

Morning Routine – Monday

Write the long date: _____

Write the short date: ____/____/____

Weather: Circle the picture that matches today's weather.



Skip count by 2s to one hundred. Colour in the numbers as you skip count!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Label the states and territories of Australia using the correct spelling:

- New South Wales
- Victoria
- Queensland
- Western Australia
- South Australia
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory
- Tasmania

Morning Routine Tuesday – Practise spelling the capital cities

Sydney				
Brisbane				
Perth				
Melbourne				
Adelaide				
Hobart				
Canberra				
Darwin				

Morning Routine – Wednesday

Write the long date: _____

Write the short date: ____/____/____

Weather: Circle the picture that matches today's weather.



Skip count by 5s to one hundred. Colour in the numbers as you skip count!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Label the states and territories of Australia using the correct spelling:

- New South Wales
- Victoria
- Queensland
- Western Australia
- South Australia
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory
- Tasmania

Extension: Label the capital cities as well!

Morning Routine Thursday – Practise spelling the capital cities

Sydney				
Brisbane				
Perth				
Melbourne				
Adelaide				
Hobart				
Canberra				
Darwin				

Morning Routine – Friday

Write the long date: _____

Write the short date: ____/____/____

Weather: Circle the picture that matches today's weather.



Skip count by 10s to one hundred. Colour in the numbers as you skip

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Label the states and territories of Australia using the correct spelling:

- New South Wales
- Victoria
- Queensland
- Western Australia
- South Australia
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory
- Tasmania

Extension: Label the capital cities as well!

Unit 8 - ir er ear ur or

Target Representations				
ir	er	ear	ur	or
girl	her	pearl	fur	word
first	herb	earn	urn	work
bird	fern	earth	burn	working
birth	stern	heard	curd	worst
birthday	perm	learn	burp	worse
chirp	jerk	search	turn	worth
dirt	verb	research	curl	artwork
firm	herd		surf	visitor
sir	nerd		hurt	decorate
stir	berth		curb	homework
shirt	alert		hurl	
skirt			blur	
third			lurk	
irk			return	
smirk			burst	
affirm			surfing	
thirty			turf	
quirk			slurp	
squirm			churn	
twirl			burnt	
squirt			spurt	
thirst			turnip	
girth			Saturday	
mirth			Thursday	
circus			church	
whirr			nurse	
			purse	
			turtle	
			burgle	

Monday Phonics - /er/ ire r ear or ur

Create your own 'Find a Word'

1. Use the phoneme words below to start your find-a-word.
2. Place the words in the grid. The words can go across, up and down or diagonally.
3. See if a member of your family can complete the Find a Word!

earn	girl	worth	herb
fur	herd	third	nurse
pearl	word	slurp	stir

Tuesday Phonics - /er/ ire r ear or ur

Use the 'er' phoneme words below and put them into sentences on the lines provided. Do not forget to be creative with your sentences 😊

learn	hurt	fur	her
work	shirt	bird	worst

How did you go?





Wednesday Phonics - /er/ ire r ear or ur

Look carefully at the spelling of the words in the box below. Write the words that use **/er/ phonemes** correctly in the TREAT column and the words that use **/er/ phonemes** incorrectly in the TRICK column.

fur

irth

herb

earth

hearb

third

fer

hurt

girl

worst

wurst

gurl

bird

hirt

theard

bord

Thursday Phonics - /er/ ire r ear or ur

Use the 'er' phoneme words below and put them into sentences on the lines provided. Do not forget to be creative with your sentences 😊

earth	word	dirt	girl
burn	stir	herd	surf

How did you go?



Friday Phonics - /er/ ire r ear or ur



INSTRUCTIONS

Circle the /ir/ phoneme in each word.

g(irl)

her

pearl

fur

word

first

herb

earn

urn

worst

birthday

perm

learn

burp

worth

chirp

verb

earth

surf

skirt

fern

return

smirk

alert

blur

worse

affirm

berth

search

turnip



Camera Words! Camera Words!

REVISION

wolf
sew
hour
great
break
steak
whole
prove
sugar

NEW

won
son
done
**

Fun Activities:

Create a word splash! Write out all your camera words onto a piece of paper in your favourite colours. Write them in difference sizes and all over the page!

Look through magazines, books, catalogues and other reading materials and see if you can spot any camera words!

**If you can read and spell the above words quickly and correctly, then you can make up your own camera word list! Select 6 words at a time that YOU are interested in learning how to spell—select challenging words! For example, if you like the Olympics here is a good list:

Olympics
ceremony
anthem
participant
preliminaries
sportsmanship

**If you don't know what they mean—find out!
Use a dictionary or google the word.**



Monday

1. Select 9 words from the list and do LOOK, THINK, COVER, WRITE and CHECK.
2. Ask someone to test your reading and spelling of these words.
3. Use the following camera words in a sentence. Don't forget to begin with a capital letter and use end punctuation. Make it an interesting sentence.

won

son



Tuesday

1. Select 9 words from the list and do LOOK, THINK, COVER, WRITE and CHECK.
2. Ask someone to test your reading and spelling of these words.
3. Use the following camera words to write **questions**.
Don't forget to begin with a capital letter and use end punctuation. Make it an interesting question.

done

hour



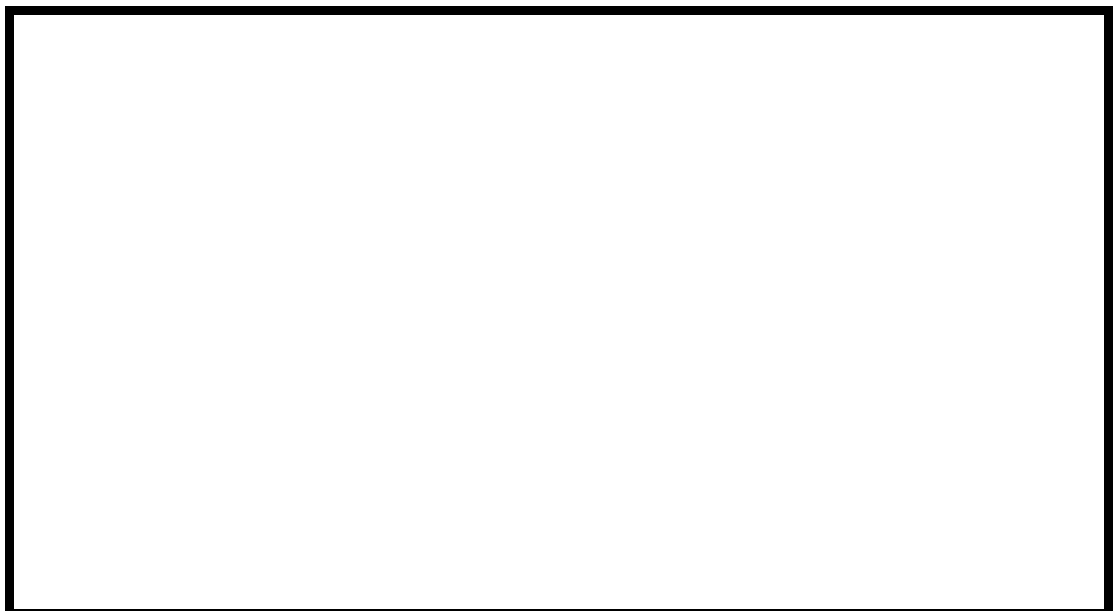
Wednesday

1. Select 9 words from the list and do LOOK, THINK, COVER, WRITE and CHECK.
2. Ask someone to test your reading and spelling of these words.
3. Use the following camera words to complete the sentence.

won son done

My _____ is amazing at sport.
He _____ a gold medal at the
Olympics. I'm proud of what he
has _____.

4. Draw a picture for this sentence.





Thursday

1. Select 9 words from the list and do LOOK, THINK, COVER, WRITE and CHECK.
2. Ask someone to test your reading and spelling of these words.
3. Use the following camera words in one or two sentences. Don't forget to begin with a capital letter and use end punctuation. Make it an interesting sentence.

great wolf

4. Draw lines to match the camera word with the correct definition. The first one is done for you.

won	complete
son	to do the best or come first in a contest or game
done	a wild dog-like animal
wolf	a parent's baby boy



Friday

1. Select 9 words from the list and do LOOK, THINK, COVER, WRITE and CHECK.
2. Ask someone to test your reading and spelling of these words.
3. Time for a CHALLENGE! Highlight the spelling mistakes and re-write the sentence with all the words spelt correctly.

Poot the stake on the grill until it iz dun.

I one a wulf toy at the carnival.

I was dun wif all my homework and it felt grate.

Sentence of the Day Week 6

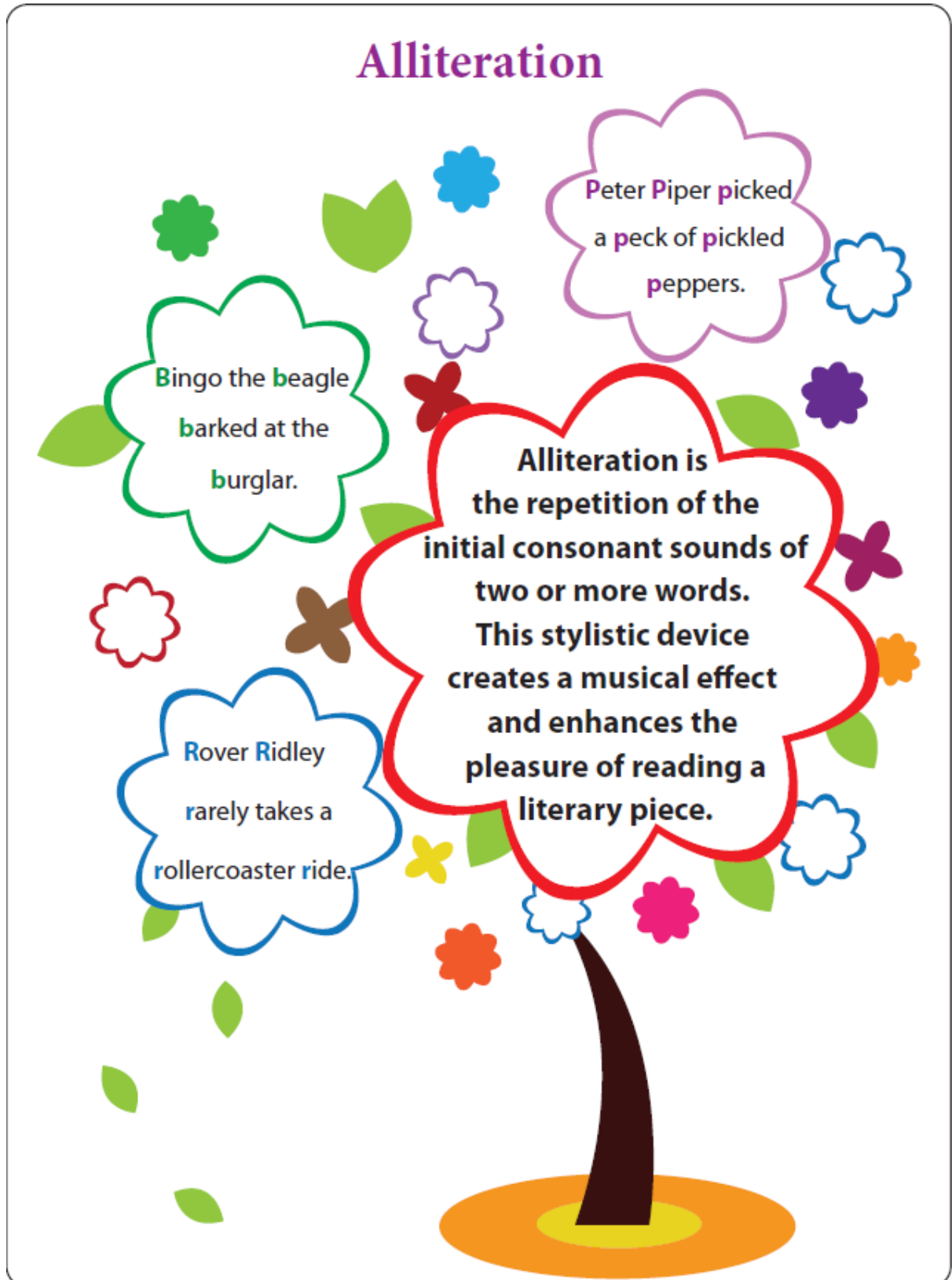
Alliteration

Peter Piper picked
a peck of pickled
peppers.

Bingo the beagle
barked at the
burglar.

Rover Ridley
rarely takes a
rollercoaster ride.

**Alliteration is
the repetition of the
initial consonant sounds of
two or more words.
This stylistic device
creates a musical effect
and enhances the
pleasure of reading a
literary piece.**



Monday- Sentence of the Day

Alliteration



croutons	eggs	soup	ditches	muddy
hyena	jump	brownies	teeth	noodles

Directions: Add a word from the word box to complete the alliteration sentence.

1. Tony lost two _____.
2. Edward eats edible _____.
3. Mikey makes many _____ piles.
4. Hannah has a hyper _____.
5. Dominick digs deep _____.
6. Becky baked _____.
7. Carmine craved crunchy _____.
8. Sissy sips steaming _____.
9. Jimmy saw a jellyfish _____.
10. Nick nailed nine _____ to the wall.

Tuesday- Sentence of the Day

Name : _____

Alliteration

Describe each animal using an appropriate alliteration.







Wednesday- Sentence of the Day

Ocean Breeze

by Katie Clark

Read the poem and underline the sounds that contribute to alliterations in it.

Hard pavement sidewalks melt slowly to sand.

Bright sun and surf surround coastlines so grand.

Blue up above and bright blue down below.

Oceans so vibrant, their waters aglow.

Whispering winds stir up sands in a whirl.

Tiny glass pellets, a beautiful swirl.

Soft ocean breezes send scents on the air,

Conjuring daydreams and laughter to share.



Never too hot when a breeze cools the skin.

Sunrays beat down, but there's water. Jump in!

Slip off your shoes and get ready to soak.

Bask in the sunshine, your whimsies evoke.

High up above you'll see seagulls in flight,

Dipping and diving and bobbing from sight,

Sailing on breezes that coast through the sky,

Looking for supper, an endless supply.

Climb from the water, fly kites on the shore.

Breezes will keep them afloat even more.

Soon it is time to bid seashores goodbye.

Visit again when the breeze starts to fly.

Thursday- Sentence of the Day

Alliteration

Write if the sentences are alliterative or not.

Example: Perla Parker picked a pack of pasta for dinner.

alliterative

1) Charlie never eats chips or chocolates.

2) Mrs. Smith is our new principal.

3) There is a lot of green grass growing here.

4) I came accross a zeal of zebras in the zoo.

5) The teacher has asked us to solve this riddle.

6) The picky kid poked and pecked at his food.

7) Ken won the game.

8) Henry was happy to help the homeless.

9) The Stars and Stripes stirs strong emotions.

10) Gingerbread cookies filled with plum jam taste yummy.

Friday- Sentence of the Day

Alliterations

Grade 2 Adjectives Worksheet

Write an adjective that starts with the same letter as the noun.

*Hint:
red roses, delicate dancer*

1. _____ flower
2. _____ table
3. _____ car
4. _____ river
5. _____ story
6. _____ feline
7. _____ mouse
8. _____ students
9. _____ comforter
10. _____ snake



Level 1 All About Leopards

Leopards, tigers, lions and jaguars are all called big cats. Big cats are different from pet cats. They are much bigger and they can roar.

Habitat

Leopards live in jungles, mountains, grasslands and even swamps! They live alone for most of the time.

Diet

Leopards hunt for food at night. They are carnivores and eat deer, fish, monkeys and birds. They are good climbers and watch their prey from trees. Then, they jump and pounce on their prey. After that, they drag the prey up to the branches and eat it in safety.



Fun Facts

- A baby leopard is called a cub.
- A leopard's tail is as long as its body!

Did You Know...?

- Leopards look similar to jaguars but they are smaller.
- There are different types of leopards, and sadly they are all endangered.

Photos courtesy of Storm's and The Brit_2 (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Questions

1. What are leopards, tigers, lions and jaguars all known as? Tick **one**.

- ☐ little cats
- ☐ big cats
- ☐ pet cats

2. Where do leopards live? Tick **one**.

- ☐ in the desert
- ☐ in the Arctic
- ☐ in jungles, mountains, grasslands and swamps

3. What do leopards eat? Tick **one**.

- ☐ plants
- ☐ trees
- ☐ meat

4. What is a baby leopard called? Tick **one**.

- ☐ a pup
- ☐ a jaguar
- ☐ a cub

5. Which other animals do leopards look similar to? Tick **one**.

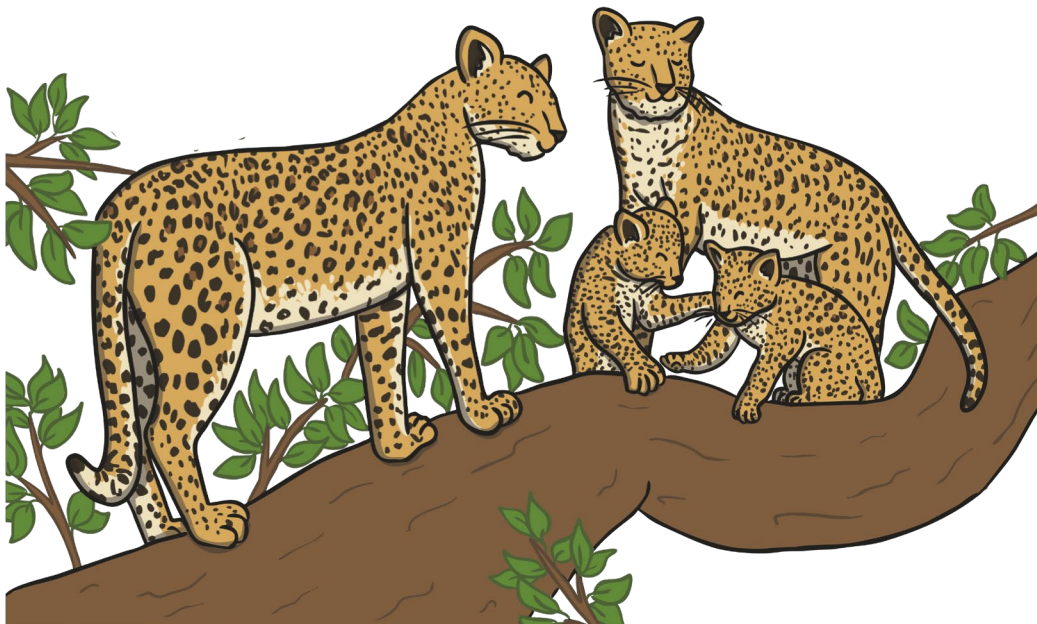
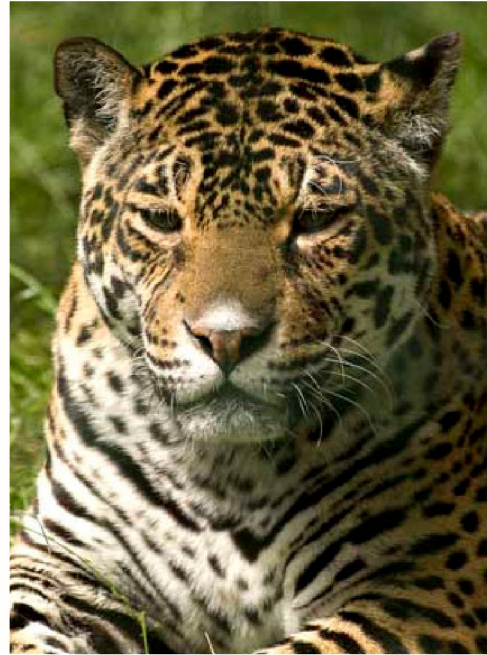
- ☐ tigers
- ☐ jaguars
- ☐ deer

Level 2 All About Leopards

Leopards are part of the same family as domestic cats and share many similar features. For example, all cats are mammals and carnivores. Leopards, however, belong to a group known as 'big cats'. Big cats, such as leopards, tigers, lions, jaguars and cheetahs, are different from domestic cats because they are able to roar.

Habitat

Leopards have adapted to many different habitats and therefore they can be found in many different parts of the world. Some live in rainforests, some mountains and some live in swamps! Sadly however, most types of leopard are endangered in the wild. The most endangered is the Amur leopard of Russia; it is estimated that there are only about 70 adults alive today.



Photos courtesy of Storm's and The Brit_2 (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

All About Leopards

Being nocturnal, leopards' bodies are perfectly adapted to night-time hunting. They have a keen sense of hearing, excellent vision and their sensitive whiskers detect even tiny movements.

Leopards are skilled climbers and often pounce on their prey from the trees up above. Incredibly, they are strong enough to drag it back up into the branches!



Although leopards mainly hunt large mammals such as deer, they are different from other big cats because they will eat fish, birds, monkeys or even dung beetles if food is hard to find!

- Leopards don't just have babies in the spring. They can reproduce at any time of year!
- Leopards tend to live on their own in their own territories. However, they can communicate by leaving scent markings for other leopards to sniff!

Did You Know...?

- Leopards spend most of the day asleep in trees or under sheltered rocks. Their camouflaged coat keeps them well hidden.
- Leopards have a long tail (as long as the rest of their body) to help them balance when climbing up high.
- The dark spots which cover a leopard's coat are called rosettes because they are rose-shaped.

Questions

1. What can big cats do that domestic cats cannot? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Big cats can roar.
- ☐ Big cats eat meat.
- ☐ Big cats are mammals.

2. Look at the **Habitat** section. Fill in the missing words.

Leopards have _____ to many different _____ and therefore they can be _____ in many different parts of the _____.

3. Put ticks in the table to show which sentences are **true** and which are **false**.

Sentence	True	False
Leopards only live in one type of habitat.		
Some leopards live in rainforests.		
Most leopards are endangered.		
Only about 70 Amur leopard adults exist in the wild.		

4. Look at the **Fun Facts** section. **Find** and **copy** the word which means **have babies**.

5. Look at the **Did You Know...?** section. Which part of the leopard's body helps it to balance?

6. Describe how the diet of a leopard is different from the diet of other big cats.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Tuesday

Level 1 The Corroboree Frog

Use the words below to fill in the missing information.

You have been given the beginning letter of each of the missing words.

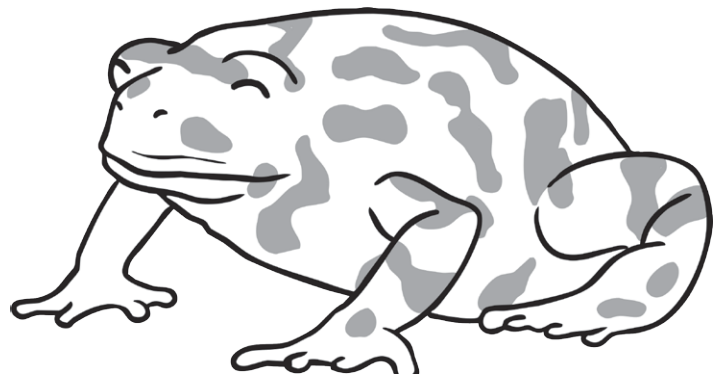
Australia	poisonous	meeting	danger	rocks
yellow	females	attacked	wild	two

The corroboree frog is found in A_____. Males and females look alike as all corroboree frogs have black and yellow stripes all over their body. 'Corroboree' is the Aboriginal word for a 'm_____' or 'gathering', where the people would have y_____ markings like this frog.

The corroboree frog is p_____. They use their bright colours to warn predators of the strong poison that they have on their skin. The males also have t_____ different calls; one that they use to attract f_____ and another to warn other frogs of d_____.

The northern corroboree frog is found in several national parks and forests in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Corroboree frogs usually live in thick leaves and under logs and r_____.

Both types of frog have suffered from damage to their homes by cars and the building of ski resorts. These frogs are also a _____ by w_____ animals.



Did you know?

- The corroboree frog grows to between 2-3 centimetres.
- They make a squelch sound when they call to other frogs.
- They walk rather than jump!
- The corroboree frog eats beetles, mites, ants and insect larvae.
- They hibernate during winter.
- Their skin is rough, but their belly is smooth and either black and yellow or black and white.

Challenge

- Draw a corroboree frog hiding in its natural habitat (home). Colour it in and write a short description.
- Make a word search using all the words to do with frogs.



Reading Term 3 Week 6 Tuesday

Level 2 The Corroboree Frog

Use the words below to fill in the missing information.
Only one word from each box will fit. This is **challenging** !

India	healthy	meeting	dange	houses
Japan	poisonou	workplace	r fun	rocks
Australia	s tasty	school	food	cars
brow	snakes	protected	friendl	one
n	females	attacked	y small	two
green	human	eaten	feral	thre

The corroboree frog is found in _____. Males and females look alike as all corroboree frogs have black and _____ yellow stripes all over their body. 'Corroboree' is the Aboriginal word for a '_____ ' or 'gathering', where the people would have _____ markings like this frog.

The corroboree frog is _____. They use their bright colours to warn predators of the strong poison that they have on their skin. The males also have _____ different calls; one that they use to attract _____ and another to warn other frogs of _____.

The northern corroboree frog is found in several national parks and forests in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Corroboree frogs usually live in thick leaves and under logs and _____.

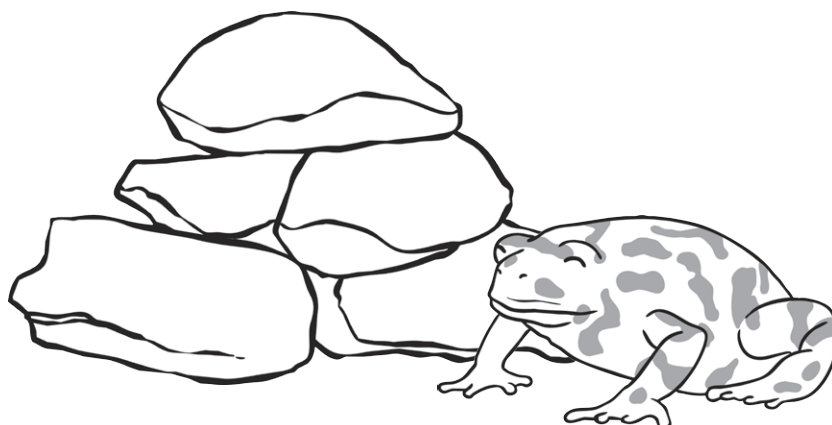
Both species of frog have suffered from habitat loss due to four-wheel drive use and the development of ski resorts. The species is also _____ by _____ animals and the chytrid fungus. It is listed as critically endangered.

Did you know?

- The corroboree frog grows to between 2-3 centimetres in length.
- They make a squelch sound when they call to other frogs.
- They walk rather than jump!
- Females typically lay between 16 and 38 eggs.
- The corroboree frog eats beetles, mites, ants and insect larvae. However as tadpoles they also tend to eat algae and other small pieces of material found in their pools.
- They hibernate during winter.
- The upper surface of the frog has a rough texture whilst the belly is smooth and either black and yellow or black and white.
- Females are larger in size than males.
- Neither males nor females have webbed toes- how unusual!

Challenge

- Research some other endangered Australian animals and write a report about why we should save them.
 - Use an atlas to locate the national parks where the corroboree frogs live.
- Find some other Australian animals that are brightly coloured. What do they use these colours for?



The Corroboree Frog Answers

The answers to the cloze passages are applicable to all ability levels.

The Corroboree Frog is found in Australia. Males and females look alike as all frogs have black and yellow stripes all over their body. 'Corroboree' is the Aboriginal word for ' meeting ' or 'gathering', where traditionally the attendees would have yellow markings similar to this rare frog.

The Corroboree frog is poisonous. They use their bright colours to warn predators of the strong poison that they secrete from their skin. The males also have two different calls; one that they use to attract females and another to warn other frogs of danger.

The Northern Corroboree frog is found in several national parks and forests in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, including Kosciuszko National Park and Namadji National Park. The Southern Corroboree frog is found entirely in Kosciuszko National Park. Corroboree Frogs are found







Both species of frog have suffered from habitat loss due to 4WD use and the development of ski resorts. The species is also attacked by wild animals and the chytrid fungus. It is listed as Critically Endangered.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Wednesday Level 1

Seaweed

Seaweed is a special week to learn about and celebrate the ocean. The world's seas and oceans are very important.

The oceans are home to many plants and animals. There are different habitats for different animals and plants. A habitat is the place where an animal or plant lives.

	Animal	Plant
The Beach	 seagulls	 beach grass
The Ocean Surface	 dolphin	 seaweed
The Deep Ocean	 jellyfish	no plants live here
The Ocean Floor	 sea urchin	no plants live here

People use the sea for fun and fitness. People enjoy playing on the beach and swimming in the water. Some people like to go fishing, surfing or boating.



Reading Term 3 Week 6 Wednesday Level 1

Seaweed

Questions

1. Seaweed is a special time to celebrate:

- ☐ the ocean
- ☐ monkeys
- ☐ the rainforest
- ☐ earth

2. The ocean is home to many:

- ☐ animals and plants
- ☐ rocks
- ☐ people
- ☐ toys

3. What animal might you find on the ocean surface?

4. What plant might you find in the deep ocean?

5. Name something that people like to do at the beach.

6. How can you look after the beach and ocean?

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Wednesday Level 2

Seaweed

Seaweed is an event that happens every year. During this time, people learn about and celebrate the ocean. There is one large ocean that covers most of the earth. Different parts of the ocean have different names but they are all connected. The world's seas and oceans are very special places.

The oceans create different habitats for different animals and plants. A habitat is the area where an animal or plant lives.



	Animal	Plant
The Beach	There is lots of food and shelter for animals on the beach. Many birds call the beach home including seagulls. Crabs can also be found scuttling along the sand.	Plants on the beach create a habitat for many animals. Beach grass is commonly found at beaches.
The Ocean Surface	There are thousands of animals who live at the surface of the water as there is lots of sunlight. These include dolphins, turtles and sharks.	Seaweed is a common plant found along the water surface.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Wednesday Level 2

Seaweed

The Deep Ocean	The deep ocean is cold and dark. Jellyfish and anglerfish can be found here.	There is no light so plants cannot live here.
The Ocean Floor	There is no light in the deepest parts of the ocean floor. Many sea creatures are small, have no eyes or give off their own light. Sea urchins and sea cucumber can be found here.	There is no light so plants cannot live here.

People use the sea for recreation. People enjoy water sports or playing games on the beach. Our ocean is also used to transport people and goods to different places. Most cities are close to the ocean as well.

It is important to keep beaches clean so the habitat of plants and animals are not damaged and we can all enjoy it.



You can help to keep the oceans and beaches clean by:

- putting litter in the bin;
- recycling;
- only pouring water down the drain.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Wednesday Level 2

Seaweed

Questions

1. Seaweed is a special time to celebrate:

- ☐ the ocean
- ☐ monkeys
- ☐ the rainforest
- ☐ earth

2. Finish the sentence. A habitat provides...

3. What animals might you find on the ocean surface?

4. What plants might you find in the deep ocean? Why?

5. What might be transported across the ocean?

6. Why do you think many cities are close to the ocean?

7. Can you think of any other ways we can look after the beach and ocean?

Fidget Spinners

Fidget spinners are toys that can spin for a long time.

They can be made from different materials, like metal and plastic.



How to Spin a Fidget Spinner in Your Hand

1. Hold the middle of the spinner between your first finger and thumb.
2. Flick one of the branches with your middle finger.

Why Do People Like Them?

Fidget spinners can help some children to:

- get on with their work;
- listen better;
- feel calmer.



Reading Term 3 Week 6 Thursday Level 1

Fidget Spinners

Questions

1. Fidget spinners are:

Tick one.

- ☐ rubbers
- ☐ crayons
- ☐ toys

2. The text says that fidget spinners can be made out of:

Tick two.

- ☐ plastic
- ☐ glass
- ☐ metal

3. You spin a fidget spinner:

Tick one.

- ☐ on your head
- ☐ in your hand
- ☐ on your foot

4. Fidget spinners help some children to:

Tick one.

- ☐ sing
- ☐ work
- ☐ cook

5. Fidget spinners can help some children to feel:

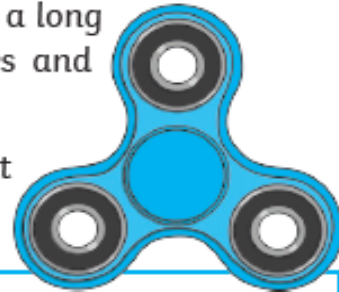
Tick one.

- ☐ worried
- ☐ calm
- ☐ sad

Fidget Spinners

Fidget spinners are toys which can spin for a long time. They come in different shapes, sizes and colours.

The spinners can be made from different materials, such as metal and plastic.



How to Spin a Fidget Spinner in Your Hand

1. First, hold the middle of the spinner between your first finger and thumb.
2. Then, flick one of the branches with your middle finger and watch it spin.

Who Invented It?

Fidget spinners were first made in the early 1990s by Catherine Hettinger. Catherine liked to invent new toys for her daughter. They worked together to create the fidget spinner.

Why Do People Like Them?

These toys are very popular, as a spinner can help some children to concentrate or calm down. Even some musicians use them to exercise their fingers before a show!



Reading Term 3 Week 6 Thursday Level 2

Fidget Spinners

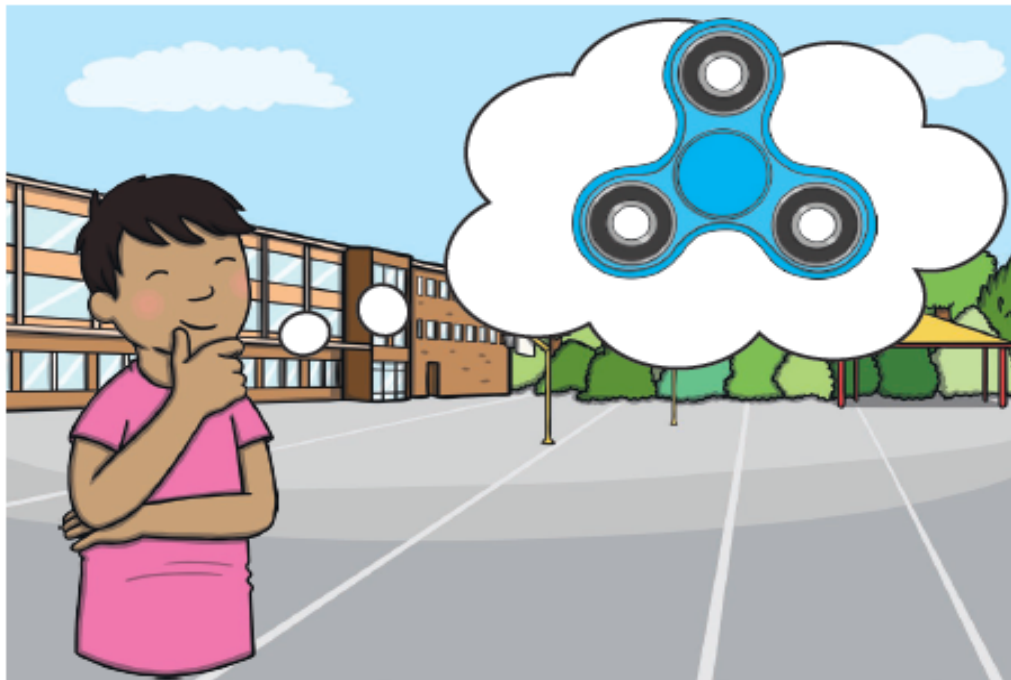
How to Spin a Fidget Spinner on a Table

1. Start by holding the middle of the spinner with your finger.
2. Next, use your other hand to flick one of the branches and then let go.

The length of the spin depends on the type of spinner you have.

Fidget Spinners in School

Some schools have banned them because they say that these toys are taking children's minds away from what they should be doing. This worries some parents, who think that the spinners are really helping their children to get on with their work.



Reading Term 3 Week 6 Thursday Level 2

Fidget Spinners

Questions

1. Give one example of a material used to make fidget spinners.

2. What are the points of a fidget spinner called within the text?

3. Within the text are some instructions. Write down two bossy verbs.

4. Fidget spinners were invented in the:

Tick one.

☐ 1970s

☐ 1980s

☐ 1990s

☐ 2000s

5. Fill in the missing word:

Catherine liked to invent new toys for her _____.

6. Do you think fidget spinners should be allowed or banned in schools?

Explain your answer.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Friday Level 1

Pirates

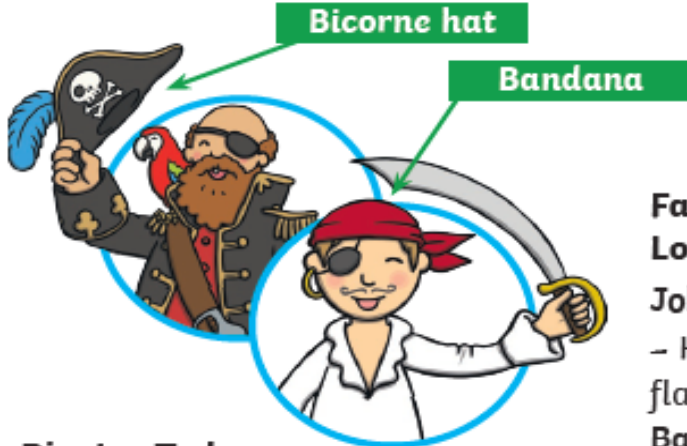


A pirate is a person who attacks and robs ships.

Pirate Ships

Some pirate captains would start with a small ship and crew. Once they had captured a bigger ship, they would use that instead.

Pirate Dress



Pirates Today

They don't dress the same as pirates from the past, but pirates do still exist today in places around the world.



Famous Pirates from Long Ago

John 'Jack' Rackham

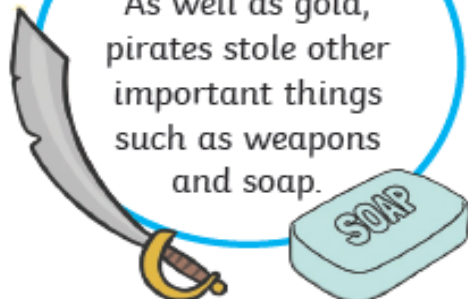
– He made the Jolly Roger flag.

Bartholomew Roberts

– He stole 400 ships!

Did You Know?

As well as gold, pirates stole other important things such as weapons and soap.



Reading Term 3 Week 6 Friday Level 1

Pirates Questions

1. A pirate is a person who...

- ☐ eats lots of pies
- ☐ catches rats
- ☐ attacks and robs ships
- ☐ bakes bread

2. This flag is called...



- ☐ The Jolly Jimmy
- ☐ The Jolly Robert
- ☐ The Jolly Pirate
- ☐ The Jolly Roger

3. Pirates wore bandanas on their...

- ☐ heads
- ☐ feet
- ☐ hands
- ☐ legs

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Friday Level 1

4. True or False? Pirates stole other helpful items, such as soap.

☐ True

☐ False

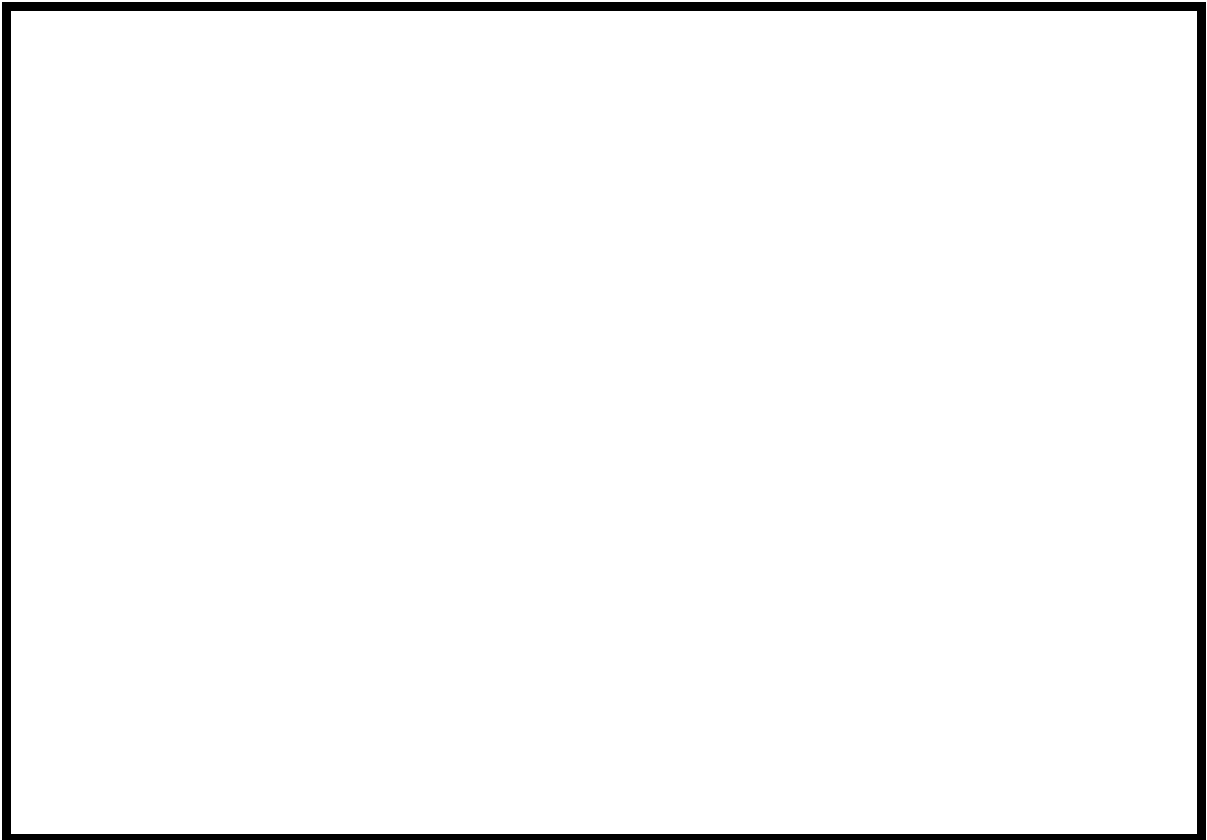
5. Pirates don't exist anymore. True or False?

☐ True

☐ False

Extra:

Draw and label a pirate ship.



Reading Term 3 Week 6 Friday Level 2

Pirates



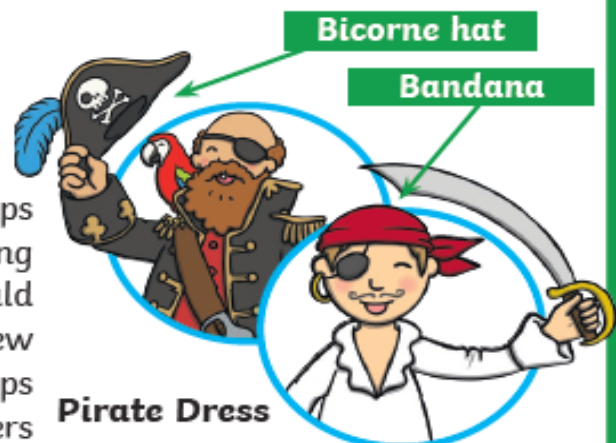
Pirate Ships

Pirate ships were often ships which had been captured during raids. Some pirate captains would start with a small ship and crew and would capture larger ships and persuade more crew members to join them. Although larger ships could hold more people, small ships could sail quicker and travel more easily into narrow or shallow waters.



A pirate is a person who attacks and robs ships or ports.

Pirates have been around since ancient times but most piracy happened during the 1600s and 1700s. This is called the Golden Age of Piracy.



Pirate Dress

Pirates of this time usually wore short, buttoned jackets, shirts and trousers or breeches (short trousers fastened just below the knee). Headscarves and bandanas were also common. The captain might have worn a tricorne hat.



Pirates Today

Most people think pirates only existed long ago, but pirates do still exist today in places around the world. They don't dress like Blackbeard but have attacked many ships in the oceans.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Friday Level 2

Pirates

Famous Pirates of the Golden Age

Captain Blackbeard captured a ship, added 40 cannons and renamed it 'Queen Anne's Revenge'. He and his crew sailed the **Atlantic** and **Caribbean sea**. People were very frightened of him.

John 'Jack' Rackham was an English pirate captain who is famous for the design of the Jolly Roger flag. He raided ships in the **Bahamas and Cuba**.

Bartholomew Roberts was a famous Welsh pirate who is believed to have captured 400 ships in four years. He raided ships near **West Africa and North and South America**.



Bahamas

Cuba

Caribbean Sea



West Africa

Other Pirate Facts

- They stole useful items such as medicine, weapons and soap, as well as gold and silver.
- It was thought to be bad luck to have women on a pirate ship.
- Pirates believed whistling on a ship could cause a storm.
- They had rules about behaviour on the ship and how stolen goods would be shared out.
- As far as we know, pirates never used treasure maps. This could have been an idea which was made up for pirate stories. Also, no famous pirate ever had a wooden peg leg or a hook for a hand.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Friday Level 2

Pirates Questions

1. What is the name given to the time when most piracy took place?

2. Pirate ships were often ships which had been...

- ☐ washed up on a desert island
- ☐ captured
- ☐ bought from other countries
- ☐ borrowed

3. Give one advantage to smaller pirate ships.

4. Match the beginning of the sentence to the correct ending:

Captain Blackbeard

raided ships in the Bahamas.

Captain Roberts

raided ships near West Africa.

Captain Rackham

raided ships in the Atlantic.

Reading Term 3 Week 6 Friday Level 2

Pirates Questions

5. What are breeches?

☐

shoes

☐

socks

☐

short trousers

☐

shirts

5. Why do you think pirates wanted to steal items, such as weapons and soap, as well as gold and silver?

Writing – Monday

We are starting to write warning tales! They are stories where the character is warned not to do something and does not listen.

Below is an example of a warning tale.

Orientation

Zane the Zebra Learns a Lesson

In the grasslands of Africa lived Zane, a young, enthusiastic and careless zebra.

Zane was often told by his mother not to wander off away from group. "If you wander from the group you will be attacked. You must stay with us to keep safe!"

But being the mischievous irresponsible zebra Zane was, he couldn't help but wander off from his family as he played and explored the land.

Without warning, a leopard appeared from the long grass and pounced on innocent Zane...ready to attack!

Luckily, Zane's mother came galloped along and used her strong legs to kick the hungry leopard away.

From then on, Zane learned to always stay in the safety of the group and most importantly to always listen to his mother.

The orientation is the first paragraph. It tells us where the story takes place and describes our character on the inside and the outside.

Copy the orientation on the lines below:

In the grasslands of Africa lived Zane, a young, enthusiastic and careless zebra.

Writing – Tuesday

The orientation is the first paragraph. It tells us where the story takes place and describes our character on the inside and the outside.

In the grasslands of Africa lived Zane, a young, enthusiastic and careless zebra.

We use adjectives (describing words) to describe our character. We have used young, enthusiastic and careless to describe what Zane is like.

In the table below, write some adjectives you could use to describe a character on the inside (their personality) and the outside (how they look).

Inside	Outside

Writing – Wednesday

The orientation is the first paragraph. It tells us where the story takes place and describes our character on the inside and the outside.

In the grasslands of Africa lived Zane, a young, enthusiastic and careless zebra.

Extension: Need a challenge? Write your own orientation for Carrie the Kangaroo. She lives in the grasslands of Australia and is a youthful, cheerful and mischievous kangaroo!



Writing – Thursday

The orientation is the first paragraph. It tells us where the story takes place and describes our character on the inside and the outside.

Fill in the blanks to complete the title and orientation. Then copy them on the lines below.

If you get stuck, check your work from yesterday.

_____ the Zebra Learns a Lesson

In the _____ of Africa lived _____, a
_____, enthusiastic and _____ zebra.

Writing – Friday



The title for our warning tales uses alliteration (the name and animal start with the same sound).

The orientation is the first paragraph. It tells us where the story takes place and describes our character on the inside and the outside.

Fill in the blanks to complete your title and orientation. Then copy it on the lines below.

_____ the _____ Learns a Lesson

In the _____ of Africa lived _____, a
_____, enthusiastic and _____ zebra.

Bird after bitter fern burn

horn chirp letter search fire

I will see you after dinner

My sister's hamster ran under

her bed.

Monday – Counting forwards and backwards by 100s, 10s, 5s, 2s and 1s

1. Count forwards by 2s

21		25	27			33	
----	--	----	----	--	--	----	--

2. Count backward by 10s

	92	82		62		42	
--	----	----	--	----	--	----	--

3. Count forwards by 5s

	65	70		80			95
--	----	----	--	----	--	--	----

4. Count backwards by 100s

	754	654		454		254	
--	-----	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--

5. Count forwards by 10s

	38		58	68			98
--	----	--	----	----	--	--	----

6. Count backwards by 1s

105		103	102			99	
-----	--	-----	-----	--	--	----	--

7. Count backwards by 2s

	70			64	62		
--	----	--	--	----	----	--	--

8. Count forwards by 5s

	45		55	60			75
--	----	--	----	----	--	--	----

9. Count backwards by 10s

136		116			86		
-----	--	-----	--	--	----	--	--

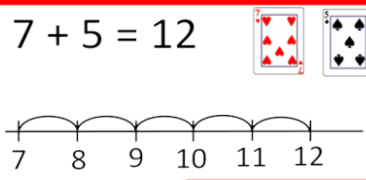
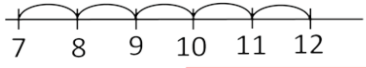

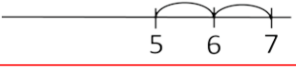

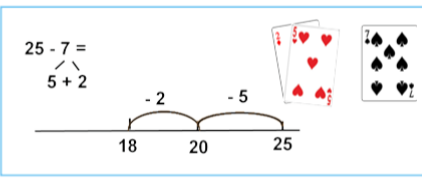

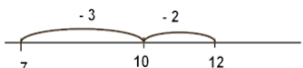
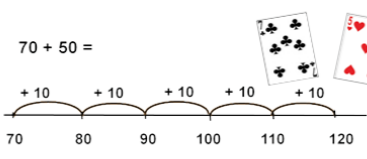
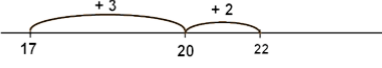



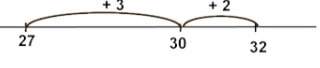

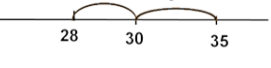

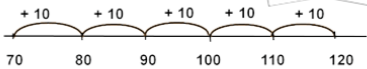

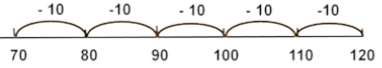

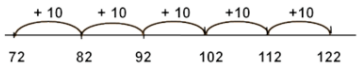

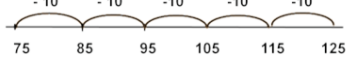
10. Count backwards by 100s

	874	774		574		374	
--	-----	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--

Monday - Friday : Students to work on their addition and subtraction levels each day.

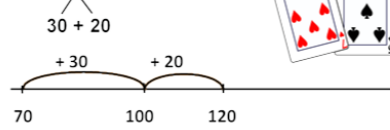
Addition and Subtraction Levels

1. Have a look at the maths levels below and remind yourself which level you are working at.

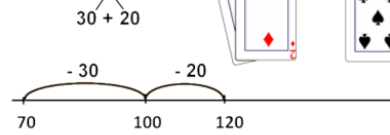
<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - by 1's using a number line</p> <p>$7 + 5 = 12$</p>   <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>$7 - 2 = 5$</p>   </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - bridging to 10</p> <p>$7 + 5 = 12$</p>   <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>$12 - 5 = 7$</p>   </div>
<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - bridging to 20</p> <p>$17 + 5 =$</p>   <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>$25 - 7 =$</p>   </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - bridging to any decade</p> <p>$27 + 5 =$</p>   <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>$35 - 7 = 27$</p>   </div>
<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - 2 tens numbers counting by 10's</p> <p>$70 + 50 =$</p>   <div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>$120 - 50 =$</p>   </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - two-digit and tens number counting off the decade</p> <p>$72 + 50 =$</p>   <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>$125 - 50 =$</p>   </div>

Addition and Subtraction - two-digit and tens number using partitioning

$$70 + 50 =$$

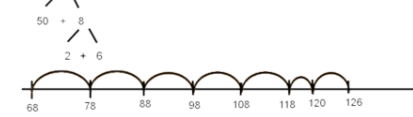


$$120 - 50 =$$

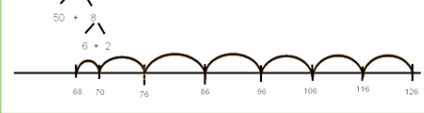


Addition and Subtraction - 2 two-digit numbers using partitioning

$$68 + 58 =$$

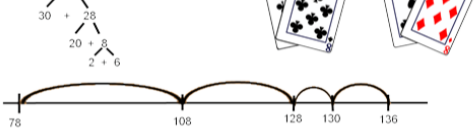


$$126 - 58 =$$

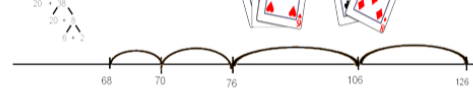


Addition and Subtraction - 2 two-digit numbers using place value

$$78 + 58 =$$

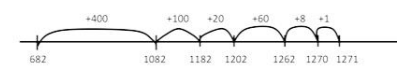


$$126 - 58 =$$

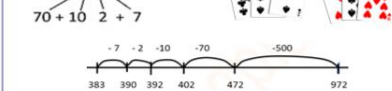


Addition and Subtraction - three digit numbers using place value

$$682 + 589 = 1271$$

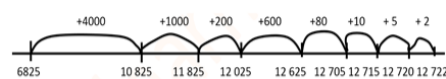


$$972 - 589 = 383$$

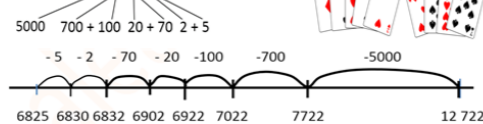


Addition and Subtraction - four digit numbers using place value

$$6825 + 5897 =$$



$$12722 - 5897 =$$



Tuesday – Place Value

Look at the numbers.

3

1

7

What is the biggest number you can make?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
7	3	1

What is the smallest number you can make?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	3	7

1.

8

5

3

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Hundreds	Tens	Ones

2.

5

1

9

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Hundreds	Tens	Ones

3.

3

2

1

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Hundreds	Tens	Ones

4.

1

4

6

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Hundreds	Tens	Ones

5.

8

1

6

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Hundreds	Tens	Ones

6.

2

6

3

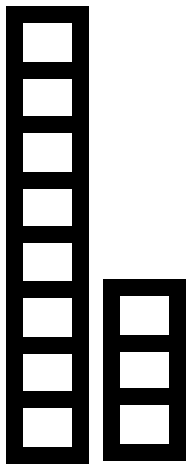
Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Wednesday -Finding the difference between two numbers in three ways.

The first way you can find the difference between numbers is to add on the lower number to make a higher number.

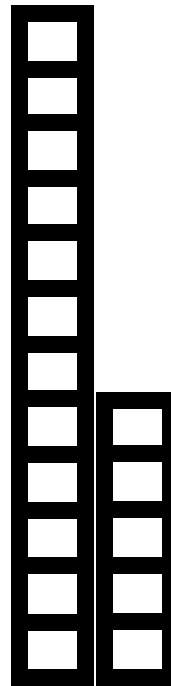
Find the difference by adding on from the smallest number.

1. Find the difference between 8 and 3



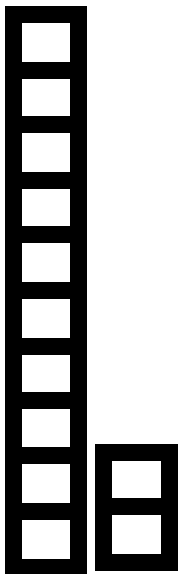
$$3 + \underline{\quad} = 8$$

3. Find the difference between 12 and 5



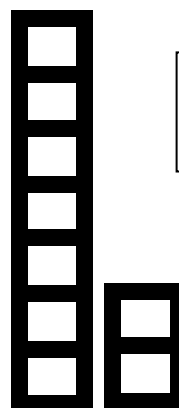
$$5 + \underline{\quad} = 12$$

2. Find the difference between 10 and 2



$$2 + \underline{\quad} = 10$$

4. Find the difference between 7 and 2



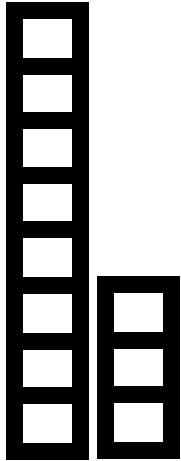
$$2 + \underline{\quad} = 7$$

Thursday - Finding the difference between two numbers in three ways.

The second way you can find the difference between numbers is to subtract from the higher number to make the lower number.

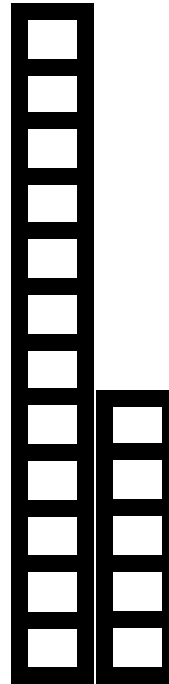
Find the difference by subtracting from the larger number.

1. Find the difference between 8 and 3



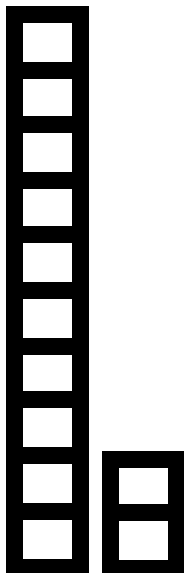
$$8 - \underline{\quad} = 3$$

3. Find the difference between 12 and 5



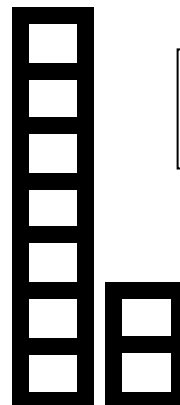
$$12 - \underline{\quad} = 5$$

2. Find the difference between 10 and 2



$$10 - \underline{\quad} = 2$$

4. Find the difference between 7 and 2

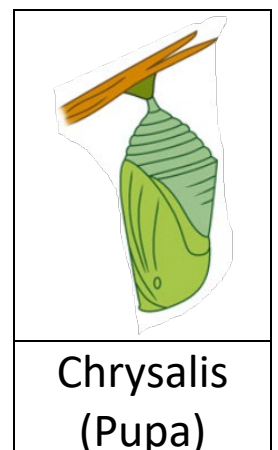
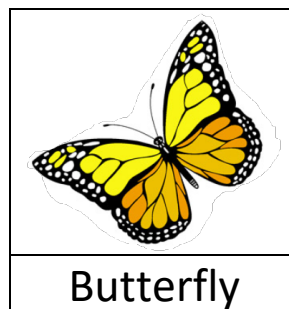
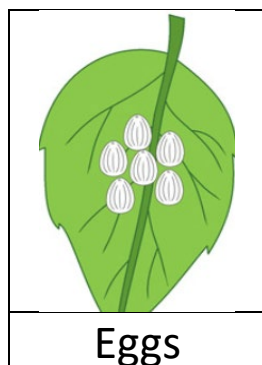
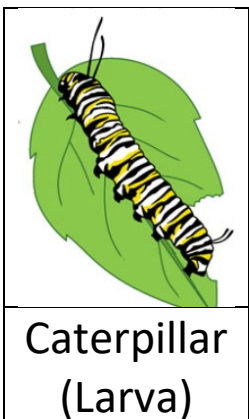
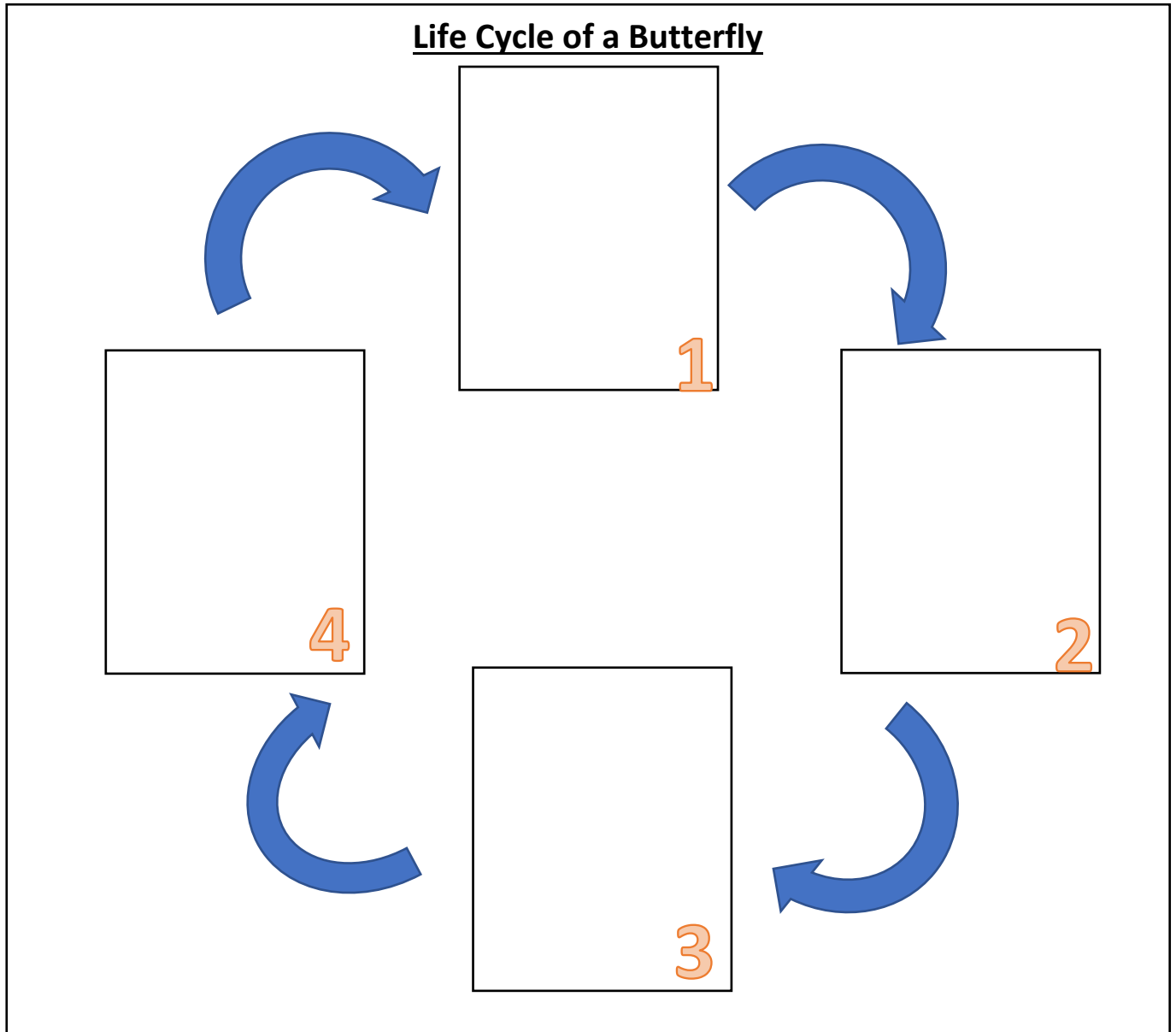


$$7 - \underline{\quad} = 2$$

Wednesday -Science – Biological Science

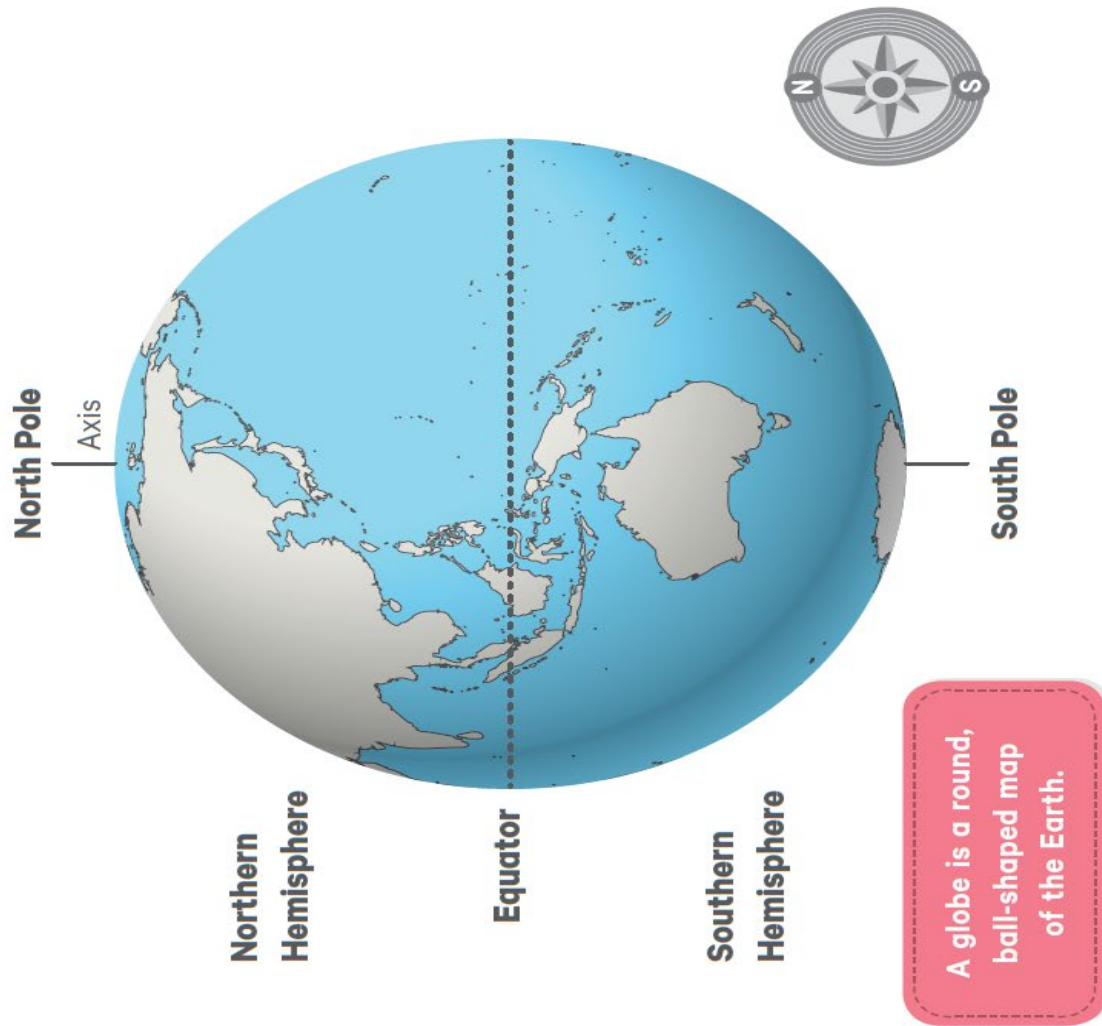
A life cycle is a **series of stages a living thing goes through during its life**. All plants and animals go through life cycles. It is helpful to use diagrams to show the stages, which often include starting as a seed or egg, then growing up and reproducing.

Using the following cycle and show the stages of life for a butterfly. **DRAW** your own pictures and name each stage and put it in the correct spot.



Thursday- Geography Week 6

Use the following page and Google search to complete the answers to this week Geography worksheets.



4 Australia is often called The Land Down Under.

Class Chat

Look at the image of the globe of the Earth. Why do you think Australia is called The Land Down Under?



7

Write the words in the correct spaces.

South

North

December

January

February

June

July

August

water

land

Northern Hemisphere

The Northern Hemisphere is _____ of the Equator.

Summer months are _____.

The Northern Hemisphere has most of the _____.

Southern Hemisphere

The Southern Hemisphere is _____ of the Equator.

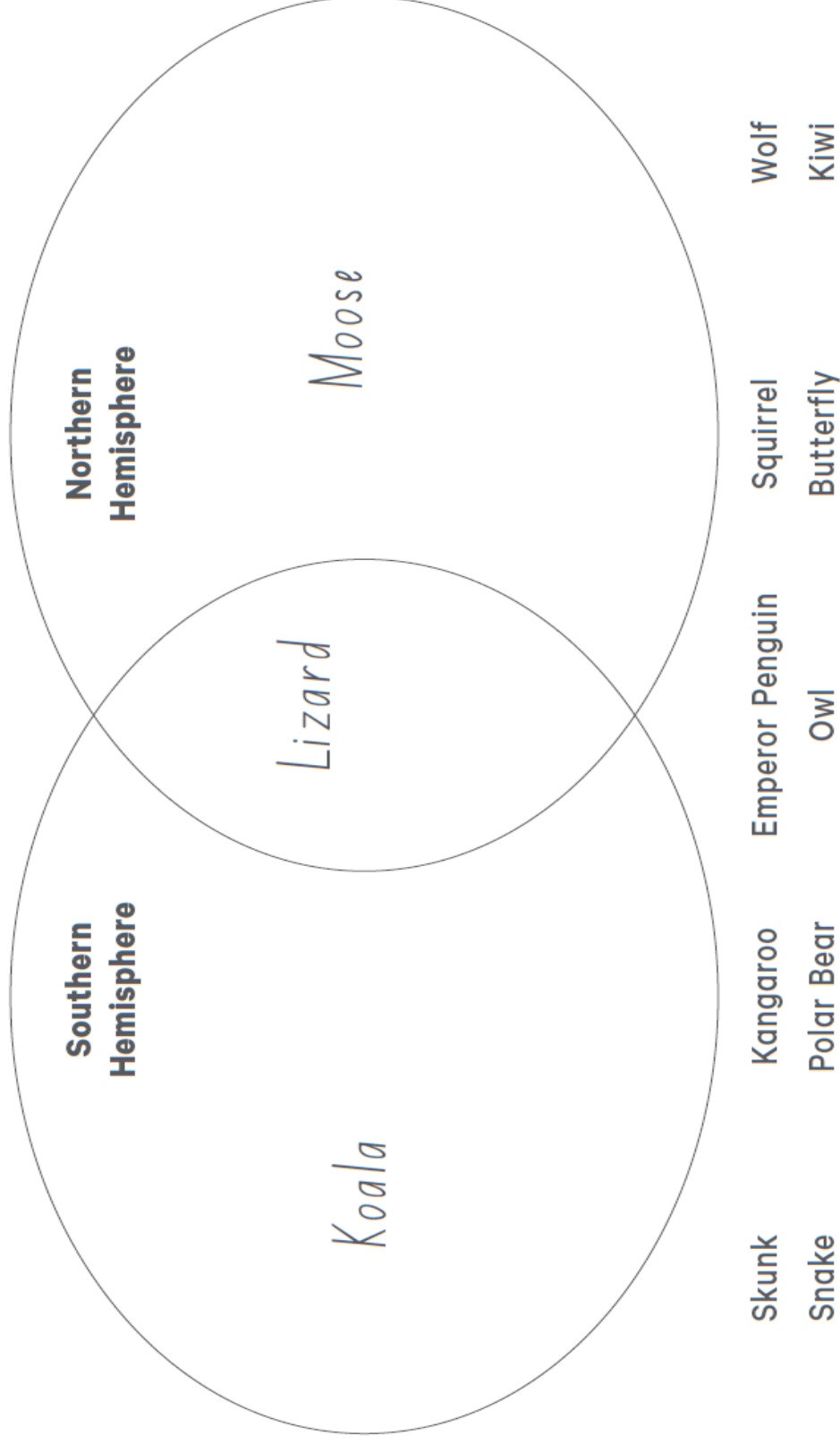
Summer months are _____.

The Southern Hemisphere has most of the _____.



9

Some animals live all over the world but some live only in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere. Write the animals in the correct places in the Venn Diagram. Find some more of your own.



CAPA Term 3 Week 6 Friday

Leopard Craft Instructions



Step 1. Colour in all parts of the leopard in a pale, yellow colour.

Step 2. Draw spots using a black marker OR if you have some bubble wrap and black paint. Just dip the bubble wrap into the black paint and gently press around the leopard.

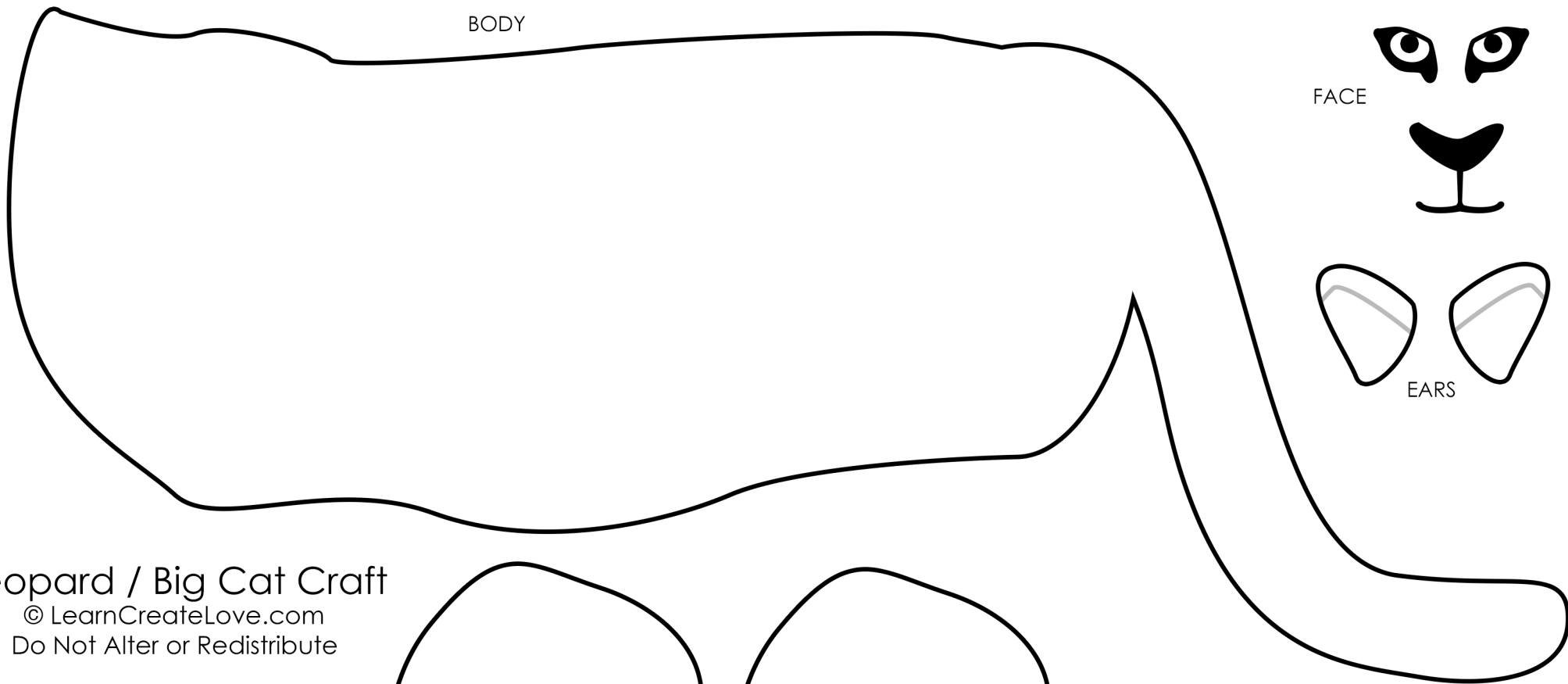
Step 3. Cut out each piece, assemble and glue.

Step 4. OPTIONAL: Glue the leopard onto a sheet a paper and create a background by drawing, painting or using paper to create grass, trees, a river etc.

Step 5. Take a photo and upload your work to Seesaw!

Facts About Leopards

- Leopards are an endangered species.
- They are strong hunters and love being in trees. In fact, they often drag their prey into trees to eat them!
- They are nocturnal.
- They are very stealthy and often hunt antelope, pigs, and deer under the cover of tall grasses.
- They are also strong swimmers and love to be in water.
- Leopards are light coloured with black spots called rosettes. There are also black leopards, commonly known as black panthers.



BODY

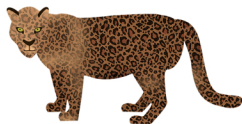


FACE

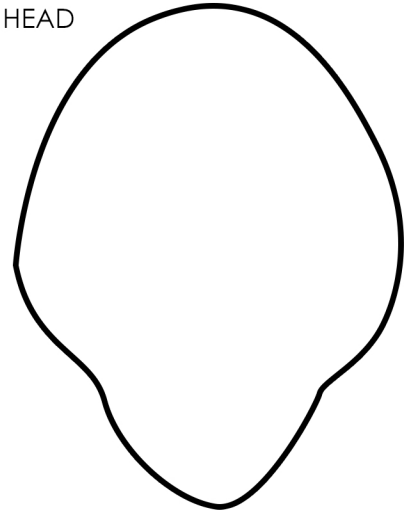


EARS

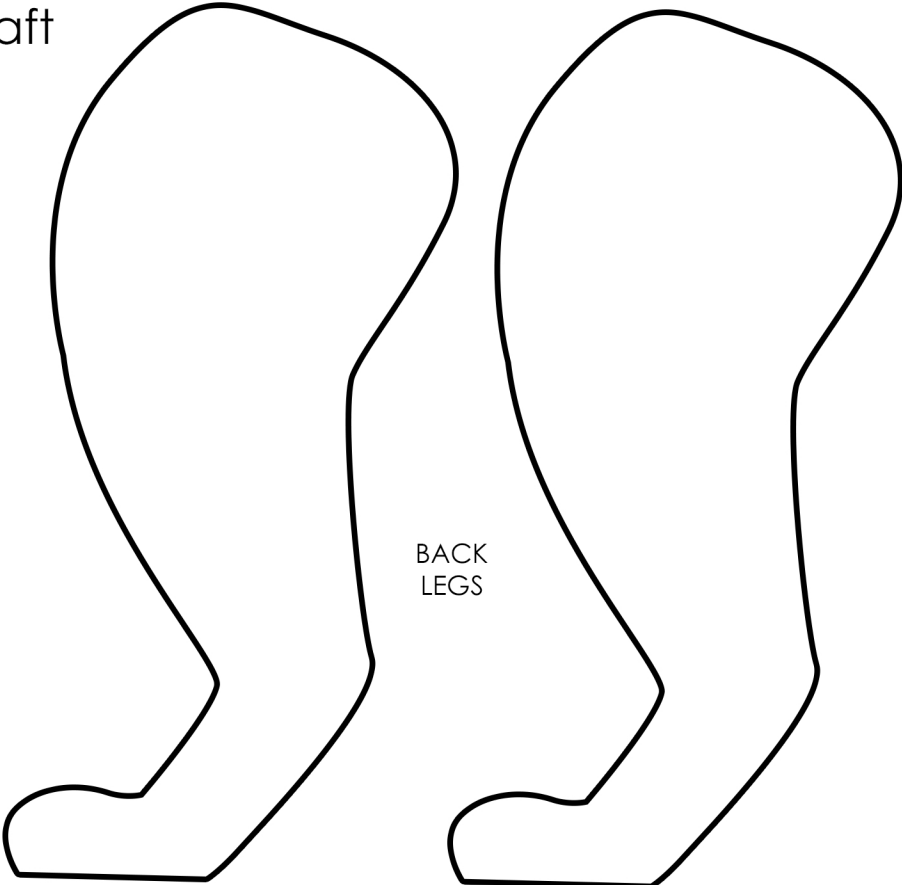
Leopard / Big Cat Craft
© LearnCreateLove.com
Do Not Alter or Redistribute



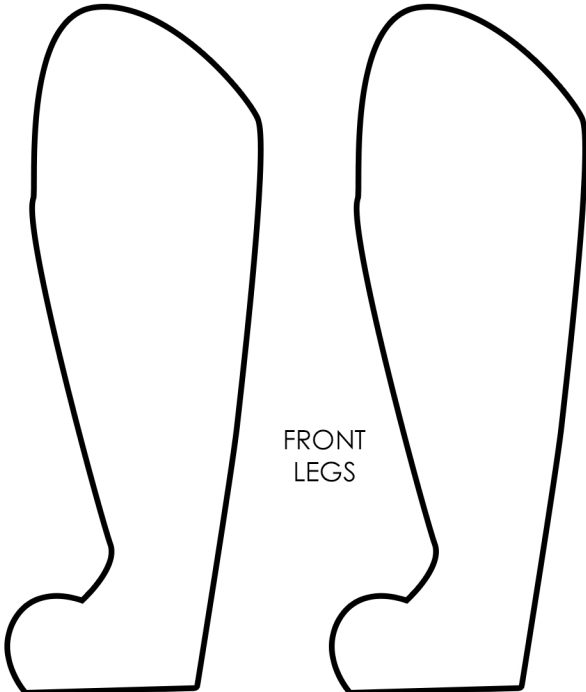
EXAMPLE



HEAD



BACK
LEGS








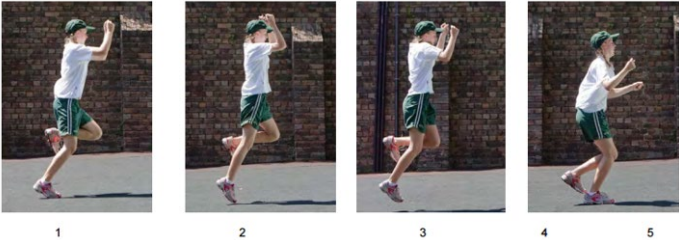
FRONT
LEGS

Fundamental Movement Skills

The skills on this page are key movement skills that will you will learn and develop to help you in building your strength and ability in sports and other activities.

Your Job is to perform the following activities for the set amount of time indicated.

<p>Static Balance – Card Twelve</p> <div data-bbox="150 663 392 994"></div> <div data-bbox="488 663 730 994"></div> <div data-bbox="159 1014 715 1037"><p>1 2 3 4</p></div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Support leg still, foot flat on the ground.2. Non-support leg bent, not touching the support leg.3. Head stable, eyes focused forward.4. Trunk stable and upright.5. No excessive arm movements.	<p>Complete this holding for 15 seconds on each leg 3 times.</p>
<p>Vertical jump – Card Three</p> <div data-bbox="118 1411 298 1756"></div> <div data-bbox="371 1411 552 1756"></div> <div data-bbox="625 1411 804 1756"></div> <div data-bbox="134 1776 791 1798"><p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p></div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eyes focused forward or upward throughout the jump.2. Crouches with knees bent and arms behind the body.3. Forceful forward and upward swing of the arms.4. Legs straighten in the air.5. Lands on balls of feet and bends knees to absorb landing.6. Controlled landing with no more than one step in any direction.	<p>Complete this movement 30 times.</p>

<p>Hop – Card One</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support leg bends on landing, then straightens to push off. 2. Lands and pushes off on the ball of the foot. 3. Non-support leg bent and swings in rhythm with the support leg. 4. Head stable, eyes focused forward throughout the jump. 5. Arms bent and swing forward as support leg pushes off. 	<p>Complete this hopping 15 times on each leg 3 times.</p>
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If you finish quickly and want some more activities you can complete the following activities:

- Do some Cosmic Kids Yoga: “Minecraft | A Cosmic Kids Yoga Adventure!”
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=02E1468SdHg>
- Why not sign up to Go Noodle and complete some of the free videos.
<https://www.gonoodle.com/>

Year 2: Week 6 Specialist Learning Pack

Learning intention: We are learning to write to entertain with a **warning tale**. They are stories where the character is warned not to do something and does not listen. Grasslands are the **setting** for our warning tales. There is an example of a warning tale called **Zane the Zebra Learns a Lesson** in your learning pack.

Success Criteria: We can write a title for a warning tale using alliteration. We can write an orientation for a warning tale. We can write a compound sentence.

Animals and wildflowers that live on the grasslands.



Grasslands



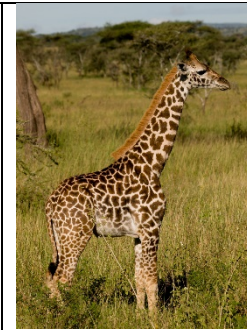
Wildflowers



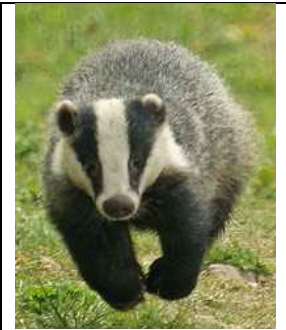
Gladys the Gizelle



Zane the Zebra



Geof the Giraffe



Brett the Badger

Monday Revision

A **compound sentence** is two sentences joined together with a **coordinating conjunction**. Example: **for and nor but or yet so**

- Circle the **coordinating conjunction** in the sentence below.

Some grasses grow as tall as a badger, yet other grasses grow as tall as a zebra.

- Join the sentences below to make a **compound sentence** using a **coordinating conjunction**.

Badgers have short sturdy legs. They can dig a burrow within ten minutes.

- Copy the title on the line below - **Brett the Badger Learns a Lesson**

Tuesday

Select a name for your character and fill in the blanks. Then copy your title on the line below. Don't forget to use **alliteration**.

_____ the _____ Learns a Lesson.

The **orientation** is the first paragraph. It tells us where the story takes place and describes our character on the inside and the outside.

Copy the **orientation** on the lines below:

In the grasslands of Africa lived Brett, a young, curious and playful badger.

Thursday

Join the sentences below to make a **compound sentence** using the coordinating conjunction **but**.

Most grasslands are on flat land. There are others that are found on large hills.

Write a **compound sentence below** using a **coordinating conjunction**.

Wednesday

Select a name for your character to fill in the blanks. Then copy the title on the line below. Don't forget to use **alliteration**.

_____ the _____ Learns a Lesson.

Copy the **orientation** on the lines below.

In the grasslands of Africa lived Brett, a young, curious and playful badger.

Write your own orientation using the character in your title.

Friday

Join the sentences below to make a **compound sentence** using the coordinating conjunction **so**.

Many grasslands are covered with wild flowers. There are different kinds of butterflies and insects.

Write a **compound sentence below** using a **coordinating conjunction**.

