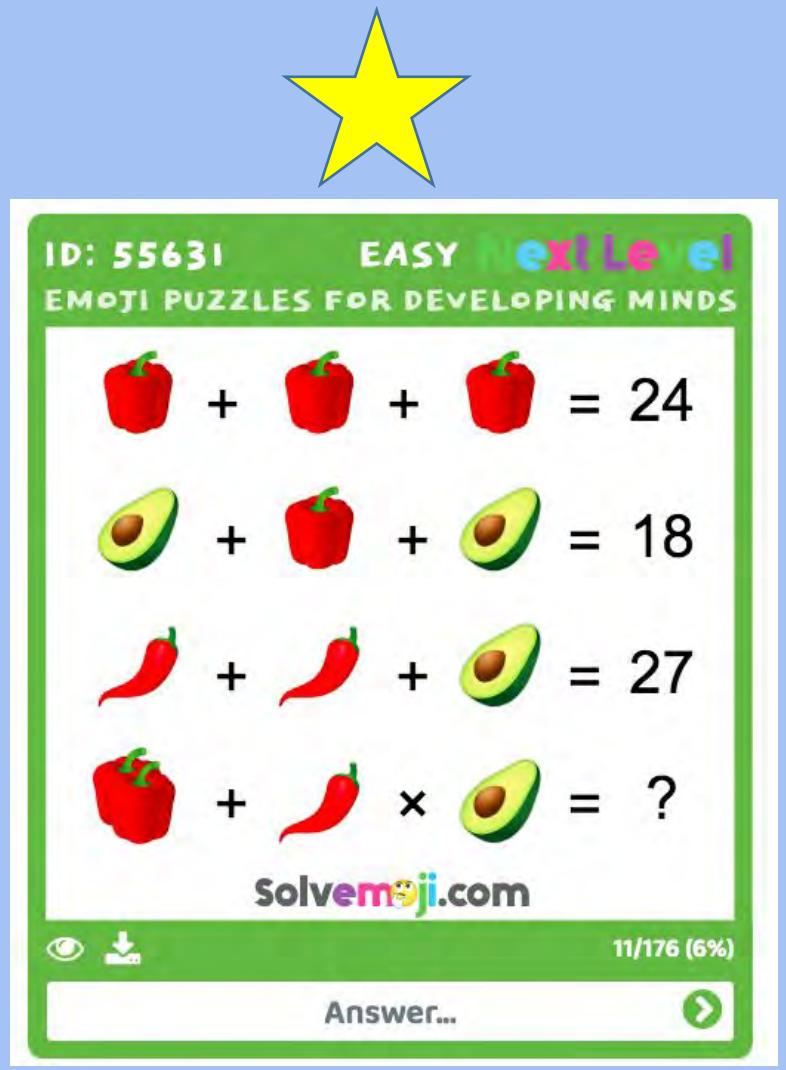
d. 69 ÷ 3 _____

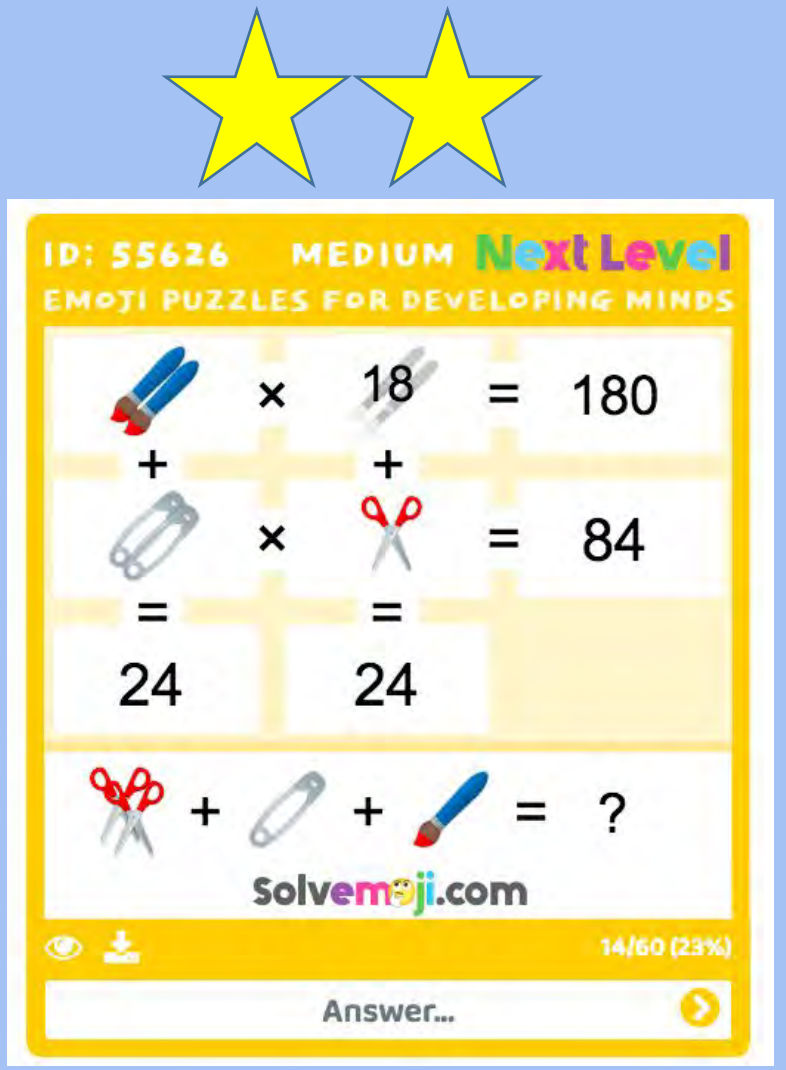
_____

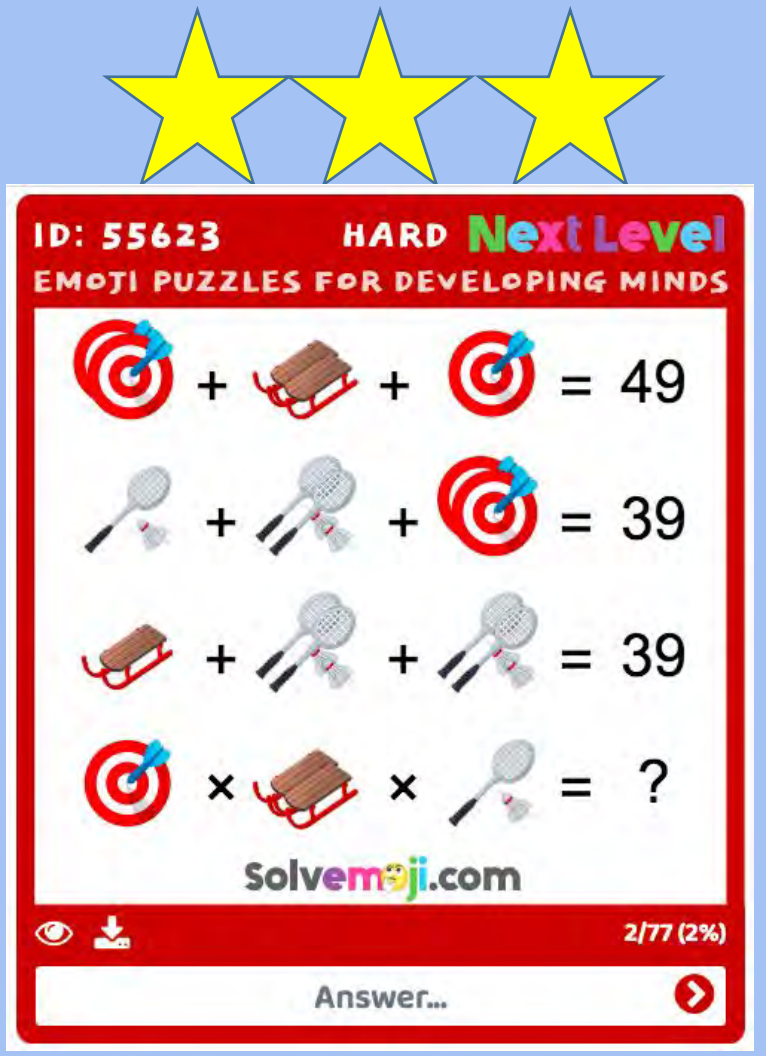
Thursday

Complete your Speed Test and record your time in the table above.

Ignition Activity - choose your level







Activity 1

An equivalent measurement that includes a decimal is needed when converting from millilitres to litres.

How do we write the volume of this smoothie in litres?

The fact to remember is: **1000 mL = 1 L**

When we convert from millilitres to litres we divide by 1000. This is because 1000 millilitres is the equivalent of 1 litre. A millilitre is a thousand times smaller than a litre.

Look at the place value chart below. It shows how to convert the volume of the smoothie, 325 mL, into litres. Each digit moves to the right 3 places. A 0 is used as a place holder in the ones column.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	.	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths	
3	2	5	.				mL
3	2	5	.				
		0	.	3	2	5	L

The volume of the smoothie is 0.325 L

When converting from millilitres to litres your answer should be a smaller number than the original amount.

Look at the steps below which match the place value chart on the previous page.

To convert 325 mL to litres we need to divide the millilitres by 1000.

325 mL ÷ 1000
Numbers move 3 places to the right in each place value column. **3 2 5 .**
(**Hint:** three zeros in 1000 equals 3 places.)

Answer: 0.325 L
Add in a decimal point and then add a zero before the decimal point. **0 . 3 2 5 L**

The smoothie has a volume of 0.325 L

Activity 1

5. Using the place value chart below, show how to convert a measurement in millilitres to litres. Add your answer into the place value chart then fill in the blank spaces in the sentences under each question. (**Hint:** In the table below, **Tths** = **Tenths**, **Hths** = **Hundredths**, **Thths** = **Thousandths**.)

a. Convert 185 mL to litres.

Th	H	T	O	.	Tths	Hths	Thths	
	1	8	5	.				mL
				.				L

Complete the information in the box below.

185 mL ÷ _____ = _____ L

Numbers move 3 places to the _____ .

b. Convert 565 mL to litres.

Th	H	T	O	.	Tths	Hths	Thths	
	5	6	5	.				mL
				.				L

Complete the information in the box below.

565 mL ___ 1000 = _____ L

Numbers move ___ places to the right.

6. Convert these measurements of capacity, from millilitres to litres. The first one is done for you.

a.	**212 mL**	=	0.212 L
b.	**320 mL**	=	
c.	**745 mL**	=	
d.	**125 mL**	=	
e.	**677 mL**	=	

Activity 1

Each of these vinegar bottles has a capacity of 250 mL. They have a combined capacity of 1250 mL.

Question:
How do we convert 1250 mL to a measurement in litres?

250 mL + 250 mL + 250 mL + 250 mL + 250 mL = 1250 mL

Answer:
To **convert from millilitres to litres**, we need to **divide**.

If 1000 mL = 1 L then we need to work out:

1250 mL ÷ 1000 = 1.250 L = 1.25 L

We add a decimal point but the zero is not needed at the end of our answer so we change it to 1.25 L

The total capacity of all 5 vinegar bottles is 1.25 L

Activity 1

7. Convert these measurements from millilitres to litres. Remember to add the decimal point. The first one is done for you. Don't forget to write the correct unit of measurement after your answers.

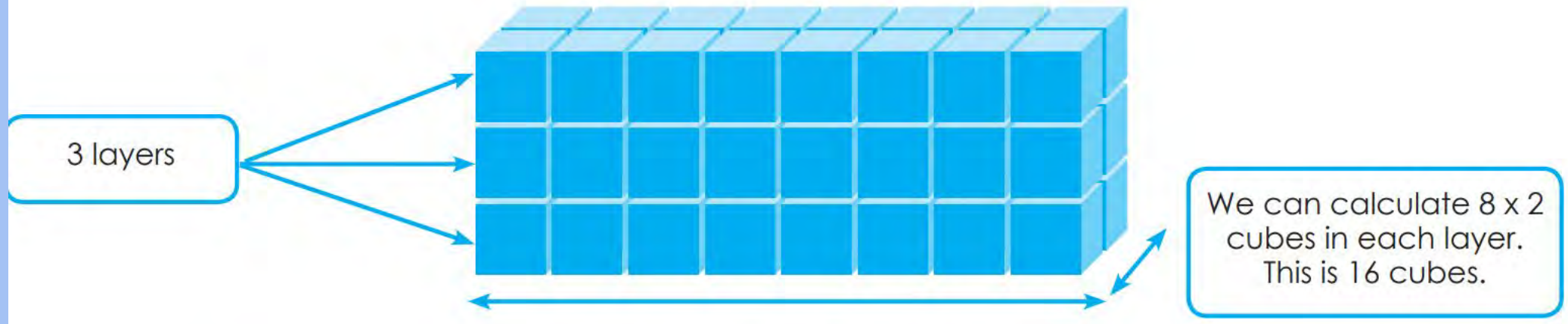
a.	**6565 mL**	=	6.565 L
b.	**7234 mL**	=	
c.	**2198 mL**	=	
d.	**1343 mL**	=	
e.	**5541 mL**	=	
f.	**8069 mL**	=	
g.	**4102 mL**	=	
h.	**9005 mL**	=	
i.	**7000 mL**	=	

Activity 2

Have A Go!

This rectangular prism is made up of layers of cubic centimetre blocks.

We can calculate the volume by counting the number of blocks in each layer and then the number of layers in the prism.



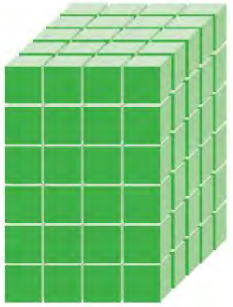
There are **16** cubes in each layer. There are **3** layers.

Activity 2

1. Count the number of blocks in each layer and then the number of layers in each prism. Complete the sentence about each prism.

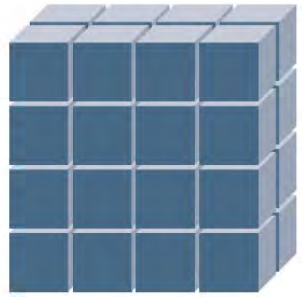
a. There are ☐ cubes in each layer. There are ☐ layers.

b. There are ☐ cubes in each layer. There are ☐ layers.



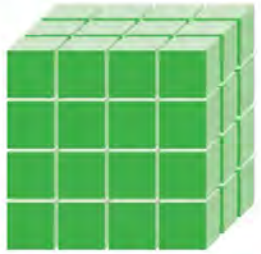
c. There are ☐ cubes in each layer. There are ☐ layers.

d. There are ☐ cubes in each layer. There are ☐ layers.



Activity 2

Now that you have been shown how to calculate the number of layers in a rectangular prism and the number of cubic centimetres in each layer, it is time to calculate the volume. We can use the strategy of repeated addition to find volume.



Each layer in this rectangular prism has 12 cubes.

There are 4 layers in this prism.

The total number of cubes is 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 = 48

Each layer in a rectangular prism is represented as a measurement in cubic centimetres.

The number sentence for finding the volume using repeated addition of this rectangular prism would be:

Volume = 12 cm^3 + 12 cm^3 + 12 cm^3 + 12 cm^3 = 48 cm^3

cm^3

If a 3D object is measured in cubic centimetres then the abbreviation cm^3 shows the unit of measurement.

2. Use repeated addition to calculate the volume of the following rectangular prisms. Each prism is made using cubic centimetre blocks. Complete the number sentence box for each rectangular prism.

a. A rectangular prism with 2 layers of 24 cubes.

Volume = ____ = ____ cm^3

b. A rectangular prism with 3 layers of 18 cubes.

Volume = ____ = ____ cm^3

Activity 2

4. Complete the table by writing the missing number sentence and volume of these prisms. You may use a calculator. The first one has been completed for you.

Note: the order in which you multiply the numbers does not change the answer. It will be same.

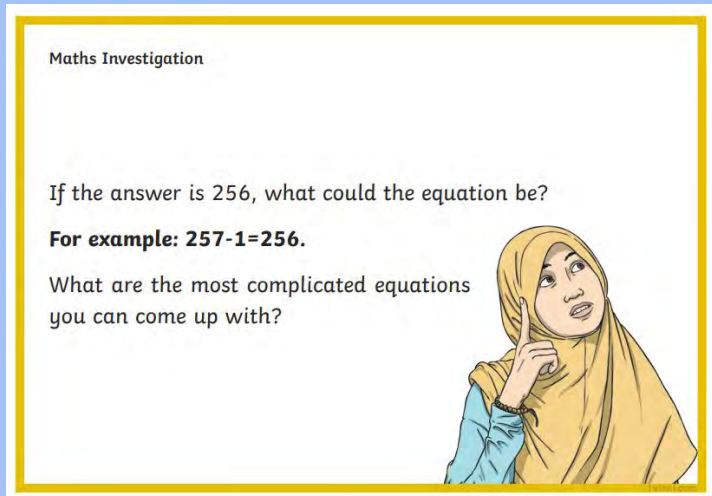
For example: 5 x 2 x 4 = 40 5 x 4 x 2 = 40 2 x 4 x 5 = 40 2 x 5 x 4 = 40 4 x 5 x 2 = 40 4 x 2 x 5 = 40

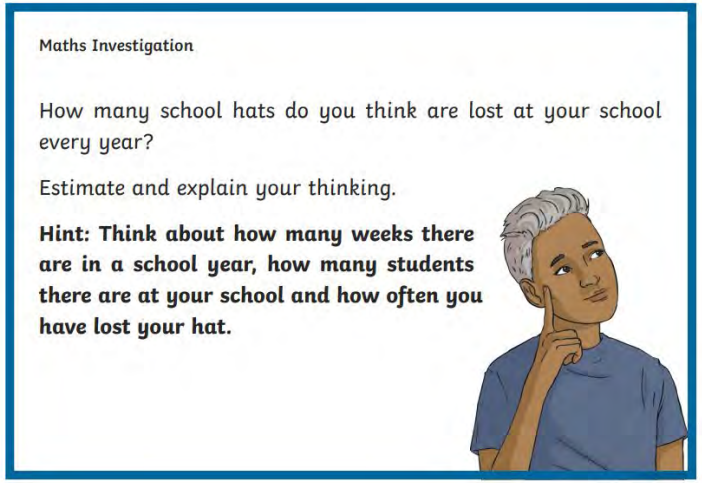
	Length	Width	Height	Number sentence	Volume in cm^3
a.	9 cm	2 cm	3 cm	9 cm x 2 cm x 3 cm	54 cm^3
b.	10 cm	2 cm	5 cm		
c.	12 cm	5 cm	8 cm		
d.	15 cm	5 cm	10 cm		
e.	19 cm	1 cm	14 cm		
f.	24 cm	12 cm	6 cm		

Friday Fun Day

Look at your Fun Day Grid and choose an activity to complete.

Optional Weekly Challenge





Want more Maths?

You can also go onto Mangahigh or Studyladder

Ask your teacher if you need your login details.

Week 8

Amazing

Monday: Under the Sea

Today's Taronga TV:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyoSEcXAl7A

On an average day, how many kilograms of fish does Marley eat?

How can you help the 'Wild Seals for the Future' program to ensure our seals have enough fish in our oceans?

Click on me for a cool craft activity!

Write down 3 Interesting facts about Bondi the Seal.

My Under The Sea Answers

Tuesday: Amazing Australia!

Australian animals

Look at the pictures and match with descriptions below.

1. When it's threatened, it rolls into a spine ball. A kind of a hedgehog. _____
2. The large Australian bird that cannot fly. A smaller version of an ostrich. _____
3. The Australian wild dog, which came from Asia 5000 years ago. _____
4. The feathery bird with a hooked bill. A relative of a parrot. _____
5. The bird with a same name as a fruit. It cannot fly. _____
6. All people think wrong that it's a bear. It is a marsupial! It mostly sleeps. _____
7. The babies are called joeys. It's the symbol of Australia too. _____
8. It glides from tree to tree on the islands. The smallest marsupial. _____
9. There are different types: Siberian, Bengal, Malayan, Sumatran... _____
10. It digs tunnels with its short legs. It's also called *Buldozer of the Bush*. _____
11. It is smaller and closely related to kangaroos. _____
12. The small, rabbit-ears marsupian. _____
13. The duck-billed animal which lays eggs. It lives in rivers and lakes. _____
14. The night animal; it likes dead animals' meat; not related to satan. _____
15. When it sings it sounds like a human laughter. _____
16. The lizard which gets a huge neck frill when wants to show of. _____
17. The Australian native cat and it rhymes with troll. _____
18. Its tongue is not red and it's a lizard. _____

Click on Monty the Yellow-Bellied Glider to find out more about this cute little creature.

What are Yellow-Bellied Gliders also known as?

How far can a Yellow-Bellied Glider glide?

What do these gorgeous creatures eat in the wild?

What are some of the threats to the Yellow-Bellied Glider in the wild?

Australia is home to some really unique and amazing animals. Can you label some of them in this interactive activity? CLICK HERE

The YELLOW BELLIED GLIDER Project

My Amazing Australia Answers

Wednesday - Let's Explore The Australian Reptile Park

Click on Elvis the roc to watch how amazing these reptiles are.

How much does Elvis the crocodile weigh?

How does Elvis use the shallow areas of his pool to his advantage?

How long can crocodiles live for?

What do you find most interesting about crocodiles? You may like to do some extra research. Write a few sentences about the interesting behaviour or physical characteristics of crocodiles you have chosen.

Crocodile Answers

Thursday: Bold Baboons

CLICK HERE to watch the clip on baboons. Then give detailed responses to the following questions.

What makes baboons different to other primates, like Gorillas or Orangutans?

Describe the hierarchy that exists amongst baboons.

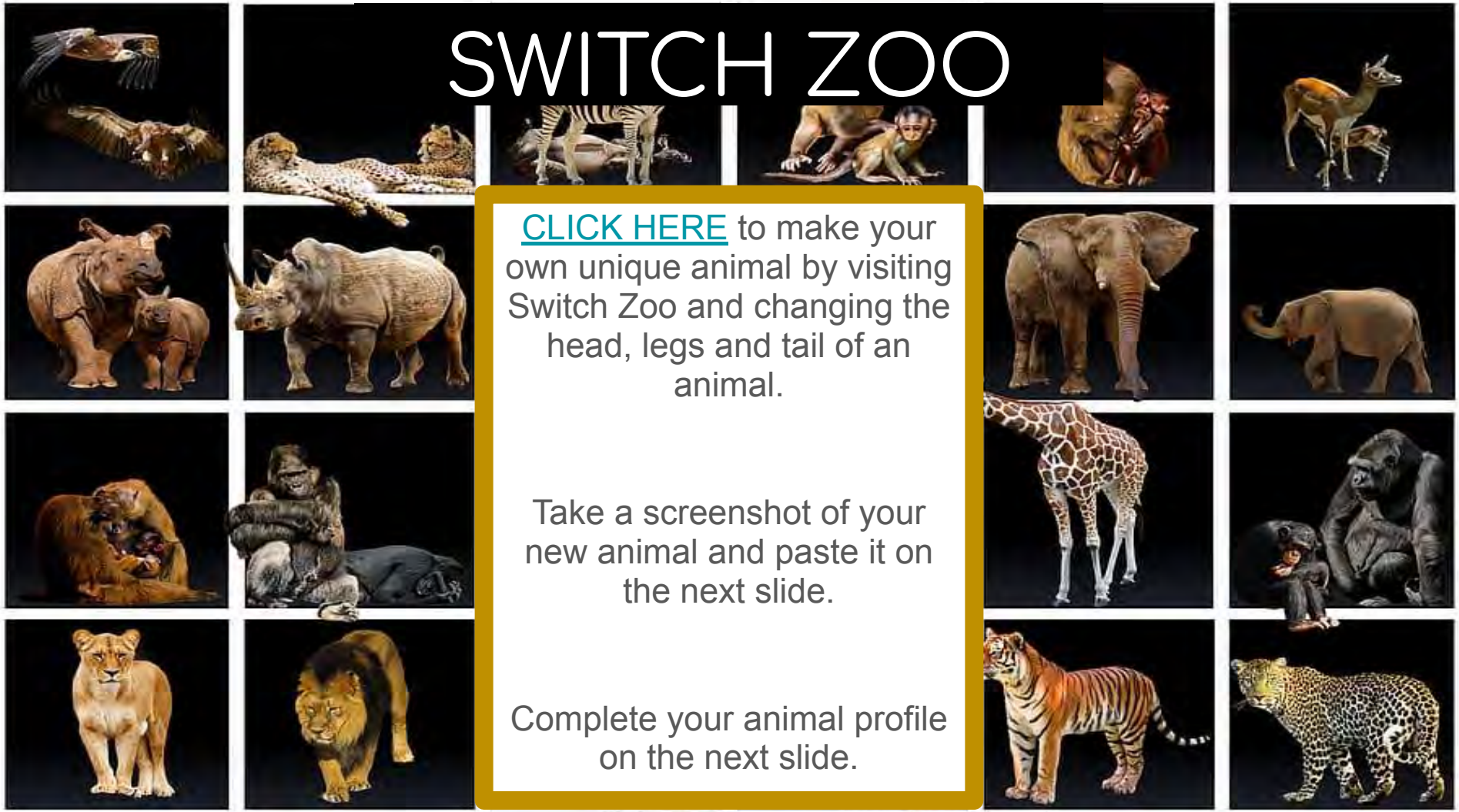
What is so special about the baboon's big red bottom?

Click on the Lion King to watch 5 mistakes the movie makes in terms of real animals in the wild.

What species is Rafiki? Is he a baboon? Why?

Baboon Answers

SWITCH ZOO



CLICK HERE to make your own unique animal by visiting Switch Zoo and changing the head, legs and tail of an animal.

Take a screenshot of your new animal and paste it on the next slide.

Complete your animal profile on the next slide.

My new animal is called a _____

Appearance:
_____
_____

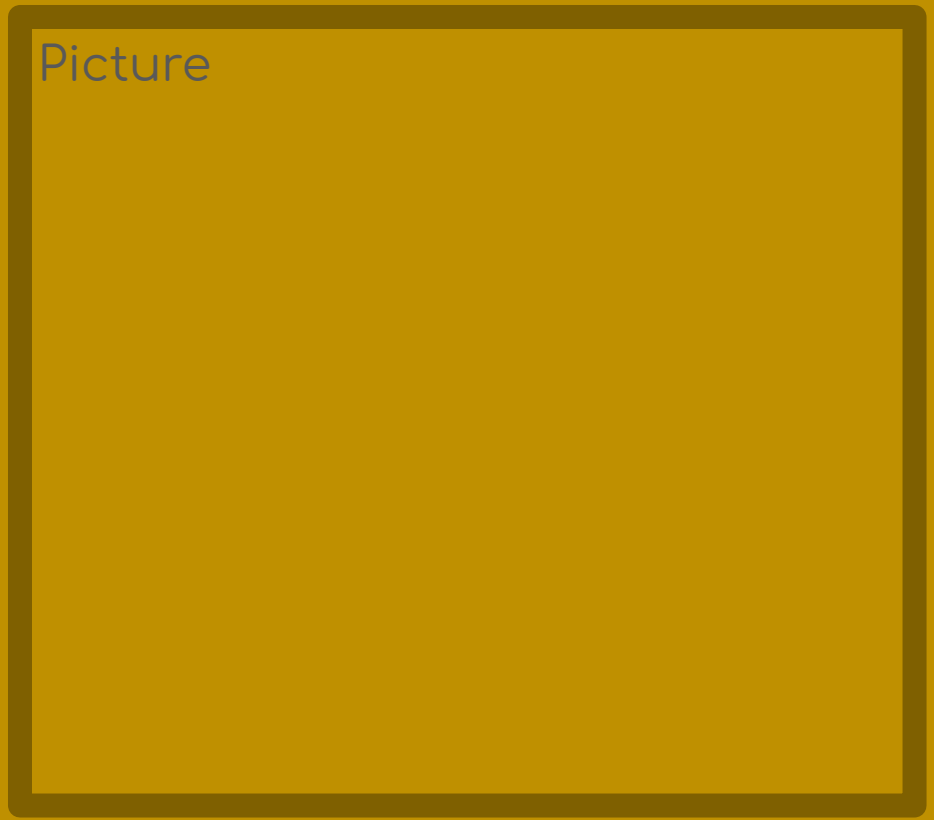
Habitat: _____

Diet: _____

Adaptations for survival:
_____
_____

3 Fun Facts:

-
-
-



FUN FRIDAY BINGO GRID

Choose a line of 5 activities in a row to do today. Your line can go vertically, horizontally, diagonally or zig-zag. Have a great day. Highlight the activities you are choosing and try and share some pictures with your teacher and class of the fun things you got up to today.

Play a board game or card game with your family members.	 Take a photo of each thing you find as proof.	Go on a bush or beach walk.	List all the different colours you can see outside and tally how many items you see in each colour.	Hide some treasure and create a treasure map for someone in your family to follow.
Try and find an object for each letter of the alphabet around your house or outside.	Create an artwork in your driveway or on concrete using coloured chalk.	Make a tent or special fort in your lounge room. Ask if you can camp out in it for the night.	Play with your pet for 30minutes or take them for a walk.	Read a book for 20minutes or write your own story.
Make up a dance routine to your favourite song.	Ride your bike, scooter, roller skates (anything with wheels) for 30 minutes. Remember to wear your helmet.	Collect some leaves, flowers, sticks, feathers and any other natural products and create an artwork with your collection.	Build an amazing Lego creation.	Do a painting or drawing of anything you choose.
Make brownies or cupcakes and deliver them to a neighbour with a nice message.	Do some cooking or baking or create your own unique sandwich filling.	Have a paper-plane flying competition.	Play your favourite music and dance around. Sing along to all the words and dress you if you like.	Have an online playdate with a friend using Zoom or Facetime.
Paint some rocks and create a kindness garden in your backyard.	Put on a puppet show or concert for your family members. You could use stuffed toys or figurines as the characters.	Go on a bug scavenger hunt around the yard. Take photos or draw any interesting bugs that you find.	If you own a tent, set it up outside and go camping with your family. Don't forget the marshmallows!	Create a course that includes at least 5 obstacles/challenges in your backyard, park or open area. See how quickly you can complete it.