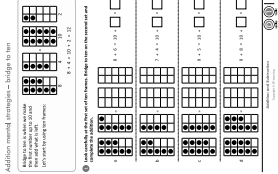
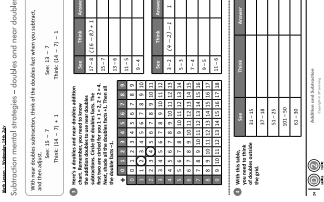
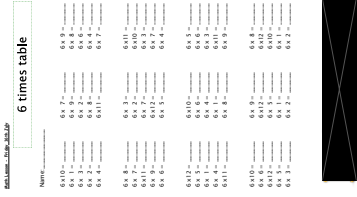
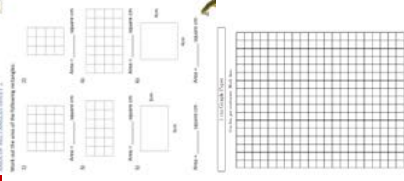


Stage 2 Remote Learning Timetable 2021 – Term 3 Week 1

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
Morning		KLA English Task 1- Spelling and Grammar Pick a room in your house (or use the classroom at school) and write down a list of nouns you can see in that room (at least 5 and no more than 20). Remember a noun is a person, place or object. Once you have created your list, write some sentences using the nouns from your list (Aim for 5 sentences but write no more than 10). Can you make your sentence interesting by adding some adjectives (words that describe a noun)? For example: The other day, it was extremely cold and so I went into my bedroom and grabbed my cozy (adjective) doona (noun from my list) to wrap around my body.	KLA English Task 1- Spelling and Grammar Using your kitchen (or the classroom at school), find an object that starts with each letter of the alphabet, for example, apple, bowl, coffee etc. and write them down in alphabetical order. See if you can add an adjective (a word that describes a noun) at the beginning of each object. For example: amazing apple, bright bowl, crazy coffee. Task 2 - Reading Read for 15-20mins today. If you have time, complete the daily reading quest. If you don't have any books at home and are able to access the internet, try this website https://learnathome.scholastic.cm/3-5.html	KLA English Task 1- Spelling and Grammar A verb is a doing word. Think about some things you have been doing in the holidays such as riding, walking, reading, building, drawing, playing etc. Make a list of verbs (at least 5 and no more than 15). Have a go at writing some sentences (Aim for 5 write no more than 10), describing what you have been doing. For Example: In the holidays, I have been going walking (verb) with my family in the mornings. Task 2 - Reading Read for 15-20mins today. If you have time, complete the daily reading quest. Daily Reading Quest: Read the story (or a section of your story) aloud	KLA English Task 1- Spelling and Grammar When we use talking or speaking in our writing, we need to use quotation marks to indicate this. Quotation marks (“ ”) are used just before the person or character speaks and then at the end. For example: The teacher said, “Please sit down as we are about to begin”. Complete the worksheet provided on quotation marks. Task 2 - Reading Read for 15-20mins today. If you have time, complete the daily reading quest. Daily Reading Quest: Read the story (or a section of your story) aloud	KLA English Task 1- Spelling and Grammar When we use talking or speaking in our writing, we need to use quotation marks to indicate this. Quotation marks (“ ”) are used just before the person or character speaks and then at the end. For example: The teacher said, “Please sit down as we are about to begin”. Complete the worksheet provided on quotation marks. Task 2 - Reading Read for 15-20mins today. If you have time, complete the daily reading quest. Daily Reading Quest: Read the story (or a section of your story) aloud

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	Task 2 - Reading Read for 15-20mins today. If you have time, complete the daily reading quest. If you don't have any books at home and are able to access the internet, try this website https://learnathome.scholastic.com/3-5.html Daily Reading Quest: Write a letter to the author of the story. Explain what your favourite part was and ask the author one or more questions about what you would still like to know. Task 3 - Writing Write an ACROSTIC poem. The worksheet provided will give you an explanation and example to look at before you have a go at creating your own poem on a topic of your choice. Some topics may include a season, a sport, or a favourite food. If you have time, see if you can publish your poem and add and illustration.	Daily Reading Quest: Choose a section from the story you just read and turn it into a comic strip or graphic novel. Be sure to include speech bubbles, thought balloons, and bursts for sound effects. Task 3 - Writing Write a CINQUAIN (<i>pronounced sincane</i>) poem. The worksheet provided will give you an explanation and example to look at before you have a go at creating your own poem on a topic of your choice. If you have time, see if you can publish your poem and add and illustration. 	with a member of your family. Talk about what you found surprising or interesting, and what you each liked or disliked about it. Task 3 - Writing Write a SHAPE poem. The worksheet provided will give you an explanation and example to look at before you have a go at creating your own poem on a topic of your choice. If you have time, see if you can publish your poem and add and illustration. 	lots of different ways to describe how someone is speaking such as asked, cried, screamed etc. Task 2 - Reading Reading: Read for 15-20mins today. If you have time, complete the daily reading quest. Daily Reading Quest: Write an imaginary conversation between yourself and a person or character in the story. Think about what you would like to ask or tell the person, and what they would say to you. Task 3 - Writing Write a HAIKU poem. The worksheet provided will give you an explanation and example to look at before you have a go at creating your own poem on a topic of your choice. If you have time, see if you can publish your poem and add and illustration.

Monday		Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
					
Break					
Middle		KLA Maths – Task 1 Addition Mental strategies – bridge to ten 	KLA Maths – Task 1 Subtraction Mental Strategies – doubles & near doubles 	KLA PDHPE – Task 1 Mr Withers Handstand Challenge. It can be accessed on the following Hammondville PS YouTube link below https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erh4aPKyaRY KLA Maths - Task 1 Money - Coin Combination	KLA Maths - Task 1 6 Times tables 
		Task 2 - Subtraction mental strategies – bridge to ten			Task 2 – Multiplication Wheels

Monday		Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
					
Break					
Afternoon		Science – what digital devices do you have at home? Make a list of them, label and draw some of them on paper. Do they have any similarities or differences? Choose one of your favourite digital devices and explain how it can be used to communicate with others.	Science - Children can conduct an interview over the phone with their grandparents and parents or another older person to investigate the different types of information systems that were used for information, communication or recreation when they were young. The template Information Systems Investigation attached can be used to record responses.	Geography – Australia's Environment Look at the Image of Australia's desert vegetation provided.  How would you describe the features of this desert land? Write as many descriptive words as possible to accurately	Geography – Why do we use maps? Look at the coloured grid map provided. Write the grid names for the other animals given

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

INFORMATION SYSTEMS INVESTIGATION

Person	Information	Communication	Reception
Environment			
Parent			
Me			

Thursday

describe this environment.

Have you seen or been to a similar feature? Describe the place that you have seen that is similar. Otherwise, think of a national park, beach or somewhere that you have visited that is similar or different to this desert environment and describe it. You can also, draw a picture and label the features.

Friday

Geography Lesson - Friday 16th

Unit 1: The Australian Continent

Lesson 2: Mapping

Why do we use maps?

Look at the coloured grid map.

A grid helps you to find places on a map. Always read across then down. For example, to find the crocodile on the map below, go across to D and then down to 3. The grid name is D3. Write the grid names for the other animals.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

crocodile	D3	camel	rhino
horse		giraffe	tiger
monkey		elephant	lion

Year 3 / 4 Geography - Places are Similar and Different

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Geography Lesson - Friday 16th

Unit 1: The Australian Continent

Lesson 2: Mapping

Look at the coloured map.

Can you draw the animals in the correct grid squares?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

kangaroo F1	emu E6	wombat F7
echidna A2	platypus D3	lyrebird G6
koala B6	carrot F3	dingo A4

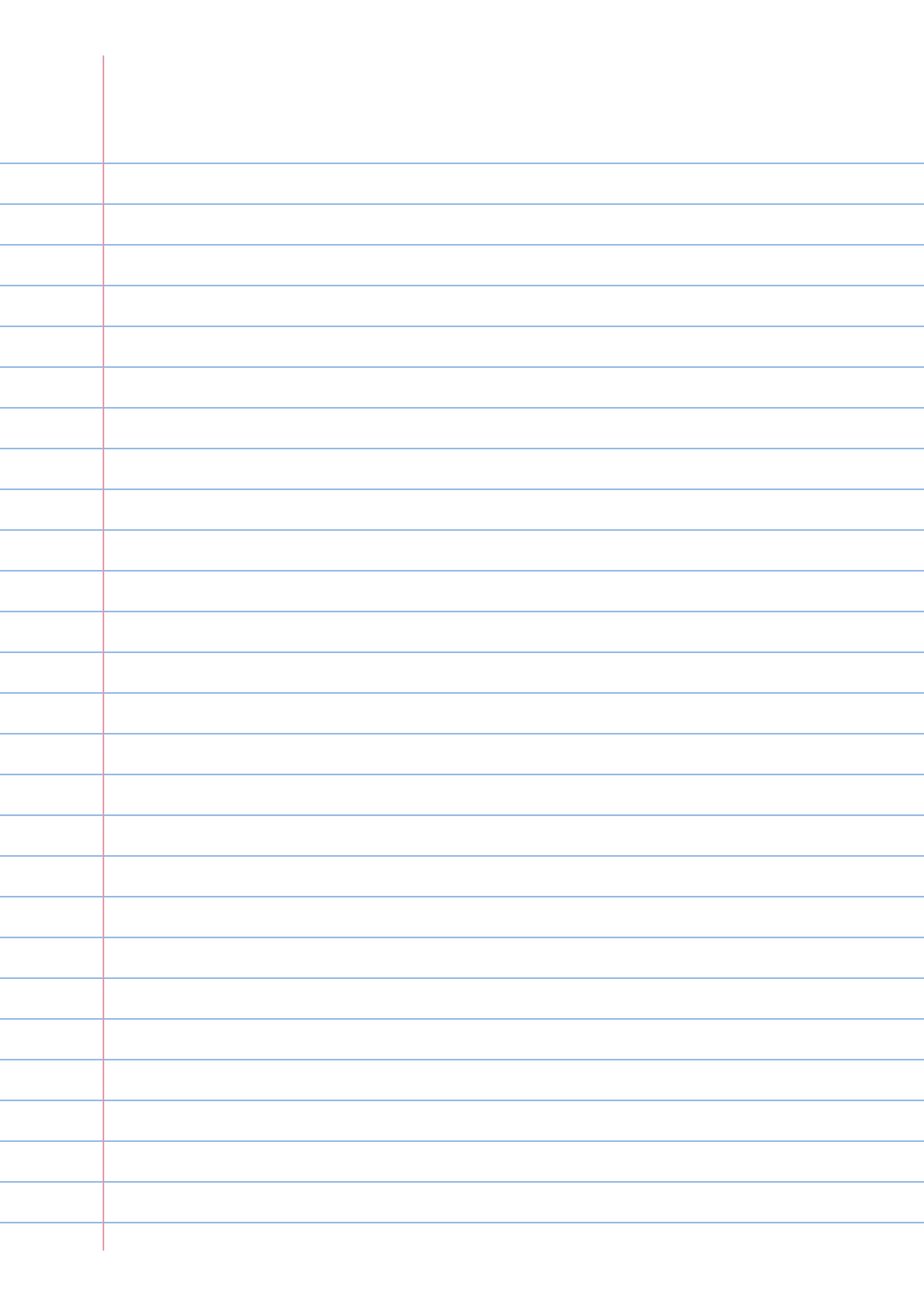
Year 3 / 4 Geography - Places are Similar and Different

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Name _____

Date _____

Acrostic Poems

Purpose

Acrostic poems describe a particular topic.

Structure

Acrostic poems contain a topic word, written vertically down the page. Each letter of the word begins a new description.

Rhythm

Acrostic poems do not usually follow a rhythm pattern.

Rhyming Pattern

Acrostic poems do not usually rhyme.

Example

Here is an example acrostic poem about witches.

Whizzing through the night sky
In and out, she weaves through the clouds
Ttightly grasping her broomstick
Casting her mystical spells
Hiding in darkness



Name _____

Date _____

Writing an Acrostic Poem

Step 1

Choose a topic for your acrostic poem. Here are some ideas:

- *family*
- *planets*
- *winter.*

Step 2

Brainstorm as many ideas as possible that relate to your topic.
Try to cover as many of the five senses as possible.

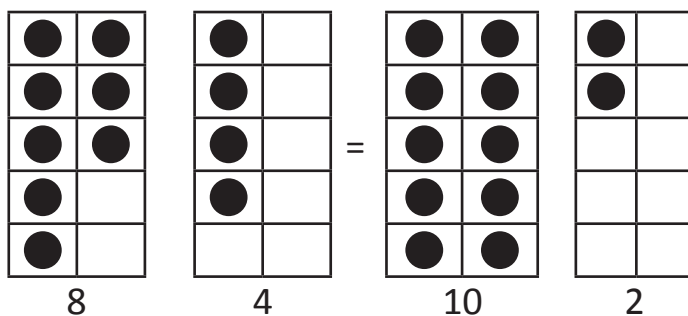
Step 3

Write your acrostic poem. Write the topic word vertically down the page, then use each letter of the word to begin a new description.

Addition mental strategies – bridge to ten

Bridge to ten is when we make the first number up to 10 and then add what is left.

Let's start by using ten frames:



$$8 + 4 = 10 + 2 = 12$$

- 1 Look carefully at the first set of ten frames. Bridge to ten on the second set and complete the addition.

a

$8 + 6 = 10 + \square = \square$

b

$7 + 4 = 10 + \square = \square$

c

$9 + 5 = 10 + \square = \square$

d

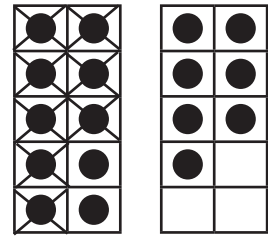
$9 + 8 = 10 + \square = \square$

Subtraction mental strategies – bridge to ten

A ten frame is useful to show the bridge to ten strategy when subtracting.

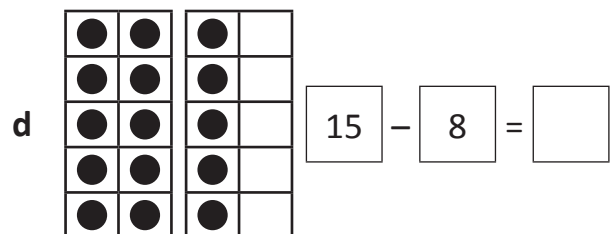
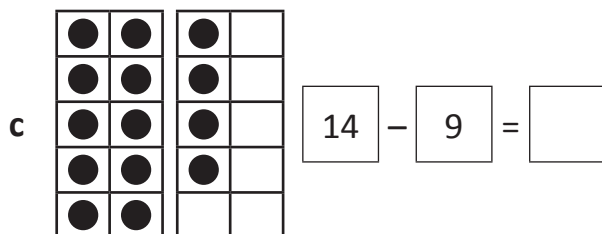
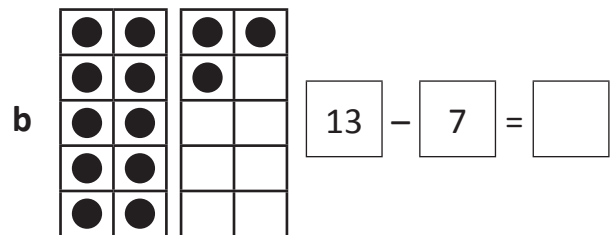
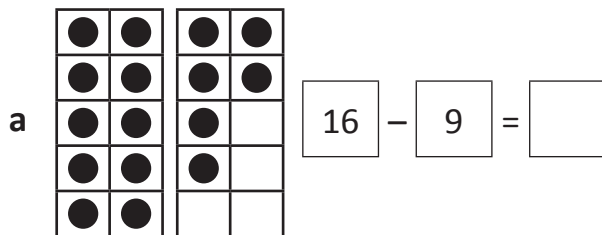
Here are 17 counters in 2 tens frames.

When you see $17 - 8 = \square$, cross out 8 from the first ten frame then add what is left.

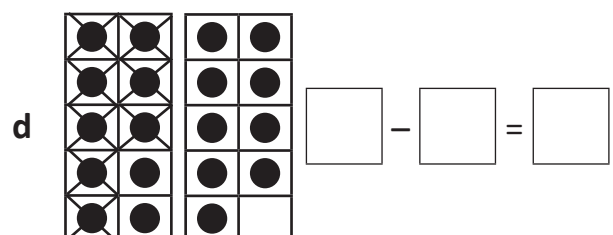
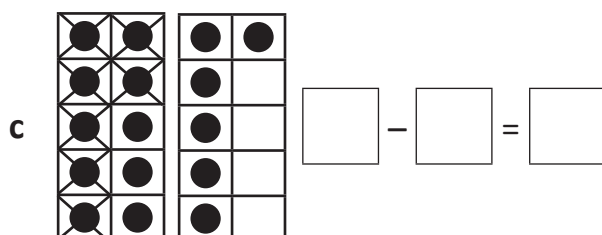
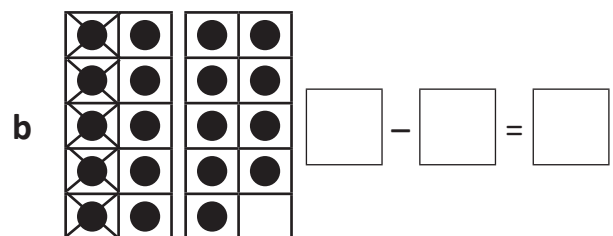
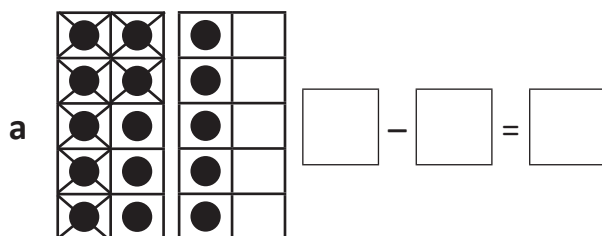


$$17 - 8 = 9$$

- 1** Use each ten frame to subtract using bridge to ten. Cross out the number of counters that are subtracted from the first ten frame:



- 2** Write a subtraction fact that matches each ten frame:



Subtraction mental strategies – doubles and near doubles

With near doubles subtraction, think of the doubles fact when you subtract, and then adjust.

See: $15 - 7$

Think: $(14 - 7) + 1$

See: $13 - 7$

Think: $(14 - 7) - 1$

- 3** Here's a doubles and near doubles addition chart. Remember, you need to know the addition doubles to use near doubles subtractions. Circle the doubles facts. The first two are circled for you $1 + 1 = 2$, $2 + 2 = 4$. Next, shade all the doubles facts +1. Then all the double facts -1.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

See	Think	Answer
$17 - 8$	$(16 - 8) + 1$	
$15 - 7$		
$13 - 6$		
$11 - 5$		
$9 - 4$		

See	Think	Answer
$3 - 2$	$(4 - 2) - 1$	1
$5 - 3$		
$7 - 4$		
$9 - 5$		
$11 - 6$		

- 4** With this table, you need to think of doubles outside the grid.

See	Think	Answer
$31 - 15$		
$37 - 18$		
$51 - 25$		
$101 - 50$		
$61 - 30$		

Name _____

Date _____

Cinquain Poems

Purpose

Cinquain poems describe a particular topic.

Structure

Cinquain poems have five lines. Each line uses descriptive words and phrases to create images of the topic.

Rhythm

Cinquain poems have a simple rhythm, created by the number of syllables in each line. The number of syllables in each line begins with two and increases by two syllables per line as the poem progresses (except for the last line which has only two syllables).

Rhyming Pattern

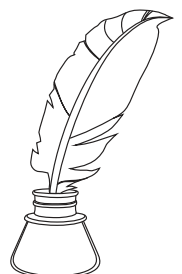
Cinquain poems do not usually rhyme.

Example

Here is an example cinquain poem about snowflakes.

Snowflakes
Graceful, fragile
Floating, dancing, falling
Perfect in their unique patterns
Flawless

(topic)
(two descriptive words)
(three action words)
(a feeling about the topic)
(a synonym for the topic)



Name _____

Date _____

Writing a Cinquain Poem

Step 1

Choose a topic for your cinquain poem. Here are some ideas:

- *stars*
- *snakes*
- *summer.*

Step 2

Brainstorm as many ideas as possible that relate to your topic. Try to cover as many of the five senses as possible.

Step 3

Write your cinquain. Remember to create the correct rhythm by counting the number of syllables in each line.

(one word title - 2 syllables)

_____, _____
(two descriptive words - 4 syllables)

_____, _____, _____
(three action words - 6 syllables)

(four words describing a feeling - 8 syllables)

(one word synonym - 2 syllables)

Subtraction mental strategies – doubles and near doubles

With near doubles subtraction, think of the doubles fact when you subtract, and then adjust.

See: 15 – 7
Think: (14 – 7) + 1

See: 13 – 7
Think: (14 – 7) – 1

3 Here’s a doubles and near doubles addition chart. Remember, you need to know the addition doubles to use near doubles subtractions. Circle the doubles facts. The first two are circled for you $1 + 1 = 2$, $2 + 2 = 4$. Next, shade all the doubles facts +1. Then all the double facts –1.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

See	Think	Answer
17 – 8	(16 – 8) + 1	
15 – 7		
13 – 6		
11 – 5		
9 – 4		

See	Think	Answer
3 – 2	(4 – 2) – 1	1
5 – 3		
7 – 4		
9 – 5		
11 – 6		

4 With this table, you need to think of doubles outside the grid.

See	Think	Answer
31 – 15		
37 – 18		
51 – 25		
101 – 50		
61 – 30		

Place Value

A. Can you write the following amounts in numerals?

1. Three thousand, five hundred = _____
2. One thousand, three hundred and eight = _____
3. Eight thousand, seven hundred and one = _____
4. Two thousand, nine hundred and two = _____
5. Six thousand and sixteen = _____
6. One thousand, nine hundred and nineteen = _____
7. Five thousand, five hundred and five = _____

B. What are the values of the underlined digits?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>8</u> 89 = _____ | 2. <u>1</u> 65 = _____ | 3. 4 <u>4</u> 2 = _____ |
| 4. <u>8</u> 21 = _____ | 5. 1 <u>5</u> 95 = _____ | 6. 26 <u>5</u> 5 = _____ |
| 7. <u>1</u> 101 = _____ | 8. 70 <u>7</u> 1 = _____ | 9. 8 <u>8</u> 88 = _____ |
| 10. <u>6</u> 707 = _____ | 11. 67 <u>6</u> 7 = _____ | 12. 3 <u>1</u> 21 = _____ |

C. Can you circle the digit that is equivalent to the written amount?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Fifty 8050 | 2. Thirty 1930 | 3. Three hundred 2379 |
| 4. Eighty 8081 | 5. Twenty 2222 | 6. Five hundred 4550 |
| 7. Seventy 7075 | 8. Eight hundred 8887 | 9. Six hundred 6690 |

INFORMATION SYSTEMS INVESTIGATION

Person	 Information 	 Communication 	 Recreation 
Grandparent			
Parent			
Me			

Name _____

Date _____

Shape Poems

Purpose

Shape poems describe a particular topic. They are sometimes referred to as concrete poems.

Structure

Shape poems are written in the shape of the object they describe.

Rhythm

Shape poems do not usually follow a rhythm pattern.

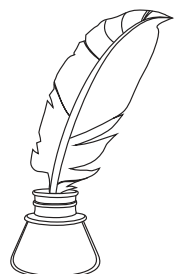
Rhyming Pattern

Shape poems do not usually rhyme.

Example

Here is an example shape poem about raindrops.

A
raindrop
slips down
my silent face.
It falls so gently
off my cheek.
Now gone.



Name _____

Date _____

Writing a Shape Poem

Step 1

Choose a topic for your shape poem. Here are some ideas:

- *lightning*
- *apples*
- *rainbows.*

Step 2

Brainstorm as many ideas as possible that relate to your topic. Try to cover as many of the five senses as possible.

Step 3

Write your shape poem. Draw the outline of your shape in the box below, then fill in the shape with descriptions of the topic.

Money – coin combinations

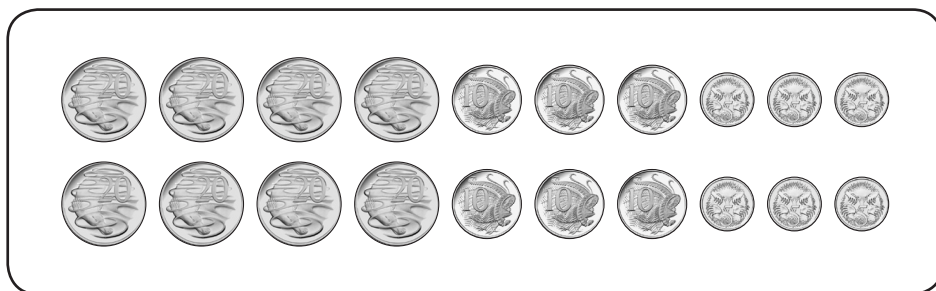
- 4 Cross out all the coins you trade for each amount shown at the top of each group of coins. How much is left over each time?

a Trade for \$1



Amount left over

b Trade for \$2



Amount left over

c Trade for \$5



Amount left over

d Trade for \$10



Amount left over

Money – coin combinations

5 Show how you pay for these party supplies using exact amounts. Place the same number of ticks in the column of the coin you would use. The first one has been done for you.

							
a	 Confetti \$1.60		✓		✓✓✓		
b	 Balloons \$1.75						
c	 Streamers \$2.40						
d	 Glow sticks \$4.15						
e	 Party hats \$3.25						

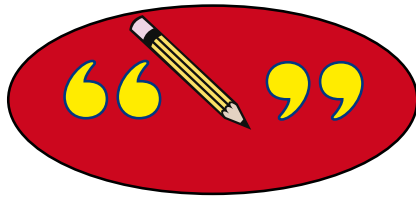
6 You have this amount to spend:     

List the party supplies that you can buy. Spend as close to the full amount as you can.

Australian desert vegetation



Name: _____



Add the Quotation Marks

Below are sentences with direct quotations. Rewrite each sentence, adding the quotation marks before and after the quotation.

1) Phillip said, I think we're going to the movies.

2) My vote goes to Belinda, said George.

3) Robert asked, What time is it?

4) Let's each lunch, said Denise, I'm hungry.

5) I never met a man I didn't like, said Will Rogers.

6) I like your shoes, exclaimed Carrie, where did you get them?

7) Thank you for the nice present! said Emma.

8) Liam asked Wesley, Do you want to come with us?

Name _____

Date _____

Haiku Poems

Purpose

Haiku poems describe a particular topic. Traditionally, they are written about nature; however, you can write a haiku about any topic you like.

Structure

Haiku poems have three lines. The first and third lines have five syllables and the second line has seven syllables.

Rhythm

Haiku have rhythm, created by the number of syllables in each line.

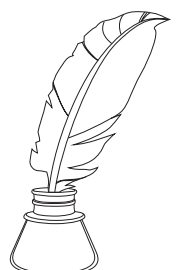
Rhyming Pattern

Haiku poems do not usually rhyme.

Example

Here is an example haiku poem about roses.

<i>Petals red as blood</i>	(five syllables)
<i>Fragrant perfume fills the air</i>	(seven syllables)
<i>A delicate rose</i>	(five syllables)



Name _____

Date _____

Writing a Haiku

Step 1

Choose a topic for your haiku poem. Here are some ideas:

- *fire*
- *raindrops*
- *wind.*

Step 2

Brainstorm as many ideas as possible that relate to your topic. Try to cover as many of the five senses as possible.

Step 3

Write your haiku. Remember to create the correct rhythm by counting the number of syllables in each line.

(five syllables)

(seven syllables)

(five syllables)

6 times table

Name: _____

$6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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$6 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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$6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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$6 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

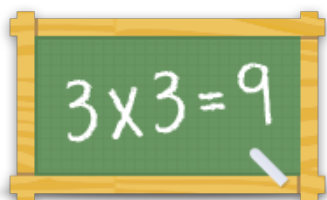
$6 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

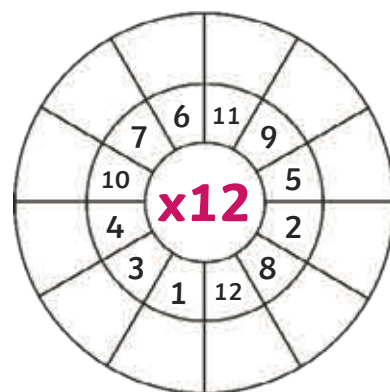
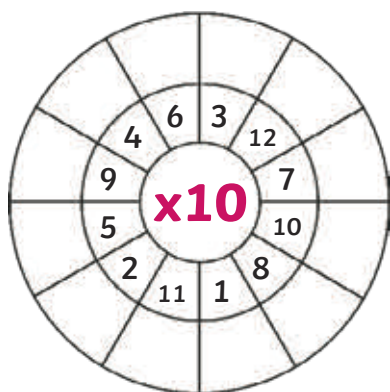
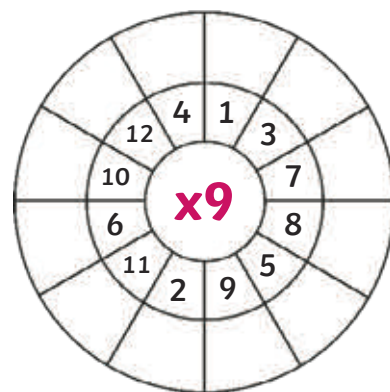
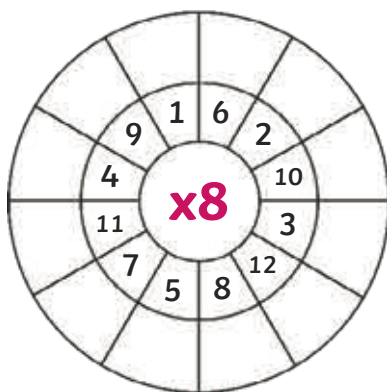
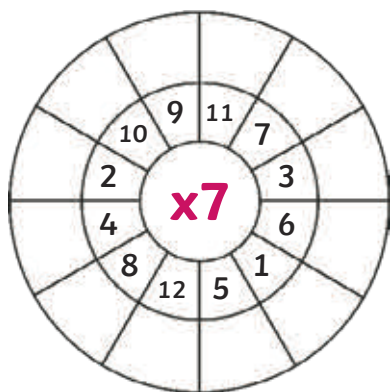
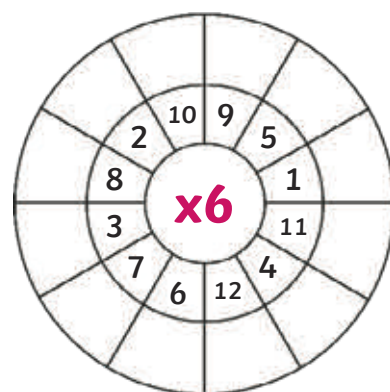
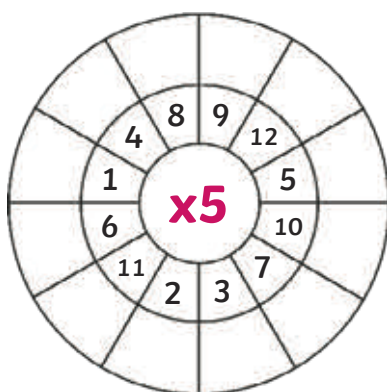
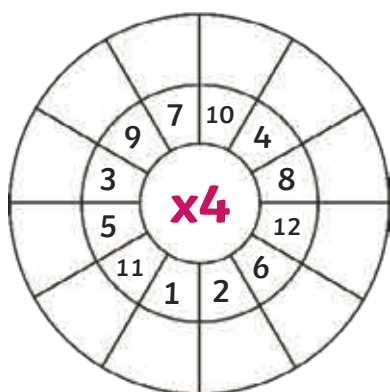
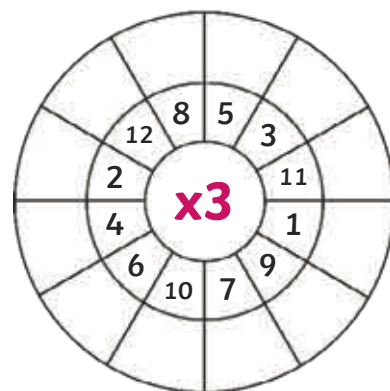
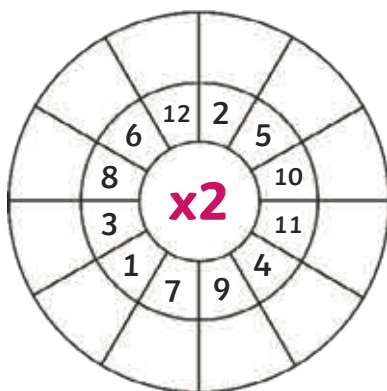
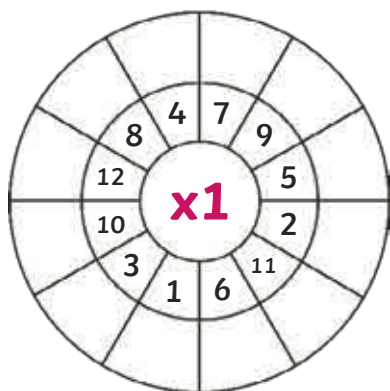


For more worksheets, games and exercises:

www.timestables.com

Multiplication Wheels

Multiply the numbers by the middle number.



Name _____

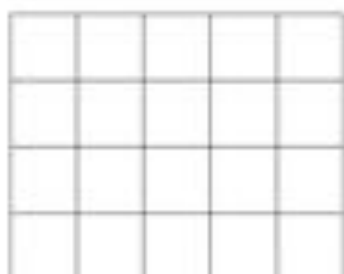
Date _____



AREA OF RECTANGLES SHEET 2

Work out the area of the following rectangles:

1)



Area = _____ square cm

2)



Area = _____ square cm

3)



Area = _____ square cm

4)



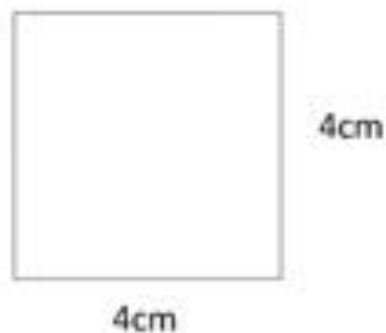
Area = _____ square cm

5)



Area = _____ square cm

6)

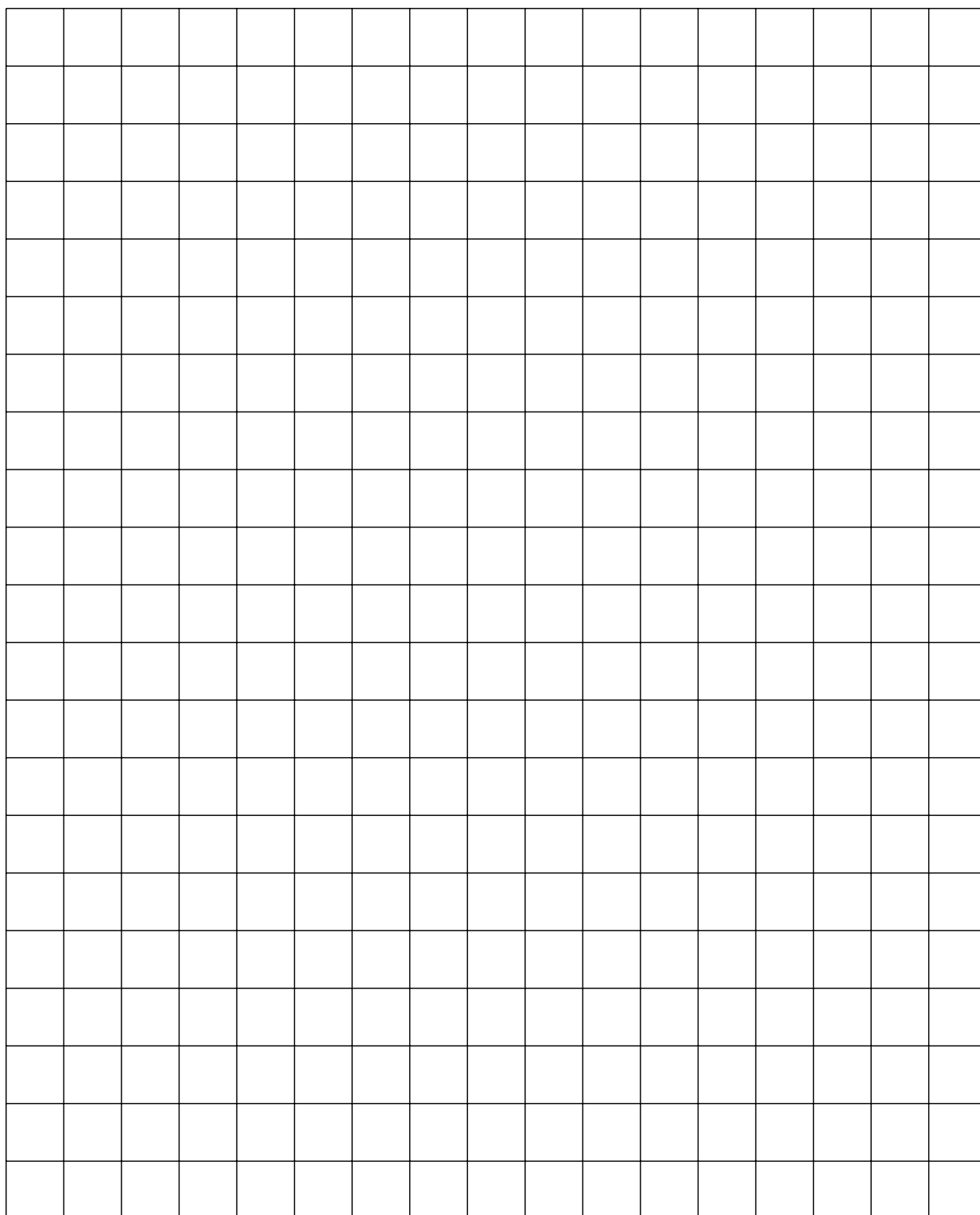


Area = _____ square cm



1 cm Graph Paper

One line per centimeter. Black lines.



Why do we use maps?

1 Look at the coloured grid map.

A grid helps you to find places on a map. Always read across then down. For example, to find the crocodile on the map below, go across to D and then down to 3. The grid name is D3. Write the grid names for the other animals.



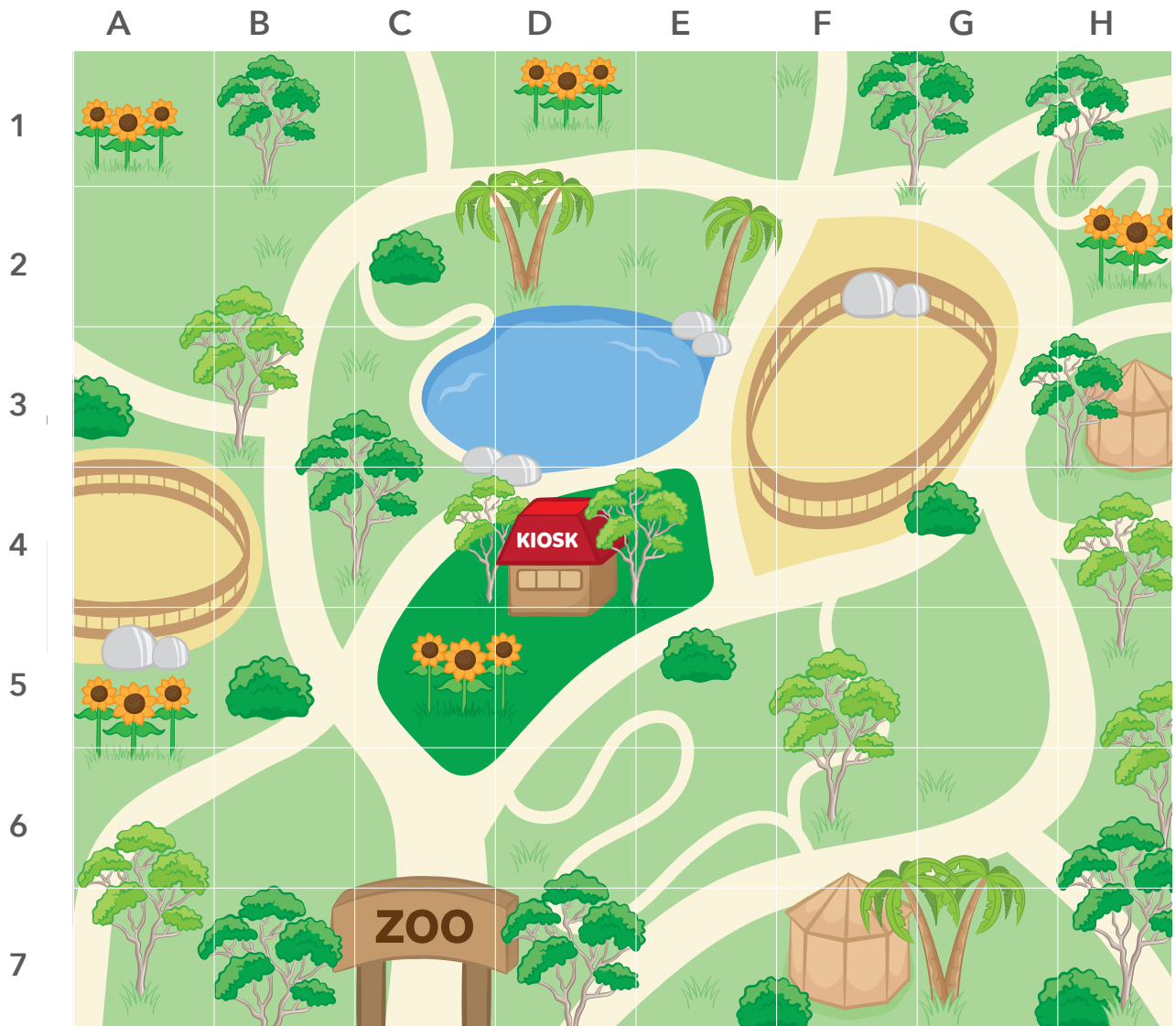
crocodile	D3	camel		rhino	
horse		giraffe		tiger	
monkey		elephant		lion	

2



Look at the coloured map.

Can you draw the animals in the correct grid squares?



kangaroo F1		emu E6		wombat F7	
echidna A2		platypus D3		lyrebird G5	
koala B6		camel F3		dingo A4	

