

Year 4 Learning from Home Schedule Week 4, Term 3

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p align="center">Morning Routine</p> <p><u>Focus: Sustainability</u></p> <p>Watch the video on turtle nesting seasons.</p> <p>https://www.heronisland.com/ecoadventure/turtles</p> <p>What do you know about nesting season? Write down 10 facts that you have learnt from the video about nesting season.</p> <p>Vocabulary- Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the LFH pack. Write out the words each day and find a definition for each word.</p>	<p align="center">Morning Routine</p> <p><u>Focus: Sustainability</u></p> <p>Watch the video about reducing, reusing and recycling</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0Nq4b_07Fc</p> <p>Write down some VIP (very important points) about reducing, reusing and recycling.</p> <p>Vocabulary- Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the LFH pack. Write out the words each day and write your own definition for each word.</p>	<p align="center">Morning Routine</p> <p><u>Focus: Sustainability</u></p> <p>Read the text on turtles.</p> <p>Write down three of your favourite facts!</p> <p>Vocabulary- Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the LFH pack. Write out the words each day and write related words (words that are similar or the same as the word)</p>	<p align="center">Morning Routine</p> <p><u>Focus: Sustainability</u></p> <p>Read about the differences between turtles and tortoises.</p> <p>What is the difference between a turtle and a tortoise?</p> <p>Vocabulary- Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the LFH pack. Write out the words each day and draw a picture that illustrates each word.</p>	<p align="center">Morning Routine</p> <p><u>Focus: Sustainability</u></p> <p>Read about sea turtles.</p> <p>Watch the video on the life cycle of sea turtles and draw the life cycle.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zsymWRHEKU</p> <p>Vocabulary- Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the LFH pack. Write out the words each day and write a sentence using each word.</p>


SOTD	SOTD	SOTD	SOTD	SOTD
<p>Sentence Type: Simple sentences for impact</p> <p>Grammar Focus: Rhetorical questions</p> <p>Punctuation Capital letters Question marks</p> <p>We are learning to write a simple sentence.</p> <p>What is a sentence?</p> <p>Define what is a simple sentence.</p> <p>Draw the recipe for a simple sentence and label all the parts. Use the colour green for your box.</p>	<p>Sentence Type: Simple sentences for impact</p> <p>Grammar Focus: Rhetorical questions</p> <p>Punctuation Capital letters Question marks</p> <p>Read 'What is a rhetorical question?'</p> <p>We are learning to write a rhetorical question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an interrogative word at the beginning • a capital letter • a subject • a predicate • question mark • <p>Use the prompts to help you write and label a rhetorical question. Use correct beginning and end punctuation.</p> <p>Complete 'Rhetorical Question' worksheet.</p>	<p>Sentence Type: Simple sentences for impact</p> <p>Grammar Focus: Rhetorical questions</p> <p>Punctuation Capital letters Question marks</p> <p>We are learning to write a rhetorical question. I have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an interrogative word at the beginning • a capital letter • a subject • a predicate • question mark <p>Modelled: Who would want to live in a dump?</p> <p>Copy down the modelled sentence, underline, and label the parts of a simple sentence. Use the colour green to underline or shade the parts of the sentence.</p>	<p>Sentence Type: Simple sentences for impact</p> <p>Grammar Focus: Rhetorical questions</p> <p>Punctuation Capital letters Question marks</p> <p>We are learning to write a rhetorical question. I have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an interrogative word at the beginning • a capital letter • a subject • a predicate • question mark <p>Modelled 1: What are you waiting for?</p> <p>Modelled 2: How would you feel just seeing plastic bottles scattered across a place you call home?</p> <p>Copy down the modelled sentences, underline, and label the parts of a simple sentence. Use the colour green to underline or shade the parts of the sentence.</p>	<p>Sentence Type: Simple sentences for impact</p> <p>Grammar Focus: Rhetorical questions</p> <p>Punctuation Capital letters Question marks</p> <p>We are learning to write a rhetorical question. I have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an interrogative word at the beginning • a capital letter • a subject • a predicate • question mark <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Independently write your own rhetorical questions.</p>

<p><u>Writing</u></p> <p><u>Focus: Persuasive Devices</u></p> <p>Rhetorical Questions</p> <p>A rhetorical question is a question that is asked, but there is no need to reply. For example: Who doesn't like chocolate?</p> <p>Complete the 'Rhetorical Questions' worksheet for Monday.</p>	<p><u>Writing</u></p> <p><u>Focus: Persuasive Devices</u></p> <p>Emotive Language</p> <p>Emotive language is used to make the reader feel certain emotions, such as sadness, excitement or happiness.</p> <p>Complete the 'Emotive Language' worksheet for Tuesday.</p>	<p><u>Writing</u></p> <p><u>Focus: Persuasive Devices</u></p> <p>Personal Pronouns</p> <p>Personal pronouns are words such as I, you, he/she, we and they.</p> <p>They are used to make the reader feel like we are talking to them.</p> <p>Complete the 'Personal Pronouns' worksheet for Wednesday.</p>	<p><u>Writing</u></p> <p><u>Focus: Persuasive Devices</u></p> <p>Modality Words</p> <p>Modality words are used to indicate the degree to which something is likely to happen. High modality words are more persuasive.</p> <p>Complete the 'Low and High Modality Words' worksheet for Thursday and the 'Modality' worksheet.</p>	<p><u>Writing</u></p> <p><u>Focus: Persuasive Devices</u></p> <p>Finding Persuasive Devices</p> <p>Using the worksheet for Friday, find and colour these persuasive language features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rhetorical questions (green) • personal pronouns (red) • modality words (yellow).
<p>Guided Reading</p> <p>Read the 'The Olympic Games' text and answer the comprehension questions on the following worksheet.</p> <p>Read a Premier's Reading Challenge book and add it to your PRC list. Refer to the instructions in the LFH</p>	<p>Guided Reading</p> <p>Read the 'All About the Olympic Games' text and answer the comprehension questions on the following worksheet.</p> <p>Read a Premier's Reading Challenge book and add it to your PRC list. Refer to the instructions in the LFH pack on how to log PRC books.</p>	<p>Guided Reading</p> <p>Complete the 'History of the Olympics Cloze Sentences.' Use the words in the boxes to complete the sentences.</p> <p>Read a Premier's Reading Challenge book and add it to your PRC list. Refer to the instructions in the LFH pack on how to log PRC books.</p>	<p>Guided Reading</p> <p>Read the 'Earth Watch-Drowning in Plastic' text and answer the comprehension questions on the following worksheet.</p> <p>Read a Premier's Reading Challenge book and add it to your PRC list. Refer to the instructions in the LFH pack on how to log PRC books.</p>	<p>Guided Reading</p> <p>Read the different persuasive devices on the 'Identifying Persuasive Devices' text.</p> <p>Read the 'Children and Sport' and identify the persuasive devices in the text and write them down below in the boxes.</p>

<p>pack on how to log PRC books.</p> <p>You can find some great books on 'Epic' by following a few easy steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Go to https://www.getepic.com/students 2. Mrs Abed Ali has created a class and you can join using her class code aez4121 	<p>You can find some great books on 'Epic' by following a few easy steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Go to https://www.getepic.com/students 4. Mrs Abed Ali has created a class and you can join using her class code aez4121 	<p>You can find some great books on 'Epic' by following a few easy steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Go to https://www.getepic.com/students 6. Mrs Abed Ali has created a class and you can join using her class code aez4121 	<p>You can find some great books on 'Epic' by following a few easy steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Go to https://www.getepic.com/students 8. Mrs Abed Ali has created a class and you can join using her class code aez4121 	<p>Read a Premier's Reading Challenge book and add it to your PRC list. Refer to the instructions in the LFH pack on how to log PRC books.</p> <p>You can find some great books on 'Epic' by following a few easy steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Go to https://www.getepic.com/students 10. Mrs Abed Ali has created a class and you can join using her class code aez4121
<p>Maths</p> <p>Complete Math Mentals sheet- Day 1</p> <p>Revision- addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000</p> <p>Multiplying by 8 using Distributive Property</p>	<p>Maths</p> <p>Complete Math Mentals sheet- Day 2</p> <p>Revision- addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000</p> <p>Dividing by 8 using Distributive Property</p>	<p>Maths</p> <p>Complete Math Mentals sheet- Day 3</p> <p>Revision- addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000</p> <p>Multiplying by 7 using Distributive Property</p>	<p>Maths</p> <p>Complete Math Mentals sheet- Day 4</p> <p>Revision- addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000</p> <p>Dividing by 7 using Distributive Property</p>	<p>Maths</p> <p>Complete Math Mentals sheet- Day 5</p> <p>Revision- addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000</p> <p>Problem Solving Multiplication Wheel</p>

PDHPE	PDHPE	PDHPE	PDHPE	PDHPE
Choose three movements from the Olympic Games Movement Cards and practise with a family member.	Watch the video below then Complete the safety worksheet. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8giEx5r4k-A	Choose three movements from the Olympic Games Movement Cards and practise with a family member.	Read the sheet on Cyber Security and Cyber Ethics/ Respect Complete the worksheet My Cyber Safety Pledge	Choose three movements from the Olympic Games Movement Cards and practise with a family member.

Other Key Learning Areas

Handwriting	Geography	Science	CAPA- Social, emotional and family activities
Complete the week 4 handwriting activities. Students are to copy the text onto the handwriting paper. We are learning to revise our joins to the letter 's'.	Complete the weekly activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at the image titled "sustainability". Write down all the things you see represented in the picture. Look at these definitions of the word sustainability. Circle the one you like the best. Write your own definition for sustainability. To understand sustainability, we could imagine we are writing care instructions for our planet. Using some of the words below, write a set of care instructions on The Earth's label. 	Click the link and watch the read aloud, that introduces clothes and how the properties of the materials used to make them, affect their suitability for different uses. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F3owFHiCjg Read the information in the Science worksheet and complete the activities.	Get creative this week and use some of the chalk art activities below. Remember to post pictures of your amazing creations.  Complete Olympics mindfulness colouring and torch craft activity.

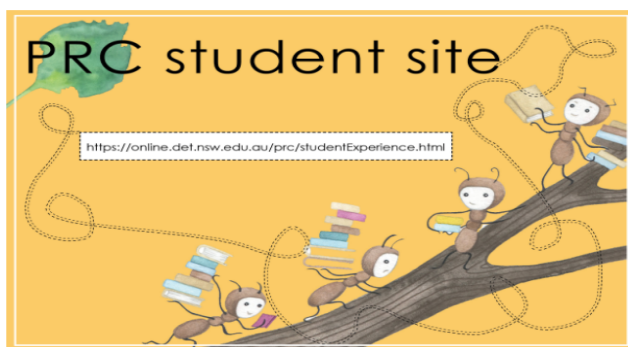


How do students log in to the NSW Premier's Reading Challenge website?

Modified on: Thu, 21 Feb, 2019 at 2:25 PM



On the PRC website homepage, click on the NEW STUDENT SITE image.



It will take you to the PRC student site.

Then click on LOGIN in the top right hand corner. This will take you to the NSW Department of Education portal login page, students need to enter their username and password here:

Log in with your DoE account

User ID

Example: Jane.citizen1

Password

Log in

[Forgot your password?](#)

Have trouble logging in?

[Help for DoE/TAFE staff](#) [Help for TAFE students](#)

If you do not know your username or password for the PRC website, please see the PRC coordinator at your school, or ask your teacher to help you find out your login details.

Public School Students

A link to the Premier's Reading Challenge website can be found in the [Student Portal](#) under the **Learning** section.

Students are also able to add a link to the PRC in the **My Link List** section to make the PRC easier to find. The URL to use is <https://online.det.nsw.edu.au/prc/studentExperience.html#/>.

Public school students can also log in directly to the [PRC website](#) using their Department of Education (DoE) username and password. These are the same details a student would use to access the [Student Portal](#) and the computer network at school. If you are unaware of your username and/or password, please contact your class teacher and ask for your Student Portal username and/or password.

Edmodo Year 4 Class Codes

Join with a Class Code

Please log on before 9:30am each day and answer the daily question to confirm your attendance.

- ✓ Navigate to your Edmodo homepage.
- ✓ Click 'More' at the top of your 'My Classes' left panel.
- ✓ Select 'Join a Class'.
- ✓ Enter the Class Code and click 'Join.'

4D Class Code	4L Class Code	4N Class Code	4R Class Code	4T Class Code
<p>agk55s</p> <p>If you are having trouble logging on, please contact Miss Dandashli on danielle.dandashli2@det.nsw.edu.au</p>	<p>ek6ada</p> <p>If you are having trouble logging on, please contact Mr. Lia on mr.lia4l21@gmail.com</p>	<p>7wsur6</p> <p>If you are having trouble logging on, please contact Miss Najjarine on MissNajjarine@outlook.com</p>	<p>bwwyss</p> <p>If you are having trouble logging on, please contact Ms Rifai and Ms Houzeife on bsps4r@outlook.com</p>	<p>4qpcxy</p> <p>If you are having trouble logging on, please contact Miss Tageddine on misstageddine@hotmail.com</p>



Morning Routine

Sustainability

Every day- choose a spelling list from the coloured table below. Write out the words each day and find a definition for each word.

Vocabulary

Yellow	Blue	Green
protect	recycle	reduce
planet	waste	reuse
waste	dump	recycle
	pollute	

Nesting Season



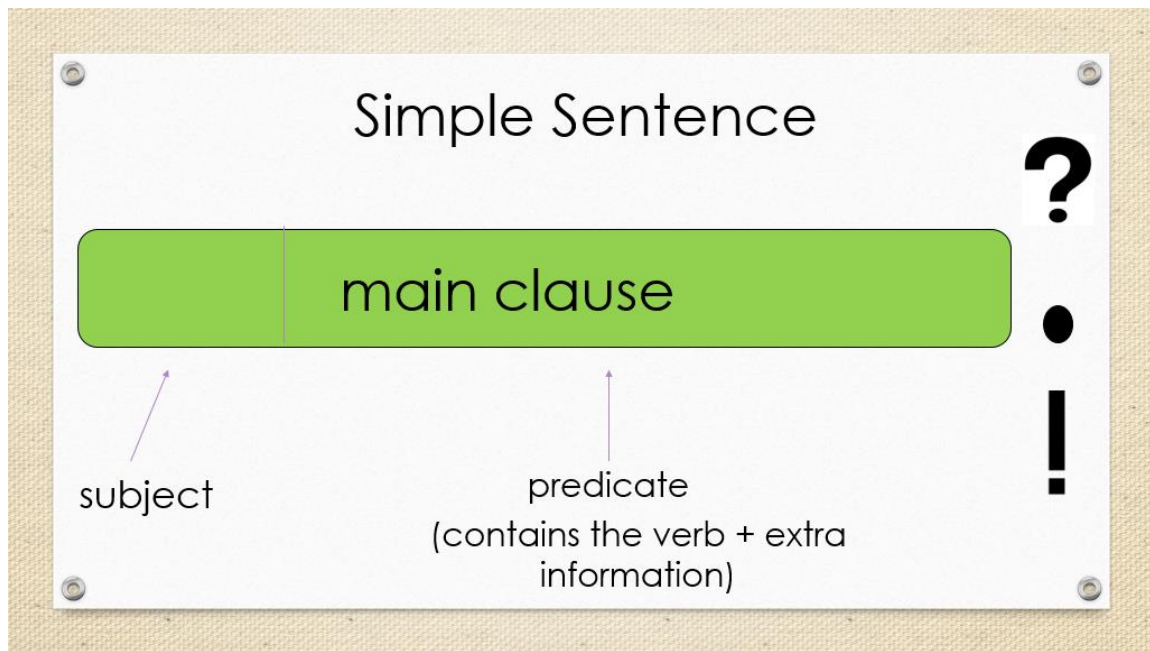
- Watch the video about Turtles.

<https://www.heronisland.com/eco-adventure/turtles>

- Write down 10 facts that you have learnt from the video about Turtles.

Monday- What do you know about nesting season? Write everything you know.





What is a sentence?

Definition:

Draw the recipe for a simple sentence and label all the parts.
Use the colour green for your box.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rhetorical Questions

A rhetorical question is a question that is asked, but there is no need to reply.
For example: Who doesn't like chocolate?

1. Decide whether these questions are rhetorical (R) or non-rhetorical (N).

- a) What is the difference between a rabbit and a hare? R/N
- b) Do I look like I was born yesterday? R/N
- c) Are you crazy? R/N
- d) Do we have school tomorrow? R/N
- e) How many times must I tell you not to run? R/N

2. Write your own rhetorical questions about these school issues.

Imagine you are trying to engage your audience.

Issue	Rhetorical Question
a) The school playground is always untidy.	
b) People are wasting water by taking long showers.	
c) Children are not wearing helmets when they ride bikes.	
d) Children are not wearing their hats at playtime.	

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE ANCIENT OLYMPICS

The first ancient Olympic Games took place in Greece nearly three thousand years ago in 776 BC. They were held in the religious sanctuary of Olympia, a rich land surrounded by olive trees.

Initially, the ancient Olympics were organised as part of a religious festival to honour the leader of the Greek gods, Zeus. He was the god of the sky and lived on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece.

In 392 AD, the Olympic Games were suspended until 1500 years later.

The Modern Olympics

In 1896, Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator and historian, believed that coming together to play sports would encourage peace among the world's countries. He launched the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Pierre also designed the Olympic rings. The five rings represent the five continents that originally participated in the Games.

The modern Olympics is the largest sporting event in the world. It is held every four years.

EVENTS AND REWARDS

At the start of the ancient Olympics, only men who spoke Greek were allowed to participate. They ran short, straight 200 metre foot races that were wide enough for twenty men to run at once. This was to keep them fit for the intensity of war. Eventually, other individual events were added to the ancient Olympics. Team events were only introduced at the start of the modern Olympics.

During the ancient Olympics, there was only ever one winner who received a wreath of olives as a prize and a statue built in his honour. The olive leaves were taken from the sacred Olympia olive trees near the temple of the Greek god, Zeus.

Today, athletes are rewarded with a gold, silver or bronze medal for achieving a first, second or third place when competing in one of the sporting events.

Participation of Women

During the ancient Olympics, women were not allowed to participate in the events and married women were not allowed to attend the Games. A separate event was created for women called Heraia, dedicated to the wife of Zeus.

Women are able to attend the modern Olympics and participate in a range of sporting events.

THE OLYMPIC TORCH

As part of a modern Olympic tradition, an Olympic torch is lit in Olympia. The flame is then passed on from torch to torch until it reaches the location of the games.

During the opening ceremony, the flame from the torch is used to light a cauldron at the stadium of the host city to symbolise the start of the Games and peace between countries. The cauldron stays alight for the duration of the games.

Name _____

Date _____

The Olympic Games

1. Why were the ancient Olympics initially organised?

2. How and when did the modern Olympics begin?

3. Why were athletes originally given olive wreaths as a reward?

4. Why do you think women were not allowed to participate in the ancient Olympics?

5. Why is a flame lit at the modern Olympics? Where does the flame come from?

This week we will be focusing on Multiplying and Dividing by 8 and 7. Examples have been provided for you below. Just like we do in class, please work at your own individual level.

In your pack, you will find examples of differentiated levels. Choose your level and investigate it for 20 minutes. If you feel confident in that level, please move on to the next level.

You may challenge yourself by answering questions with remainders when investigating division.



Math Mentals- Monday

Unit 17



Division Strategy

Halving, Halving

Dividing by four ($\div 4$) is the same as half and half again.



1 Halve the number.

2 Halve it again.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 64 \div 4 \\
 \downarrow \div 2 \\
 32 \\
 \downarrow \div 2 \\
 = 16
 \end{array}$$

Other Examples

$$\begin{array}{r}
 440 \div 4 \\
 \downarrow \div 2 \\
 220 \\
 \downarrow \div 2 \\
 = 110
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 248 \div 4 \\
 \downarrow \div 2 \\
 124 \\
 \downarrow \div 2 \\
 = 62
 \end{array}$$

Day 1

1 $20 \div 4$

2 $28 \div 4$

3 $44 \div 4$

4 $84 \div 4$

5 $80 \div 4$

6 $100 \div 4$

7 $120 \div 4$

8 $240 \div 4$

9 $320 \div 4$

10 USB keys are on sale at 4 for \$36. What is the cost of 1 USB key?

11 $460 \div 4$

12 $300 \div 4$

13 $220 \div 4$

14 $124 \div 4$

15 $168 \div 4$

16 $848 \div 4$

17 $428 \div 4$

18 $288 \div 4$

19 $444 \div 4$

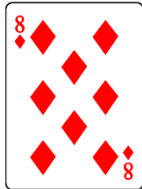
20 A 4-pack of cupcakes is on special for \$4.80. What is the cost of each cupcake?

Practice

Math- Monday

Multiply by Single-digit Numbers – x 8

Select cards to make 2 numbers to multiply.



$$8 \times 7 =$$

Partition the number into numbers you know how to multiply.

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 5 + 2 \end{array}$$

Multiply the parts.

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$40 + 16 = 56$$

Add the products.


Learn the 'table' by remembering how you partitioned the number.

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$


Multiply by Single-digit Numbers-

Below are examples of differentiate levels. Choose your level:-


MD 10 Multiply by 2
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 7 = 14 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 2 \times 5 = 10 \\ 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 10 + 4 = 14 \end{array}$$


MD 11 Multiply by 4
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 7 = 28 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 4 \times 5 = 20 \\ 4 \times 2 = 8 \\ 20 + 8 = 28 \end{array}$$


MD 12 Multiply by 3
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \times 7 = 21 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 3 \times 2 = 6 \\ 15 + 6 = 21 \end{array}$$


MD 13 Multiply by 5
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 5 \times 7 = 35 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 5 \times 2 = 10 \\ 25 + 10 = 35 \end{array}$$

MD 14 Multiply by 9
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 9 \times 7 = 63 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 9 \times 5 = 45 \\ 9 \times 2 = 18 \\ 45 + 18 = 63 \end{array}$$

MD 15 Multiply by 6
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 6 \times 7 = 42 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 6 \times 5 = 30 \\ 6 \times 2 = 12 \\ 30 + 12 = 42 \end{array}$$

MD 16 Multiply by 8
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 8 \times 7 = 56 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 8 \times 5 = 40 \\ 8 \times 2 = 16 \\ 40 + 16 = 56 \end{array}$$

MD 17 Multiply by 7
Distributive property

$$\begin{array}{l} 7 \times 6 = 42 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 1 \\ 7 \times 5 = 35 \\ 7 \times 1 = 7 \\ 35 + 7 = 42 \end{array}$$

Problem Solving:- Choose your level

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 8

The teacher made 8 teams of 8 children.
How many children altogether?

The teacher made 8 teams of 11 children.
How many children altogether?

The teacher made 8 teams of 8 children and 1 team of 7 children.
How many children altogether?

READ the part of the problem that is asking you to find something out.

UNDERSTAND the information that you will need to find it out.

CHOOSE A STRATEGY that you could use to find it out.

USE A STRATEGY to find it out.

CHECK that you have found it out.

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 8

The school had 8 classes of 33 children.
How many children altogether?

The school had 8 classes of 28 children.
How many children altogether?

The school had 8 classes of 27 children.
1 child left the school.
How many children altogether?

Monday



Olympic Games Movement Cards

Olympic Games Movement Cards

Basketball

Pretend you are dribbling a basketball across the court, then shoot a goal!



Olympic Games Movement Cards

Boxing

Shadow box for one minute!
This means to punch the air up high,
in the middle and down low.



Olympic Games Movement Cards

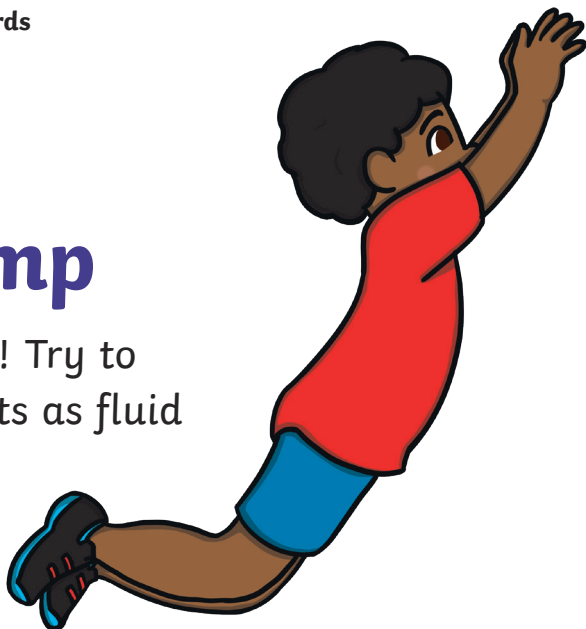
Race Walking

Walk around as fast as you
can, but make sure that one foot is
touching the ground at all times.



Triple Jump

Hop, step and jump! Try to make the movements as fluid as possible.



twinkl.com

Javelin

Throw your pencil as far as you can. Make sure none of your peers are in the way!



twinkl.com

Weightlifting

Hold a stick over your head with two hands and do as many squats as you can. Bonus points for making it look really heavy!



twinkl.com

Gymnastics

Do a forward roll. Don't forget to stand up, lift your arms to the sky and wait for your applause at the end!



twinkl.com

Swimming

Pretend you are in the water and do as many different swimming strokes as you can.



twinkl.com

Hurdles

Run along and jump imaginary hurdles as you go.



twinkl.com

Artistic Swimming

Move your body in creative ways, pausing for maximum effect.



twinkl.com

100 Metre Sprint

Run as fast as you can from one point to another (it doesn't have to be 100 metres).



twinkl.com



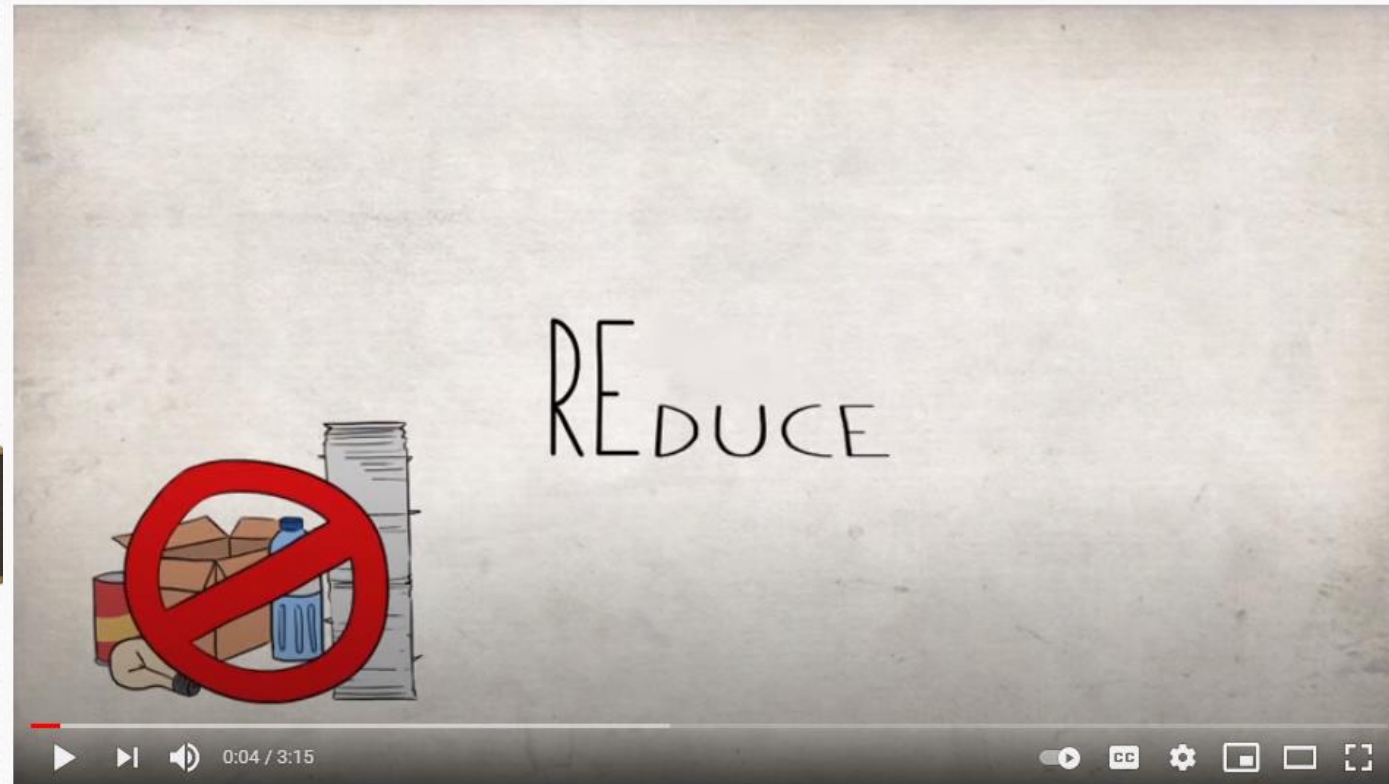
Copy the following paragraph on the handwriting sheet .

LI: We are revising our joins to the letter 's'

(Date:)

LI: We are revising our joins to the letter 's'
Australia's environment is very harsh and therefore Indigenous people had to build shelters that protect them from the elements. Hot sun, heavy rainfalls and strong winds are all elements that people need protection from. Some Indigenous people also needed shelter from the many different animals and insects that can be harmful to humans.

Tuesday



#love #art #nowplaying

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repeat | Recycling Ideas For Kids | Toffee TV

- Watch the video about reducing, reusing and recycling

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0Nq4b_07Fc

- Write down some VIP (very important points) about reducing, reusing and recycling.

Tuesday

Recycle

- A **prefix** is a few letters put at the beginning of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefix **re** is used with verbs, nouns or adjectives with the meaning being again, back or it indicates repetition.



Tuesday

Recycle

- **Recycling** is the process of turning used waste and materials into new products. This prevents potentially useful materials from being wasted as well as reducing energy use and pollution. **Recycling** is part of the waste disposal hierarchy - Reduce, Reuse, **Recycle**.



What is a Rhetorical Question?



A rhetorical question is a figure of speech which comes in the form of a question that makes a point instead of seeking an answer.



Rhetorical questions are often used in persuasive texts and often discuss well-known facts.



It is also used to encourage the listener or reader to consider a message or viewpoint. It can try to make the audience feel a specific emotion or think about a particular question.

Rhetorical Question Prompts

- Do you think that ...?
- Isn't it time to ..?
- Have you ever thought about ..?
- How would you...?
- What if ..?

Write down a rhetorical question in a simple sentence with the correct end punctuation.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rhetorical Questions

A rhetorical question is a question that is asked, but there is no need to reply.
For example: Who doesn't like chocolate?

1. Decide whether these questions are rhetorical (R) or non-rhetorical (N).
 - a) What is the difference between a rabbit and a hare? R/N
 - b) Do I look like I was born yesterday? R/N
 - c) Are you crazy? R/N
 - d) Do we have school tomorrow? R/N
 - e) How many times must I tell you not to run? R/N

2. Write your own rhetorical questions about these school issues.
Imagine you are trying to engage your audience.

Issue	Rhetorical Question
a) The school playground is always untidy.	
b) People are wasting water by taking long showers.	
c) Children are not wearing helmets when they ride bikes.	
d) Children are not wearing their hats at playtime.	

Name: _____

Date: _____

Emotive Language

Emotive language is used to make the reader feel certain emotions, such as sadness, excitement or happiness.

1. Underline the emotive language in these sentences.

Write the emotion you feel in the box provided.

a) Think of the poor defenceless animals that are suffering because of our rubbish.	
b) The puppy pounced and jumped joyfully when a lady took him home from the pound.	
c) Think about the exhausted children who must suffer through the horrible task of homework.	
d) We must not allow children's precious skin to be ruined because they are not wearing a hat.	

2. Rewrite these sentences, adding in some emotive words.

a) The boy ran away from the dog.

b) The chickens are stuck in small cages their whole lives.

The Olympic Games



When did the Olympics begin?

Over two thousand seven hundred years ago the Olympics began as part of a religious festival in Olympia in ancient Greece.

Ancient Greek Games

The Greeks took part in the Olympic Games to celebrate the Greek gods Zeus and Hera. Only men and boys were allowed to take part in events such as wrestling, boxing, long jump, throwing the javelin and discus, and chariot racing. The games occurred every four years until the Greek Empire was defeated and they were forgotten about.

Modern Olympic Games

In 1894, the games were resurrected and the International Olympic Committee was formed. The Olympic Games have taken place every four years since, with athletes from all over the world taking part in different events.

Olympic Medals

Olympic medals are awarded to athletes who come 1st, 2nd or 3rd in their event. Gold is awarded to the winner who comes 1st, silver is awarded to 2nd place and bronze to 3rd place.

The Olympic Torch

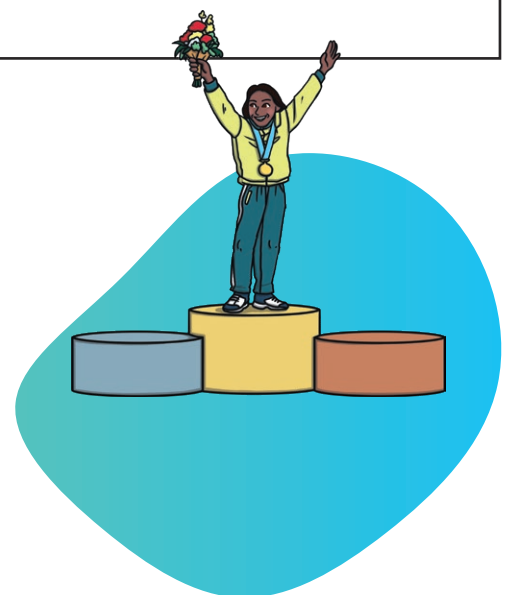
A torch was lit outside of the Temple of Hera using flames created from rays from the Sun. Messengers took the torch around the country so that people knew about the games. Today the torch is lit as it was during the ancient Olympic Games. The flame travels around Greece and then to the country where the games will be taking place.

Olympic Rings

The symbol of the modern Olympic Games is five interlocking rings. The five rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. The five rings represent the five continents, or parts of the world which took part in the first modern Olympic Games.

Olympic Rings

The Paralympic Games take place after the Olympic Games. Sportsmen and women who have a disability meet up and compete in different sports.



TUESDAY

Questions

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. When did the Olympic Games begin?

2. Why did the ancient Greeks take part in the Olympic Games?

3. Who was allowed to take part in the ancient Greek Olympics?

4. How often do the Olympic Games take place?

5. If an athlete came second in an event which medal would they be awarded?

6. Why is the Olympic torch lit?

7. Where does the Olympic flame travel?

8. What is the symbol of the Olympic Games?

9. What do the five rings represent?

10. When do the Paralympic games take place?

Math Mentals- Tuesday

Math Mentals- Wednesday

Day 2

1 $40 \div 4$

2 $88 \div 4$

3 $160 \div 4$

4 $640 \div 4$

5 $244 \div 4$

6 7×5

7 564×5

8 $98 + 76$


9 $134 + 18$


10 There are 5 classes, each with 28 students. How many students is that?

11 Expand 8105.


12 Which digit is in the hundreds place?
6724

13 Each pizza was cut into 6 slices. If there are 24 slices, how many pizzas were cut?

14 Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of this square. 

15 Which coin is needed to make this one dollar? 

16 $\$2 - \$1.60 =$

17 to 

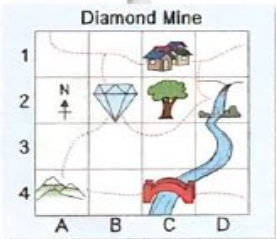
18 Which drive takes the least time?
☐ 50 min ☐ 70 min ☐ 1 hour

19 On the map, the houses are at .

20 Start at the houses facing the big tree. Move forward 1 square, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn right, forward 1 square. Where are you?

Practice

Revision



Diamond Mine

Q1-10: /10

11-20: /10

My time:

Day 3

1 $60 \div 4$

2 $32 \div 4$

3 $280 \div 4$

4 $860 \div 4$

5 $484 \div 4$

6 $57 - 19$

7 $263 - 189$

8 $96 + 67$


9 $790 + 54$


10 Bridie grew 19 cm and is now 143 cm tall. What height was she?

11 Expand 3024.


12 Which digit is in the thousands place?
12 387

13 Each crumpet was split into two. If there are 16 halves, how many crumpets were split?

14 Colour $\frac{2}{3}$ of this triangle. 

15 Which coin is needed to make this one dollar? 

16 $\$1 - \$0.85 =$

17 to 

18 Which phone call is the shortest?
☐ 120 s ☐ 1 min ☐ 3 min

19 What is at the map reference C2?

20 Start at D4 facing the mountains. Move forward 2 squares, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn right, forward 2 squares, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn right, forward 2 squares. Where are you?

Practice

Revision

Q1-10: /10

11-20: /10

My time:

Math- Tuesday

Divide by Single-digit Numbers - $\div 8$, no remainder

Select cards to make numbers to divide.



Record a division and a fraction number sentence.

Partition the number into numbers that you know are multiples.

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \div 8 = \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 40 + 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 64 = \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 40 + 24 \end{array}$$

Divide the parts.

$$40 \div 8 = 5$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 40 = 5$$

Find a fraction of the parts. $24 \div 8 = 3$

$$\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 24 = 3$$

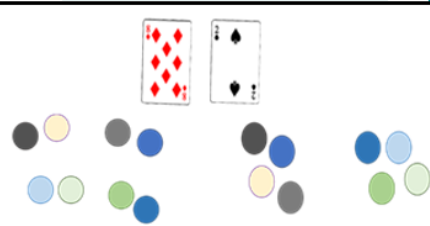
Add the quotients.

$$5 + 3 = 8$$

$$64 \div 8 = 8 \qquad \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 64 = 8$$


Below are examples of differentiate levels. Choose your level:-

MD 1, 2 Divide in 2 ways – into 'groups of 2' and '2 equal groups'



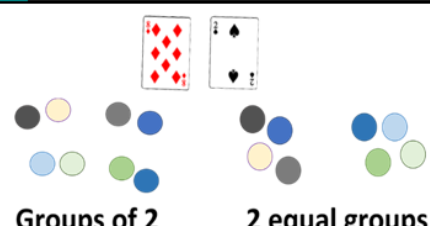
Groups of 2 2 equal groups

MD 5 Divide into equal rows (array) describe using 2 division and 2 multiplication number sentences




$12 \div 6 = 12$
 $12 \div 2 = 6$
 $2 \times 6 = 12$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$

MD 7, 8 Divide in 4 ways – into 'groups of 2' and '2 equal groups'




Groups of 2 2 equal groups
 $8 \div 2 = 4$ $8 \div 2 = 4$

MD 10 PA 17 Divide by 2
Related to halving




$15 \div 2 = 7 \text{ r}1$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 15 = 7 \text{ r}1$
 $10 + 5$ $10 + 5$
 $4 + 1$ $4 + 1$
 $10 \div 2 = 5$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10 = 5$
 $4 \div 2 = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4 = 2$
 $5 + 2 = 7$

MD 10 Divide by 4
Related to quartering



$37 \div 4 = 9 \text{ r}1$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 37 = 9 \text{ r}1$
 $20 + 17$ $20 + 17$
 $16 + 1$ $16 + 1$
 $20 \div 4 = 5$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 5$
 $16 \div 4 = 4$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 16 = 4$
 $5 + 4 = 9$

MD 12 Divide by 3
Related to thirding



$16 \div 3 = 5 \text{ r}1$ $\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 16 = 5 \text{ r}1$
 $9 + 7$ $9 + 7$
 $6 + 1$ $6 + 1$
 $9 \div 3 = 3$ $\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 9 = 3$
 $6 \div 3 = 2$ $\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 6 = 2$
 $3 + 2 = 5$

MD 13 Divide by 5
Related to fifthing

$37 \div 5 = 7 \text{ r}2$ $\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 37 = 7 \text{ r}2$
 $20 + 17$ $20 + 17$
 $15 + 2$ $15 + 2$
 $20 \div 5 = 4$ $\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 20 = 4$
 $15 \div 5 = 3$ $\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 3$
 $4 + 3 = 7$

MD 14 Divide by 9
Related to ninthing

$71 \div 9 = 7 \text{ r}8$ $\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 71 = 7 \text{ r}8$
 $27 + 44$ $27 + 44$
 $36 + 8$ $36 + 8$
 $27 \div 9 = 3$ $\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 27 = 3$
 $36 \div 9 = 4$ $\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 36 = 4$
 $3 + 4 = 7$

MD 15 Divide by 6
Related to sixthing

$23 \div 6 = 3 \text{ r}5$ $\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 23 = 3 \text{ r}5$
 $12 + 11$ $12 + 11$
 $6 + 5$ $6 + 5$
 $12 \div 6 = 2$ $\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 12 = 2$
 $6 \div 6 = 1$ $\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 6 = 1$
 $2 + 1 = 3$

MD 16 Divide by 8
Related to eighthing

$55 \div 8 = 6 \text{ r}7$ $\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 55 = 6 \text{ r}7$
 $40 + 15$ $40 + 15$
 $8 + 7$ $8 + 7$
 $40 \div 8 = 5$ $\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 40 = 5$
 $8 \div 8 = 1$ $\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 8 = 1$
 $5 + 1 = 6$

MD 17 Divide by 7
Related to seventhing

$37 \div 7 = 5 \text{ r}2$ $\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 37 = 5 \text{ r}2$
 $21 + 16$ $21 + 16$
 $14 + 2$ $14 + 2$
 $21 \div 7 = 3$ $\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 21 = 3$
 $14 \div 7 = 2$ $\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 14 = 2$
 $3 + 2 = 5$

Problem Solving:- Choose your level

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 8

48 children are divided into 8 teams.
How many in each team?

72 children are divided into 8 teams.
How many in each team?

82 children are divided into 8 teams.
Every child had to be in a team.
How many children in each team?

READ the part of the problem that is asking you to find something out.

UNDERSTAND the information that you will need to find it out.

CHOOSE A STRATEGY that you could use to find it out.

USE A STRATEGY to find it out.

CHECK that you have found it out.

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 8

A group of children paid \$8 each to see a show.
Altogether the group paid \$72
How many children were in the group?

A group of children paid \$8 each to see a show.
Altogether the group paid \$104
How many children were in the group?

A group of children paid \$8 each to see a show
and 1 child paid \$5.
Altogether the group paid \$101.
How many children were in the group?

PDHPE/Tuesday

Lesson 1: Being Safe and Respectful when using Communication Technologies

Keeping kids safe!

Feeling safe

I feel safe when...

Activity



Write or draw responses in the boxes below.

Can you think of a place you feel safe?

I feel safe when I am at/in...

Can you think of some people you feel safe with?

I feel safe when I am with...

Can you think of some things you do that feel safe?

I feel safe when I am...

Tuesday

What is sustainability?



What is sustainability?

- 1 Look at the image titled “sustainability”. Write down all the things you see represented in the picture.

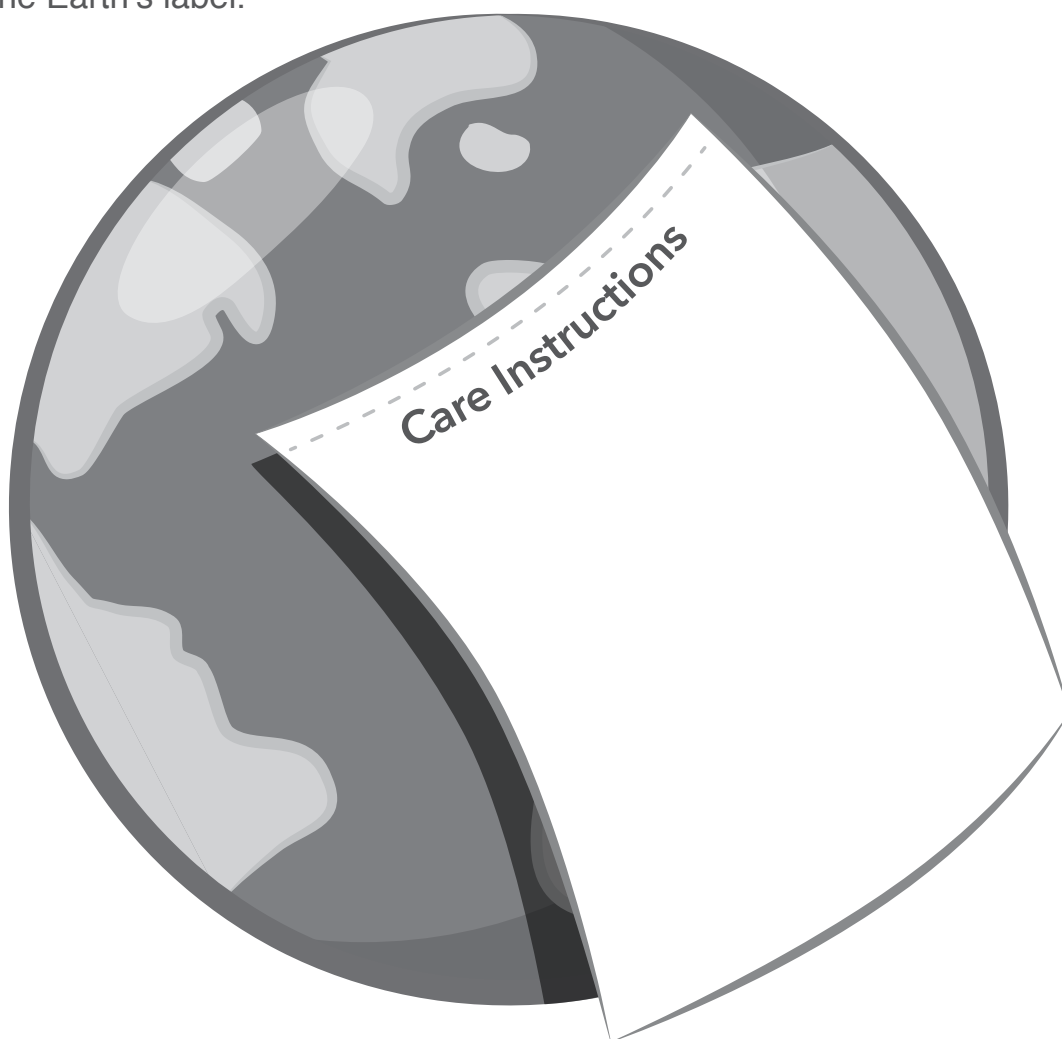


- 2 Look at these definitions of the word sustainability. Circle the one you like the best.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taking care of the world we live in.• Meeting the needs that we have now without affecting the needs of future generations.• Looking after the earth so things can keep going the way they are. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Making sure the earth can continue to provide clean air, fresh water and food for humans and animals.• Humans looking after the world so that it lasts forever.• Not using all of the earth's natural resources. |
|---|--|

- 3 Looking at the words you wrote in question one, and the definitions in Question 2, write your own definition for sustainability.

- 4 To understand sustainability, we could imagine we are writing care instructions for our planet. Using some of the words below, write a set of care instructions on The Earth's label.



reduce

reuse

refuse

recycle

stop

plastics

trees

ocean

coal

oil

water

air

green

responsible

electricity

footprint

5

Read the article about places that are reducing their use of cars. Choose two of the cities and record what they are doing to decrease the number of cars on the roads.

A silver SUV car is shown from a front-three-quarter view, positioned on the right side of the page. The car is modern and sleek, with a prominent front grille and large headlights. The background of the entire page is white with horizontal grey lines, suggesting a notebook or a form.

6

Frankfurt in Germany and Copenhagen in Denmark have been named as two of the most sustainable cities in the world. Choose one of these cities and use the listed websites to conduct research and complete the KWHL chart below.

What do I know?	What do I want to know?
How will I find out?	What have I learnt?

- 7** Other places around the world have come up with their own ways of being sustainable. Match the following cities with their unique sustainable ideas.

Iceland

Only uses renewable energy

Bristol, England

Has a bus that runs on poop

Bangladesh

First country to ban plastic bags in 2002

Germany

Country that uses the most solar energy

Oslo, Norway

All cars will be banned from 2019

Vancouver, Canada

Greenpeace was started there in 1971

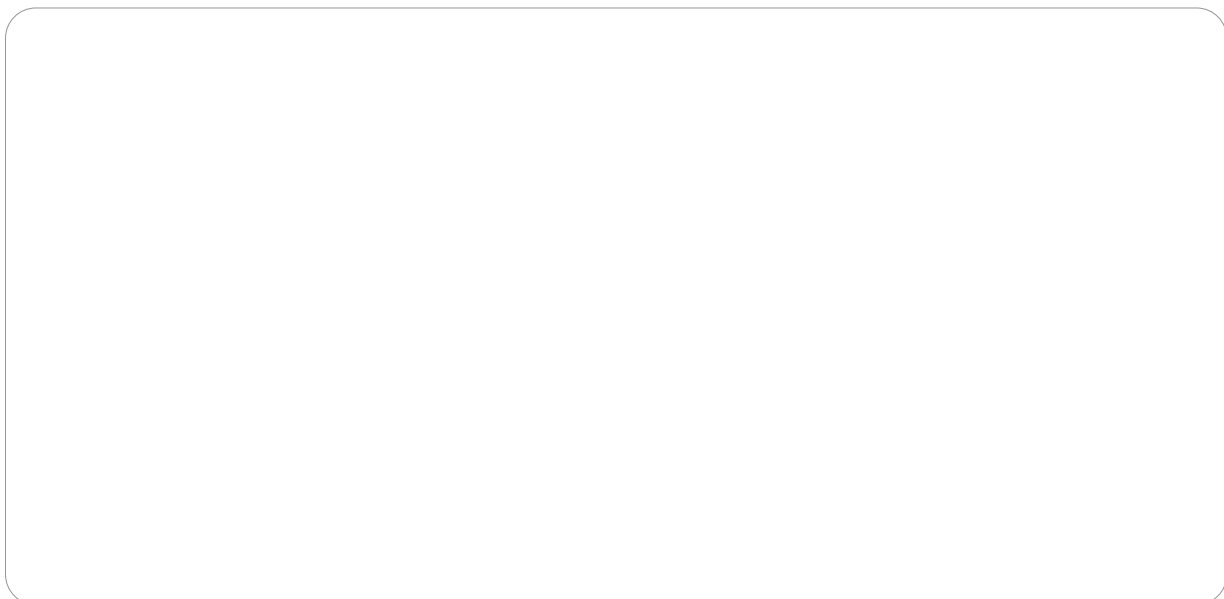
Sweden

Imports rubbish and burns it to make fuel

8

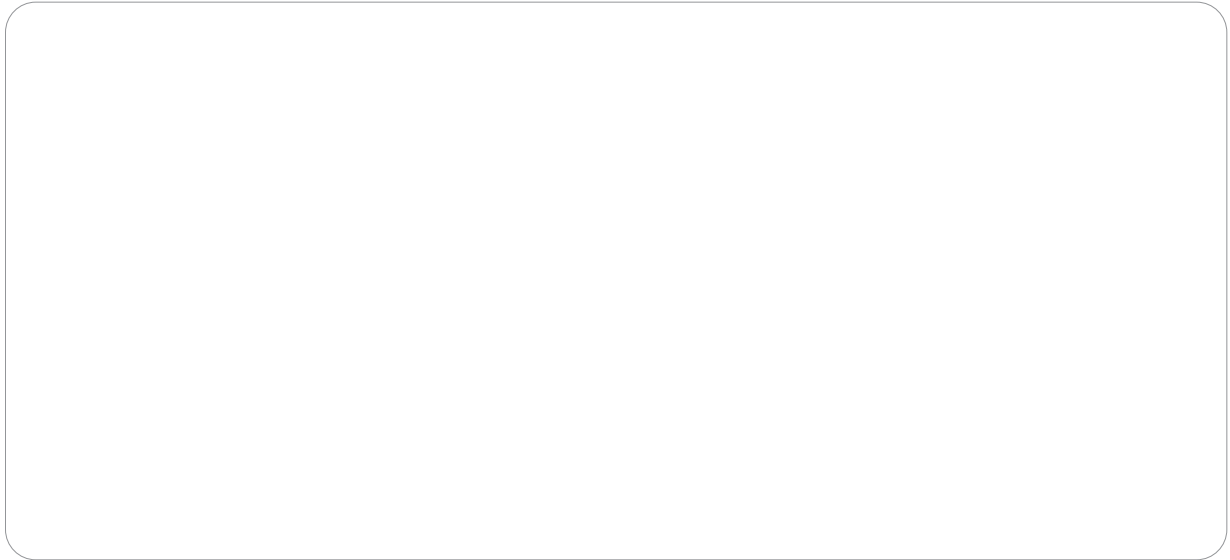
- a** What is renewable energy?

- b** Draw a diagram showing one form of renewable energy.

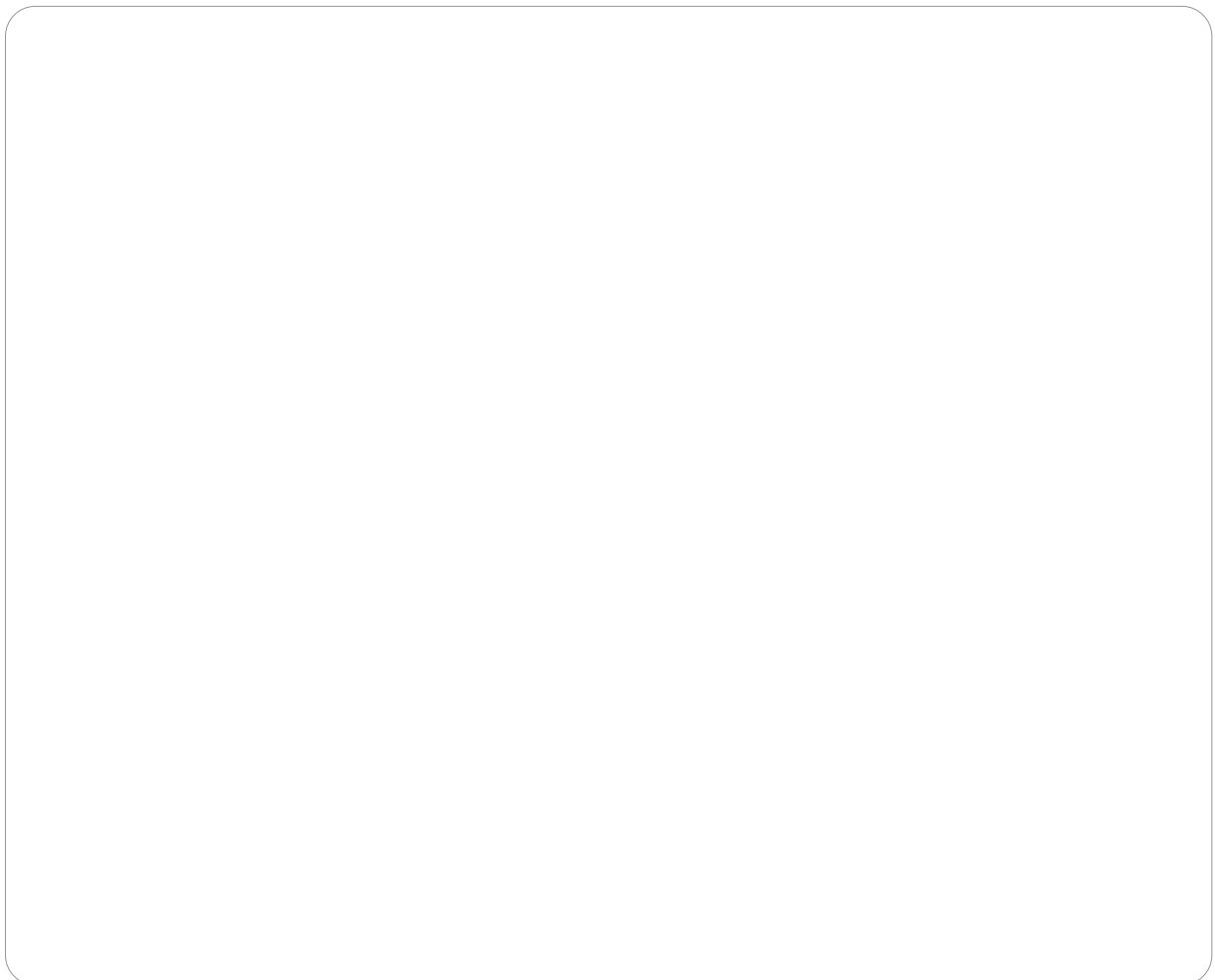


9

Read the eBook: Sustainability Cartoons and Memes. Discuss with a partner what you think each image on the cover means. Which cartoon is your favourite? Why is it your favourite and what is its message?

**10**

Create your own sustainability cartoon or meme below.





Write down
three of
your
favourite
facts about
turtles

- Turtles belong to one of the oldest reptile groups in the world – beating snakes, crocodiles and alligators!
- These creatures date back to the time of the dinosaurs, over 200 million years ago – woah!
- Turtles are easily recognised by their bony, cartilaginous shell. This super-tough casing acts like a shield to protect them from predators – some turtles can even tuck their head up inside their shell for extra protection!
- Just like your bones, a turtle's shell is actually part of its skeleton. It's made up of over 50 bones which include the turtle's rib cage and spine.
- Contrary to popular belief, a turtle cannot come out of its shell. The turtle's shell grows with them, so it's impossible for them to grow too big for it

Wednesday- write down three facts you have learnt about turtles.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are words such as *I, you, he/she, we* and *they*. They are used to make the reader feel like we are talking to them.

1. Rewrite these sentences, adding in some personal pronouns.

Try to make the sentences sound more persuasive.

a) Rubbish should go in the bin.

b) School uniforms look smart.

c) Fruit and vegetables are healthy foods.

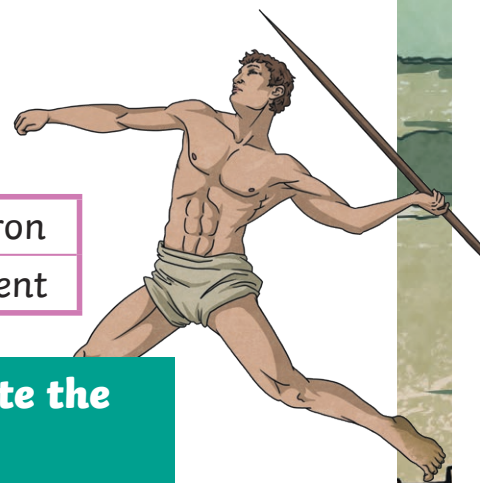
d) It is important to wear a hat and stay protected from the sun.

e) Turn off the television and play outside.

f) Too much screen time is not good for you.

History of the Olympics

Cloze Sentences



southwest	sacred	reflecting	stadium	cauldron
winner	Hera	war	1936	represent

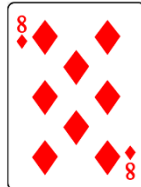
Instructions: Use the words from the box to complete the sentences about the history of the Olympic Games.

1. The ancient Olympic Games were held at Olympia, a valley in _____ Greece.
2. In the first Olympic Games, the only event was a race from one end of the _____ to the other.
3. The _____ of the ancient Olympic Games received a wreath of leaves, not a medal as they do now.
4. The Olympic Games were more important than _____ in ancient Greece.
5. The Olympic torch is lit by _____ the rays of the sun using a parabolic mirror.
6. Every modern Olympic torch since _____ has been lit at the site of the first Olympic Games.
7. The '_____ truce' allowed people from all over Greece to travel to the Olympics in safety.
8. In ancient times, the Olympic flame was lit and kept at the Altar of _____.
9. The final torchbearer has the honour of using the torch to ignite the _____ where the Olympic flame will burn for the duration of the games.
10. Athletes from all over the world _____ their countries and compete against the best of the best.

Math- Wednesday

Multiply by Single-digit Numbers – x 7

Select cards to make 2 numbers to multiply.



$$7 \times 8 =$$

Partition the number into numbers you know how to multiply.

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 5 + 3 \end{array}$$

Multiply the parts.

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$35 + 21 = 56$$

Add the products.

Learn the 'table' by remembering how you partitioned the number.

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

Multiply by Single-digit Numbers-

Below are examples of differentiate levels. Choose your level:-

MD 10 Multiply by 2
Distributive property

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$5 + 2$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$10 + 4 = 14$$



MD 11 Multiply by 4
Distributive property

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$5 + 2$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$20 + 8 = 28$$



MD 12 Multiply by 3
Distributive property

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$5 + 2$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$15 + 6 = 21$$



MD 13 Multiply by 5
Distributive property

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$5 + 2$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$25 + 10 = 35$$

MD 14 Multiply by 9
Distributive property

$$9 \times 7 = 63$$

$$5 + 2$$

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$45 + 18 = 63$$

MD 15 Multiply by 6
Distributive property

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$5 + 2$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$30 + 12 = 42$$

MD 16 Multiply by 8
Distributive property

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

$$5 + 2$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$40 + 16 = 56$$

MD 17 Multiply by 7
Distributive property

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$5 + 1$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$35 + 7 = 42$$

Problem Solving:- Choose your level

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 7

The teacher made 7 teams of 7 children.
How many children altogether?

The teacher made 7 teams of 11 children.
How many children altogether?

The teacher made 7 teams of 7 children and 1 team of 8 children.
How many children altogether?

READ the part of the problem that is asking you to find something out.

UNDERSTAND the information that you will need to find it out.

CHOOSE A STRATEGY that you could use to find it out.

USE A STRATEGY to find it out.

CHECK that you have found it out.

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 7

The school had 7 classes of 33 children.
How many children altogether?

The school had 7 classes of 27 children.
How many children altogether?

The school had 7 classes of 27 children.
1 child left the school.
How many children altogether?

Activity 1



When would you wear? Why?

When would you wear the jumper and the gumboots? Why ?

Define the following:

Object:

Material:

Properties:

Fabric Vs Material

- Materials are what objects are made of and include materials, such as fabric, plastic, metal and wood.

Activity 2

Write down what you know about materials, properties and their uses.

EXAMPLES

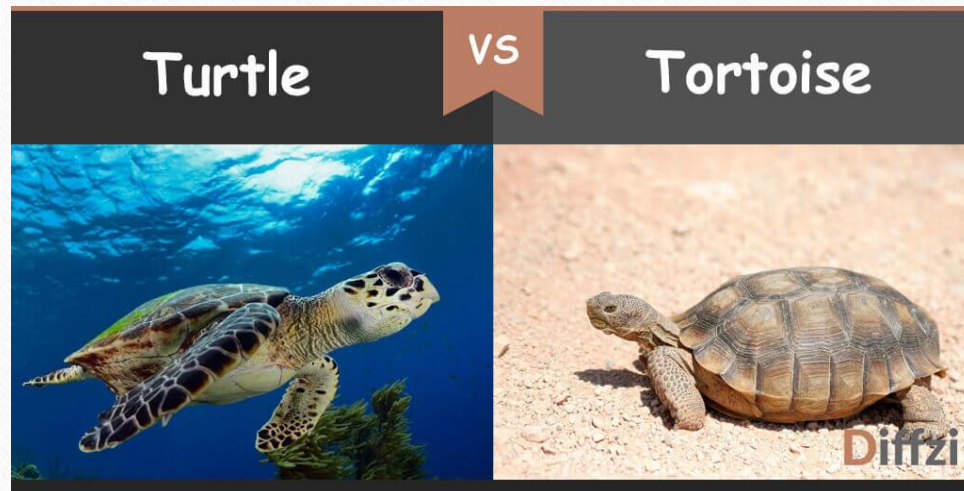


Activity 3



-
- What is this?
 - Is it an object?
 - What material/s is it made of?
 - Is the material natural or processed?
 - Why do you think this material was chosen?

Read about the differences between turtles and tortoises.



- There are a few differences between turtles and tortoises. Tortoises are exclusively land-dwelling animals, and if they are put in deep water they will drown. While tortoises are technically turtles, not all turtles are tortoises. The best way to tell the difference between the two is to look at their feet! Tortoises have elephant-like, unwebbed feet, and turtles have webbed feet for swimming.
- There are many different species of turtles and tortoises that inhabit a wide variety of habitats. You can find aquatic turtles in the ocean ([sea turtles](#)), lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, [wetlands](#), estuaries, and more. Tortoises can be found in rainforests, deserts, coastal dunes, deciduous forests – virtually any non-polar habitat.

Thursday – what is the difference between a turtle and a tortoise?



Name: _____

Date: _____

Low and High Modality Words

Cut and paste the modality words under the correct headings.

Low Modality	High Modality

may	certain
will	might
could	has to
must	would
sometimes	might not
never	absolutely

Name: _____

Date: _____

Modality Words

Modality words are used to indicate the degree to which something is likely to happen. High modality words are more persuasive.

1. Read the following sentences. Write (H) in the box for high modality words and (L) in the box for low modality words.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) I might go swimming on the weekend. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Dad says he might take us to the beach one day. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) We must leave before it gets too dark. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) To improve your health, you must eat fruit and vegetables. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) You must remember to bring your homework home. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Change these sentences from low modality to high modality.

- a) I could go to football practice this afternoon.

- b) I sometimes do my homework.

- c) I might see you at school tomorrow.

- d) It is possible that it may rain this afternoon.

Thursday

Earth Watch **DROWNING IN PLASTIC**



The Earth's oceans are home to an amazing variety of animal and plant life. Every year, more and more plastics end up in the oceans. As this continues, marine life will struggle to deal with the massive changes plastic pollution is causing.

Imagine a loggerhead sea turtle lazily wandering the ocean depths in search of a tasty sea jelly. Off in the distance, it spies the perfect snack, swims over, and swallows it in a single gulp.

This simple day in the life of a loggerhead sea turtle has been going on for millions of years. But this time, the sea jelly is a plastic bag! More than half of all marine turtles are estimated to have plastic in their stomachs, and it is there to stay. Ocean plastic is consumed by other marine animals and birds too, choking or starving them. It also gets wrapped around them, causing severe injuries or death.

FLOATING ISLANDS

Sea currents in the Pacific Ocean naturally form whirlpools, or gyres, which collect floating objects. In 1997, yachtsman Charles Moore sailed through the North Pacific gyre and realised it had been collecting vast amounts of plastic that had made its way into the ocean from countries all over the world. This huge island of floating plastic became known as the 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch'.

Other gyres in the world's oceans also collect the discarded plastic debris of our single-use society. Another problem is that this plastic lasts centuries. Some plastic objects recently found in the ocean are up to 60 years old.





The Great Pacific Garbage Patch covers an area three times the size of France.

The scary thing about these plastic islands is that they are only a small part of the plastic hidden below the surface. The ocean floor is littered with millions of tonnes of plastic waste, which is difficult to get to and to remove. In 2018, a plastic bag was spotted at a depth of over 10 000 metres in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench. In fact, parts of the sea floor have higher levels of chemical pollution than some of the most polluted rivers in China. These chemical pollutants come from the breakdown of plastic in seawater.

FOREVER AND A DAY

An incredible 89% of all plastic products being used today are disposable (single use). This means they are used only once before being thrown away. Plastic is in almost everything we use these days, and once we have finished with it, few people seem to care what happens to it.

Much of the plastic problem affecting our oceans is caused by microplastics. These tiny beads of polyethylene plastic are barely visible to the human eye. They are used in cosmetics, cleaning products, and toothpastes, and they pass right through filtration systems

to end up in rivers and oceans. Not only this, but as larger plastic products erode in seawater, they break down into smaller and smaller parts until they also become microplastics.

Microplastics enter the food chain when they are eaten. As smaller animals are eaten by larger ones, microplastics soon cause problems all the way up the food chain – even for humans. Once in our bodies, toxic microplastics upset important bodily systems. Doctors and scientists worldwide are calling for action to reduce plastic and improve the health of people and animals.

FINDING SOLUTIONS

Programs in place to clean up our oceans are not enough on their own. Scientists are working to develop plastic-eating bacteria, companies are experimenting with biodegradable materials to replace plastic, and people are replacing single-use items, like plastic straws, with reusable metal or paper ones. Only by working together as a global community can we hope to fix the mistakes of the past and make the world a better, less polluted place in the future.

More than 100 million marine animals die each year from eating plastic.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Earth Watch: Drowning in Plastic

1. Imagine you are the loggerhead turtle from this article. Write about what thoughts the turtle might have when seeing its habitat full of plastic.

2. What do you think will happen to the floating plastic islands if we don't stop plastic pollution? What would this mean for our oceans?

3. Can you think of any changes you can make to your life which could help with the problem of plastic pollution in our oceans?

Math Mentals- Thursday

Math Mentals- Friday

Day 4

1 $820 \div 4$

2 $460 \div 4$

3 $360 \div 4$

4 $424 \div 4$

5 $828 \div 4$

6 48×5

7 72×5

8 $82 - 42$

9 $535 - 206$


10 97 people were on the ferry. Another 25 people boarded. How many people is that?

11 Expand 9090.


12 Which digit is in the ten thousands place?
47 529

13 Chelsea has \$35 to spend on lamingtons at \$8 per box. How many boxes can she buy?

14 Mitch ate $\frac{2}{6}$ of a pizza and Riley ate $\frac{1}{6}$. What fraction of the pizza is left?

15 Which coin is needed to make this one dollar?
 

16 $\$10 - \$3.85 =$

17 : 

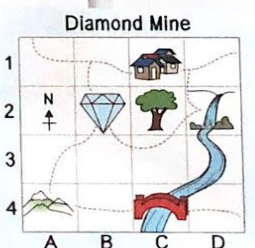
18 Which is the shortest time?
☐ 10 hours ☐ 10 seconds ☐ 10 minutes

19 Write the map reference for the bridge.

20 Start at the big tree facing the waterfall. Make two $\frac{1}{4}$ turns to the left. Which features did you see?
☐ houses ☐ mountains
☐ diamond ☐ bridge

Practice

Revision



Diamond Mine

Q1-10: /10
11-20: /10
My time:

Day 5

1 $24 \text{ L} \div 4$

2 $100 \text{ m} \div 4$

3 $48 \div 4$

4 $420 \div 4$

5 $\$200 \div 4$

6 $1000 \text{ mm} \div 4$

7 $888 \div 4$

8 $480 \div 4$


9 $416 \div 4$


10 Display folders are 4 for \$10. What is the cost per folder?

11 Expand 5701.


12 Which digit is in the tens place?
11 906

13 21 children formed teams of 3. How many teams were there?

14 Colour $\frac{4}{5}$ of this group of stars. 

15 Which coin is needed to make this one dollar?
 

16 $\$4 - \$2.50 =$

17 : 

18 Which festival is the shortest?
☐ 1 day ☐ 12 hours ☐ 48 hours

19 Write the map reference for the diamond mine.

20 Start at the big tree facing the bridge. Make a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn left, move forward 1 square, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn left, forward 1 square, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn left. You are facing the

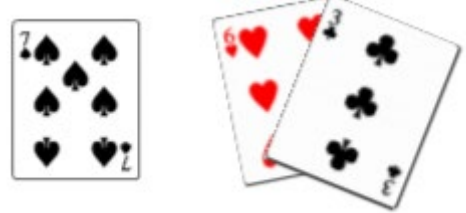
Assessment

Q1-10: /10
11-20: /10
My time:

Math- Thursday

Divide by Single-digit Numbers - $\div 8$, no remainder

Select cards to make numbers to divide.



Record a division and a fraction number sentence.

Partition the number into numbers that you know are multiples.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 63 \div 7 = & & \frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 63 = \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow & & \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 35 + 28 & & 35 + 28 \end{array}$$

Divide the parts.

$$35 \div 7 = 5 \qquad \frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 35 = 5$$

Find a fraction of the parts. $28 \div 7 = 4$ $\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 28 = 4$

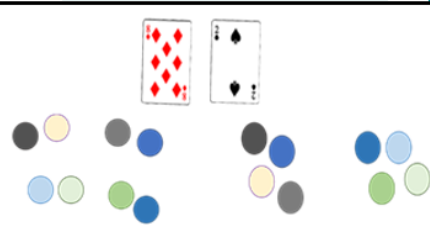
Add the quotients.

$$5 + 4 = 9$$

$$63 \div 7 = 9 \qquad \frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 63 = 9$$


Below are examples of differentiate levels. Choose your level: -

MD 1, 2 Divide in 2 ways – into 'groups of 2' and '2 equal groups'



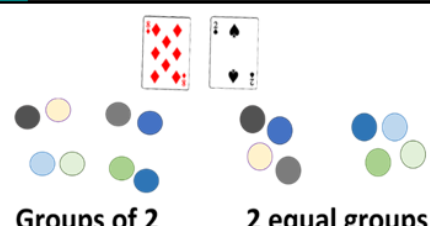
Groups of 2 2 equal groups

MD 5 Divide into equal rows (array) describe using 2 division and 2 multiplication number sentences



$12 \div 6 = 12$
 $12 \div 2 = 6$
 $2 \times 6 = 12$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$


MD 7, 8 Divide in 4 ways – into 'groups of 2' and '2 equal groups'



Groups of 2 2 equal groups


$8 \div 2 = 4$ $8 \div 2 = 4$

MD 10 PA 17 Divide by 2
Related to halving




$15 \div 2 = 7 \text{ r}1$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 15 = 7 \text{ r}1$
 $10 + 5$ $10 + 5$
 $4 + 1$ $4 + 1$
 $10 \div 2 = 5$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10 = 5$
 $4 \div 2 = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4 = 2$
 $5 + 2 = 7$

MD 10 Divide by 4
Related to quartering



$37 \div 4 = 9 \text{ r}1$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 37 = 9 \text{ r}1$
 $20 + 17$ $20 + 17$
 $16 + 1$ $16 + 1$
 $20 \div 4 = 5$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 5$
 $16 \div 4 = 4$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 16 = 4$
 $5 + 4 = 9$

MD 12 Divide by 3
Related to thirding



$16 \div 3 = 5 \text{ r}1$ $\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 16 = 5 \text{ r}1$
 $9 + 7$ $9 + 7$
 $6 + 1$ $6 + 1$
 $9 \div 3 = 3$ $\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 9 = 3$
 $6 \div 3 = 2$ $\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 6 = 2$
 $3 + 2 = 5$

MD 13 Divide by 5
Related to fifthing

$37 \div 5 = 7 \text{ r}2$ $\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 37 = 7 \text{ r}2$
 $20 + 17$ $20 + 17$
 $15 + 2$ $15 + 2$
 $20 \div 5 = 4$ $\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 20 = 4$
 $15 \div 5 = 3$ $\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 3$
 $4 + 3 = 7$

MD 14 Divide by 9
Related to ninthing

$71 \div 9 = 7 \text{ r}8$ $\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 71 = 7 \text{ r}8$
 $27 + 44$ $27 + 44$
 $36 + 8$ $36 + 8$
 $27 \div 9 = 3$ $\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 27 = 3$
 $36 \div 9 = 4$ $\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 36 = 4$
 $3 + 4 = 7$

MD 15 Divide by 6
Related to sixthing

$23 \div 6 = 3 \text{ r}5$ $\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 23 = 3 \text{ r}5$
 $12 + 11$ $12 + 11$
 $6 + 5$ $6 + 5$
 $12 \div 6 = 2$ $\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 12 = 2$
 $6 \div 6 = 1$ $\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 6 = 1$
 $2 + 1 = 3$

MD 16 Divide by 8
Related to eighthing

$55 \div 8 = 6 \text{ r}7$ $\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 55 = 6 \text{ r}7$
 $40 + 15$ $40 + 15$
 $8 + 7$ $8 + 7$
 $40 \div 8 = 5$ $\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 40 = 5$
 $8 \div 8 = 1$ $\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 8 = 1$
 $5 + 1 = 6$

MD 17 Divide by 7
Related to seventhing

$37 \div 7 = 5 \text{ r}2$ $\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 37 = 5 \text{ r}2$
 $21 + 16$ $21 + 16$
 $14 + 2$ $14 + 2$
 $21 \div 7 = 3$ $\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 21 = 3$
 $14 \div 7 = 2$ $\frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 14 = 2$
 $3 + 2 = 5$

Problem Solving: - Choose your level

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 7

READ the part of the problem that is asking you to find something out.

UNDERSTAND the information that you will need to find it out.

CHOOSE A STRATEGY that you could use to find it out.

USE A STRATEGY to find it out.

CHECK that you have found it out.

49 children are divided into 7 teams.
How many in each team?

63 children are divided into 7 teams.
How many in each team?

64 children are divided into 7 teams.
Every child had to be in a team.
How many children in each team?

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 7

A group of children paid \$7 each to see a show.
Altogether the group paid \$63
How many children were in the group?

A group of children paid \$7 each to see a show.
Altogether the group paid \$91
How many children were in the group?

A group of children paid \$7 each to see a show
and 1 child paid \$5.
Altogether the group paid \$96.
How many children were in the group?

Cyber Security

- ▶ A person should never include their age on their profile.
- ▶ Phone numbers and addresses should never be displayed.
- ▶ Passwords are private and should not be shared with friends or strangers: passwords need to be secure and contain a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, symbols, numbers and capital letters.



Cyber Ethics / Respect

Always respect people's privacy by asking permission before sending photographs of them to others online or tagging them in a photo online.

Respect other people's feelings and reputation when online.

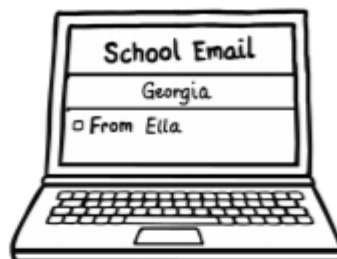
Respond to unwanted attention or bullying online by blocking the sender, recording the offending message, reporting to a trusted adult.

MY CYBERSAFETY PLEDGE



I WILL...

I WILL...



I WILL...

I WILL...

Read about sea turtles

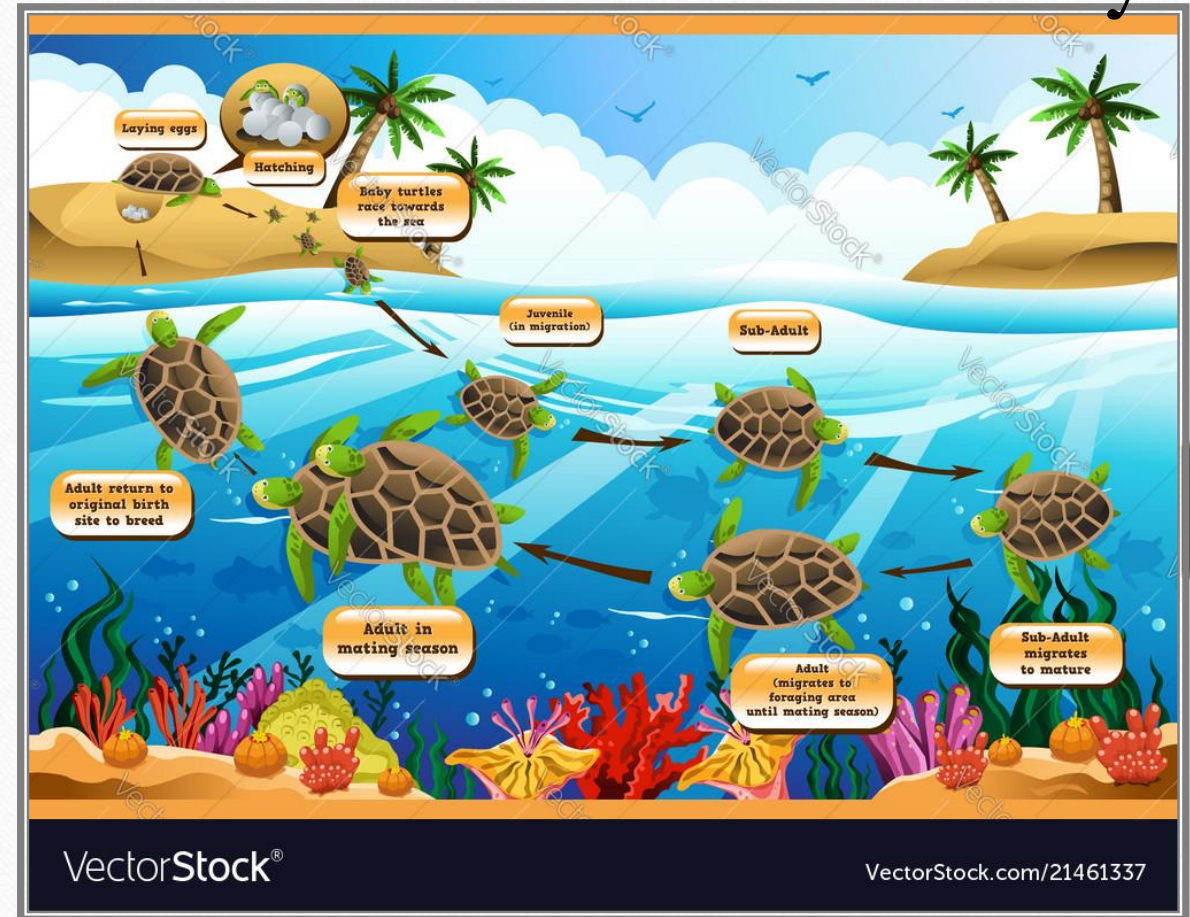


- Turtles that live in the ocean are called sea turtles. Different types of sea turtles can be found throughout the world and in every ocean except for the Arctic Ocean, which is too cold. Generally, sea turtles prefer warm seas and stay in shallow coastal areas like lagoons and bays, but they are sometimes found in deeper ocean waters as well.
- Sea turtles are from the animal class of reptile. This means they are cold-blooded, have scaly skin, breathe air, and lay eggs. There are seven types of species of sea turtles. These include loggerhead, leatherback, olive ridley, hawksbill, flatback, green, and Kemp's ridley sea turtles. Australia is home to six of the world's seven species of sea turtles.
- Many sea turtles can hold their breath for over 30 minutes.
- Leatherback sea turtles have been known to dive over 1000 feet deep in the ocean.
- Sea turtles don't need a supply of fresh water. They can live off the water they get from their food.
- Sea turtles sometimes look like they are crying. These tears are from special glands that allow them to get rid of extra salt they get by living in salt water oceans.

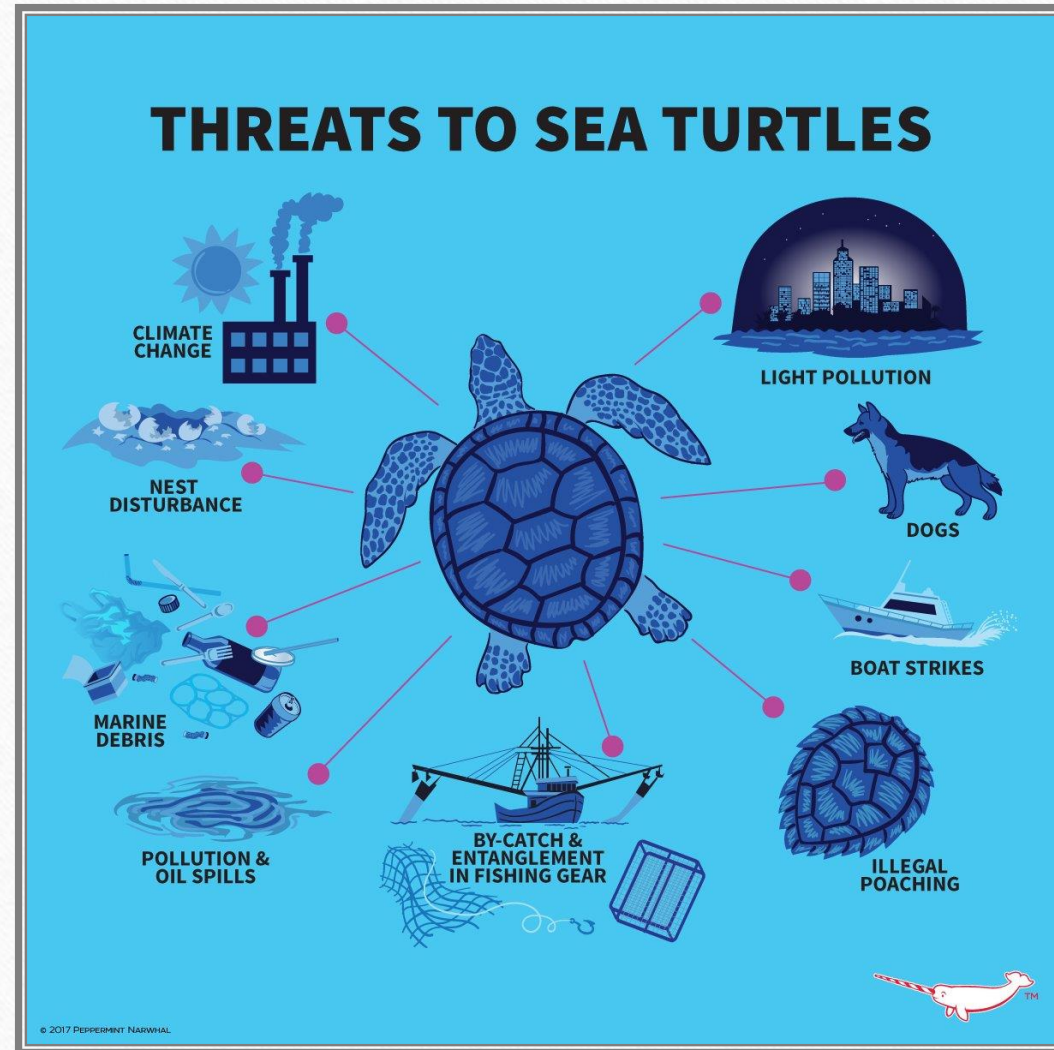
Watch the video
on the life cycle
of sea turtles and
draw the life
cycle.

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

Friday



Write down some
threats to Sea
Turtles



★ Week 4	Learning Intention	We are learning to write a rhetorical question.
	Success Criteria I have used:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an interrogative word at the beginning - a capital letter - a subject - a predicate - question mark

—

—

—

Name: _____

Date: _____

Finding Persuasive Devices

Find and colour these persuasive language features:

- rhetorical questions (green)
- personal pronouns (red)
- modality words (yellow).

Don't students deserve to unwind and relax after a long day at school? Students already spend a great deal of their lives doing school work. It is not fair that students must spend extra time at home on tasks that could be done during school hours.

Firstly, students need a break from school work when they come home. They should be allowed to unwind by playing with friends, spending time with the family and just relaxing.

Secondly, students should have the time to participate in other activities after school that are also educational. Playing sport, learning a musical instrument or joining a community group are just a few ways that students could be learning new skills... if they didn't have to do homework!

Thirdly, all families are different. Some students might need to help out after school and may genuinely not have time to do their homework.

In conclusion, schools should not be sending homework. There are much better ways that students could be using this time after school, such as relaxing, learning new skills and helping their families.



Name: _____

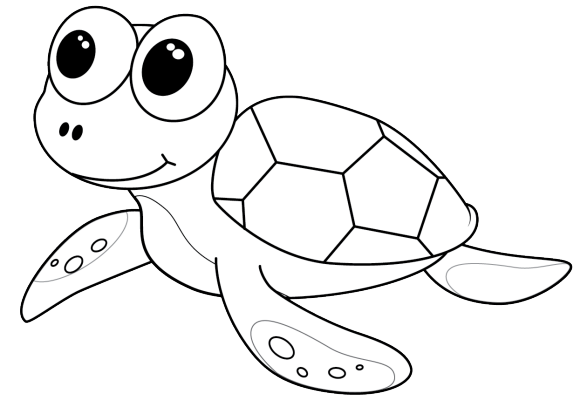
Date: _____

Using Persuasive Language – A Turtle for a Pet

Imagine you are trying to convince your teacher that it is a good idea to get a turtle as a classroom pet. Write a convincing sentence in each box using the suggested persuasive device.

Personal Pronouns:

Opinion:



Emotive Language:

Rhetorical Question:

Identifying Persuasive Devices

Rhetorical Questions	Questions that aren't supposed to be answered. Asked to illustrate a point or to make the reader think.	Modality	The use of words that indicate a high level of certainty of an event occurring.
Alliteration	Place words beginning with the same sound close together to emphasise a point.	Repetition	The use of words or phrases more than once to reinforce a point and make an argument memorable.
Emotive Language	Words designed to evoke emotions, and make people feel a certain way (eg. guilty, sad, angry).	Adjectives & Adverbs	Influence how readers feel by carefully selecting adjectives and adverbs.
Involve the Reader	Talk to the reader by using inclusive language such as 'our', 'we', 'us', or 'you'.	Use Evidence	Use facts, figures or quotes to help persuade the audience.

Read the following passage.

Children and Sport

Children must play more sport. Sport is important for health and for personal development.

Firstly, playing sports helps children stay fit and healthy. Many young people today don't get enough, or any, exercise. This is one reason many children are becoming overweight. Being overweight can cause several health problems, especially later in life. Sport is a great way to encourage kids to get moving. Studies show that children who participate in sport get more exercise each week than children who don't. Healthy kids are happy kids.

Another benefit of playing sport is social development. Children learn valuable social skills and develop their confidence. They learn to interact with a range of different people. Playing sport is the perfect way for children to learn develop their social skills.

Playing a team sport also teaches children how to work together. Knowing how to get along with other people and how to work as a team are very important life skills. Team sports such as soccer, football and basketball help develop such skills. Children will learn how to solve disagreements, and they will learn how to work together to achieve a common goal.

Should we really deny our children the opportunity to be the best they can be? Let's turn off the TV and get our children moving!



Identify the persuasive devices that have been used. Explain your answers.

Persuasive device:

Persuasive device:

Persuasive device:

Persuasive device:

Persuasive device:

Persuasive device:

Math- Friday

Problem Solving: - Choose your level

Question 1

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 8

Cupcakes are sold in boxes of 8.
Jemima wants to give one cupcake to each of her 24 classmates.
What is the least number of boxes that Jemima needs?

Cupcakes are sold in boxes of 8.
Jemima wants to give one cupcake to each of her 32 classmates.
What is the least number of boxes that Jemima needs?

Cupcakes are sold in boxes of 8.
Jemima wants to give one cupcake to each of her 33 classmates.
What is the least number of boxes that Jemima needs?

READ the part of the problem that is asking you to find something out.

UNDERSTAND the information that you will need to find it out.

CHOOSE A STRATEGY that you could use to find it out.

USE A STRATEGY to find it out.

CHECK that you have found it out.

Question 2

Problem Solving Multiplication and Division by 8

In a garden, there are 8 tomato plants for every 1 lettuce plant.
There are 4 lettuce plants.
How many tomato plants are in the garden?

In a garden, there are 8 tomato plants for every 1 lettuce plant.
There are 12 lettuce plants.
How many tomato plants are in the garden?

In a garden, there are 8 tomato plants for every 1 lettuce plant and 8 lettuce plants for every 1 cucumber plant.
There are 72 lettuce plants.
How many tomato plants and cucumber plants are in the garden?

Question 3

Problem Solving **Multiplication and Division by 7**

Cupcakes are sold in boxes of 7.

**Jemima wants to give one cupcake to each of her 21 classmates.
What is the least number of boxes that Jemima needs?**

Cupcakes are sold in boxes of 7.

**Jemima wants to give one cupcake to each of her 28 classmates.
What is the least number of boxes that Jemima needs?**

Cupcakes are sold in boxes of 7.

**Jemima wants to give one cupcake to each of her 33 classmates.
What is the least number of boxes that Jemima needs?**

Question 4

Problem Solving **Multiplication and Division by 7**

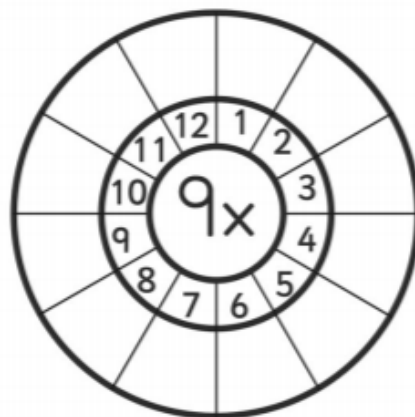
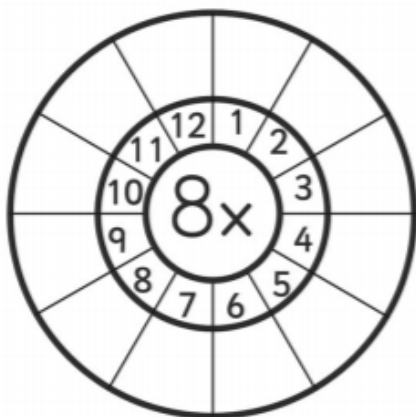
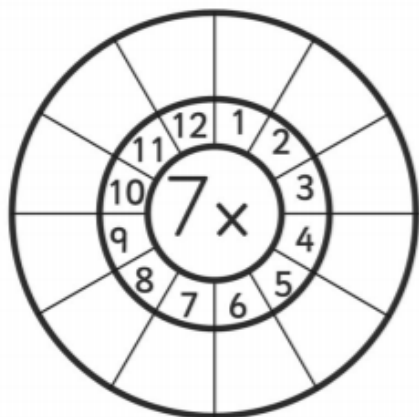
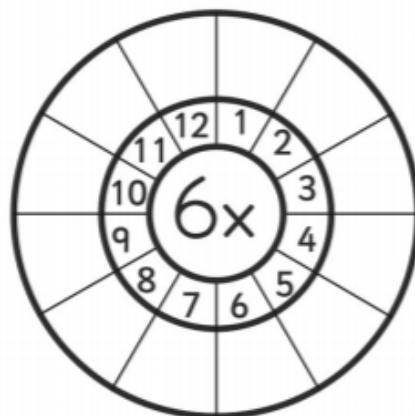
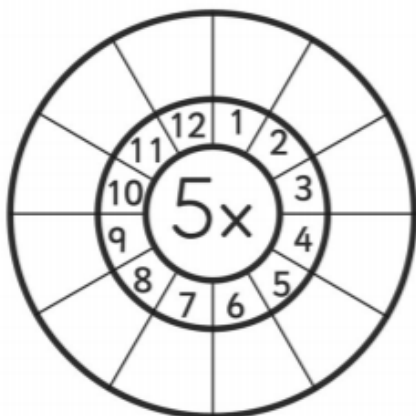
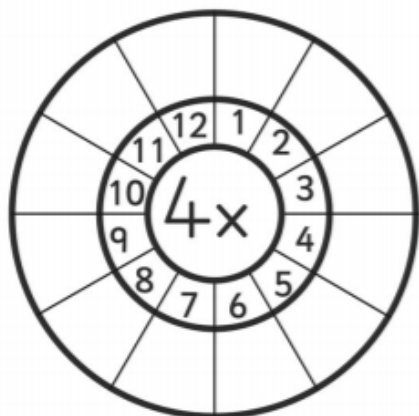
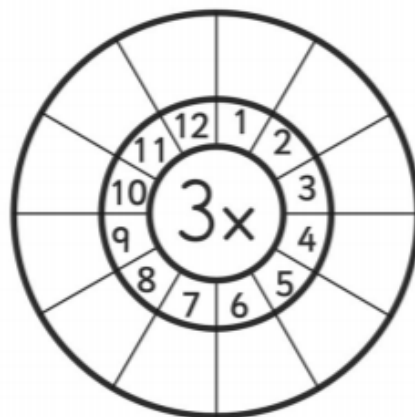
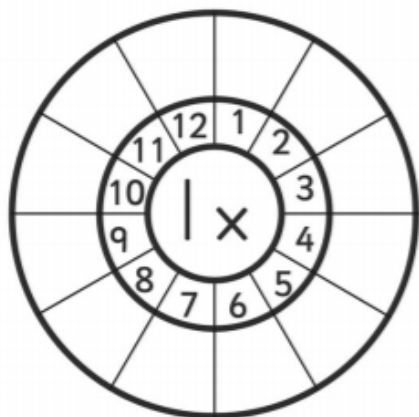
**In a garden, there are 7 tomato plants for every 1 lettuce plant.
There are 4 lettuce plants.
How many tomato plants are in the garden?**

**In a garden, there are 7 tomato plants for every 1 lettuce plant.
There are 12 lettuce plants.
How many tomato plants are in the garden?**

**In a garden, there are 7 tomato plants for every 1 lettuce plant and
7 lettuce plants for every 1 cucumber plant.
There are 35 lettuce plants.
How many tomato plants and cucumber plants are in the garden?**

Multiplication Wheel

Multiply the numbers by the middle number.



Olympic Torch

Craft Activity



Instructions

1. Cut out each piece. Some pieces share a cutting line, so take care when cutting.
2. Colour both sides of each piece of the torch.
3. Roll up a separate piece of A4 paper to form a long tube about 3 cm wide. Staple or tape it in place. This will be the centre tube.
4. Create the five petals by bringing the two tips of each piece together at the front and connecting them with tape.
5. Attach the petals around the top part of the centre tube as indicated in the diagram.
6. Combine the flames and stick them to the inside of the centre tube.

Petal 1

Petal 2

Torch
Top View

Petal
Front View

Petal Tip

Petal Tip

Petal 3

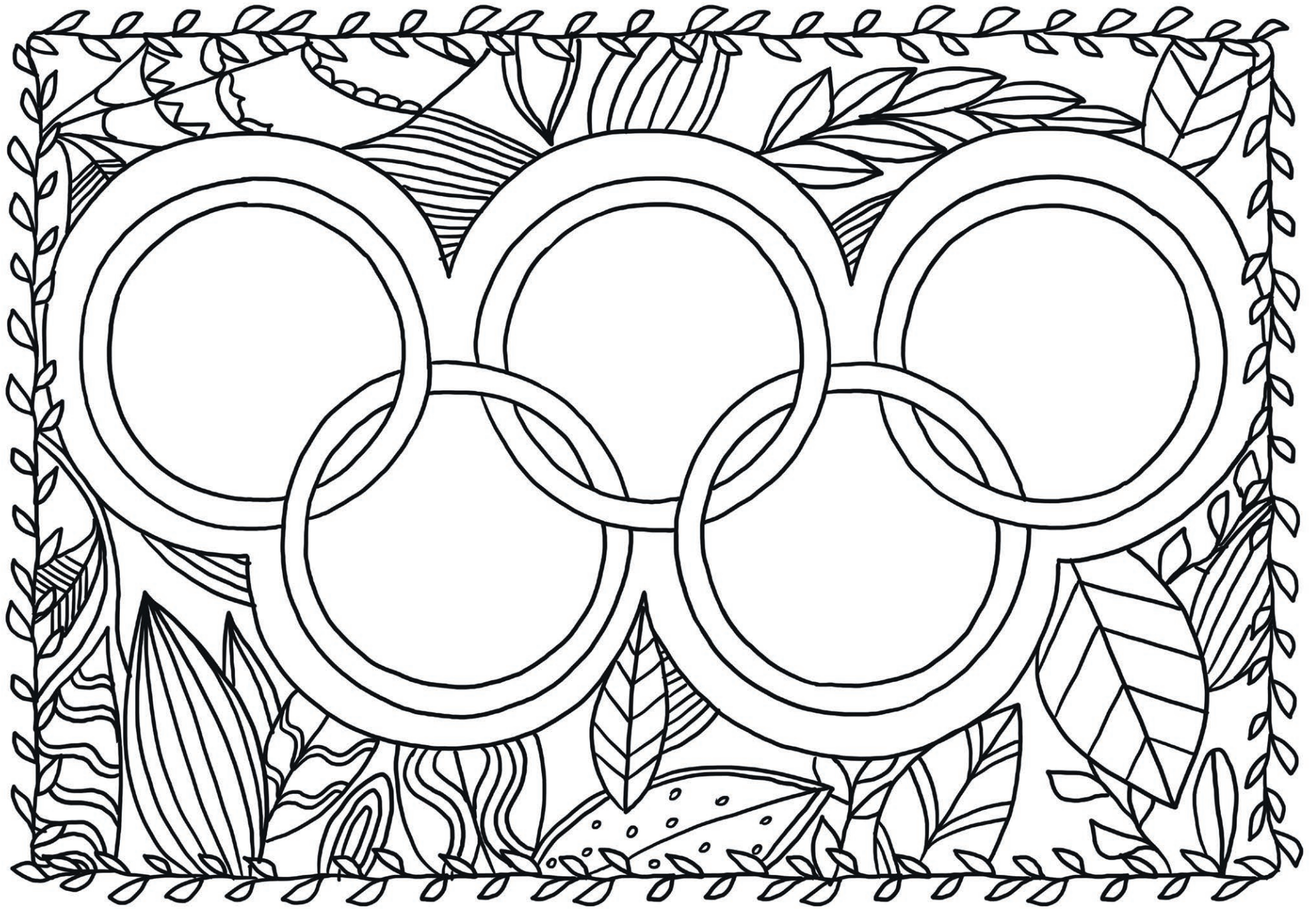
Petal 4

Petal 5

Flames

Flames





Year 4 Week 4 Specialised Learning - Reading

Remember: You do not need to finish everything in 1 day. You can do this at your own pace throughout the week.

Answer the questions in a workbook or on a piece of paper. Once you have finished each square, colour in the smiley face.



Day 1: Read the paragraph on Eddie Koiko Mabo (1936 – 1992) below and answer the comprehension questions 1 and 2.

Eddie Mabo is known for his role in campaigning for indigenous land rights in Australia. This campaign led to the landmark decision of the High Court to overturn laws, paving the way for native title claims. Mabo was born as Eddie Koika Sambo on 29th June 1936, on the island of Mer (Murray Island) in the Torres Strait. He was adopted by his aunt and uncle, Benny and Maiga Mabo after his mother died in childbirth.

1. What was the name given to Mabo when he was first born?
2. Where was Mabo born?



Day 3: Read the paragraph on the court case below and answer the questions 5 and 6.

Mabo moved to Townsville in 1962 with his young family and set up Australia's first Indigenous community school. On 20th May 1982, Mabo began the legal process to overturn laws and seek recognition as the traditional owners of the island of Mer in the Torres Strait. Justice Moynihan of the Supreme Court was highly critical of Mabo and his people's cause and rejected the case. Rather than seek an appeal, Mabo brought the case to the attention of the High Court of Australia. The case went on for 10 years.

5. Why did Mabo have to take the case to the High Court?
6. How long did the whole court case take?



Day 2: Read the paragraph on 'Terra Nullius' below and answer the comprehension questions 3 and 4.

When laws were first established during the colonisation of Australia by the British, the land of Australia was classed as 'terra nullius' meaning 'land belonging to no one' in Latin. However, Mabo claimed that the Indigenous Meriam people had continuously inhabited and exclusively possessed the land. His people had also established their community on the land and they had political and social organisation.

3. What is the name of the people from Mer (Murray Island)?
4. What does 'terra nullius' mean and what language is it from?



Day 4: Read the paragraph below and answer the question 7.

However, just months before the court made the decision to overturn the laws around 'terra nullius' on 3rd June, 1992, Mabo fell ill and died. The court determined that the Meriam people were 'entitled to possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of the lands of the Murray Islands'. When Mabo's body was returned to Mer, the islanders performed a sacred Mabo dance in his honour. This honour was traditionally only reserved for kings.

7. Why wasn't Mabo able to celebrate the success of the case?



Day 5: Read the paragraph below and answer the question 8.

Eddie Mabo was awarded the Australian Human Rights Medal in recognition of his "determined battle to gain justice for his people." The Mabo verdict was a landmark case for Australian law, politics and history. This cleared the way for future land rights cases for Indigenous people across Australia.

7. Why was this such an important case in Australia's history?

EXT: Reread the **Eddie Mabo** story again and then in your own words try to tell a family member why Eddie Mabo is important in Australian history.



Year 4 Week 4 Specialised Learning - Writing

Remember: You don't need to finish everything in 1 day. You can do this at your own pace throughout the week,
Once you have finished each square, colour in the happy face 😊

Day 1: Compound sentences.

Add 'but' or 'so' to the correct sentences to make compound sentences.

1. I want to watch TV _____ I am too tired.
2. It rained _____ we stayed in the house.
3. My friend was upset _____ I gave her a hug.
4. I love playing football _____ I don't like sports.

EXT: Write these sentences in your books or on paper and draw a picture to go with each sentence.



Day 2: Complex sentences.

Turn these simple sentences into complex sentences, using subordinate conjunctions.

For example: My dog is cute whenever he sleeps on the bed.

These include: because, although, as, even if, when, whenever, after and while.

1. My cat is cute.
2. I love staying at home.
3. My teacher is the best.
4. I went to the shops.



Day 3: Alliteration and Personal Pronoun.

Alliteration is the repetition of the same sound at the beginning of the words.

For example: Cats could swim in the creek.

Personal pronoun is a short word used to substitute the proper name of a person. It makes the reader feel like they are being spoken to directly.

For example, you, I, she, he and me.

Create two sentences using alliteration and personal pronoun.

1

2

3

4



Day 4: Rhetorical questions.

Write down four (4) rhetorical questions in relation to saving the ocean. Remember a rhetorical question should not be answered by the reader, it is to emphasise the point.

For example: Don't you want to be part of the solution?

1.

2.

3.

4.



Day 5: Persuasive sentence starters.

Choose one of the sentence starters and write a persuasive paragraph on a paper.

Remember to use the **three (3) persuasive devices** that you have learnt. **They are: alliteration, rhetorical question and personal pronoun.**

1. I want a pet dog....
2. Recycling is important...
3. We should go back to school...



You are amazing and you should be proud of your achievements.

Year 4 Week 4 Specialised Learning - Mathematics

Every day - Use the **anchor charts** (below) and playing cards or your own numbers to solve:
 3 addition and 3 subtraction problems
 3 multiplication and 3 division by 2 problems.

<p>Day 1- Partitioning</p> <p>Practise your partitioning skills with the following numbers. 76, 489, 2389, 8934 and 12689.</p> <p>Look at the example.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} 678 \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ 600 + 70 + 8 \end{array}$ </div>	<p>Day 2 – Ordering</p> <p>Order these numbers in ascending order (smallest to largest) 59, 149, 7, 249, 37.</p> <p>Order these numbers in descending order (largest to smallest) 354, 4, 678, 45, 8, 76.</p>	<p>Day 3 - Friends of 10 and 20</p> <p>Write down all your friends of 10 and 20.</p>	<p>Day 4 - Counting</p> <p>Count by 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s. Start from any number.</p>	<p>Day 5 - Problem solving</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A room has 16 chairs. 20 people came in to sit down. How many more chairs are needed? Rose has 26 cars. She partitioned them equally in 2 boxes. How many cars are in each box? The teacher made 2 teams of 11 children. How many children are there altogether?
--	--	---	---	--

Multiplication and Division by 2

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \times 7 = 14 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 + 2 \\ 2 \times 5 = 10 \\ 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 10 + 4 = 14 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 16 \div 2 = 8 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 10 + 6 \\ 10 \div 2 = 5 \\ 6 \div 2 = 3 \\ 5 + 3 = 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 16 = 8 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 10 + 6 \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10 = 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 6 = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 15 \div 2 = 7r1 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 10 + 5 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 4 + 1 \\ 10 \div 2 = 5 \\ 4 \div 2 = 2 \\ 5 + 2 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 15 = 7r1 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 10 + 5 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 4 + 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10 = 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4 = 2 \end{array}$$

Addition and Subtraction

AS 6 Add single-digit numbers bridging 10

$$\begin{array}{c} 7 + 5 = \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 3 + 2 \end{array}$$

AS 7 Subtract single-digit numbers bridging 10

$$\begin{array}{c} 12 - 5 = \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 + 3 \end{array}$$

AS 8 Add single-digit numbers bridging 20

$$\begin{array}{c} 17 + 5 = \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 3 + 2 \end{array}$$

AS 8 Subtract single-digit numbers bridging 20

$$\begin{array}{c} 22 - 5 = \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 + 3 \end{array}$$