To all 3S students

Hello 3S!

You've all been doing a really good job with learning from home. I'm so proud of how hard you're all working and that no matter what, you've been trying your best! Keep up the amazing work!

This is just a message to let you know that starting this week we will have Zoom meetings. They will be on **Tuesday and Thursday at 12pm** and will only be for **20 mins.**

This is an opportunity for you to check in and ask any questions you have about the learning packs. Please do not hesitate to join and ask for help after you've given the work a go; I am here to help so don't be shy!

Looking forward to meeting all of you again soon!

- Miss Nguyen

3Y

Hello lovely 3Y students/parents,

You have all blown me away by the efforts made towards learning during this testing time. I am also very pleased by the 'build ups' students are posting on Edmodo to show kindness and support to others in 3Y!

Starting this week, I will be available on Zoom every **Tuesday and Thursday at 12pm.** I will post a meeting link on Edmodo which you will need to click on to join the zoom. The zoom session will be for **20 minutes only** and is an opportunity for me to discuss learning with students. **IMPORTANT: You will not be able to join the Zoom meeting if you have not downloaded/installed the app onto your device before the meeting time. Please open the link to join the meeting 15 minutes early to avoid technical difficulties. I have posted instructions on how to do this via Edmodo.**

This week I will also be posting **teaching videos** on Edmodo focusing on Writing and Mathematics and I highly encourage all students to view the videos **at their own pace.** Thank you to all parents and care givers who have responded to this temporary way of learning. Your partnership in this experience is very appreciated!

- Miss Younan

3M

Hello beautiful students!

I hope you have all been staying safe and working hard to keep healthy.

I want to start by acknowledging all your amazing efforts during this Learning from Home period. It has shown how resilient and motivated you are towards your learning. Please keep up the hard work and continue to share your learning with the class on Edmodo.

Starting this week, we will be having Zoom Sessions to answer any questions you have about your learning and support you to work on your Learning from Home booklets. The sessions will be on: **Tuesday 12pm and Thursday 12pm.** Each session will run for 20 minutes. I will share the Zoom link on our Edmodo on Tuesday and Thursday morning. Keep checking Edmodo for more information. Please download the Zoom App onto your device so you are ready and try and join about 10 minutes before our session, this will help avoid any technical difficulties.

This week we will also have some awesome teaching videos uploaded on our Edmodo to help you work on your booklets. Please take some time to watch the videos for extra support.

Thank you to all the parents and caregivers for all your hard work during this difficult time, you are superstars!

- Miss Mourad

3K

Dearest 3K students and parents, thank you for all your amazing hard work. I can't express how proud I am of every one of you! You have shown me how dedicated you are to your learning and that we are in this together! Keep up the fantastic work!

Starting this week, I will be available on Zoom every **Tuesday and Thursday at 12pm.** I will post a meeting link on Edmodo on these days which you will need to click on to join the zoom. The zoom session will go for **20 minutes only** and is an opportunity for us to catch up and discuss learning tasks. **Please download and install the app onto your device before the meeting time. Please open the link to join the meeting 10 minutes early to avoid technical difficulties.**

If you haven't already done so, please join our class **Edmodo** with the code **7qm82x** I will be posting **teaching videos on Edmodo** to assist you with your learning packs.

If you have any further questions, I will be available via email on misskiranbsps@hotmail.com

- Miss Kiran

3D

Dear wonderful 3D students and parents,

I'm SUPER proud of all your hard work and effort with your Learning from home. I know it's tough, but remember we are a team, and we never give up! I love seeing you active on Edmodo – please keep up your amazing dedication to your learning, and never forget I'm here to support you.

If you haven't already done so, please join our class **Edmodo** with the code **s5r4eb.**

I will be posting **teaching videos on Edmodo** to assist you with your learning packs.

Starting this week, I will be available on Zoom every **Tuesday and Thursday at 12pm.** I will post a meeting link on Edmodo on these days which you will need to click on to join the zoom. The zoom session will go for **20 minutes only** and is an opportunity for us to catch up and discuss learning tasks. **Please download and install the app onto your device before the meeting time. Please open the link to join the meeting 10 minutes early to avoid technical difficulties.**

If you have any further questions, please contact me via Edmodo or via email on missdandashli3d@hotmail.com

Lastly, I'd like to thank parents and caregivers for all your efforts with home schooling. I understand it is a difficult time, and your support is greatly appreciated.

- Miss Dandashli

Book Week Performance - "Bigger, Better, Brighter"

This event will be Live Streamed on **Thursday 12th of August**. There will be 2 sessions:

Years 4-6 12:00pm-1:00pm

K-Yr 3 2:00pm - 3:00pm

The school will also receive recordings of the performance to accommodate for students who cannot watch on the day which means we will also have another viewing planned for when we return to school.

To access your livestream event via the web portal:

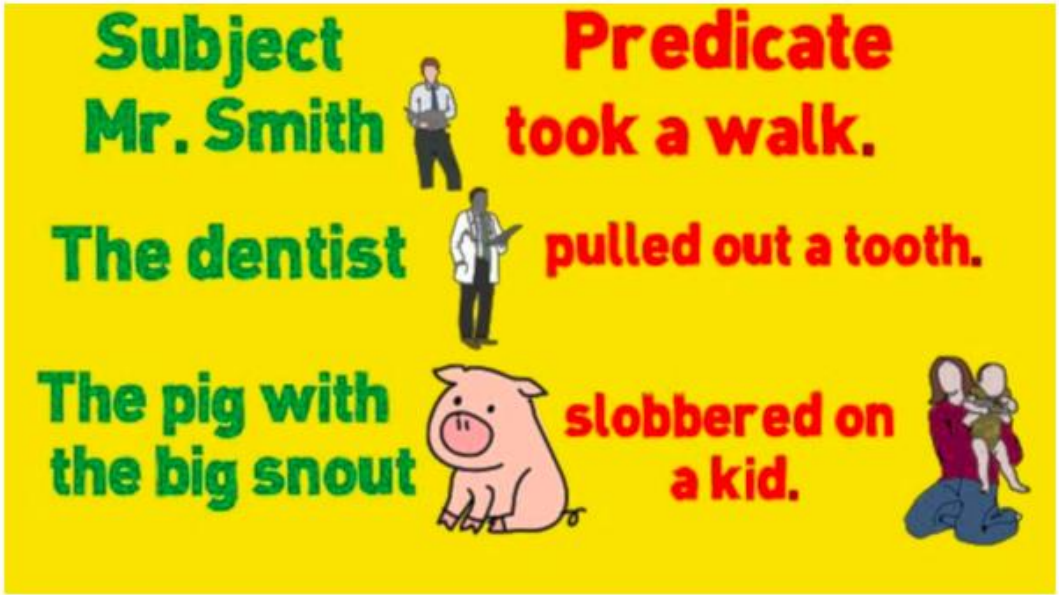
- Go to the secure web portal **https://performlivestream.com/**
- On the homepage, enter your password.
- Your school password is: **fmA6oBI**
- Wait on the next screen and your school livestream event will start soo

Read me each day before completing writing activities.

There are 3 kinds of sentences (simple, compound and complex). Every complete sentence contains two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while **the predicate tells something about the subject.**

A subject always contains a noun.

A noun is a person, place or thing



A predicate always contains a verb.

A verb is an action word

This is a simple sentence.

It has a subject and a predicate.

A simple sentence is made up of one **main clause**.

The subject is who or what the sentence is about. It will be a noun or a pronoun.

The predicate gives us more information about the subject, and contains *at least* one verb.

This is a compound sentence.

A compound sentence glues two simples sentences together. It is made up of **two main clauses** joined by a **coordinating conjunction**.

The **coordinating conjunctions** are:

for
and
nor
but
or
yet
so

This is a complex sentence.

A complex sentence is made up of a **main clause** and a **subordinate clause**.

A **subordinating conjunction** introduces a **subordinating clause**.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Concession
Though
Although
Even though

Condition
If
Only if
Unless
Provided that
Assuming that

Manner
How
As though
As if

Time
After
As soon as
Until
Whenever
Now that

Reason
Because
Since
So that
In order (to)
As

Relative Adjectives
That
Whatever
Which
Whichever

Comparison
Than
Rather than
Whether
As much as
Whereas

Relative Pronouns
Who
Whoever
Whom
Whomever
Whose

Place
Where
Wherever

Background knowledge

honeybees

- Honeybees are flying insects and are related to wasps and ants.
- They have a smaller and slimmer body than bumblebees.
- Honeybees die after they have stung. Their sting is barbed and sticks into the skin of the person or animal that they have stung.

Background knowledge

honeybees

- Almost 60 000 bees live in one hive
- Without bees, supermarkets would lose half the amount of fruit and vegetables
- The queen bee lays thousands of eggs

Background knowledge

honeybees

- Bees are the only insect which produce food for humans
- A queen bee can live for 5 years
- If bees became extinct humans would only have four years left to live

Background knowledge honeybees

Background knowledge

honeybees

- To pass on information about different flowers and food to each other honeybees use a ‘waggle’ dance.
- Honeybees make honey which animals and humans eat
- Larva are fed royal jelly

Lifecycle Stages of a Bee

Stage 1 - egg

The egg is long, thin and white.

An egg is laid by the honey bee queen in an hexagonal egg cell. The egg is about the size of a grain of rice.

Stage 2 - larva

After 3 days, the egg hatches and develops into a **larva**, which looks like a small, white worm. It has no legs and is blind.

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Stage 3- pupa

The **pupa** spins a cocoon and begins to change. Its legs, eyes and wings grow in the cocoon.

Stage 4- adult

A young **adult** bee will emerge from the cell, by chewing its way through the wax capping.

Bees Vocabulary

Honeycomb

A honeycomb is the mass of hexagonal prismatic wax cells built by honeybees in their nests.

Hive

A container for housing honeybees

Nectar

Nectar is a sweet liquid made by the flowers of plants to attract pollinating animals.

Pollen

A powder produced by flowers.

Colony

A **colony** consisting of several thousand worker **bees**, a queen **bee**, and, in the summer, hundreds or thousands of drones

Antennae

Feelers that detect smells in the air.

Royal jelly

Is a substance secreted by honeybee workers and fed by them to larvae which are being raised as potential queen bees.

MONDAY 9TH AUGUST 2021

Simple Sentences

Read the phrases below and turn them into simple sentences. Colour the subject in **blue** and the predicate in **green**. Circle the verbs in each sentence.

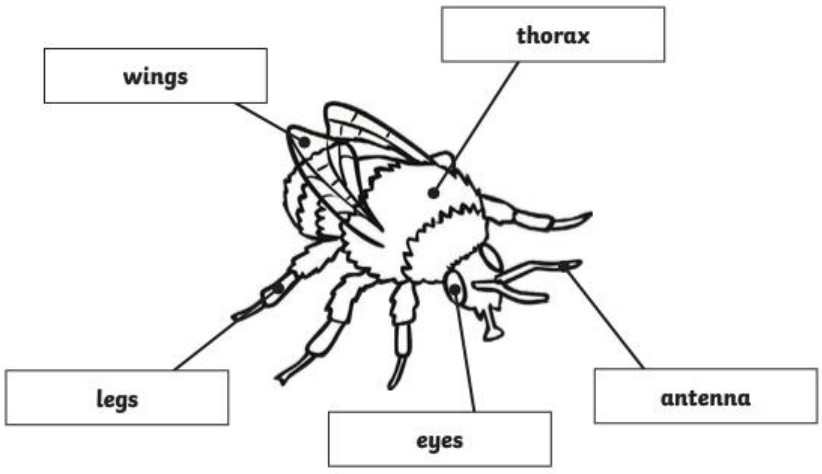
Remember:

- Every sentence must begin with a capital letter
- Sentences end in punctuation
- Names start with a capital letter as they are proper nouns

Phrases:

1. bees collect the pollen in flowers using their legs
2. bees use their legs to help them to stand
3. wings assist bees to fly
4. the thorax is the main body part of the bee
5. the antenna helps bees know if danger is coming from any direction

Turn the phrases above into sentences here:



TUESDAY 10TH AUGUST 2021

Challenge 1: Join the following sentences together to make <u>compound sentences</u> on the lines below. Remember, choose a suitable coordinating conjunction to connect the sentences: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

1. Honeybees are flying insects. Honeybees are similar to wasps and ants.
2. Bees live in a hive. A group of bees is called a 'swarm'.
3. I like bees. I prefer butterflies.
4. Female honeybees can sting humans. Honeybees die after they sting humans.
5. The queen bee can lay thousands of eggs. The queen bee can live for up to five years.
6. Bees have four wings. Bees fly slowly.
7. Bees are the only insects that produce food. Without bees, supermarkets would lose sales on fruits and vegetables.
8. Bees have antennae. Bees use antennae to detect smell in the air.
9. Bees do not eat flower petals. Bees eat pollen produced by flowers.

WEDNESDAY 11TH AUGUST 2021

Challenge 1:
Tell whether or not each sentence is a simple or compound sentence. Write 'simple' or 'compound' next to each sentence.

1. Bees have five eyes.
2. Bees live in a 'hive.'
3. Male bees in the hive are called drones.
4. Female bees can sting, and they are called 'worker bees.'
5. A group of bees is called a 'swarm.'
6. Humans need bees, for they depend on the production of honey.
7. The queen bee can lay thousands of eyes but can only live for five years.
8. Bees have four wings.
9. The first stage of bees' lifecycle is the egg, and then bees transform to larva.
10. Flowers produce pollen, so bees can be fed.

Your turn! Write 5 compound sentences about honeybees.

THURSDAY 12TH AUGUST 2021

EXPAND THE SENTENCES USING 'AS' AND 'BECAUSE'

Use your super sentence writing skills to create a complex sentence using the subordinating conjunctions, 'as' and 'because.' Read the main clause and finish it off with your own subordinate clause. The first one has been done for you as an example.

The relaxed man snored on his sofa	because	he was extremely exhausted.
Florence jumped high into the air		
I hate Sundays		
The forgetful wizard stirred his potion		
I'd prefer to go tomorrow night		
It is very important to exercise		

Challenge: Now write three complete complex sentences of your own that follow the same pattern (main clause + subordinate clause).

FRIDAY 13TH AUGUST 2021

Your turn.
Write a compound and simple sentence <u>independently.</u> Try to use the topic, 'bees' to steer your ideas. Use the feedback squares to check your work.

Week	Learning intention	We are learning to write a simple sentence.
	Success Criteria I have used:	C Main clause (subject and predicate) .!?

Week	Learning intention	We are learning to write a compound sentence.
	Success Criteria I have used:	C main clause , f a n b o y s main clause .!?

Bee
Fact Cards

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Bee Fact Cards

Bees love flowers.

twinkl.com

Bee Fact Cards

You can give bees a home by building a bee hotel in your garden.

twinkl.com

Bee Fact Cards

Some people are allergic to bee stings.

twinkl.com

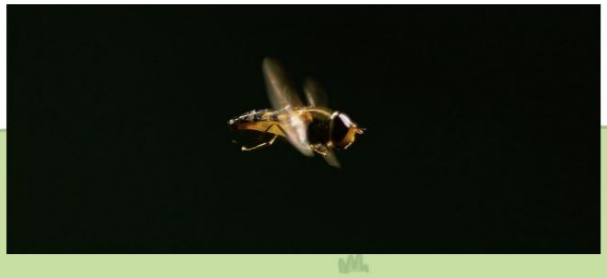
Bee Fact Cards

Honey bees are amazing, super-fast flyers.

twinkl.com

Bee Fact Cards

Bees can dance! When the worker bees return to their hive, they perform a dance to the other worker bees to tell them where to find food.



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Bee Fact Cards

In a hive there is a queen bee that lives for 5-6 years.

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Bee Fact Cards

Bees live in a hive.

twinkl.com

Bee Fact Cards

Bees make yummy honey in a honeycomb.

twinkl.com

Bee Fact Cards

Bees are very important. There are not enough bees in the world, but we can save them.

twinkl.com

Bee Fact Cards

Australia has over 1700 different types of native bees.

twinkl.com

Bee Fact Cards

There are 11 types of Australian bees that don't sting. They are small and black.

twinkl.com

Read the short story. Then answer each question.

The Bee

Bees live in a house that is called a hive. There are three kinds of bees: workers, drones, and queens. Only one queen bee can live in each hive. If she is lost or dead, the other bees will stop their work.

Bees are very wise and busy little creatures. They all join together to build cells of wax for their honey. Each bee takes its proper place and does its own work. Some go out and gather honey from the flowers; others stay at home and work inside the hive.

The cells which they build are all of one shape and size, and no room is left between them. The cells are not round. They have six sides.

Did you ever look into a glass hive to see the bees while at work? It is pleasant to see how busy they always are.

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But the drones do not work. Before winter comes, all the drones are driven from the hive so that they don't eat the honey which they did not gather.

It is not safe for children to handle bees. Bees have a painful sting that they use in their defense.

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Questions:

1. How many sides does a cell in the hive have?
   a. Three
   b. Four
   c. Six
   d. Seven

2. What happens to the drones in the winter?
   a. They sleep.
   b. They find a new hive.
   c. They are driven out.
   d. They repair the hive.

3. Which is not a kind of bee?
   a. Workers
   b. Kings
   c. Queens
   d. Drones

4. Which word best describes bees?
   a. Hard-working
   b. Lazy
   c. Stupid
   d. Cuddly

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All about... Honeybees

Honeybees are flying insects and are related to wasps and ants. They have a smaller and slimmer body than bumblebees.

Fascinating Facts

Honeybees die after they have stung. Their sting is barbed and sticks into the skin of the person or animal that they have stung.

To pass on information about different flowers and food to each other honeybees use a 'waggle' dance.

Honeybees make honey which animals and humans eat.

Where Do They Live?

Honeybees can be found living in jungles, woodlands, forests and gardens in many parts of the world, apart from Antarctica where it is too cold for them to survive. They make their own homes where they live called a hive; these can be found in places such as the hollow of a tree. Each hive can contain up to 80,000 bees.

What Do They Eat?

Honeybees eat pollen and nectar from flowers. Pollen is a fine powder made by plants and used by other plants to make seeds; pollen helps the honeybee to grow. Nectar is a sugary liquid that gives the honeybee energy.

Staying Safe

Honeybees use their sting to protect them although they are mainly gentle insects and will only attack if threatened. The honeybee has a number of predators including birds, small mammals, reptiles and other insects. Also, larger mammals such as bears destroy the hive of the honeybees so that they can eat the honey inside.

1. What is the difference between the bumblebee and the honeybee?

2. Where in the world do honeybees not live? Why?

3. Where do honeybees live?

4. How many honeybees can fit into a hive?

5. What do they eat?

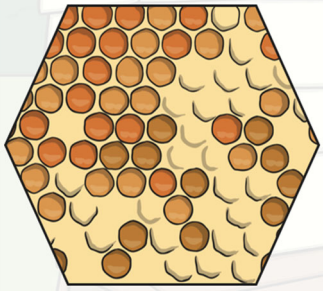
6. Who is a honeybees predator?

7. Write one fact about honeybees.

Complete Wednesday

The Life Cycle of a Bee

The Egg



The first stage in the life of a bee is when the queen bee lays a single egg in a **cell** of the honeycomb.

A cell is a small hole in the honeycomb.

The honeycomb is made by the worker bees.

The egg is long, thin and white.

The Larvae

After around three days, the egg hatches into a larvae.

The larvae is fed royal jelly, which is made by the worker bees. This is like a white liquid.

The larvae looks like a white worm.

The Larvae

Then, the larvae is fed bee bread. This is a mixture of honey and pollen.

This is called the pupa stage.

After a few days, the cell is sealed by the worker bees with a lid of wax.

The Pupa

The pupa grows but is no longer fed.

The pupa spins a cocoon and begins to change. Its legs, eyes and wings grow in the cocoon.

After 21 days from being a new egg, the pupa has become an adult bee.

The Adult Bee

The fully grown bee bites the lid off the cell and climbs out.

It is a light grey colour. It stays in the hive for 21 days.

At 22 days old, the bee becomes a forager bee. This means it will fly to flowers and look for pollen.

An adult bee can live for up to six weeks in the summer.

The Life Cycle of a Bee Comprehension

Read the text about the life cycle of a bee and then answer the questions

1) How many stages are there in the life cycle of a bee?

- O 2
- O 3
- O 4
- O 5

2) What are they?

_____

3) The egg takes _____ to hatch

- O 14 days
- O 3 days
- O 7 days
- O 21 days

4) The larva is fed what?

- O honeycomb
- O white worm
- O cell
- O royal jelly

5) What happens at the pupa stage?

- O The pupa is grown and no longer fed
- O It is still in the cell
- O The pupa spins a cocoon
- O All of the above

6) How does the fully-grown bee leave the cell?

_____

7) How long does an adult bee live for?

_____

The Secret Life of Bees

Have you ever bought a jar of honey and considered how much work went into making it? Bees spend their whole life working as part of a team. A team of honey makers! A honey bee only lives for a few months. In that time, a bee will only produce a teaspoon of honey for its troubles!

How Do Bees Work as a Team?

Bees have a set job within the hive. All female bees are worker bees. They are the driving force behind everything to do with making honey. They are the bees you will see on flowers collecting nectar. The worker bees pollinate flowers, vegetables and fruits. They can make up to 20 trips per day, leaving the hive to find pollen and going back to the hive to turn it into honey. Worker bees also do the following jobs:

- Look after the larvae (baby bees) by feeding them honey so they grow healthy and strong.
- Remove dead bees and disease from the hive.
- Clean up the hive.
- Build the honeycomb cells (hexagon-shaped structures within the hive) where they put the honey and where the babies grow.

All of the males within a colony are called drones. They only have one job – to produce larvae with the queen bee. The worker bees think that the drones are a bit lazy. They do not do any pollen collection or honey making.

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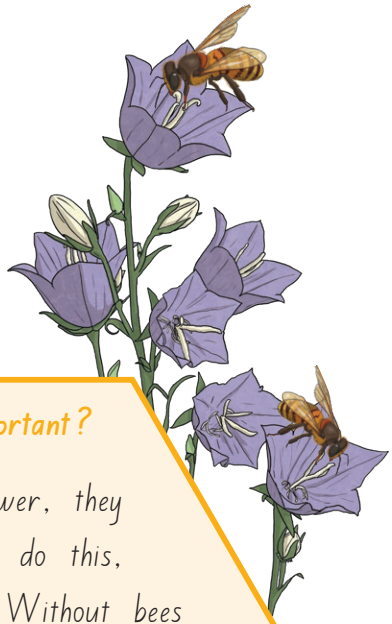
What about the Queen?

The queen has one job. Her job is to produce as many larvae (baby bees) as she can. The worker bees feed her special royal jelly as it gives her all the strength she needs to lay as many eggs as she can. Even though she is the queen, she isn't the leader of the hive. Instead, think of her as the mother of the hive. She can lay up to 2,000 eggs per day! Because she is so busy doing this, she needs servants around her. The servants feed her and clean up after her. Did you know that a queen will only leave the hive once in her lifetime? The only time she leaves is to find drone bees. Even though she is the queen, her job is not forever. As soon as she stops producing eggs, the worker bees will kill her and make a new queen.

So How Much Honey Does One Bee Make?

Even though bees are always on the go and going in and out of the hive, they don't make a lot of honey. The average bee will make less than one teaspoon of honey in its whole lifetime! This is why bees work as a team. To make one pot of honey requires so many bees and their life's work!



Why Are Bees Important?

When bees visit a flower, they collect nectar. As they do this, they are pollinating plants. Without bees pollinating around one third of the world's food, we wouldn't have fruit and vegetables. It also would mean other food sources like animals wouldn't have what they normally eat, which would also affect the food we would have access to.

Next time you see a bee, make sure you think about the important work they do. Without them, we can't survive ourselves!

The Secret Life of Bees **Questions**

1. How long does a bee live for, on average? Tick one.

- ◯ One year
- ◯ A few months
- ◯ A few weeks
- ◯ A few years

2. Explain the worker bees' role within the hive.

3. What would the impact be on our food sources if bees were not able to pollinate flowers?

4. What is the name given to male bees?

- ◯ Workers
- ◯ Drums
- ◯ Drones
- ◯ Dudes

5. What happens when the queen bee stops producing eggs?

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6. Do you think it is fair that the worker bees consider the drones to be lazy? Give one reason why or why not.

7. Find and copy a phrase which shows how busy the queen is.

8. Fill in the missing word.

   The worker bees feed her special royal jelly as it gives her all the _____ she needs to lay as many eggs as she can.

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Complete Friday

All About Bees

Amazing Fact:

Bees communicate by dancing! Worker bees perform a waggle dance to tell other bees where to fly to find nectar and pollen.

insects	avocados	colonies	invertebrates	queen	eggs
drones	worker	stingers	pollen	abdomen	orange

Challenge:

Find the missing words to complete these sentences.

Bees are _____. Like all insects, bees are _____ and have six legs and three body parts. They have a head, thorax, and an _____. While most people identify bees by their yellow and black abdomens, bees come in many colours. They can be black, white, red, _____, green, blue, and even purple!

Bees are social insects and they live in groups called _____. Each bee has a job. The queen bee is the largest bee in the hive. Her job is to lay _____ and she can lay up to 3000 eggs a day! Male bees are called _____. Drones rarely leave the hive and do not have _____. Their job is to fertilize the eggs to make more bees! _____ bees are all female. They have many jobs including feeding, cleaning, and making wax, but their most important job is to find and collect nectar and pollen.

Bees are important pollinators. They help plants to grow by carrying _____ from one flower to another. Bees pollinate many fruits and vegetables including apples, bananas, _____, and more!

You could also try to find out:

- what other crops are pollinated by bees;
- why bee populations are declining.

Week 5 Tuesday - Handwriting

Tuesday 10th August 2021

mo

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and

add

big

bang

Money does not equal happiness

Writing Block Planner - Draw your block planner everyday - Monday - Friday

I BF W ? R

1 TOPS E L

2 TOPS E L

3 TOPS E L

C DYK ?

Diagram

Cap

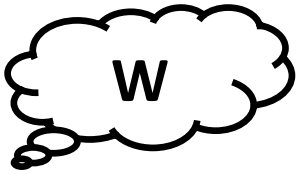
Writing Block Planner explained- Monday - Friday

_____ = title

I = Introductory paragraph

= Wow everyone with a big fact

= hook the reader by using a have you ever wondered question?



= A wonder question

R = respond to a wonder

1 = 1st explanation sequence paragraph

2 = 2nd explanation sequence paragraph

3 = 3rd explanation sequence paragraph

TOPS = topic sentence

= cause and effect

E = **elaborate** and **link** to the next

L explanation sequence paragraph using cause and effect

C = Conclusion

= conclude by summarising what you've written above

= conclude with a WOW—Did you know question?

Writing

Monday

- Watch block planner video on Edmodo
- Watch exemplar/title video on Edmodo
- Draw block planner

Tuesday

- Watch block planner video again if you need to revise
- Watch exemplar/title video again if you need to revise
- Draw block planner

Wednesday

- Draw block planner
- Complete life cycle worksheet (cut, paste and label)

Thursday

- Draw block planner
- Complete life cycle worksheet (cut, paste and label)

Friday

- Draw block planner
- Complete life cycle worksheet (draw and label)
- Come up with 4 different titles for your writing about a bee.

Example: What is the life cycle of a ladybug?

Example: How does a ladybug go through the process of metamorphosis?

Example: Life cycle of a ladybug

_____

_____

_____

_____

Bee Life Cycle

Bee Life Cycle

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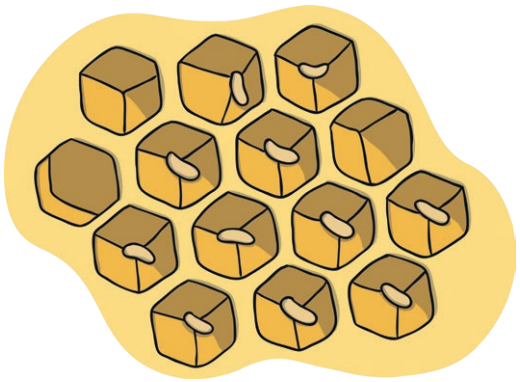
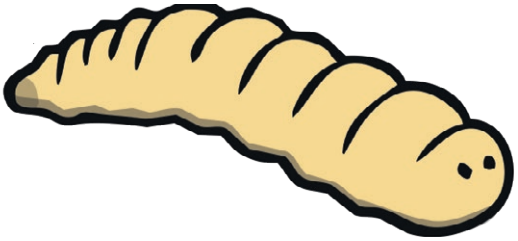
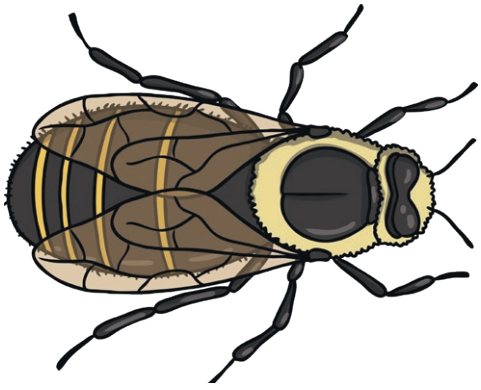


egg



larva

pupa

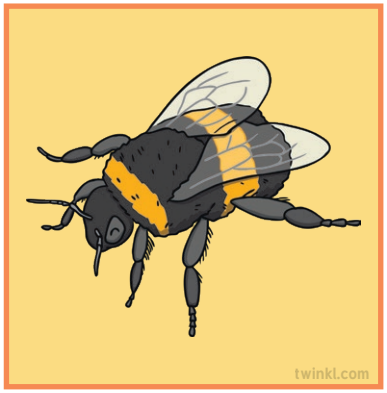


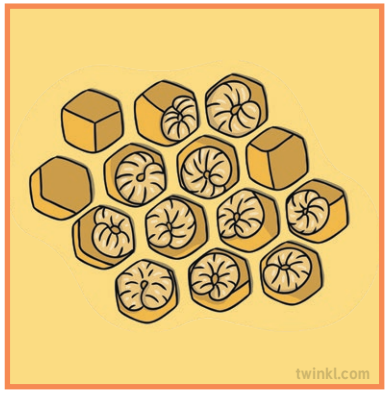
adult bee

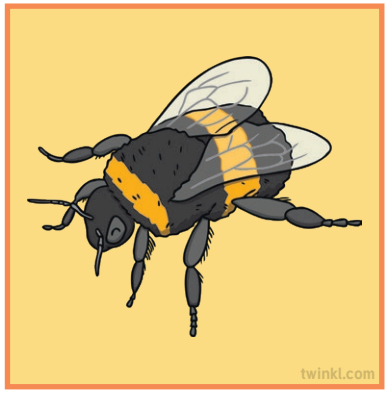
Writing - Wednesday/Thursday

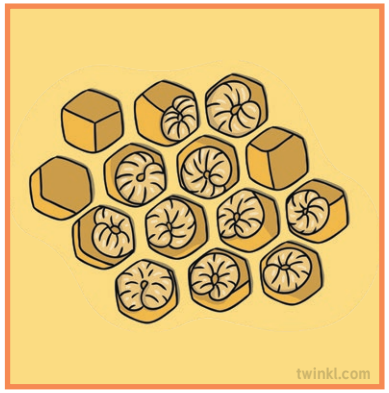
Bee Life Cycle

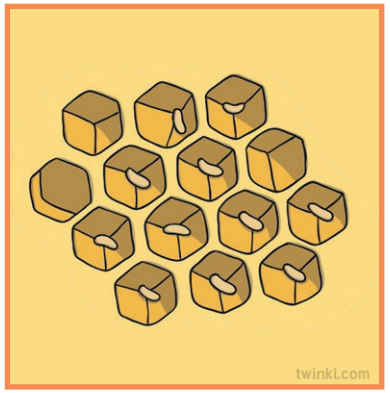
Cut out these images to use with the activity sheets.

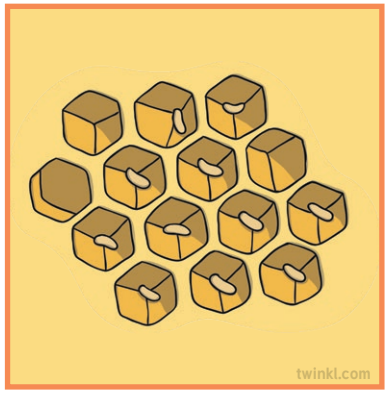






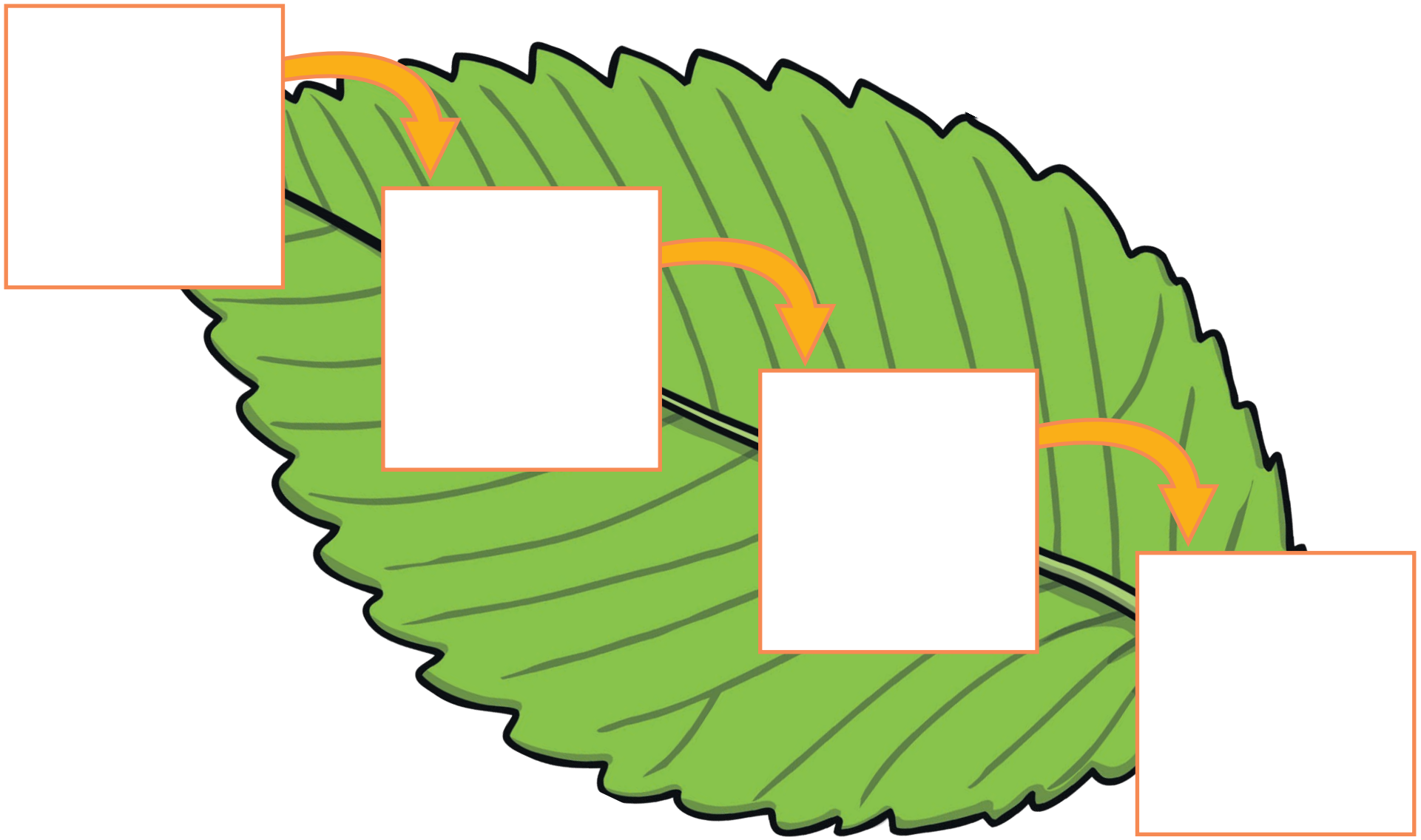






Bee Life Cycle

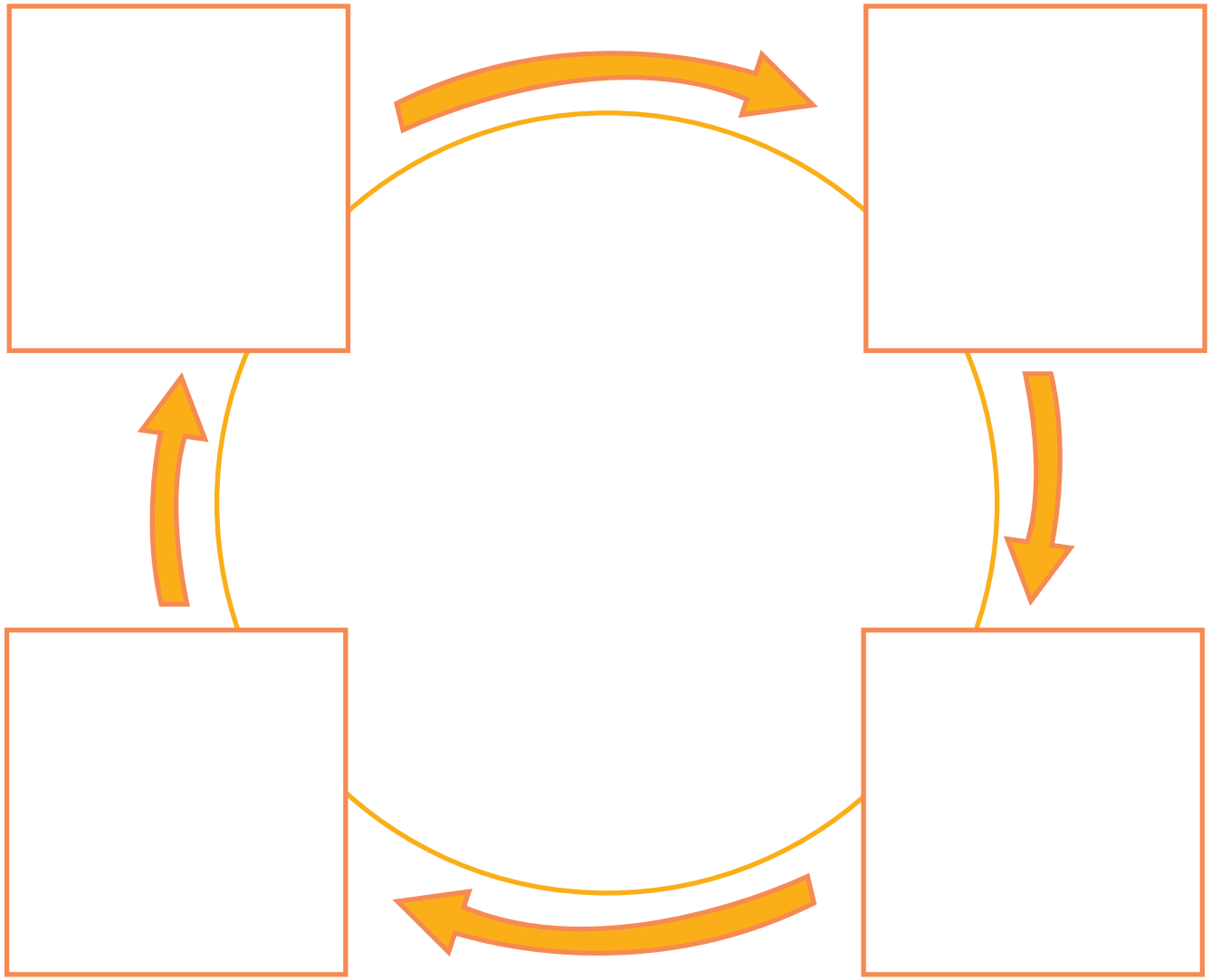
Cut out bee pictures from your booklet and put them in the right order. Label each stage.



Writing - Thursday

Bee Life Cycle

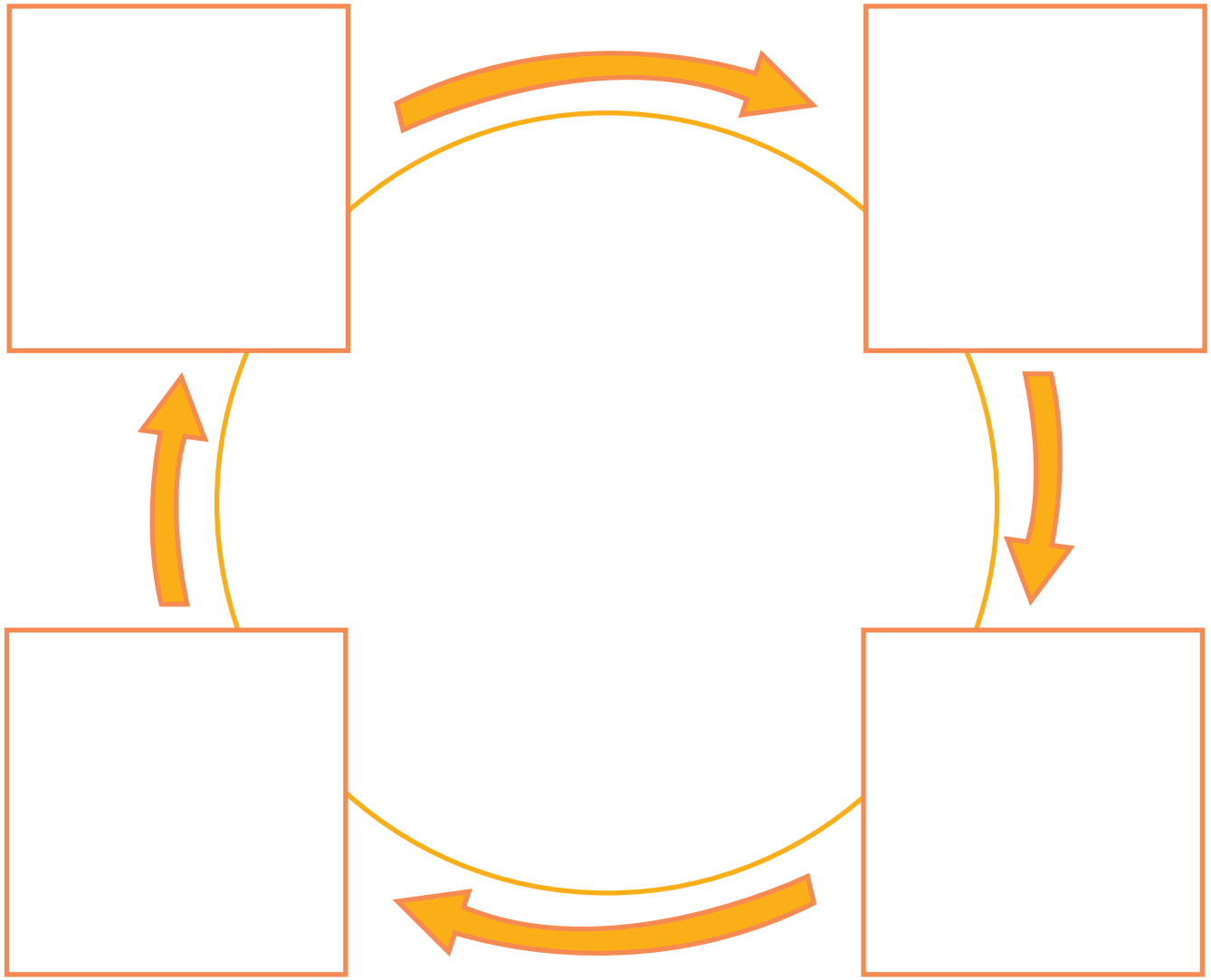
Cut out bee pictures from your booklet and put them in the right order. Label each stage.



Writing - Friday

Bee Life Cycle

Can you draw pictures and label them in the right order?



Maths Investigation Grid – Tick off 2 activities to complete daily.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
I can complete 3 multiplication and 3 division questions at my level	I can complete 3 multiplication and 3 division questions at my level	I can complete 3 multiplication and 3 division questions at my level	I can complete 3 multiplication and 3 division questions at my level	I can complete 3 multiplication and 3 division questions at my level
I can complete 3 addition and 3 subtraction questions at my level	I can complete 3 addition and 3 subtraction questions at my level	I can complete 3 addition and 3 subtraction questions at my level	I can complete 3 addition and 3 subtraction questions at my level	I can complete 3 addition and 3 subtraction questions at my level
I can investigate my place value level using standard and non-standard place value	I can investigate my place value level using standard and non-standard place value	I can investigate my place value level using standard and non-standard place value	I can investigate my place value level using standard and non-standard place value	I can investigate my place value level using standard and non-standard place value
I can count forwards and backwards by 10s and 100s on a number line. Starting with a 2-digit number	I can count forwards and backwards by 10s and 100s on a number line. Starting with a 2-digit number	I can count forwards and backwards by 10s and 100s on a number line. Starting with a 2-digit number	I can count forwards and backwards by 10s and 100s on a number line. Starting with a 2-digit number	I can count forwards and backwards by 10s and 100s on a number line. Starting with a 2-digit number
I can create 2 problem solving questions of my own and answer them	I can create 2 problem solving questions of my own and answer them	I can create 2 problem solving questions of my own and answer them	I can create 2 problem solving questions of my own and answer them	I can create 2 problem solving questions of my own and answer them

Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Activity Sheet Year 3

Learning Intention: To answer worded questions using addition and subtraction.

Success Criteria: I can use addition and subtraction skills to answer a range of question types. I can solve addition and subtraction problems using a range of mental and written strategies.

1. There are 76 books in one classroom and 32 books in the other. How many books are there altogether in both classrooms?

2. Jay has a collection of 63 football cards and his brother has 18. How many more football cards does Jay have?

3. A family drive 24km from Melbourne to Werribee, and then 34km on to Sunshine. How far did they travel altogether?

4. A cricket team score 56 in the first innings and 43 in the second innings. How many runs did they score altogether?

5. Jenny has $5. She spends $2.80 on a present for her brother. How much money does she have left?

6. Abi collects stamps. She has 81 in a box and 54 in a book. How many does she have altogether?

7. A truck driver has a 61km journey. He stops for a break after 14km. How much further has he got to travel?

8. A pack of Christmas cards costs $4. How much change would there be from $10.00?

9. A packet of lentils weighs 400g and a packet of kidney beans weighs 300g. How much do they both weigh altogether?

10. A shopkeeper has 90 bottles of lemonade. He orders 48 more. How many bottles of lemonade will he have now?

Challenge:

Two children have 20 marbles between them. Jay has 12 more than Abi. How many does Abi have?

Tuesday – Mathematics Problem Solving

Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Activity Sheet Year 3

Learning Intention: To answer worded questions using addition and subtraction.

Success Criteria: I can use addition and subtraction skills to answer a range of question types. I can solve addition and subtraction problems using a range of mental and written strategies.

1. There are 167 books in one classroom and 392 books in the other. How many books are there altogether in both classrooms?

2. Jay has a collection of 263 football cards, his brother has 189. How many more football cards does Jay have?

3. A family drive 289km from Canberra to Sydney, and then 149km on to Newcastle. How far did they travel altogether?

4. A cricket team score 456 in the first innings and 249 in the second innings. How many runs did they score altogether?

5. Jenny has $5.60. She spends $2.80 on a present for her brother. How much money does she have left?

6. Abi collects stamps. She has 351 in a box and 456 in a book. How many does she have altogether?

7. A truck driver has a 561km journey. He stops for a break after 314km. How much further has he to travel?

8. A pack of Christmas cards costs $5.40. How much change would there be from $10.00?

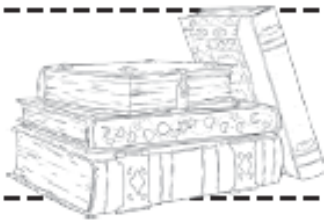
9. A packet of lentils weighs 450g and a packet of kidney beans weighs 385g. How much do they both weigh altogether?

10. A shopkeeper has 367 bottles of lemonade. He orders 480 more. How many bottles of lemonade will he have now?

Challenge:

Two children have 720 marbles between them. Jay has 126 more than Abi. How many does Abi have?

Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Activity Sheet Year 3



Learning Intention: To answer worded questions using addition and subtraction.

Success Criteria: I can use addition and subtraction skills to answer a range of question types. I can solve addition and subtraction problems using a range of mental and written strategies.

1. There are 6713 books in one classroom and 9231 books in the other. How many books are there altogether in both classrooms?

2. Jay has a collection of 2362 football cards, his brother has 1986. How many more football cards does Jay have?

3. A family drive 2618km from Canberra to Alice Springs, and then 1489km to Darwin. How far did they travel altogether?

4. A cricket team score 956 in the first innings and 209 in the second innings. How many runs did they score altogether?

5. Jenny has $15.65. She spends $8.75 on a present for her brother. How much money does she have left?

6. Abi collects stamps. She has 3501 in a box and 6548 in a book. How many does she have altogether?

7. A truck driver has a 1658km journey. He stops for a break after 432km. How much further has he to travel?

8. A pack of Christmas cards costs $8.45. How much change would there be from $12.55?

9. A packet of lentils weighs 455g and a packet of kidney beans weighs 885g. How much do they both weigh altogether?

10. A shopkeeper has 3167 bottles of lemonade. He orders 4809 more. How many bottles of lemonade will he have now?

Challenge:

Two children have 913 marbles between them. Jay has 167 more than Abi. How many does Abi have?

Thursday – Mathematics Problem Solving

Subtraction Word Problems

Aim: To solve subtraction word problems.

1. Miss Arthur has 37 pairs of socks. She throws 10 pairs away. How many are left?

2. There are 38 children at a party. Only 20 children are left in a game.
   How many children are no longer in the game?

3. A teacher has 45 pencils. She gives out 30 to the new children in her class.
   How many are left?

4. Janine buys a packet of crisps for 65c. She paid with 80c.
   How much change will she get?

5. A florist has 72 roses. She sells 40 in one day.
   How many are left?

6. Marcel has 48 sweets. He shares 20 between his friends.
   How many does he have left?

7. A farmer has 84 cows. He takes 50 to a new field.
   How many are left behind?

8. A class has a target of raising $70 for a local charity. So far, they have raised $49.
   How much more do they need to raise to reach their target?

9. A teacher has 60 books to mark. He has marked 32.
   How many does he have left to mark?

10. A teacher prints 64 copies of a worksheet and only 20 are used.
    How many worksheets are left?

Friday – Mathematics Problem Solving

Subtraction Word Problems

Aim: To solve subtraction word problems.

1. Miss Arthur has 37 pairs of socks. She throws 12 pairs away. How many are left?

2. There are 38 children at a party. Only 23 children are left in a game.
How many children are no longer in the game?

3. A teacher has 45 pencils. She gives out 28 to the new children in her class.
How many are left?

4. Janine buys a packet of crisps for 63c. She paid with 80 c.
How much change will she get?

5. A florist has 72 roses. She sells 37 in one day.
How many are left?

6. Marcel has 48 sweets. He shares 23 between his friends.
How many does he have left?

7. A farmer has 84 cows. He takes 46 to a new field.
How many are left behind?

8. A class has a target of raising $75 for a local charity. So far, they have raised $49.
How much more do they need to raise to reach their target?

9. A teacher has 64 books to mark. He has marked 36.
How many has he got left to mark?

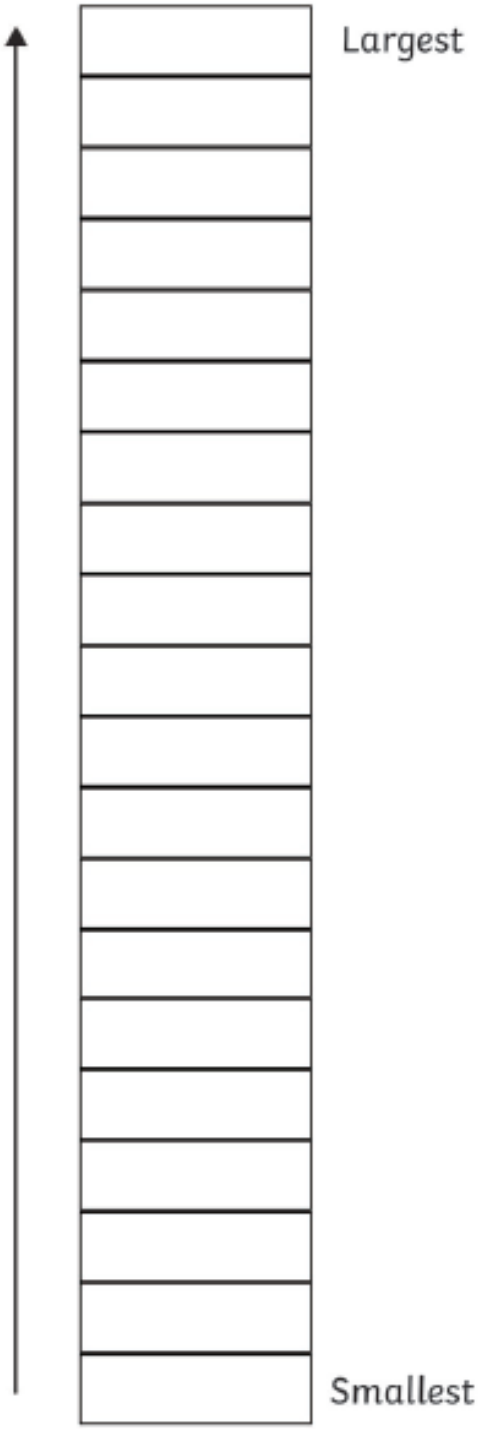
10. A teacher prints 64 copies of a worksheet and only 27 are used.
How many worksheets are left?

Monday – Mathematics Place Value

Ordering 4-Digit Numbers

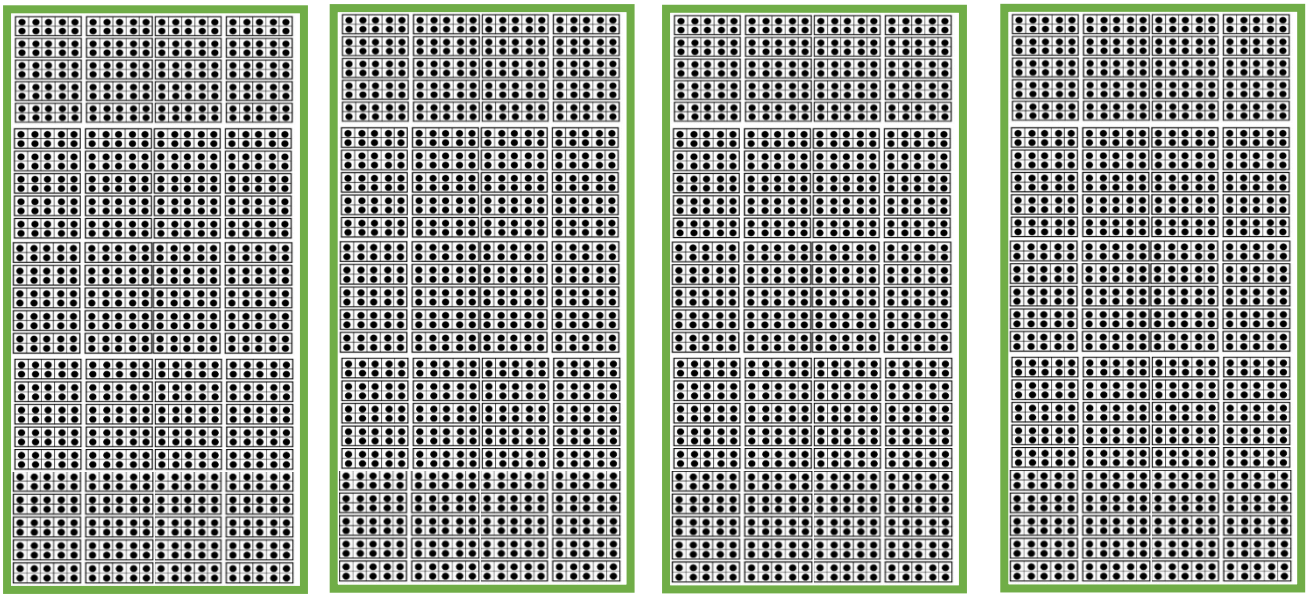
2156	1211	5369	1456	5786	2191	6819	1126	9105	8888
2145	2399	1365	9499	5876	9091	5010	6151	8527	3013

Compare and order the numbers above, from smallest to largest.

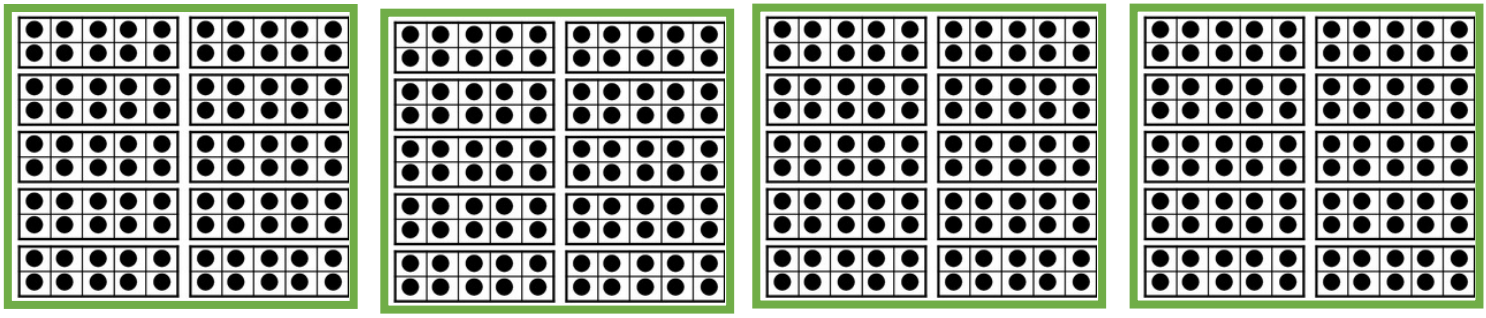


Mathematics - Place Value Cards Use these cards to create numbers when investigating place value. You can cut them out to make your numbers and move them around ☺

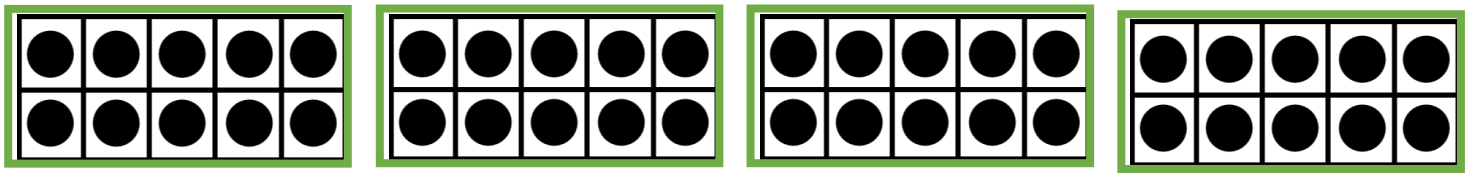
Thousands



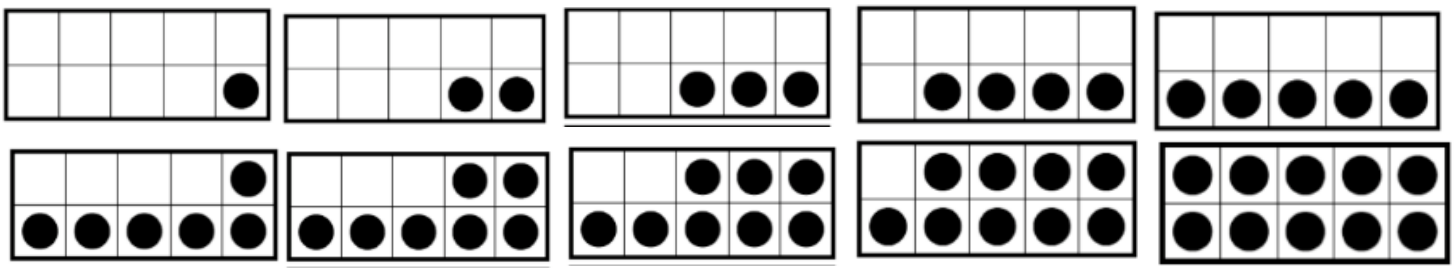
Hundreds



Tens



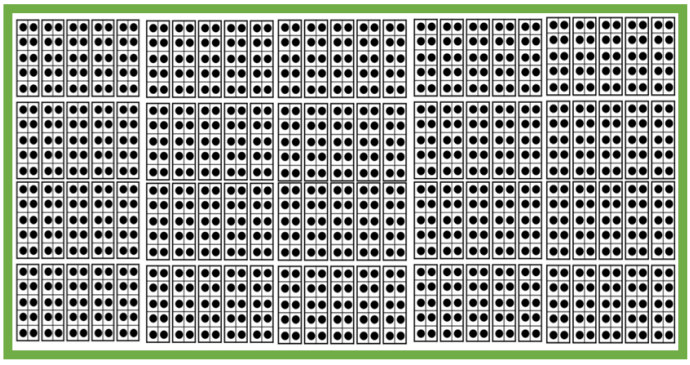
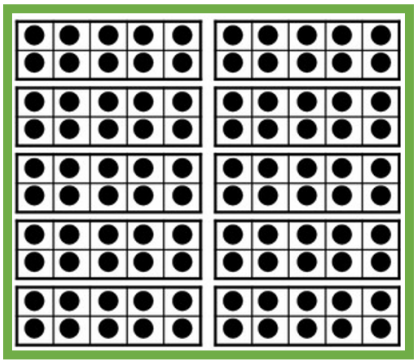
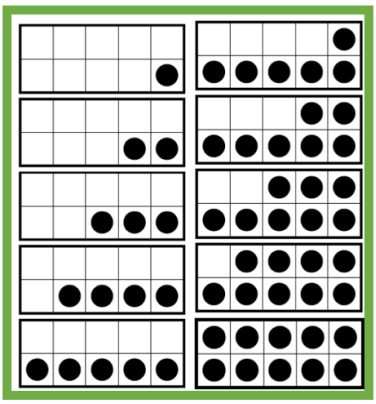
Numbers 1 - 10



Tuesday – Mathematic Place Value

Use the place value frames to make a 3-digit or 4-digit number. Once you have a number you can write it in standard and non-standard place value. Practice partitioning the number in different ways.

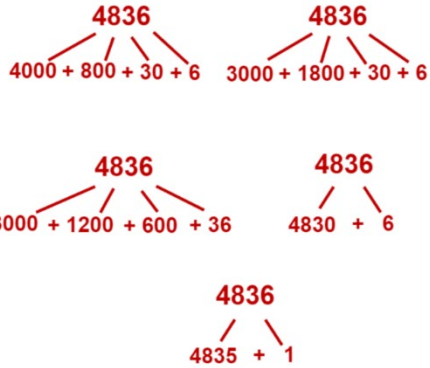
10 hundreds = 1 thousand 10 tens = 1 hundred numbers 1 - 10

Examples:

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1	2	4	8

1248 = 1 thousand + 2 hundreds + 4 tens + 8 ones
1248 = 12 hundreds + 4 tens + 8 ones
1248 = 124 tens + 8 ones
1248 = 1248 ones
1248 = 12 hundreds + 48 ones
1248 = 11 hundreds + 5 tens + 98 ones



thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
4	8	3	6

If you need more space use your workbook.

number	*standard place value*	*non-standard place value*	*partitioning*

Place Value Expanded Form and Standard Form 100s Activity

Write each number in expanded form, and then write it in standard form.

The first one has been done for you.

2 hundreds 6 tens 3 ones 200 + 60 + 3 263	3 hundreds 7 tens 6 ones _____ + _____ + ___ _____
9 hundreds 1 ten 2 ones _____ + _____ + ___ _____	3 hundreds 9 tens 9 ones _____ + _____ + ___ _____
6 hundreds 5 tens 7 ones _____ + _____ + ___ _____	9 hundreds 0 tens 2 ones _____ + _____ + ___ _____
2 hundreds 1 ten 1 one _____ + _____ + ___ _____	3 hundreds 6 tens 0 ones _____ + _____ + ___ _____
2 hundreds 5 tens 8 ones _____ + _____ + ___ _____	7 hundreds 5 tens 1 one _____ + _____ + ___ _____

Writing Standard and Expanded Form 1000s Activity Sheet

Write the standard form of the following numbers.

The first one has been done for you.

2000 + 80	2080
2000 + 200 + 30 + 5	
3000 + 100 + 20 + 4	
1000 + 800 + 5	
1000 + 600 + 50	
4000 + 300 + 80 + 2	
4000 + 500 + 7	
6000 + 30	

Write the expanded form of the following numbers.

The first one has been done for you.

5480	5000 + 400 + 80
3808	
4509	
2333	
1890	
6789	
3506	
1234	

3-Digit Missing Numbers

Fill in the missing numbers from these sections of a 1000 number square.

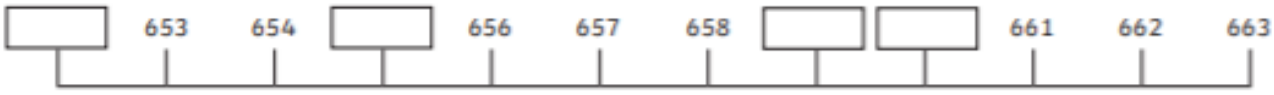
467		469	
	478		480

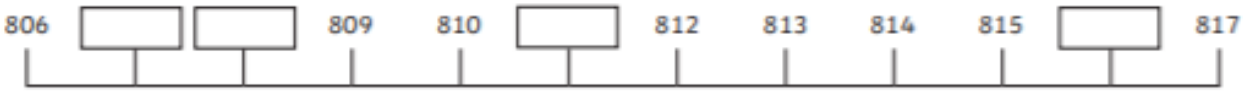
	232		234
241	242	243	

	656	657	
		667	668

	988	989	
997		999	

Fill in the missing numbers in these number lines.





Compensation Strategy Subtraction

Show how you got your answer using the compensation strategy.

a. 126 - 31 =	b. 117 - 61 =
c. 164 - 91 =	d. 98 - 32 =
e. 156 - 89 =	f. 147 - 58 =
g. 187 - 39 =	h. 175 - 48 =

Compensation Strategy Addition

Show how you got your answer using the compensation strategy.

a) 77 + 21 =	d) 43 + 59 =
b) 27 + 66 =	e) 67 + 36 =
c) 53 + 65 =	f) 71 + 44 =

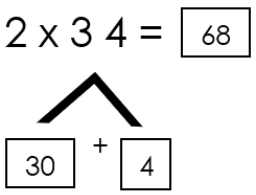
Split Strategy Addition

Find the answer to each calculation using the split strategy method.

a) 79 + 42 =	d) 83 + 53 =
b) 132 + 126 =	e) 227 + 131 =
c) 146 + 122 =	f) 311 + 144 =

Thursday – Mathematics Multiplication and Division

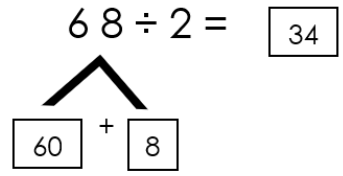
Use the example to help you complete some multiplication and division questions using distributive property



2 x 30 = 60

2 x 4 = 8

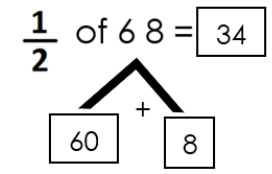
60 + 8 = 68



60 ÷ 2 = 30

8 ÷ 2 = 4

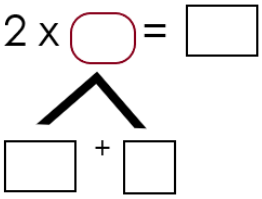
30 + 4 = 34



1/2 of 60 = 30

1/2 of 8 = 4

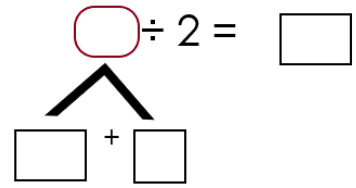
30 + 4 = 34



2 x =

2 x =

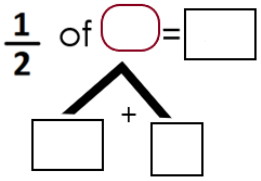
+ =



÷ 2 =

÷ 2 =

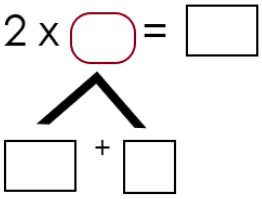
+ =



1/2 of =

1/2 of =

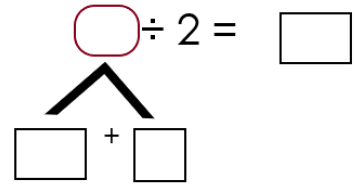
+ =



2 x =

2 x =

+ =



÷ 2 =

÷ 2 =

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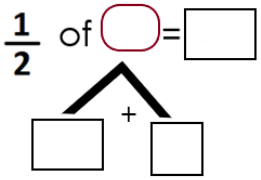

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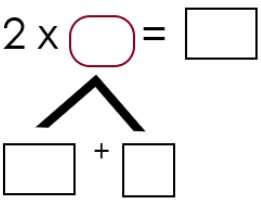

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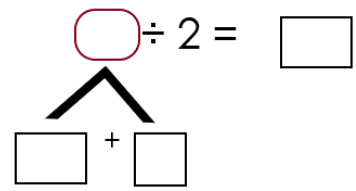

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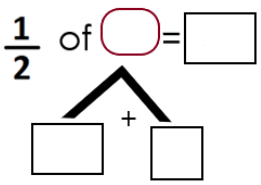

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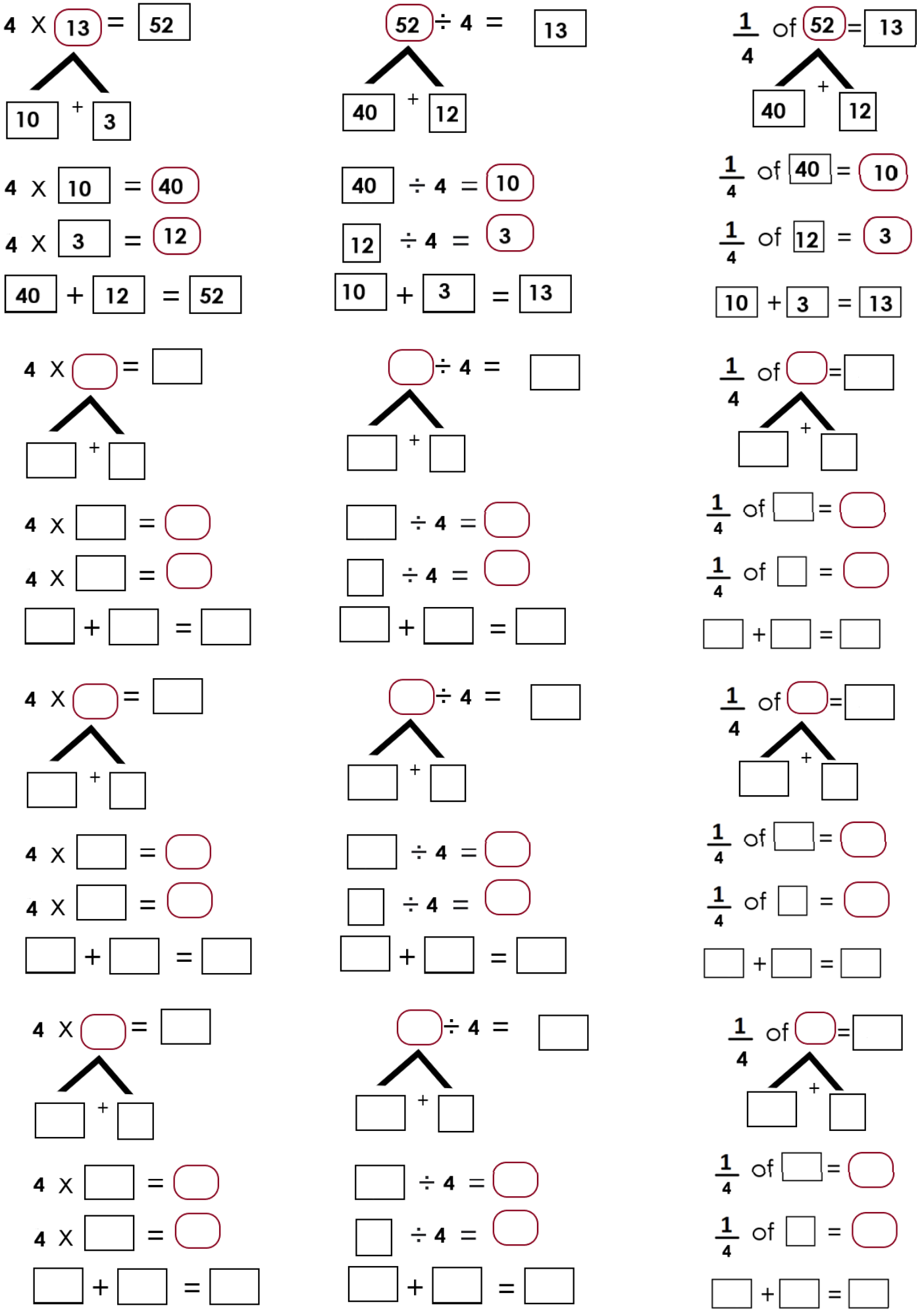
Friday – Mathematics Multiplication and Division

Use the example to help you complete some multiplication and division questions using distributive property



Week 5 Tuesday – CAPA

Think outside the box and complete this drawing. You can add colour after. Be creative!

HSIE – Wednesday

What does country mean to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples?

Use website, QR code and access code for resources.

2819

http://inq.co/class/hse

What does Country mean to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples?

The meaning of Country for Aboriginal people includes all living things, people, plants and animals. Country is both a place of belonging and a way of believing – culture, nature and land are all linked. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a cultural connection to the land, which is based on culture, traditions and laws.

1 Watch the video *Who We Are: Country/Place*. With a partner, think, pair and share your thoughts about what Country means to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

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2 Below are pictures of two people who live in their own Country. Their lands meet at a place called Mungo in NSW.

My Country with Roy

My Country with Darryl

Choose one of the My Country videos to watch. Watch the video, stopping and starting as you need to.

☐ **Roy**	☐ **Darryl**
What is his country called?	What are the two things you learn about his country?
How did he learn about his country?	How does he feel about his country?

 © Inquisitive Pty Ltd.

Historians can ask the same questions and use the same sources but come up with different answers.

3 Find some other people in your class who learned about the same person.

a What is something you learned that was the same?

b Did they learn anything different from you?

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4 Which Country is your school community on?

5 If you can, listen to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person from your area talk about their Country. Ask them the questions from question 2 or come up with some of your own.

Name:	

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Science – Thursday

Living things

Use website, QR code and access code for resources.

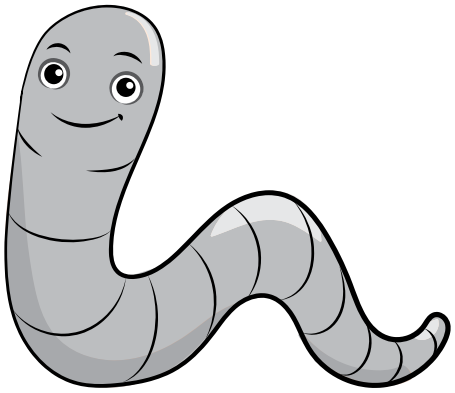
2819

http://inq.co/class/hse

2 Watch the video *Breaking News*.

3 An earthworm has filled out the application form to apply to live on Planet Zog. However, he has put some of his answers in the wrong place! Can you work out what he has done wrong?

Think, pair, share your thoughts.



Application form to live on Planet Zog

Name of applicant: Earthworm

Do you **grow and change**? Yes

Explain: I don't like bright light so on sunny days, I respond by staying underground.

Do you **need energy**? Yes

Explain: I was old enough to have my own babies at just 60 days old. They hatch from eggs.

Do you **reproduce**? Yes

Explain: Even though I start off small I can grow up to 30 cm.

Do you **respond to your environment**? Yes

Explain: I get my energy by eating manure and decomposing plants.

An interesting fact about me:

I have no ears but my body can sense the vibrations of other animals moving nearby.

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4 Living things need your help! Using the research links from your teacher, choose a living thing and complete an application form for it to live on Planet Zog.

Application form to live on Planet Zog

Name of applicant: _____

Do you **grow and change**? _____

Explain: _____

_____

Do you **need energy**? _____

Explain: _____

_____

Do you **reproduce**? _____

Explain: _____

_____

Do you **respond to your environment**? _____

Explain: _____

_____

An interesting fact about me:

_____

_____

_____

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5 Swap application forms with a partner. Read through your partner's application form and respond to the following statements.

- ◯ Each part of the application form has been filled out.
- ◯ The applicant has explained clearly how it demonstrates the four characteristics of living things.
- ◯ I agree that this applicant is a living thing and should be accepted onto Planet Zog.

Signed: _____

6 Find an image of your chosen living thing. Use it to complete a labelled scientific drawing. You could use your drawings to make a class display of Planet Zog.

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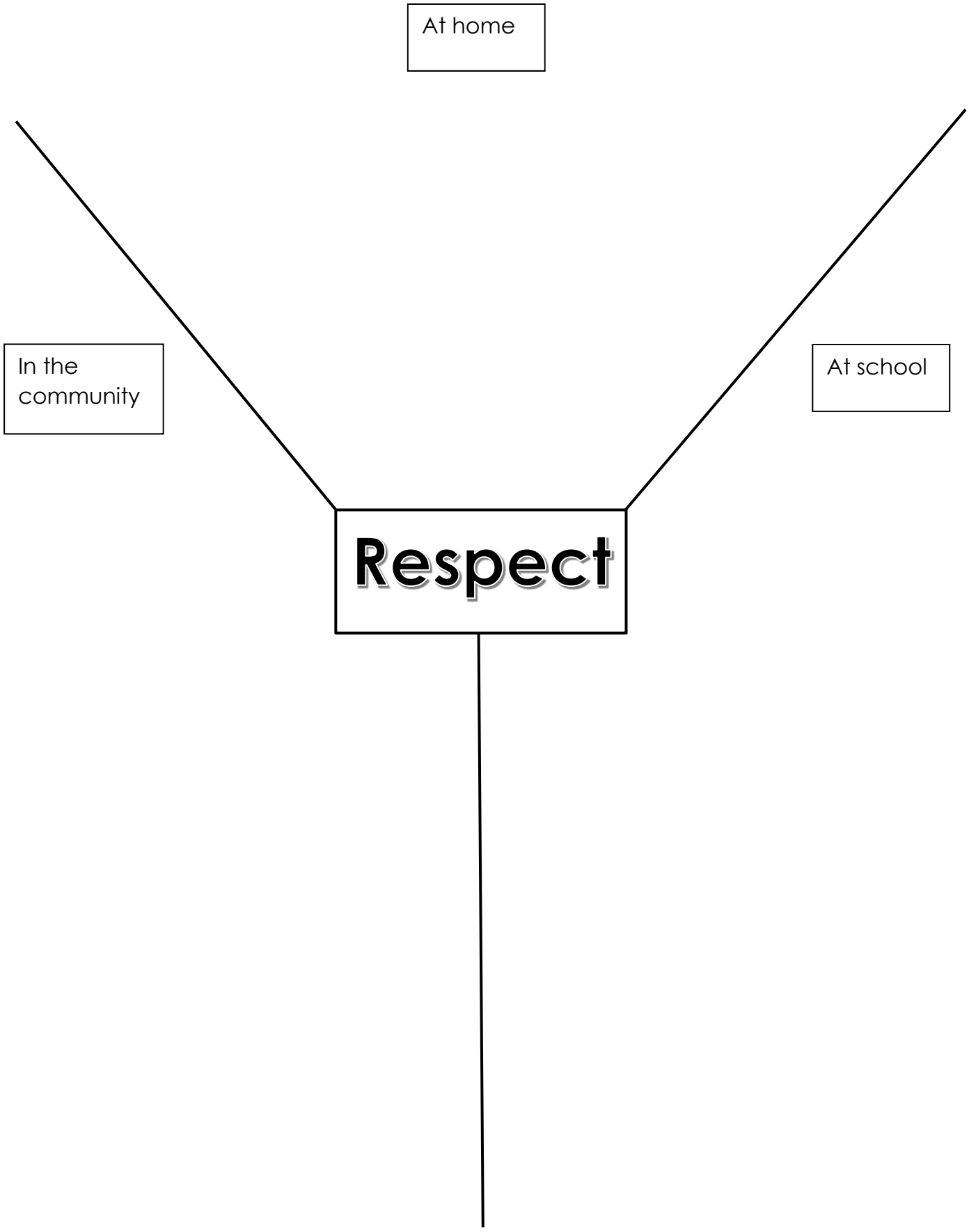
Week 5 Thursday – PDH

Create a poster of ways you can show respect (at home, at school, in the community).



Complete these sheets on the day of your choosing

2 =

3 =

4 =

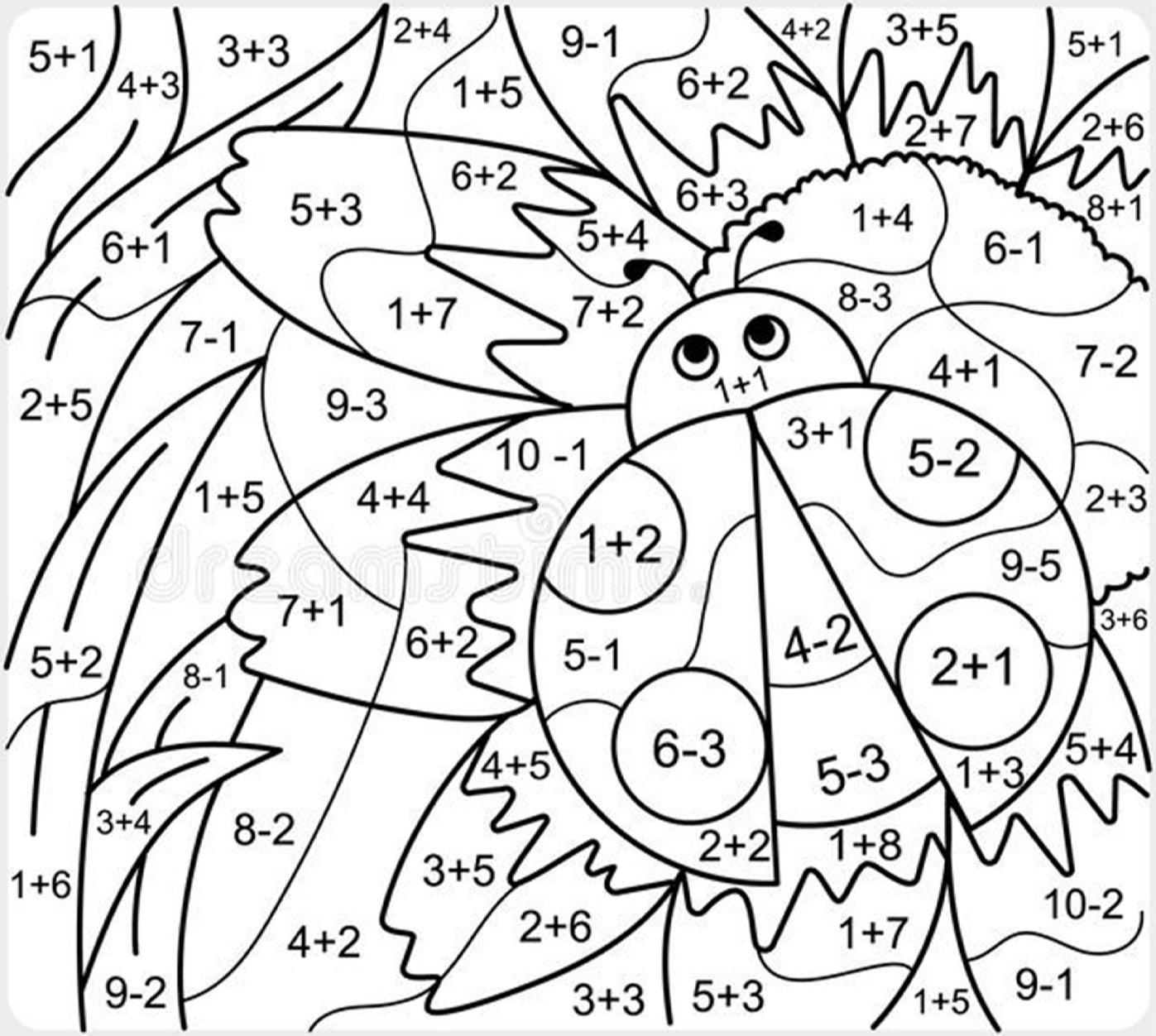
5 =

6 =

7 =

8 =

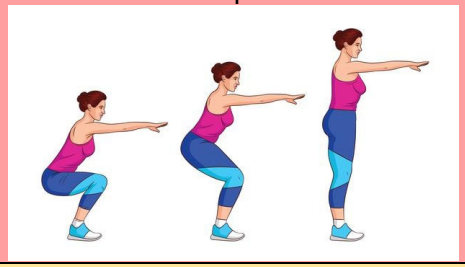
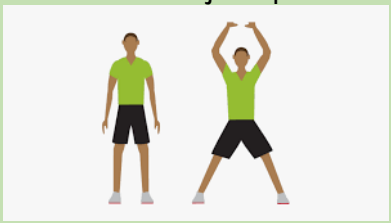
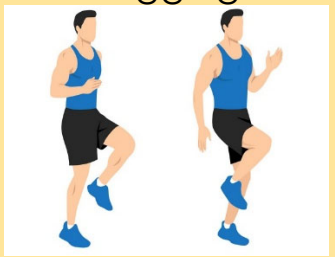
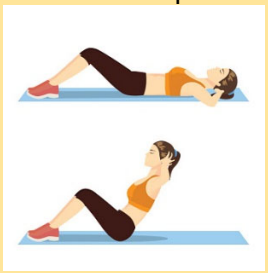
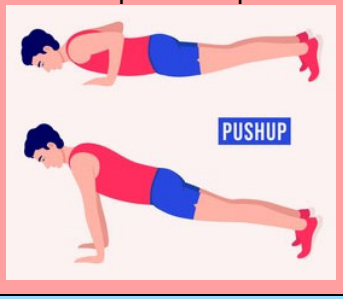
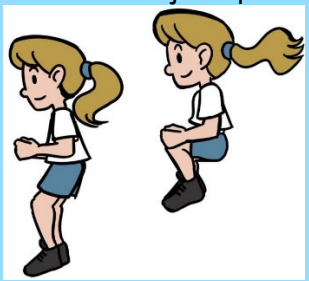
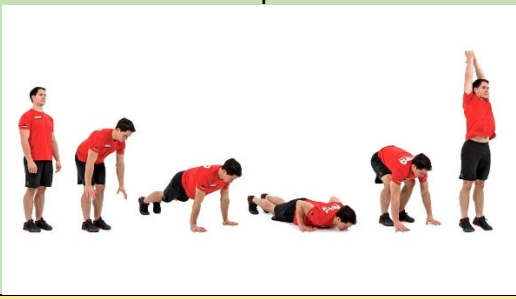
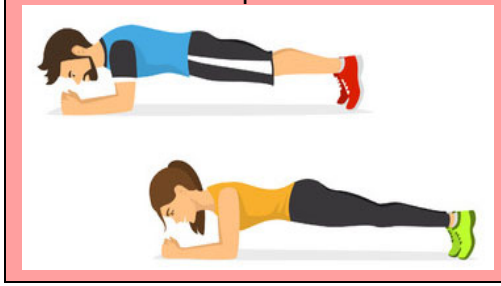
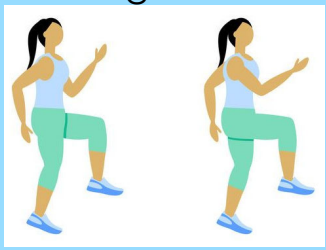
9 =



Name.....

Week 5 Friday – PE

Each activity is worth a certain amount of points. Choose 4 activities from the grid below and see what your points total is.

10 squats 	15 star jumps 	10 hops each leg	Jogging 
10 sit ups 	10 push ups 	10 tuck jumps 	5 burpees 
30s plank 	15 high knees 	15 arm circles	Make up your own exercise

1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points

Year 3 Week 5 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 ☺

Day 1: **Phonics.**

The words below have the **'ea'** digraphs in the middle of the word.
Unjumble the words and **match it** to the correct word.

1. deah	bread
2. rebra	beat
3. peal	team
4. teab	head
5. mtea	leap

Answers: 1) head, 2) bread, 3) leap, 4) beat, 5) team

Day 2: **Simple sentences/Phonics.**

Choose three (3) 'ea' words from the list below, create a simple sentence for each word.
Remember: Your simple sentence must have a **subject** and a **predicate**.
The subject contains a **noun** and the predicate contains a **verb**.
For example: The cat went to sleep.

1. head	4. leap
2. team	5. bread
3. beat	

1.

2.

3.

Day 3: **Compound sentences.**

Add '**and**' or '**yet**' to the correct sentences to make compound sentences.

1. I like chocolate, _____I like cake.
2. It rained, _____ I was still hot.
3. I love my mum, _____I love my dad.
4. I was running fast, _____I came last place.

Day 4: **Complex sentences.**

Turn these simple sentences into complex sentences, using subordinate conjunctions.
For example: My mum is the best because she plays with me.
Use the subordinate conjunctions: after, whenever, because. You can use the same conjunction twice.

1. I am smart
2. I like to watch TV
3. I am nice to others
4. I went to the zoo

Day 5: **A short paragraph about your week.**

Write a short paragraph about your week at home learning. You need to write **3-4 sentences**, which should include **one complex sentence**, **one compound sentence and one simple sentence**. Your paragraph needs to flow and relate to the same theme. Don't forget your punctuations and capital letters.

Look, cover, write and check in the columns below. Try and do this each day.				
Spelling words	**Monday**	**Tuesday**	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**
people				
live				
out				
were				
good				
your				
could				
house				

Friday: Choose 3 words and write a simple sentence for each word below:
1.
2.
3.

Year 3 Week 5 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 and do the daily activities. Once you have finished each square, colour in the smiley face.**

Day 1: Read the first part of the ladybug life cycle below.
There are **50 words.** Time how long it takes to read.
Underline all the **nouns** you can find.

Time:

Ladybugs are a kind of insect called beetles. They have six legs and two pairs of wings. The outside wings are hard. They protect the inside wings which are soft and fragile and used for flying. They have antennae on their heads which they use to feel, smell and taste.

Day 2: Read the 2nd part below.
There are **50 words.** Time yourself. Compare your time with yesterday's time.
Underline all the **adjectives** you can find.

Time:

A ladybug starts its life inside an egg. The female lays the eggs on leaves. After a few days ladybug larvae hatch. They eat a lot and grow quickly. Their favourite food are small bugs called aphids. After a few weeks they stop moving and attach themselves to a leaf.

Day 3: Read the 3rd part below.
There are **50 words**. Time yourself. Which day is your fastest?
Circle all the **full stops (.)**
exclamation marks (!)
commas (,)

Time:

Then the larvae becomes a pupa. A pupa is like a wrapped-up present. About one week later, the pupa breaks open and out comes a little ladybug. After a few hours, its shell gets hard and bright. Soon it can fly! The adult ladybug is smaller than the larvae!

Day 4: Read the final paragraph below.
There are **53 words**. Time yourself. Which day has been your fastest?
Colour or highlight all the **verbs**.

Time:

There are over 4,000 kinds of ladybugs. They can be red, brown, gold or yellow. Some have no spots. Others can have up to 24 spots. They eat aphids and pollen in summer. Many hibernate in winter. In Spring, they wake up and the females lay eggs and the life cycle starts again!

Day 5: Match the **words** in the left side boxes with their **meanings** in the right side boxes.

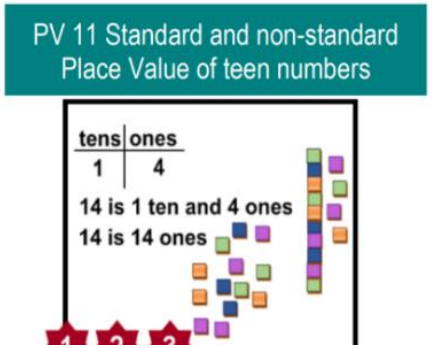
- antennae	- larvae	• between an egg and a pupa	• easy to break
- fragile	- pollen	• a deep sleep through winter	• grip onto
- aphid	- pupa	• tiny yellow grains made by flowers	• two feelers on a bug's head
- hibernate	- attach	• life stage just before becoming adult	• a tiny bug eaten by ladybugs

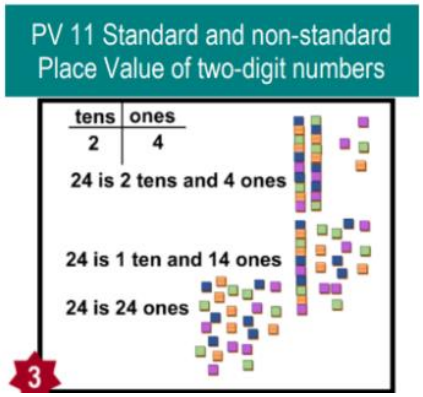
Year 3 Week 5 Specialised Learning – Mathematics

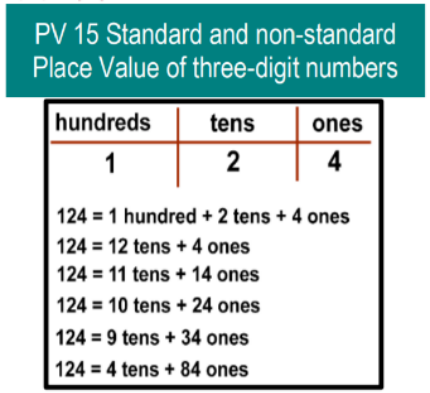
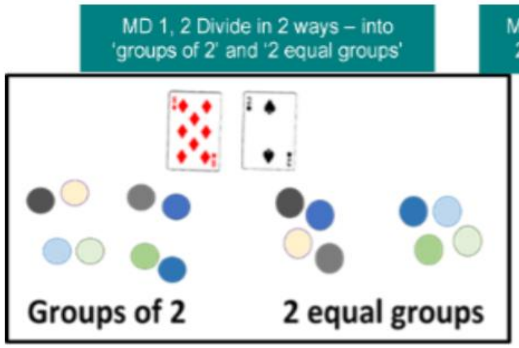
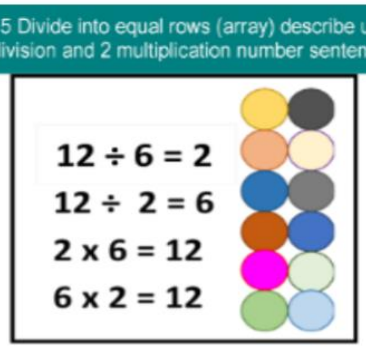
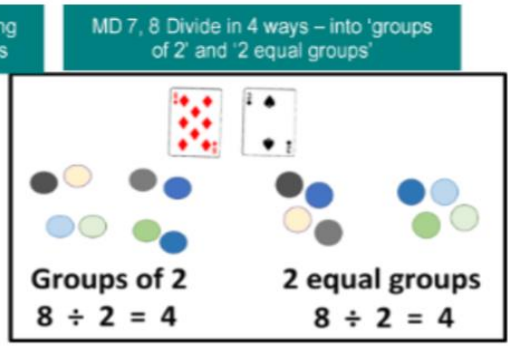
Every day - Use the **anchor charts** (below) and playing cards or your own numbers to solve **3 place value problems**, **3 Multiplication** and **3 Division problems** using 'groups of and arrays' throughout the week.

Day 1 - **Numeral ID**	Day 2 - **Counting Backwards and Forwards**	Day 3 - **Friends of 10 and 20**	Day 4 - **Counting**	Day 5 – **Problem solving**
Ask someone at home to write down 5 numbers for you to read. Once you have read the numbers, without looking write it down on a piece of paper in the correct place value columns.	Get a piece of paper, write 5 numbers down and then find the number before and after.	Write down all your friends of 10 and 20.	Count by 2s, 5s and 10s. Start from any number.	**1.** A room has 4 chairs. 10 people came in to sit down. How many more chairs are needed? **2.** Tim divided his toy cars into 5 groups of 2 to count them. How many cars altogether? **3.** Sam and Susan collected 4 cars each. Michael collected 12 cars. How many cars did they have altogether?

Place Value







Multiplication and Division