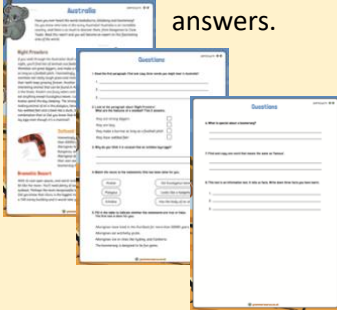



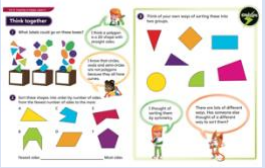
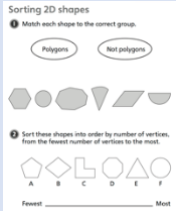
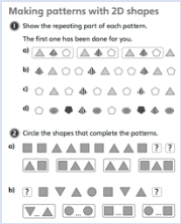
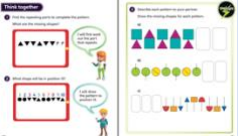
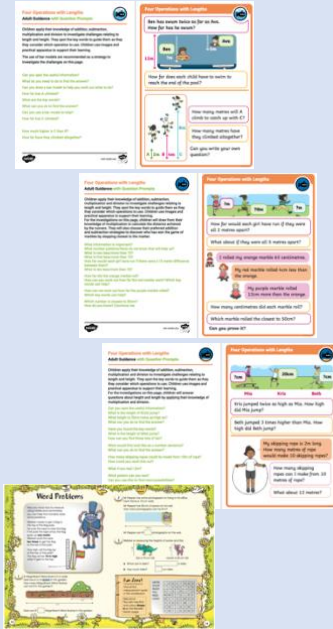



Class 2: English Summer Term Week 12 & 13: 6 July & 13 July 2020

Spelling Shed Assignments: <https://play.edshed.com>

1	2	3	4	5
<p>READING – Comprehension Non-chronological report</p> <p>Read the following non-chronological Report about Australia really carefully.</p> <p>As you read through, underline any words you don't understand so you can ask a grown up at the end.</p> <p>Read through the report for a second time to make sure you understand everything.</p> <p>Now answer the questions on the Comprehension sheets. Remember to keep looking back at the report to help find the answers.</p> 	<p>The Koala Who Could - ALLITERATION</p> <p>Listen to The Koala Who Could on The Video Resource Centre.</p> <p>We are going to bear learning about Alliteration today.</p> <p><i>Alliteration is the repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a sentence.</i></p> <p>I am sure you can think of lots of characters with alliteration in their name; e.g. Micky Mouse, Donald Duck and now Kevin the Koala King Who Could. We hear lots of /c/ words to describe the koala.</p> <p>Activity 1 On the attached sheet look at Kevin and label his body parts using alliteration.</p>  <p>Activity 2 Can you create an alliterative sentence for each of the characters in The Koala Who Could? How long can you make your sentences?</p>	<p>The Koala Who Could - EMOTIONS</p> <p>An emotion is a strong feeling. We all feel different emotions and these will change if something happens to us. Sometimes it is hard to understand our emotions, but it is really good to talk about them as this often helps.</p> <p>Kevin the Koala shows lots of different emotions throughout the story. Listen carefully to the story again.</p> <p>Did you notice the different emotions that Kevin shows? Talk about the emotions. Have you ever felt like that?</p> <p>On the sheet I would like you to write down some of the different emotions Kevin shows in the story. Could you also explain how we know he felt like that? Write your ideas in Kevin's thought bubbles on the sheet.</p> 	<p>The Koala Who Could – PERSUASIVE WRITING</p> <p>Imagine you are one of the animals trying to persuade Kevin to come down from his tree. What might you say to him to try to persuade him?</p> <p>In your books write a persuasive speech to try to encourage Kevin down from the treetop. Try to include lots of reasons why he should come own.</p> <p>You could use some of the reasons listed in the book. You may want to use some of the following sentences to help you get started.</p> <p><i>Kevin, I really do think you should come down from the tree now! First of all.....</i> <i>Another reason is.....</i> <i>Have you thought about...?</i> <i>What if... ?</i> <i>When you come down....</i> <i>If you come down,....</i></p> <p>Remember to keep reassuring Kevin. He is your friend so you won't get cross with him.</p>	<p>INDEPENDENT WRITING</p> <p>I hope you have enjoyed reading about Kevin the Koala.</p> <p>Now I would now like you to do your own independent writing, but I am giving you 3 options for your writing.</p> <p>Choose from a, b or c below.</p> <p>a) DIARY ENTRY Write a diary entry from Kevin's point of view for the day after his tree fell down. How does he feel about what happened? How has his life changed?</p> <p>b) CHARACTER PROFILE Write a character profile for Kevin using information that the author tells us about him</p> <p>c) STORY Write your own story about a character who has to deal with a change in their life.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>COUNTING COINS</p> <p>Follow the BBC Bitesize lesson. You will need a pencil and paper, or your book, to work through the problems as you go through the lesson.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zxksm39</p> <p>There is a selection of worksheets for you to try.</p> 	<p>SORTING 2D AND 3D SHAPES</p> <p>Follow the BBC Bitesize lesson. There are 2 videos to watch.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zdjtsjg</p> <p>I have included the selection of worksheets for you to have a go at.</p>  	<p>SHAPE PATTERNS</p> <p>Watch the 2 videos with this lesson on BBC Bitesize</p> <p>I have copied and attached the relevant worksheets.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z338bqt</p>  	<p>HEIGHT AND LENGTH</p> <p>Solving problems</p> <p>Follow though the lesson on height and length. I have copied and attached the relevant worksheets.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zdfq4xs</p> 	<p>MATHS CHALLENGES</p> <p>Have a look at this session on BBC Bitesize. Each Friday they produce a set of challenges.</p> <p>As you work your way through the questions they will get gradually more difficult.</p> <p>Write the answers in your book, or if you have a whiteboard you could try to work them out on there.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7gp7yc</p> <p>If you enjoyed these challenges, check back on BBC Bitesize each Friday for the next set of challenges.</p>	<p>TIMES TABLE Practise</p> <p>Find attached 4 worksheets, for you to practice the 2x, 3x, 5x, and 10x tables</p> <p>You might enjoy practising with the times table songs before completing the sheets.</p> <p>2 times table https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/super-movers/ks1-maths-the-2-times-table-with-bridget-the-lioness/zrrx92p</p> <p>3 times table https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/super-movers/ks2-maths-the-3-times-table/z6sw382</p> <p>5 times table https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/super-movers/ks1-maths-the-5-times-table/zhbm47h</p> <p>10 times table https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/super-movers/ks1-maths-the-10-times-table-with-webster-the-spider/zm32cqt</p> 

A

SCIENCE – Plant Life Cycle ~ Sunflowers

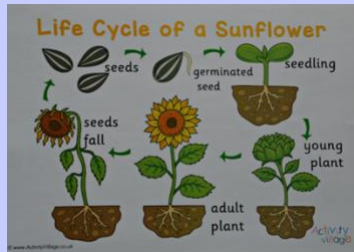
Last half term we learned about the life cycle of caterpillars / butterflies and tadpoles / frogs. Did you know that plants also have a life cycle? Watch the following BBC video.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd/articles/z2vdjxs>

Watch this amazing video showing a dwarf sunflower growing. This whole cycle would normally take around 14 weeks.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dKo5lvvtNwW>

I have recorded a non fiction book about the life cycle of sunflowers on the Video Resource Centre.



Word Bank

- plant
- stem
- leaf
- shoot
- grow
- petals
- soil
- leaves
- bud
- sunflower

Using the information you have learned, the diagram above and the word bank I would like you to do **one** of the following activities:

A) create a poster showing the life cycle of a sunflower.

or

B) Use the attached template to describe the life cycle of a



sunflower.

B

SCIENCE – Plants

In science for the past few weeks you have been watching videos, reading and learning about plants.

I have attached a Mini Quiz all about plants and covering much of what we have been learning.

Have a go at the quiz and see how much you remember. Good luck.



If you would like me to mark your quiz for you, take a photo and email it to me at:

class2@bradworthy.devon.sch.uk

Remember to check the seeds you planted for your science Investigation. Update your sheet for Week 2: What has changed?

C

Australian Animals – Non-chronological report writing

Choose one of the Australian animals you have either read about or heard about over the past few weeks. You could choose one of the animals from our story this week.

I want you to do your own research about your chosen animal and create a non-chronological report (a piece of non-fiction/ information writing). This could take the form of a poster, a book, an information leaflet, fact sheet or fact file.

Non-chronological reports writing must show some or all of the following features:

- title
- introduction
- sub-headings
- facts that you have researched (don't just make things up that you think might be true)
- pictures with captions
- pictures with labels

As with all our writing, don't forget capital letters, full stops and check your spelling.

You will have 2 weeks to work on this project. I really look forward to reading your reports when you have finished

D

GEOGRAPHY – Australia Factfile

I have attached a template for you to create an Australian Fact-file. Much of the information you will have learned over the past few weeks.

If there are any pieces of information you are unsure about, use the internet, or any non-fiction books you have access to to help you.

Australia	
Use non-fiction books and the Internet to find out information about Australia.	
Capital City:	Country Flag:
Population:	
Language Spoken:	
Location of Country:	Bordering Countries:
Famous Landmarks:	Famous People:
Popular Food:	Popular Activities or Sports:
Traditions:	National Anthem:
Other Interesting Facts:	

Class 2: Extra Challenges

Summer Term Week 12 & 13: 6 July & 13 July 2020

A

ABORIGINAL CULTURE – A Picture paints a thousand words

The Australian Aboriginal people traditionally used symbols to tell stories. The following sheet shows a selection of the symbols they would have use.

I would like you to create a picture using this symbols to tell a story. You could use paint, felt tips, crayon or pencils. I look forward to seeing your pictures and

seeing if I understand story.

The following website has of information

and examples of Aboriginal art. There are also even more symbols if you want to get really clever.

<https://art-educ4kids.weebly.com/aboriginal-art-and-patterning.html#>



can the

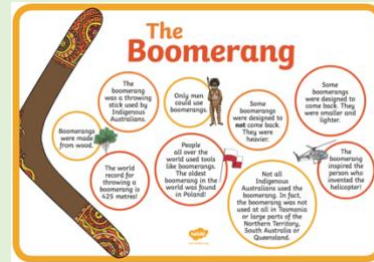
lots

and

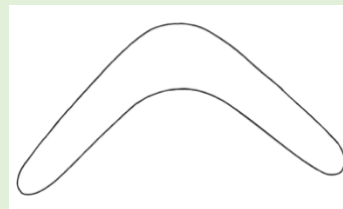
B

ABORIGINAL CULTURE – Boomerangs

The attached sheet gives you a little bit of information about the boomerang.



Most boomerangs are decorated using the dot painting technique you learned about last week. They would include pictures of animals and often use the symbols you looked at in session A. Have a go at decorating this boomerang template,



C

ART - Patterns in nature

Take a blank piece of paper and some crayons. If you don't have crayons then colouring pencils will work, just make sure they are a little bit blunt so they don't go through the paper.

I want you see what different patterns you can find in nature. Look around your



garden, out in the woods or even on the beach. Just take care to keep your paper dry.

Make sure you label the different pattern rubbings. What adjectives could you use to describe them e.g., rough, bumpy, smooth.

D

COOKING - Anzac Biscuits

Anzac biscuits are a very popular biscuit cooked and eaten in Australia and New Zealand. They are oaty, syrupy and delicious. Let me know if you try making them.



EXTRA SHEETS

I've added these extra sheets just in case you don't have enough to keep you busy!!



Class 2: Spellings

Summer Term Week 12 & 13: 6 July & 13 July 2020

Below are the spelling lists you will find as your EdShed assignments this week.

Spelling Shed Assignments: <https://play.edshed.com>

As well as practicing spellings on EdShed, you could try some of these activities to help learn your spellings.

Strategies for Learning Spellings

Parents: In year 2, the types of spellings and spelling patterns that children are expected to know continues to increase. As well as further 'common exception words' (words that don't follow the usual rules but are used regularly), there is a whole series of spelling patterns and rules for children to learn. Teachers often find that getting children to learn spellings is one thing, but then getting them to use them in their everyday writing is another. All the more reason why children should practise their spellings in different ways and then be given the chance to use them in their writing. In addition, when a new spelling rule has been taught, children need to learn how to apply that rule to all words, not just a list they have been given to learn at home. If you wish to boost your child's spelling ability even further, encourage them to read, as exposure to lots of words will lead to a better understanding of spelling.

Here are some ideas for different ways to learn your spellings at home. Try one or two different ones each week and see which ones work best for you.

Keep Copying

Write your words out three times each. Use different colours if you want to.

spelling
spelling
spelling

Make the Headlines

Cut letters out of newspapers or magazines and stick them onto paper to make the words in your list.



Build a Pyramid

Make a pyramid using the letters in your words.

W
wo
wor
word
words

Create with Colour

Write your words with each letter in a different colour, or write them with all the vowels in blue and all the consonants in red.

spelling
spelling

Capital Idea

Write your words three times, each in capital letters.

SPELLING
SPELLING
SPELLING

Learn Your ABC

Write your words in alphabetical order, then rewrite them in order of the second letter, third letter and so on.

my
words
spelling
spelling
my

Take a Test

Ask someone at home to test you by reading each word as you write it down. To make it more of a challenge, set a time limit, for example 20 seconds per word.

1. my
2. spelling
3. words

Picture This

Include each of your words in a funny picture that makes you think of the word.



Build a Sentence

Write each of your words in a sentence. See if you can build your sentences into a story.

One day a huge spelling monster came to my town and ate all the words!

Life cycle of a sunflower words

plant
stem
leaf
shoot
grew
petals
soil
leaves
bud
sunflower

Contractions

couldn't
shouldn't
wouldn't
didn't
I'll
can't
he'll
she'll
don't
won't

Number Words

one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten



Koala

Australia

DIFFICULTY: 🌱 🌱

Have you ever heard the words kookaburra, billabong and boomerang? Do you know who lives in the sunny Australia? Australia is an incredible country, and there is so much to discover there, from Kangaroos to Cane Toads. Read this report and you will become an expert on this fascinating area of the world.

Night Prowlers

If you walk through the Australian Bush at night, you'll find lots of animals out feeding. Wombats are great diggers, and make a burrow as long as a football pitch. Fascinatingly, wombats eat really tough grass and roots and their teeth keep growing forever. Another interesting animal that can be found in Australia is the Koala. Koalas are fussy eaters and won't eat anything except Eucalyptus leaves. Lazily, koalas spend the day sleeping. The strangest looking animal of all is the platypus, because it has webbed feet and a beak like a duck, but the body of an otter. What a strange combination that is! Did you know that Australian echidna (which looks like a hedgehog) lay eggs even though it's a mammal?

Wombat



Platypus



Echidna



Boomerang

Outback Hunters

Interestingly, Aborigines have lived in the Out Back for more than 50000 years. It's always hot and dry there, so the Aborigines have to find clever ways to get food and water. Kangaroo, emu and even witchetty grubs are some favourite Aboriginal dishes. To survive, the Aborigines had to invent their own weapons, including the boomerang. If you throw a boomerang the right way, it will curve and come back to you.

Dramatic Desert

With its vast open spaces, and weird rocks on the horizon, the Australian outback looks a bit like the moon. You'll need plenty of water here, because it hardly ever rains in the outback. Perhaps the most recognisable landmark from the outback is Uluru. Did you know that Uluru is the biggest rock in the whole world? It is the same height as a 100-storey building and it would take you about three hours to walk around it!

Uluru



Questions

DIFFICULTY: 🌱🌱

1. Read the first paragraph. Find and copy three words you might hear in Australia?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

2. Look at the paragraph about 'Night Prowlers'.
What are the features of a wombat? Tick 2 answers.

they are strong diggers

they are lazy

they make a burrow as long as a football pitch

they have webbed feet

3. Why do you think it is unusual that an echidna lays eggs?

4. Match the nouns to the statements. One has been done for you.

Koalas

Eat Eucalyptus leaves

Platypus

Looks like a hedgehog

Echidna

Has the body of an otter

5. Fill in the table to indicate whether the statements are true or false.
The first one is done for you:

	True	False
Aborigines have lived in the Out Back for more than 50000 years.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aborigines eat witchetty grubs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aborigines live in cities like Sydney and Canberra.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The boomerang is designed to be fun game.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Questions

DIFFICULTY: 🌱🌱

6. What is special about a boomerang?

7. Find and copy one word that means the same as 'famous'.

8. This text is an information text. It tells us facts. Write down three facts you have learnt.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Alliteration

Kevin the Koala King Who Could

Look at the picture of Kevin the Koala. Label his body parts using alliteration (e.g. chubby cheeks, furry face)



The Koala Who Could

What different emotions (feelings) does Kevin express in the story? In each thought bubble write the feeling and explain how you know Kevin feels like that.



Five large, empty thought bubbles with a scalloped green border, arranged in two rows of two and one centered at the bottom, for writing answers.

Diving into Mastery – Diving

Adult Guidance with Question Prompts

Children may need coins to help with this activity. They can touch the coins as they count in ones, fives and tens to find the total in each purse.

How many coins are in this purse?

What is the value of each coin?

Are they all the same?

How much money is in this purse?

Can you count in fives/tens to help you?

How much are these sweets? Can you read the value on the label?

Which sweet could we buy with this money?

What other coins could you use to pay?

Could you pay for the lollipop with one coin? Which one?

How could you pay for the chocolate with two coins?

How could you pay for the sweet with two coins?

Counting in Coins



Match the purses to the items in the sweet shop.



Which other coins could you use to pay for these sweets? How many different ways can you think of?

Diving into Mastery – Deeper Adult Guidance with Question Prompts

Children should have access to coins to find different ways to make 20p practically.

How much is the candy cane?

Can you find a way that Asma could pay with only one coin?

Which other coins could she use to pay?

Can she pay with just 5ps?

How many 1p pieces would she need to pay?

Could she pay using just bronze coins?

How many different ways can you find to pay?

You could extend this to ask a more challenging question:

Could she pay with a selection of coins of different values?

Counting in Coins



Asma bought a candy cane from the sweet shop.



Which coins could she have paid with? How many different ways of doing this can you find?

Diving into Mastery – Deepest Adult Guidance with Question Prompts

Access to 2p coins would help children act out the problem practically.

What type of coin does James have in his piggy bank?

How many 2ps would he need to make 20p? Can you count in twos to find out?

How much is one marshmallow? How many did he buy for 20p?

Counting in Coins



James wanted to buy some giant marshmallows.



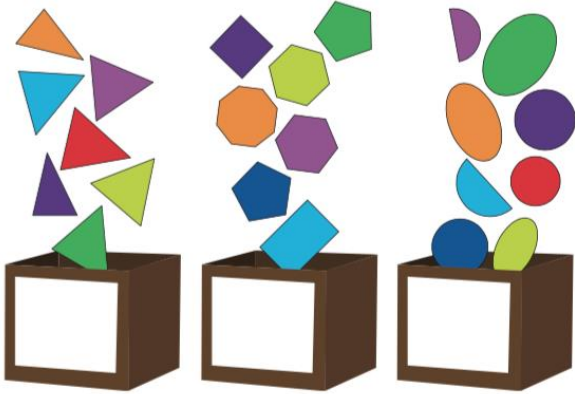
He had lots of 2ps in his piggy bank.



He spent 20p on marshmallows. How many 2p coins did he use? How many marshmallows did he buy? Explain how you know.

Think together

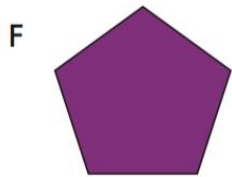
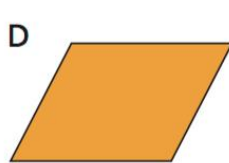
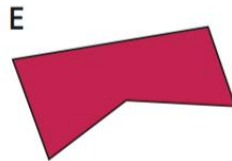
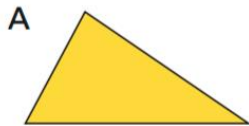
1 What labels could go on these boxes?



I think a polygon is a 2D shape with straight sides.

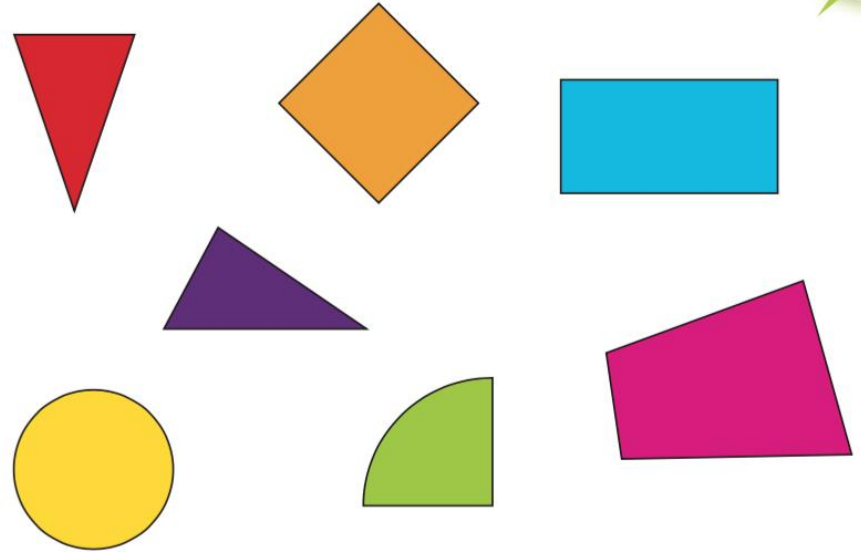
I know that circles, ovals and semi-circles are not polygons because they all have curves.

2 Sort these shapes into order by number of sides, from the fewest number of sides to the most.



Fewest sides _____ Most sides

3 Think of your own ways of sorting these into two groups.



I thought of sorting them by symmetry.

There are lots of different ways. Has someone else thought of a different way to sort them?

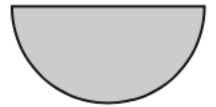
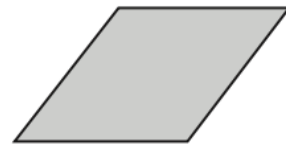
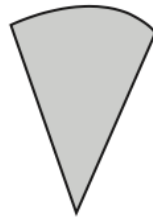
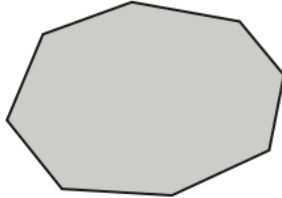
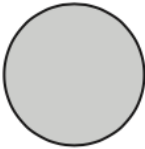
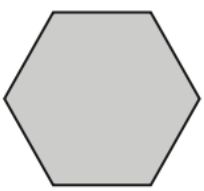
CHALLENGE

Sorting 2D shapes

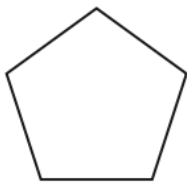
1 Match each shape to the correct group.

Polygons

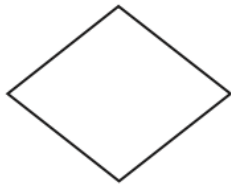
Not polygons



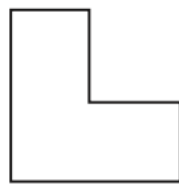
2 Sort these shapes into order by number of vertices, from the fewest number of vertices to the most.



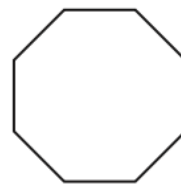
A



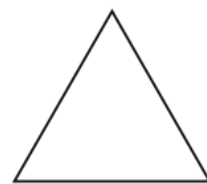
B



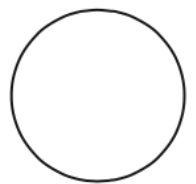
C



D



E



F

Fewest _____ Most

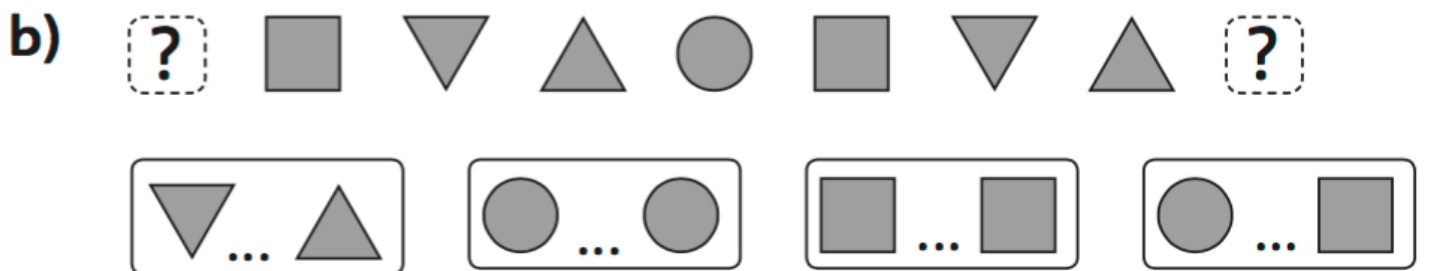
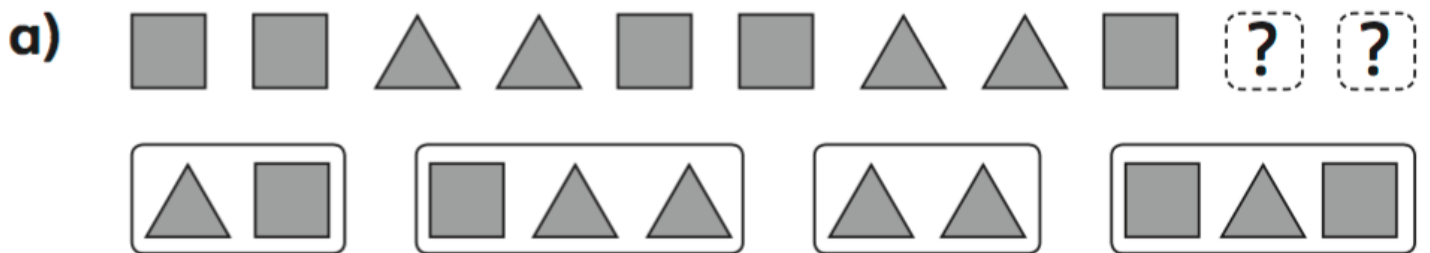
Making patterns with 2D shapes

1 Show the repeating part of each pattern.

The first one has been done for you.



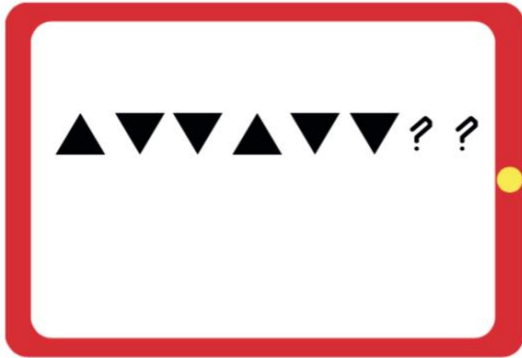
2 Circle the shapes that complete the patterns.



Think together

- 1 Find the repeating parts to complete the pattern.

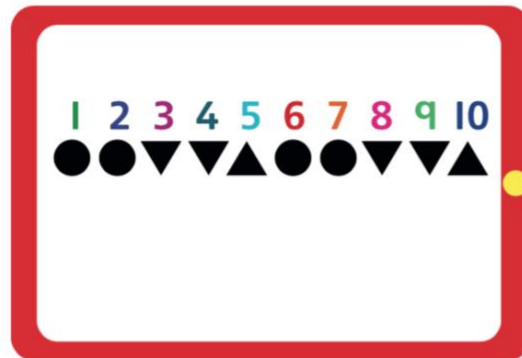
What are the missing shapes?



I will first work out the part that repeats.



- 2 What shape will be in position 15?



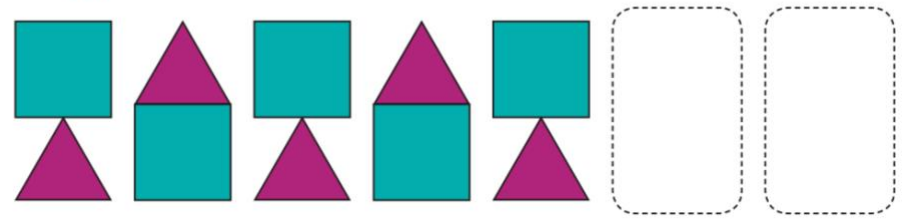
I will draw the pattern to position 15.



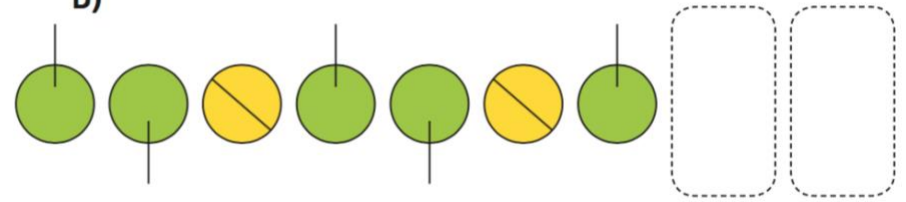
- 3 Describe each pattern to your partner.
Draw the missing shapes for each pattern.

CHALLENGE

a)



b)



c)



Four Operations with Lengths

Adult Guidance with Question Prompts



Children apply their knowledge of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to investigate challenges relating to length and height. They spot the key words to guide them as they consider which operation to use. Children use images and practical apparatus to support their learning.

The use of bar models are recommended as a strategy to investigate the challenges on this page.

Can you spot the useful information?

What do you need to do to find the answer?

Can you draw a bar model to help you work out what to do?

How far has A climbed?

What are the key words?

What can you do to find the answer?

Can you use a bar model to help?

How far has C climbed?

How much higher is C than B?

How far have they climbed altogether?



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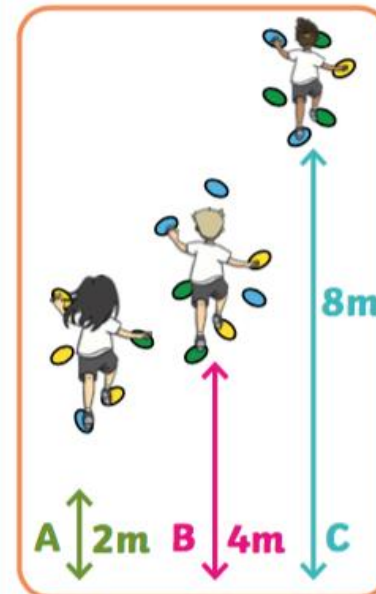
Four Operations with Lengths



Ben has swum twice as far as Ava.
How far has he swum?



How far does each child have to swim to reach the end of the pool?



How many metres will A climb to catch up with C?

How many metres have they climbed altogether?

Can you write your own question?

Four Operations with Lengths

Adult Guidance with Question Prompts



Children apply their knowledge of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to investigate challenges relating to length and height. They spot the key words to guide them as they consider which operations to use. Children use images and practical apparatus to support their learning.

For the investigations on this page, children will draw from their knowledge of multiplication to calculate the distance achieved by the runners. They will also choose their preferred addition and subtraction strategies to discover who has won the game of marbles by stopping closest to the marker.

What information is important?

What number patterns/facts do we know that will help us?

What is two less/more than 70?

What is five less/more than 70?

How far would each girl have run if there were a 10 metre difference between them?

What is ten less/more than 70?

How far did the orange marble roll?

How can you work out how far the red marble went? Which key words can help?

How can we work out how far the purple marble rolled?

Which key words can help?

Which number is closest to 50cm?

How do you know? Convince me.

Four Operations with Lengths



How far would each girl have run if they were all 2 metres apart?

What about if they were all 5 metres apart?



I rolled my orange marble 65 centimetres.



My red marble rolled 4cm less than the orange.



My purple marble rolled 12cm more than the orange.

How many centimetres did each marble roll?

Which marble rolled the closest to 50cm?

Can you prove it?

Four Operations with Lengths

Adult Guidance with Question Prompts



Children apply their knowledge of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to investigate challenges relating to length and height. They spot the key words to guide them as they consider which operation to use. Children use images and practical apparatus to support their learning.

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What are the key words?

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How far has C climbed?

How much higher is C than B?

How far have they climbed altogether?



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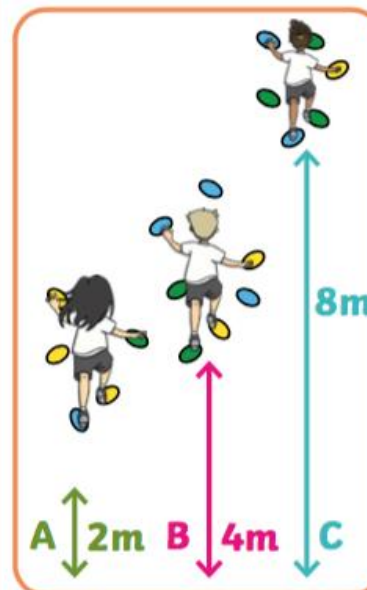
Four Operations with Lengths



Ben has swum twice as far as Ava.
How far has he swum?



How far does each child have to swim to reach the end of the pool?



How many metres will A climb to catch up with C?

How many metres have they climbed altogether?

Can you write your own question?

Word Problems

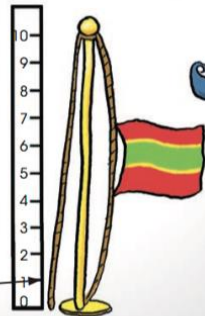
Now you know how to measure using metres and centimetres, you can help the monsters solve some problems.

Webber needs to get a flag to the top of the flag pole. He pulls the rope to raise the flag. If he pulls the rope once, the flag goes up **one metre**.

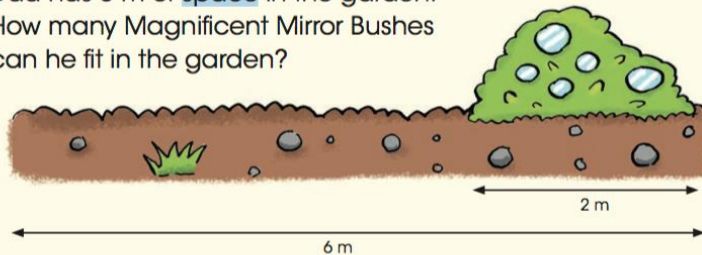
Webber pulls the rope **ten times** to get the flag to the top of the pole.

How high will the flag be at the top of the pole?
The flag will be **10 m high** when it gets to the top.

Each pull is 1 m.



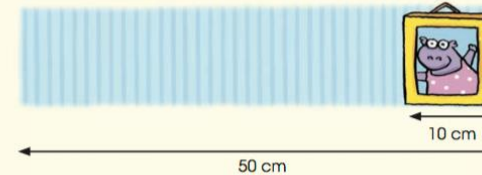
1 A Magnificent Mirror Bush is 2 m wide. Dad has 6 m of **space** in the garden. How many Magnificent Mirror Bushes can he fit in the garden?



Dad can fit Magnificent Mirror Bushes in the garden.

2 Mr Pepper has some photographs to hang in his office. Each frame is 10 cm wide.

Mr Pepper has 50 cm of space on his wall. How many photographs can he fit in?

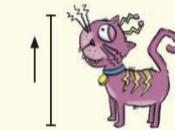


Mr Pepper can fit photographs on the wall.

3 Webber is measuring the heights of Leckie and Zak.



Zak is 70 cm tall.



Leckie is 50 cm tall.

a Which pet is taller? is taller.

b How much taller? cm taller.

Fun Zone!

Find all the measurement words in this wordsearch.

Well done!
You can now find and colour **Shape 6** on the Monster Match page!

METRE	L	R	G	E	T	O	A	R
SHORT	I	L	D	N	C	T	E	N
RULER	H	I	A	I	O	L	T	A
TALL	W	M	C	T	U	L	R	C
WIDE	M	E	T	R	E	W	D	N
LONG	S	H	O	R	T	W	I	S
	R	M	T	I	A	E	M	T
	E	G	T	L	C	O	N	D



Jumbled Times Table!

$10 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$2 \times 11 = \dots\dots\dots$

$7 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$2 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$9 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$2 \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

$8 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

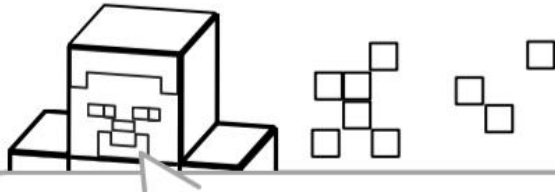
$2 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

$4 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$3 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$6 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$




$12 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$





Test your skills!




 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$




 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$




 $\times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$








 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$





 $\times 12 = \dots\dots\dots$









 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$10 \times$


 $= \dots\dots\dots$

$4 \times$


 $= \dots\dots\dots$



 $\times 8 = \dots\dots\dots$

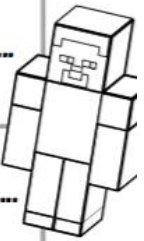
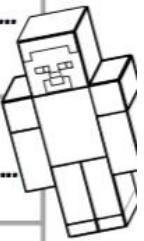
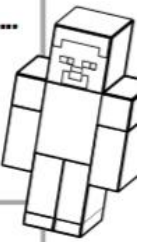


 $\times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

Can you find and colour in the times table?

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Multiplication Square



3 Times Table Activities!

Jumbled Times Table!

$10 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$3 \times 11 = \dots\dots\dots$

$7 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$3 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$9 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$3 \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

$8 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

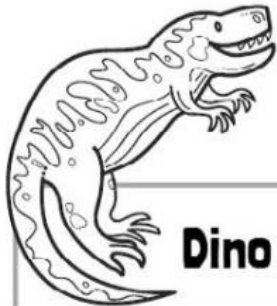
$3 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

$4 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$3 \times 1 = \dots\dots\dots$

$6 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$12 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$



Dino Multiplication!


 $\times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$


 $\times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$


 $\times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$



$10 \times$

 $= \dots\dots\dots$


 $\times 8 = \dots\dots\dots$

Can you find and colour in the times table?

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Multiplication Square


 $\times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$




 $\times 12 = \dots\dots\dots$


 $\times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

$4 \times$

 $= \dots\dots\dots$


 $\times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$



Jumbled Times Table!

$10 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ $5 \times 11 = \dots\dots\dots$

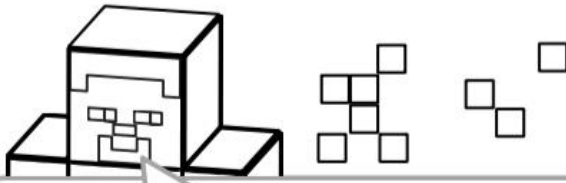
$7 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ $2 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

$9 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ $3 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

$8 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ $1 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

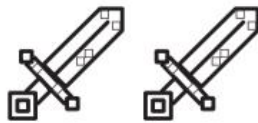
$4 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ $5 \times 8 = \dots\dots\dots$

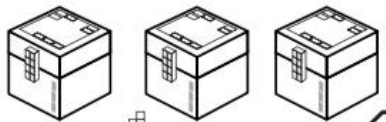
$6 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ $12 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$



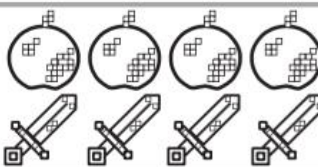
Test your skills!


 $\times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$5 \times$  $= \dots\dots\dots$


 $\times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

Can you find and colour in the times table?

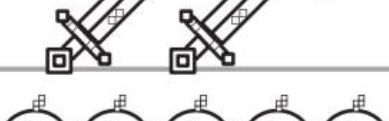
X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

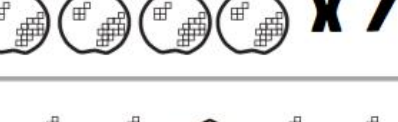
Multiplication Square

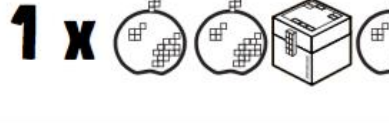
 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

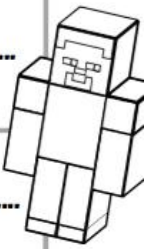
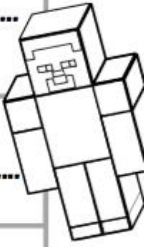
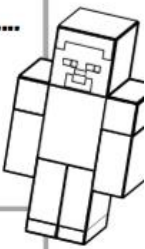
 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

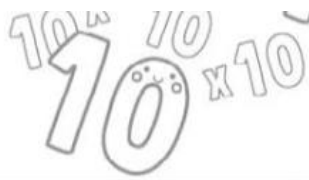
 $\times 12 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$

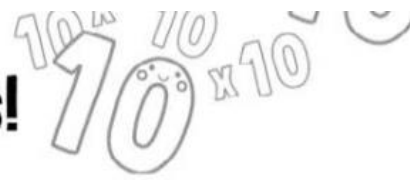
$1 \times$  $= \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$





10 Times Table Activities!



Jumbled Times Table!



$10 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$ $10 \times 11 = \dots\dots\dots$

$7 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$ $2 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

$9 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$ $3 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

$8 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$ $1 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

$4 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$ $10 \times 8 = \dots\dots\dots$

$6 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$ $12 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

Can you find and colour in the times table?

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144


Multiplication Square



Tasty Multiplication!

 $\times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

$5 \times$  $= \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

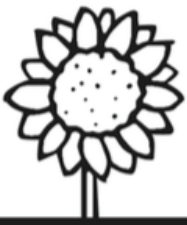


 $\times 12 = \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

$10 \times$  $= \dots\dots\dots$

 $\times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$



The Life Cycle of a Sunflower



Describe each stage of a sunflower life cycle.

First...

Next...



Then...

Last...



1. Name three different types of plant.

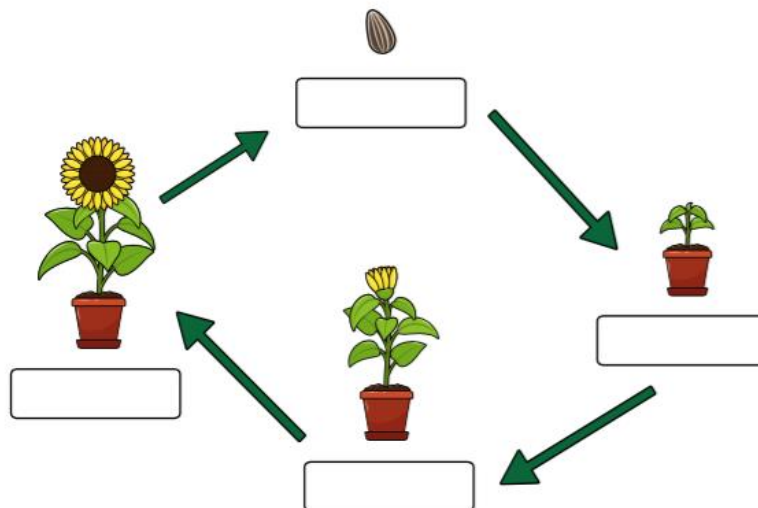
2. Name 2 different plants that we can eat.

3. True or false? Herbs are a plant that we can eat. _____

4. True or false? Plants are not living things. _____

5. What three things do plants need to be able grow and be healthy?

6. Label the different parts of the sunflower life cycle.



Australia

Use non-fiction books and the Internet to find out information about Australia.

Capital City:

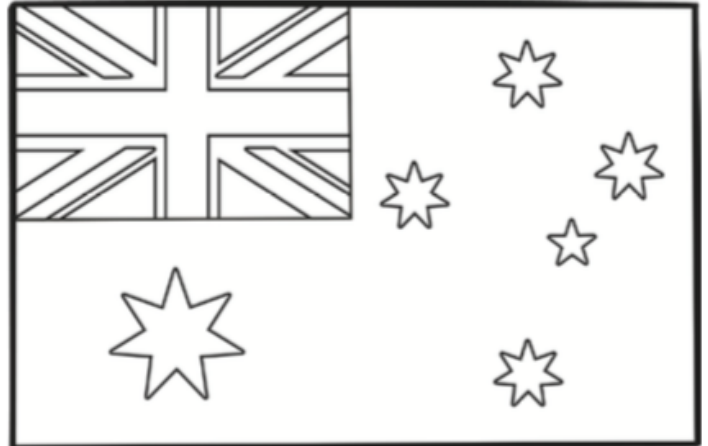
Population:

Language Spoken:

Location of Country:



Country Flag:



Bordering Countries:

Famous Landmarks:

Famous People:

Popular Food:

Popular Activities or Sports:

Traditions:

National Anthem:

Other Interesting Facts:

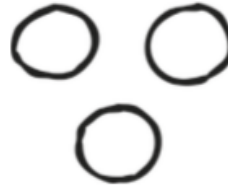
Aboriginal Symbols Key



boomerang



bush berry



ants, fruits,
flowers or eggs



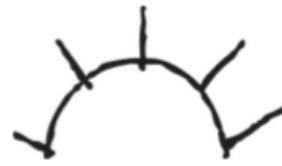
campfire



digging or
clapping sticks



emu



human tracks



hunting
boomerang



kangaroo tracks



meeting place



moving
kangaroo tracks



people sitting



sandhill
or cloud



snake



spear



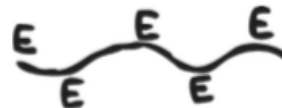
star



resting place



emu tracks



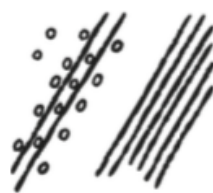
goanna tracks



animal tracks



person



rain



witchetty grub



waterholes
connected by
running water

The Boomerang

The boomerang was a throwing stick used by Indigenous Australians.

Only men could use boomerangs.



Some boomerangs were designed to **not** come back. They were heavier.

Some boomerangs were designed to come back. They were smaller and lighter.

Boomerangs were made from wood.



The world record for throwing a boomerang is 425 metres!

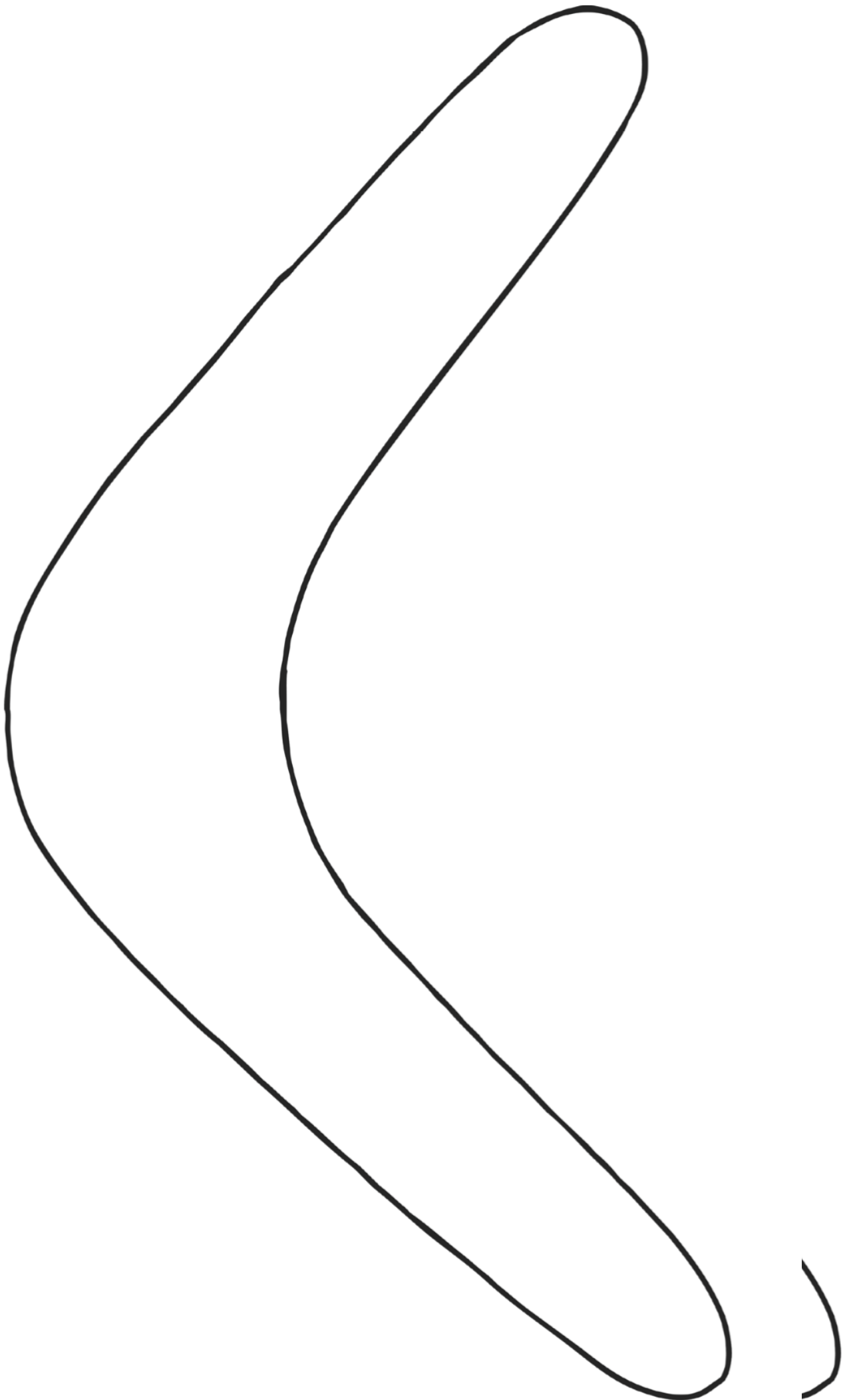
People all over the world used tools like boomerangs. The oldest boomerang in the world was found in Poland!



Not all Indigenous Australians used the boomerang. In fact, the boomerang was not used at all in Tasmania or large parts of the Northern Territory, South Australia or Queensland.

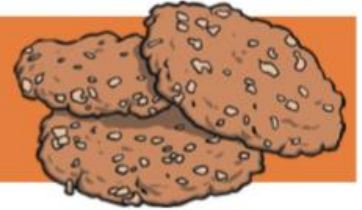
The boomerang inspired the person who invented the helicopter!







Anzac Biscuits



Ingredients

100g softened butter (plus extra for greasing)
2 tablespoons of boiling water
85g desiccated coconut
1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
100g caster sugar
100g plain flour
85g porridge oats
2 tablespoons golden syrup

Method

1. Put the sugar, flour, oats and coconut in a bowl, then mix well.
2. Melt the butter in a small pan and stir in the golden syrup.
3. Add 2 tablespoons of boiling water to the bicarbonate of soda, then stir into the butter and golden syrup mixture.
4. Gently pour and stir the butter and golden syrup mixture into the bowl with sugar, flour, oats and coconut.
5. Spoon dessert spoonfuls of the mixture on to buttered baking sheets.
6. Bake at 180°C for 8 - 10 minutes until golden, then transfer to wire rack to cool.

Makes approximately 20 biscuits.

AUSTRALIA ANIMALS

