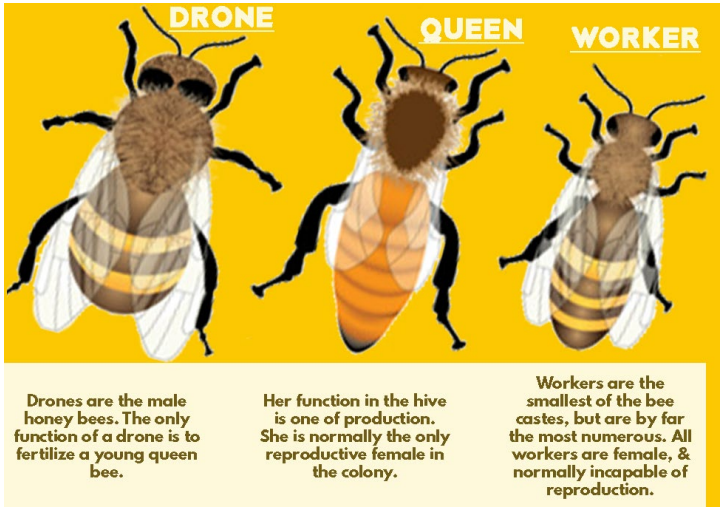
Bees – Big Fact Cards

If bees become extinct, humans would only live four years.

Bees are the only insects which produce food for humans.

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



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

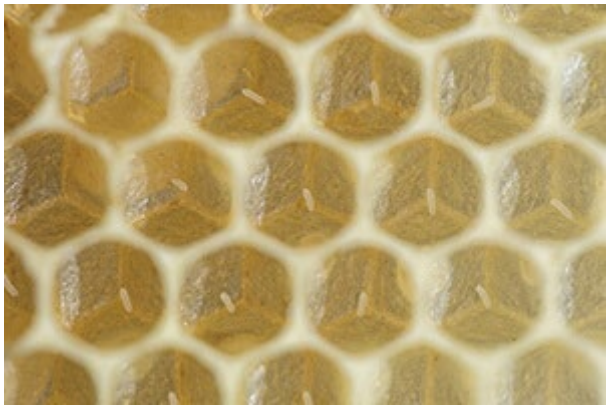
Bees – Big Fact Cards

A queen bee can live for up to 5 years.

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

Larva are fed royal jelly.

The queen bee lays thousands of eggs a day.

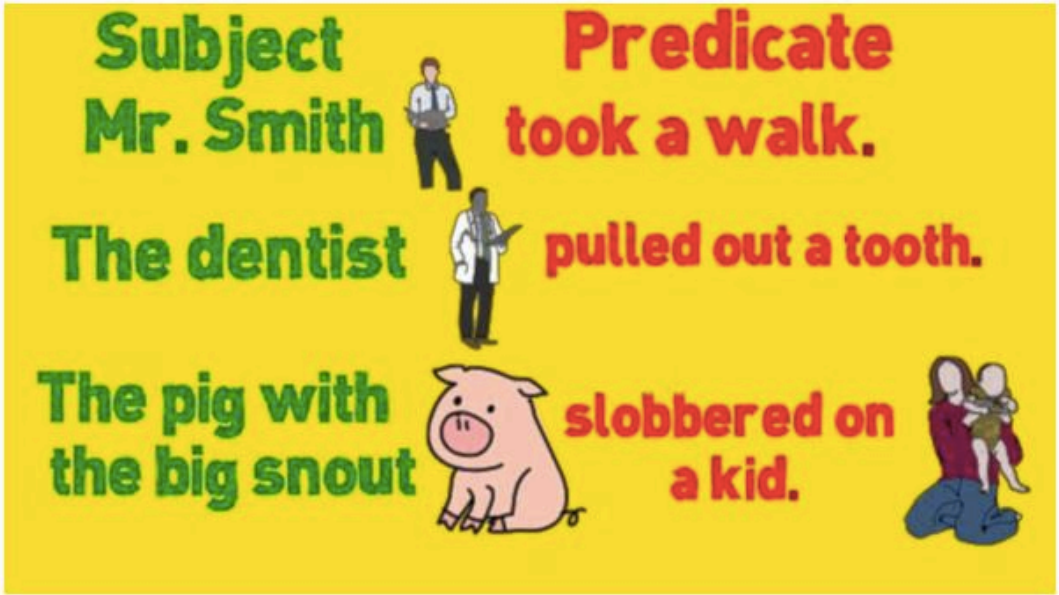


Read me each day before completing writing activities.

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

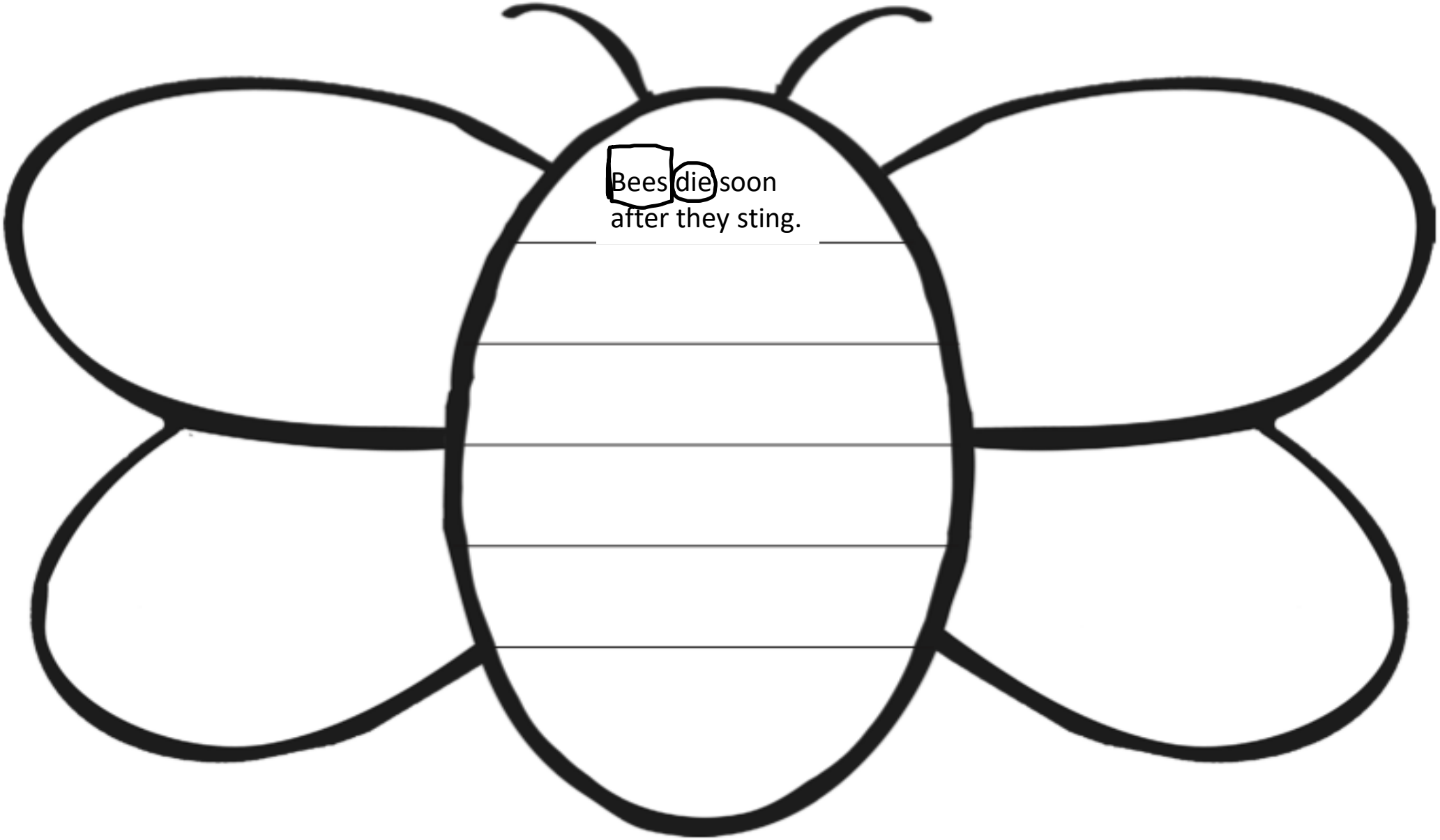
MONDAY 16TH AUGUST 2021
SENTENCE OF THE DAY

Instructions: Create big facts by changing the simple sentences below to compound sentences. Remember, a compound sentence is two main clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction that <u>makes sense</u> (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). The first two have been done.

SIMPLE SENTENCE	SIMPLE SENTENCE	COMPOUND SENTENCE
Bees are insects.	Bees are known for producing honey.	Bees are insects, and they known for producing honey.
Bees are similar to wasps and ants.	Bees have wings, legs and antennae.	Bees are similar to wasps and ants, for they have wings, legs and antennae.
Bees are found on almost every continent.	Bees cannot be found in Antarctica.	
Bees feed on nectar.	Bees feed on pollen.	
Worker bees live for up to six weeks.	Worker bees are always busy in the hive.	
Bees produce honey.	Humans and animals can eat honey.	
Bees can make their hives from straw.	Bees can make their hives from wood.	
Male bees in the hive are called drones.	Female bees in the hive (except the queen) are called worker bees.	
Bees have two pairs of wings.	Bees have six legs.	

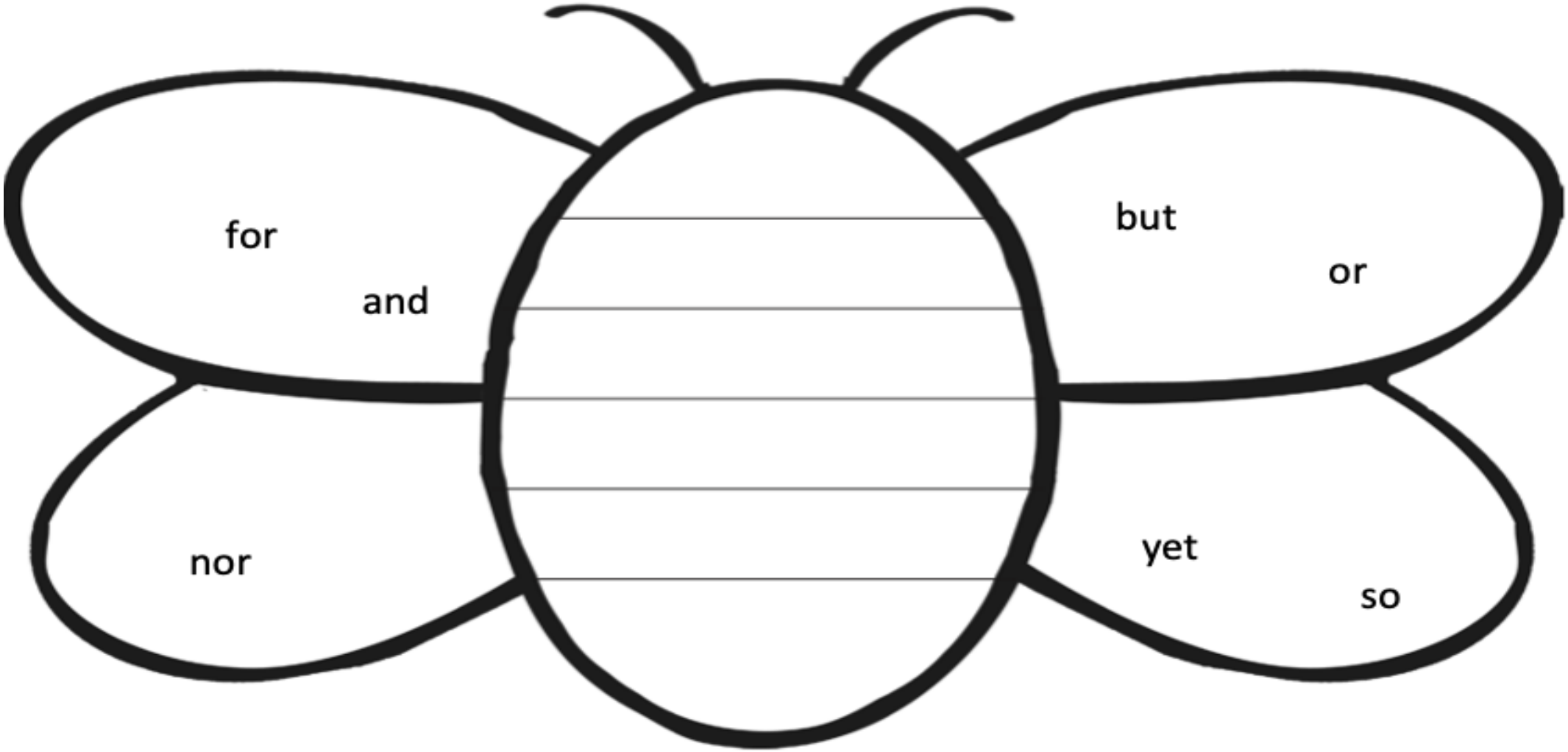
TUESDAY 17TH AUGUST 2021
SENTENCE OF THE DAY

Instructions: Think about the facts you already know about bees. Your task is to write SIMPLE SENTENCES about bees on the lines below. Draw a rectangle around the subject (noun/pronoun) in your sentence. Circle the verb in your sentence. The first one is done for you.



TUESDAY 17TH AUGUST 2021 - SENTENCE OF THE DAY

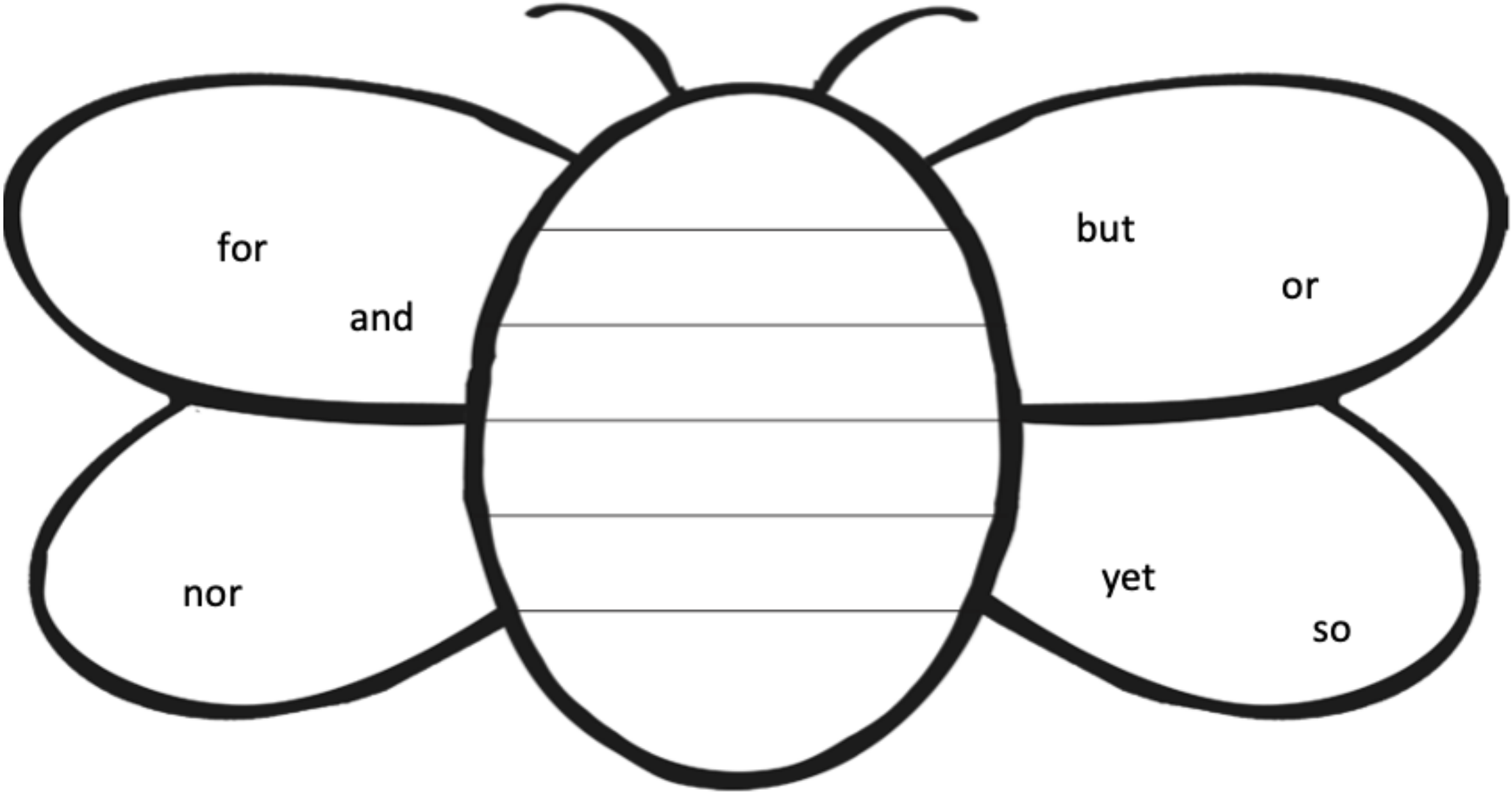
Write at least 2 <u>COMPOUND SENTENCES</u> using a variety of coordinating conjunctions. Remember a compound sentence is two main clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction e.g., Bees are wonderful insects, but they are capable of causing humans and animals stinging pain.



TUESDAY
17TH AUGUST
2021

BF

Write your big fact <u>compound sentence</u> here. Draw a box around the subject. Circle the verb.



WEDNESDAY 18TH AUGUST 2021

Challenge 1: Read the stages of bees' lifecycle below

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.

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.

Challenge 2: We are learning to use questions in our writing to engage our reader. Can you write interesting wonder questions about bees? The first one has been done for you. Finish the rest. You may write your own questions in the blank boxes below.

Have you ever wondered how bees emerge from an egg to an adult insect?

Have you ever wondered what happens in the stages of bees' lifecycle?

Have you ever wondered what happens during the _____ stage?

Why do bees _____?

When do_____?

Did you know_____?

THURSDAY 19TH AUGUST 2021

Challenge: We are learning to use questions in our writing to hook and engage our reader and make them think. Change the statements below into questions on the lines. The first few have already been done for you. Remember to use the correct punctuation.

1. **Bees collect pollen in the flowers using their antenna. They use them to stand.**

   Did you know that bees collect pollen using their antenna?

2. **An adult bee can flap its wings more than eleven thousand times per minute.**

_____

3. **Honeybees visit flowers to collect pollen and produce honey.**

_____

4. **Bees collect pollen from flowers for food.**

_____

5. **Bees spread pollen to other flowers so new plants can grow.**

_____

6. **A bee's body is covered in tiny hands so the pollen can stick to the hairs.**

_____

7. **Bees also make wax. Many things that we use every day are made with beeswax such as candles, crayons and even makeup.**

_____

8. **A bee has four stages in its lifecycle**.

_____

FRIDAY 20TH AUGUST 2021

Write your sentences about bees independently. Remember to use the feedback squares to check your work. Try to include questions too.

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 .!?
		

Complete Monday

Daily News

28th May 2020

Animals World News

Beyond Bee Leaf!

What do bumblebees feed on?

- **Bumblebees feed on the nectar and pollen of flowers.**
- **A team of Swiss scientists believe they nibble leaves so plants flower earlier.**

Photo: A bee feeding on a flower.

Bees' Nibbling Helps Plants Flower

The large fuzzy bodies and loud droning sound of bumblebees make them one of the most easily recognisable insects.

They survive by buzzing from flower to flower eating the pollen and drinking the nectar contained in each one.

You might think then that if enough plants hadn't grown their flowers yet, bumblebees might struggle to find food and drink. However, it appears that bumblebees have come up with a clever trick to try and ensure this doesn't happen.

Scientists observed the novel behaviour of bees biting holes in plants. To the scientists' amazement, the bees' nibbling of the leaves seemed to make some plants produce flowers up to 30 days earlier than they would naturally.

Interestingly, the scientists are not entirely sure why this works. They themselves used sharp tools to try and imitate the holes that the bees had made in mustard leaves and tomato plants. But their efforts didn't cause the flowers to bloom early at all.

The scientists found this very confusing. They now think that there may be something special in the bees' saliva which encourages the plants to flower unusually early.

The UK alone is home to more than 270 types of bee. There are around 250 types of solitary bees, 24 types of bumblebee, but only one type of honey bee.

A colony of honey bees will live through the winter eating their stored honey. Bumblebees, on the other hand, only make enough honey to survive the warm months and then die off leaving only the queens who hibernate alone.

Glossary

droning	A continuous low humming sound.
ensure	Make certain that something will happen.
novel	Interestingly new or unusual.
imitate	Replicate, mimic or copy.

Questions

1. How much earlier did some plants produce flowers after the bumblebees had nibbled on them? Tick one answer.

   - ○ 3 days
   - ○ 24 days
   - ○ 30 days
   - ○ 250 days

2. Use the information in the article to give one difference between honey bees and bumblebees.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What did the team of scientists find 'confusing'?

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Tick the best synonym for "special" as it is used in the following sentence: 'They now think that there may be something special in the bees' saliva'.

   - ○ best
   - ○ celebrate
   - ○ common
   - ○ unique

5. Tick which headline does **not** summarise the story.

   - ○ Bees Nibble on Plants to Order Up Future Food
   - ○ Biting Bees Bother Plants into Blooming before They Want To
   - ○ Bees Speed Up Flowering on Purpose
   - ○ Bees Hibernate over Winter

6. Summarise the key information in this article using 20 words or fewer.

   _____

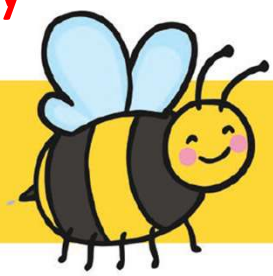
   _____

   _____

Complete Tuesday

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 as their sting is barbed and sticks into the skin of person or animal that they have stung.

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

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

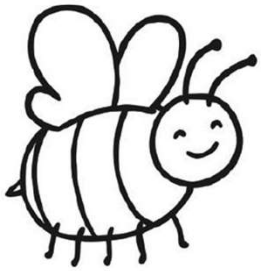
What Do They Eat?

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.

Honeybees questions



Answer the questions below in full sentences.

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.

To Bee or Not to Bee

The Secret Life of Bees

Have you ever purchased a jar of honey and considered what work went into making it? Bees spend their whole life working as part of a team. A team of honey makers! A honey bee's life expectancy is around a few months and in that time, a bee will produce less than a teaspoon of honey for its troubles!

How Do Bees Work as a Team?

Bees have a specific job within the hive. There are a range of roles depending on if the bee is a male or female. All female bees are worker bees. They are the driving force behind everything to do with the production of honey. They are the bees you will see on flowers collecting nectar. Worker bees pollinate flowers so they can produce vegetables and fruits. They can make up to 20 trips per day leaving the hive to find pollen and returning 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 that 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 and that is 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.

What about the Queen?

The queen has one job and one job only. Her role is to produce as many larvae (baby bees) as she can. The worker bees feed the queen bee 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 safe 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 constantly on the go, going in and out of the hive, they don't make much honey. The average bee will only produce 1/12th of a teaspoon of honey in its whole lifetime! This is why bees work as a team. To make one pottle 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.

One thing we can all do is make sure we have a bee–friendly garden. This is a garden, or area within the garden, full of bright flowers that attract bees. Flowers that are blue or purple contain the most nectar. We can also help the bees by having water in the garden for them. But make sure it is shallow - bees can't swim!

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

The Secret Life of Bees **Questions**

1. How long is the average lifespan of a bee? Tick one.

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

2. Explain in your own words how the bees work together as a team to perform their different role within the hive.

3. Predict the impact on our food sources if bees were not able to pollinate flowers? Support your answer with your prior knowledge and/or evidence from the text.

4. What is the name given to the male bees?

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

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

6. Explain whether you think it is fair that bees consider the drones to be lazy? Give as many reasons as you can.

7. Find and copy one word which could be used to describe the hexagon–shaped structures within the hive.

8. Fill in the missing word.

   They are the _____ force behind everything to do with the production of honey.

9. Explain in your own words what people can do to attract bees to their garden.

Complete Thursday

Egg Carton Bee

You Will Need:

- Egg cartons
- Paint
- Pipe cleaners
- Googly eyes
- Pens
- Paper cut into triangles

Method:

1. Cut egg cartons into lengths of three.
2. Paint them yellow and allow to dry.
3. Attach googly eyes and draw a mouth on the head.
4. Attach pipe cleaner legs along the length of the carton.
5. Attach 2 wings.
6. Add black lines using permanent markers or paint.

Questions

1) What text type is this? What is its purpose?

2) What is the purpose of this text 'Egg Carton Bee'?

3) What is a better word we can use instead of 'you will need' to improve our vocabulary?

4) Is this something you could make at home? Why/why not?

5) If you don't have some of the materials, for example pipe cleaners, is there something else you can find around your house that you can use instead?

6) Try to make the egg carton bee and change any materials/steps according to how you made yours.

Complete Friday

The Plight of the Bee

Why are Bees so important to the world?

"If the bee disappeared off the surface of the globe then man would only have four years of life left. No more bees, no more pollination, no more plants, no more animals, no more man." (www.saveourbees.org.uk)

Bees are vitally important for everyone. Honey bees make honey by mixing nectar with enzymes and by fanning the mixture with their wings to help the water to evaporate. They also make beeswax that we can use in cosmetics, candles and furniture polish.

But overall they also do so much more...

Bees, including honey bees and bumblebees, pollinate over 250,000 species of plants and more than 100 different crops, including fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds and many of the foods that farm animals rely on. In all, they are responsible for pollinating around one-third of all the foods we eat. Without bees many plant crops would no longer exist, so no apples or strawberries to eat, no cotton t-shirts and a lot less food for farm animals.

Because bees are so important for the pollination of so many crops, in many countries bee keepers have become contract pollinators rather than honey producers. This involves beekeepers moving large numbers of hives, containing millions of honey bees, to orchards and crop fields at just the right time in their life cycle, so that they can be pollinated successfully. Roughly two-thirds of the bees in the US are moved to California each year for almond pollination. Almonds are California's number one horticultural export and are under real threat if the numbers of honey bees continue to decline.

Why are our bees dying?

Honey bees:
Honey bees are under real pressure. Billions of bees are dying and one in three colonies died last winter alone. Honey bee colonies live in very densely packed hives so, if they become infected, diseases can spread very quickly. Think about how quickly you can pass on a cold to your family or class mates!

One of the biggest threats currently facing honey bees is the varroa mite. This mite moved from Asia to Europe and reached the UK in 1992. It now infests 95% of hives. The mites, who are related to spiders, suck the blood of the bees, especially in their larval stages, and pass viruses on to the bees. The best ways to treat the mites are with a combination of physical, biological and chemical methods: for example removing mites or infected cells, using chemicals, or using hygienic bees – bees which remove dead pupae and larvae from the hives. The honey bees can be treated with certain chemicals to kill the mites but unfortunately they are developing resistance to these so they have little effect. When mite numbers rise the bees are overwhelmed and the colony dies! Untreated bee colonies die in 3 to 4 years and even low populations of mites affects the bees' health. Nearly all wild honey bee colonies have now died out and without bee keepers to look after them and treat these infections, Honey bees could die out altogether in a few years.

Bumblebees:
Three of the 25 UK bumblebee species are already extinct, a further five are on the critically endangered list and another 2 species are due for inclusion. The reason that bumblebees have declined in the countryside is because bees feed exclusively on pollen and nectar, and there are far fewer flowers in the countryside than there once were. Hedges have been dug up and marshes drained. In particular, grasslands which are rich in wildflowers have been almost entirely replaced with fields full of cereals, which do not provide food for bees. Bumblebees also need 'plant corridors' to travel around the country and to avoid in-breeding.

All bees...
The factors involved in declining bee populations are complicated and not fully understood. As well as those mentioned above, other factors involved can include the use of insecticides and changing weather patterns. Insecticides used to kill agricultural pests may harm bees if these are applied incorrectly or without care. Recent wet and cold summers have prevented bees from foraging for food and have affected the time of year that forage plants appear so bees cannot find enough nectar and starve.

Helping Bees

"Bees are in crisis and need our help! I passionately encourage everyone to do their bit by planting shrubs which are ideal for bees to forage on, supporting them in their fight for survival." Charlie Dimmock, English gardening expert and TV presenter.

Bees, especially bumblebees, need a range of plants which produce nectar and pollen throughout the spring and summer. Here are some familiar ones:

• In early spring: fruit trees such as apples and pears as well as bluebells and heather
• In late spring and in early summer: alliums, aquilegia, chives, foxglove and white clover
• In late summer: bramble/blackberry, mint, buddleia, sunflower and teasel
• A patch of mixed wildflowers will also help, so by letting a corner of the garden 'go wild' you will really help the bees.

Remember that pesticide sprays will kill both harmful and beneficial insects, so limit their use, or try to use bee-friendly methods to get rid of your pests. For example, diluted washing up liquid will remove aphids (greenfly) from your roses or lupins. By planting a range of plants in your garden you will encourage predator species which will eat your pests.

The Plight of the Bee Comprehension Questions

Answer these questions in your homework/home learning book:

1. **Why are bees so important? Give *three* reasons.**
2. **Why is the varroa mite a threat to honey bees?**
3. **Why are bumblebees endangered?**
4. **What *two* other factors are affecting bees?**
5. **In what *two* ways can we help bees to fight for survival?**
6. **How does planting a range of plants in your garden help to keep pests away?**
7. **Why is a quote from Charlie Dimmock included in the information pack?**
8. **Has this information pack made you want to help the bees? If so, why? If not, why not? What could the writer of the information pack have done to persuade you?**

We are learning to write an explanation

Writing Week 6 – to be completed on Monday (Lesson 1 in the video)

Draw the block planner below BEFORE watching any videos to challenge your memory!

We are learning to write an explanation

Writing Week 6 – to be completed on Monday (Lesson 2 in the video)

Your job is to highlight and label each part of the block planner that we have learnt so far (only the title and introduction) on the examples below.

Title – yellow
Big fact- blue
Hook (have you ever wondered question) – red
Response - green

The life cycle of a bee

The queen bee eats royal jelly, and she lays thousands of eggs. Have you ever wondered how a bee transforms from an egg to an adult bee? The bee's life cycle occurs in four stages.

What is the life cycle of a bee?

Bees are incredible flying insects. Have you ever wondered how a bee becomes an adult? The bee's life cycle occurs in five stages. There are four stages in a bee's life cycle.

We are learning to write an explanation

Writing Week 6 – to be completed on Wednesday

Using the big facts and wonder questions in the table below write your own title and introduction for an explanation. The first one has been started for you.

Big facts	Wonder questions
The queen bee lays thousands of eggs. A queen bee can live for 5 years. Bees make honey which humans and animals eat.	Have you ever wondered how a bee undergoes changes during its life? Have you ever wondered how a bee becomes an adult bee from an egg? Have you ever wondered how a bee transforms from an egg to an adult bee?

<u>What is the life cycle of a bee?</u>

Almost 60 00 bees live in one hive. Have you ever wondered _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Big fact) _____. (Hook) _____

_____

_____

_____

We are learning to write an explanation

Writing Week 6 – to be completed on Thursday

Using the big facts and wonder questions in the table below write your own title and introduction for an explanation. The first one has been started for you.

Big facts	Wonder questions
The queen bee lays thousands of eggs. A queen bee can live for 5 years. Bees make honey which humans and animals eat.	Have you ever wondered how a bee undergoes changes during its life? Have you ever wondered how a bee evolves into an adult bee from an egg? Have you ever wondered how a bee transforms from an egg to an adult bee?

What is the life cycle of a bee?

Almost 60 00 bees live in one hive. Have you ever wondered _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Big fact) _____. (Hook) ___

_____

_____

_____

We are learning to write an explanation

Writing Week 6 – to be completed on Friday

YOUR TURN – independently write a title and introduction for an explanation about the life cycle of a bee. You may use the work you've completed during the week to help you do this. Draw the part of the block planner you are going to write in the box below before you begin (title and introduction only).

_____

_____

_____

_____

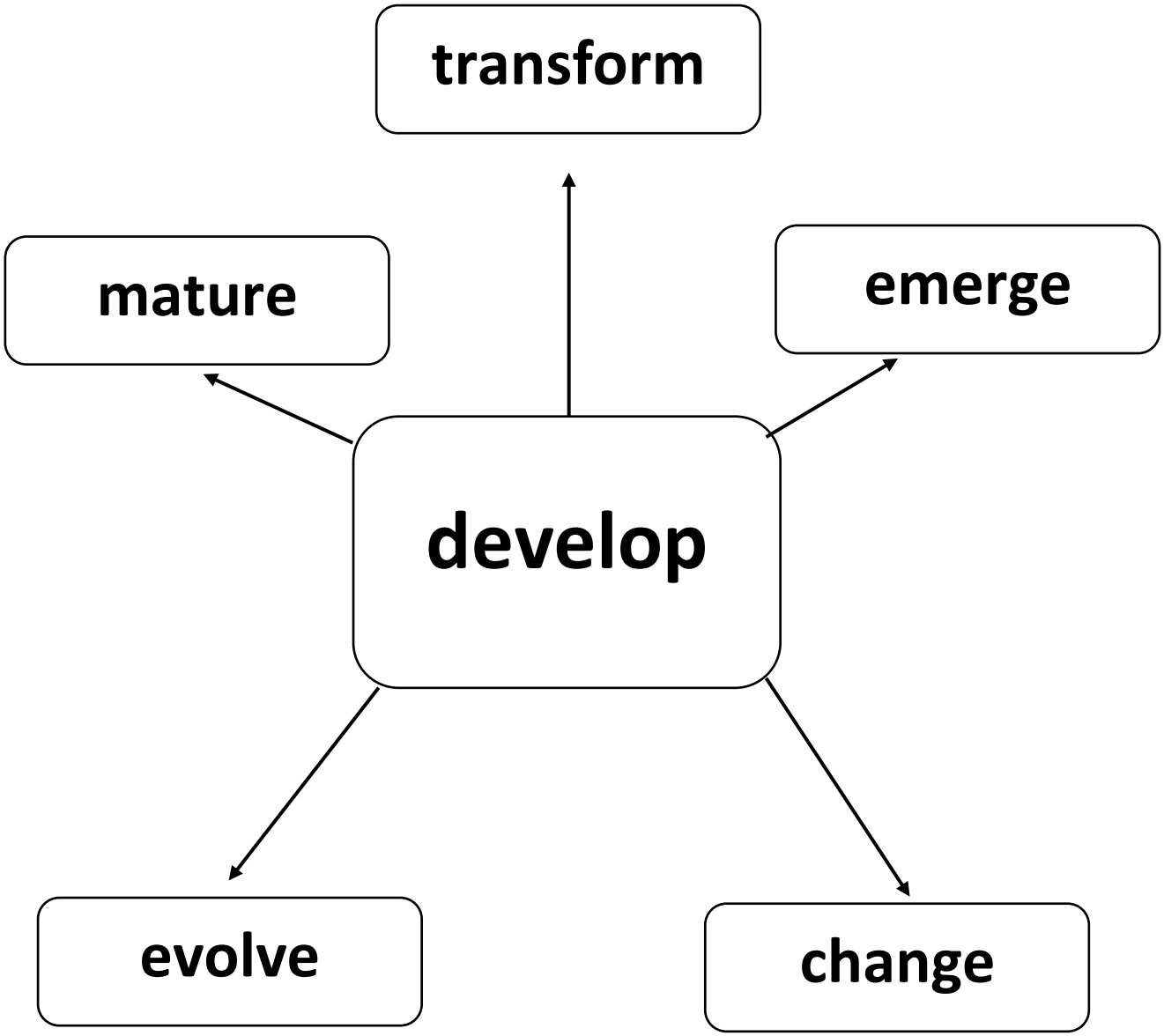
_____

_____

We are learning to write an explanation

Key vocabulary

Using a wide range of vocabulary makes your work more interesting! Make sure to use other words for develop in your writing. Some examples are provided below.



Week 6 Tuesday - Handwriting

Tuesday 17th August 2021

aqua

each

leg

accent

handle

called

unique

equip

under

The girl had a very unique accent.

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

Complete 1 maths mentals column per day.

Challenge yourself by trying to complete this in 20 minutes.

GOODLUCK !

1	$2 \div 2$	**9**	$60 \div 2$
2	$4 \div 2$	**10**	$80 \div 2$
3	$8 \div 2$	**11**	$100 \div 2$
4	$16 \div 2$	**12**	$22 \div 2$
5	$10 \div 2$	**13**	$48 \div 2$
6	$12 \div 2$	**14**	$64 \div 2$
7	$18 \div 2$		
8	$40 \div 2$		

15 A length of ribbon 66 cm long is cut in half. How long is each piece?

Q1–15: /15

My time:

Practice

1 $4 \div 2$ ☐

2 $12 \div 2$ ☐

3 $26 \div 2$ ☐

4 $88 \div 2$ ☐

5 $40 \div 2$ ☐

Revision

6 $76 - 15$ ☐

7 $94 - 24$ ☐

8 $67 - 50$ ☐

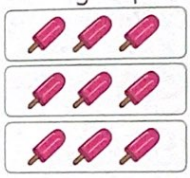
9 $98 - 43$ ☐

10 Sarah had $56. She spent $23. How much is left? ☐

11 Complete the multiplication and its turnaround.

$2 \times 5 =$ ☐ and $5 \times$ ☐ $=$ ☐

12 Write a multiplication fact about these groups.



☐ x ☐ = ☐

13 $7 + 2 =$ ☐ $6 + 5 =$ ☐

$3 + 6 =$ ☐

14 Is this pattern repeating or growing?

A B | A B B B | A B B B B B

○ repeating ○ growing

15 What is the mass?

○ 1 kilogram

○ 2 kilograms

○ 10 kilograms

Q1–10: /10 | Q11–15: /5 | My time:

1 $6 \div 2$ ☐

2 $8 \div 2$ ☐

3 $44 \div 2$ ☐

4 $28 \div 2$ ☐

5 $62 \div 2$ ☐

6 $55 - 32$ ☐

7 $87 - 17$ ☐

8 $49 - 20$ ☐

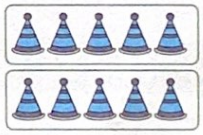
9 $38 - 26$ ☐

10 Tim had 69 computer games. He sold 22. How many are left? ☐

11 Complete the multiplication and its turnaround.

$3 \times 2 =$ ☐ and $2 \times$ ☐ $=$ ☐

12 Write a multiplication fact about these groups.



☐ x ☐ = ☐

13 $9 + 3 =$ ☐ $5 + 4 =$ ☐

$2 + 9 =$ ☐

14 Is this pattern repeating or growing?

○ repeating ○ growing

15 What is his mass?

○ 1 kg ○ 2 kg

○ 10 kg ○ 25 kg

Q1–10: /10 | Q11–15: /5 | My time:

Practice

1 $50 ÷ 2 ☐

2 70 ÷ 2 ☐

3 46 ÷ 2 ☐

4 30 min ÷ 2 ☐

5 90 ÷ 2 ☐

Revision

6 84 – 64 ☐

7 179 – 75 ☐

8 359 – 22 ☐

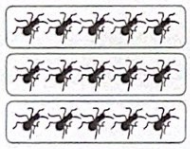
9 546 – 131 ☐

10 Melbourne to Adelaide is 726 km. After 503 km, how far to go? ☐

11 Complete the multiplication and write its turnaround.

3 x 7 = ☐ and ☐

12 Write a multiplication fact about these groups.



☐ x ☐ = ☐

13 7 + 5 = ☐ 5 + 9 = ☐

9 + 7 = ☐

14 Use the letters ABC to show a repeating pattern.

☐ ☐ ☐

15 What is the mass?

○ 1 kg ○ 2 kg

○ 10 kg ○ 25 kg

Q1–10: /10 | Q11–15: /5 | My time:

1 8 ÷ 2 ☐

2 14 ÷ 2 ☐

3 $10 ÷ 2 ☐

4 6 ÷ 2 ☐

5 18 ÷ 2 ☐

6 42 ÷ 2 ☐

7 60 min ÷ 2 ☐

8 24 h ÷ 2 ☐

9 68 ÷ 2 ☐

10 16 counters are put into 2 equal groups. How many counters are in each group? ☐

11 Complete the multiplication and write its turnaround.

4 x 10 = ☐

and ☐

12 Write a multiplication fact about these groups.

☐ x ☐ = ☐

13 7 + 3 = ☐ 6 + 4 = ☐

9 + 1 = ☐

14 Is this pattern repeating or growing?

○ repeating ○ growing

15 What is the mass?

○ 1 kg ○ 2 kg

○ 10 kg ○ 25 kg

Q1–10: /10 | Q11–15: /5 | My time:

Problem Solving - Monday

Fred had a packet of 1000 pins. Gina had 10 packets of 100 pins. Louise has 100 packets of 10 pins. Alan has 1000 individual pins.
Did they have the same number of pins?

Fred had a packet of 1000 paper clips. Gina had 10 packets of 100 paper clips. Louise has 100 packets of 10 paper clips. Alan has 1000 individual paper clips.
Did they have the same number of paper clips?

Fred had a packet of 1000 nails. Gina had 10 packets of 100 nails. Louise has 100 packets of 10 nails. Alan has 1000 individual nails.
Did they have the same number of nails?

Problem Solving - Tuesday

Jon collected 11 bags of 100 marbles, 2 bags of 10 marbles and 5 single marbles.
How many marbles does he have?

Jon collected 15 bags of 100 marbles, 5 bags of 10 marbles and 98 single marbles.
How many marbles does he have?

Jon collected 22 bags of 100 marbles, 6 bags of 10 marbles and 43 single marbles.
Mary gave him 3 bags of 100 marbles, 4 bags of 10 marbles and 28 single marbles.
How many marbles does he have?

Problem Solving – Wednesday

Jan partitioned 1324 into parts.

What might the parts look like?

Jan partitioned 3265 into parts.

What might the parts look like?

Jan partitioned 5984 into 2 parts.

One part had 466 more than the other part.

What will the parts look like?

Problem Solving – Thursday

Where would 3143 go on this number line?

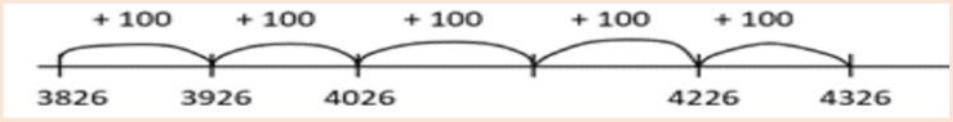
Where would 5640 go on this number line?

Marcus drew a number line with 5687 at one end and 3687 in the centre.

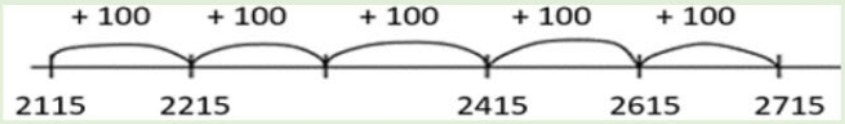
What number is at the other end of the number line?

Problem Solving – Friday

What number is missing from this number line?



What number is missing from this number line?

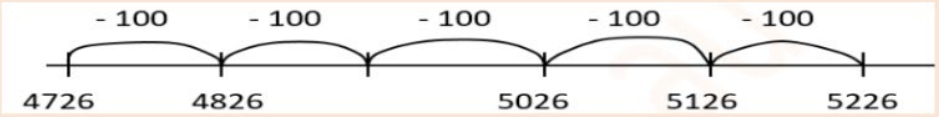


Marcus drew a number line starting at 6987.

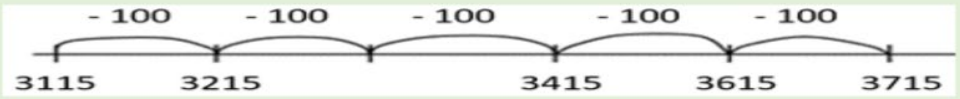
After adding some hundreds, he landed at 7487.

How many hundreds did he add?

What number is missing from this number line?



What number is missing from this number line?



Marcus drew a number line starting at 4387.

After subtracting some hundreds, he landed at 3987.

How many hundreds did he subtract?

Addition and Subtraction – Monday

156 + 139 = 295 156 + 200 = 356 356 – 61 = 295	398 – 236 = 162 398 – 300 = 98 98 + 64 = 162
163 + 121 =	543 – 278 =
297 + 212 =	721 – 361 =
304 + 179 =	932 – 456 =
159 + 133 =	697 – 123 =

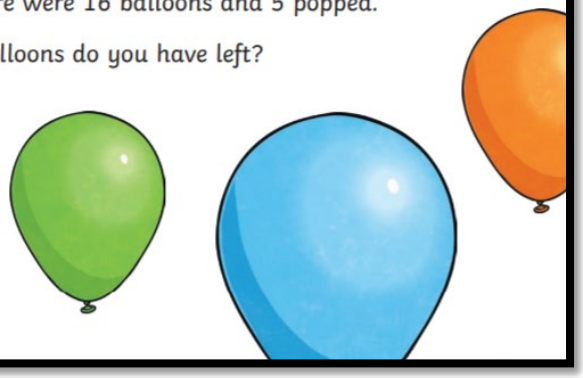
Addition and Subtraction – Tuesday

35 + 109 = *144* 35 + 120 = 155 155 – 11 = 144	104 – 68 = 36 104 – 100 = 4 4 + 32 = 36
432+ 132 =	782 – 125 =
328 + 151 =	587 – 193 =
509 + 217 =	459 – 128 =
82 + 72 =	116 – 86 =

Addition and Subtraction – Wednesday

Challenge 1:
You went to the shop and bought some balloons for Toby's Birthday. There were 16 balloons and 5 popped.

How many balloons do you have left?



Challenge 2:
On one side of my street there are 9 houses and on the other side there are 12 houses. This week 1 house was demolished.

How many houses are now on my street?

Challenge 3:
Tristian bought 16 trucks at the toy shop and gave his friend Ethan 4 and his friend Cameron 7.

How many trucks does Tristian have now?

Challenge 4:
Michael went to the library and read 4 pages of his book. His book has 27 pages.

How many pages does Michael still need to read?

Challenge 5:
Rose bought a pair of shoes for $45.

How much change will she get from $50?

Challenge 6:
We went to the shop to buy some flowers for Mother's day. Liz picked up 2 bunches of pink flowers and Philip picked up 2 yellow bunches, 1 red bunch and 1 white bunch. Dad said to put the red ones back.

How many bunches of flowers did we buy?

Challenge 7:
Rebecca was baking scones for her grandmothers bowling club morning tea. On Sunday morning she baked 12 scones and on Sunday afternoon she baked 6 scones. On Monday she baked 12 scones.

How many scones had she baked altogether?

Challenge 8:
12 kids ran around the oval. The boys ran 10 laps and the girls ran 12.

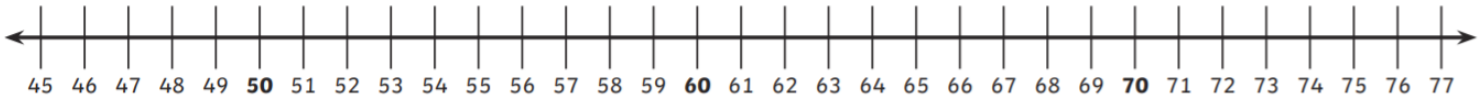
How many more laps did the girls run?

Addition and Subtraction – Thursday

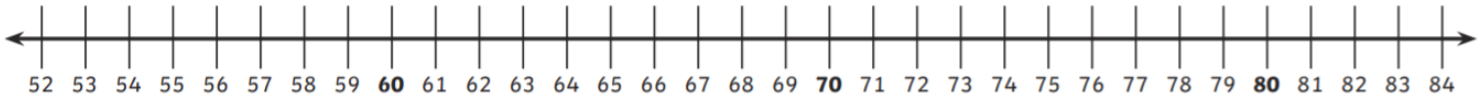
Jump Strategy Addition

Use the jump strategy to find the answer to each question.

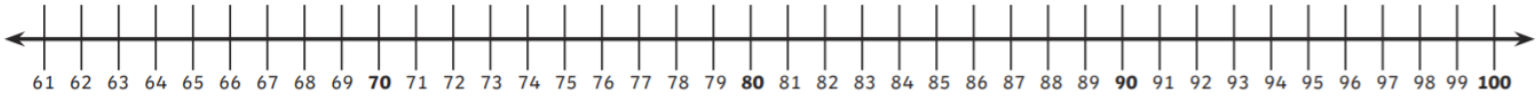
45 + 27 =



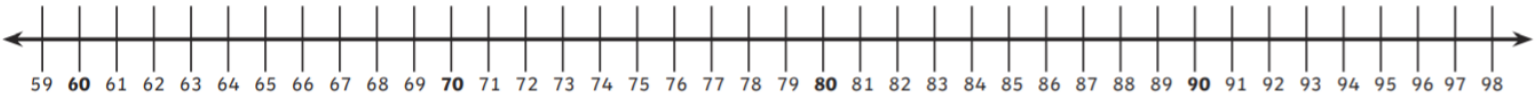
52 + 31 =



61 + 38 =



59 + 22 =



Create number sentences of your own and answer:

☐ + ☐ = ☐

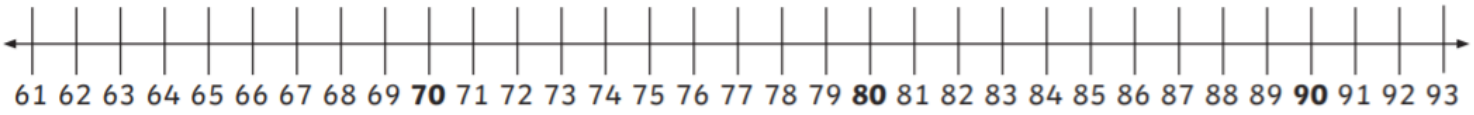
☐ + ☐ = ☐

Addition and Subtraction – Friday

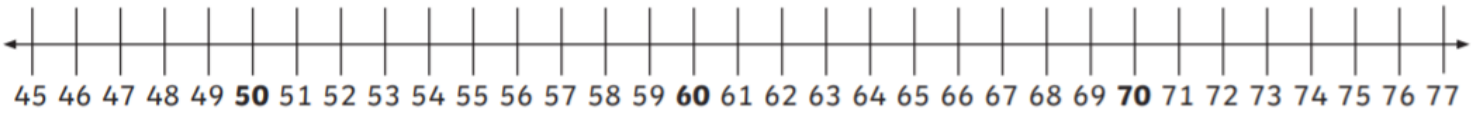
Jump Strategy Subtraction

Use the jump strategy to find the answer to each question.

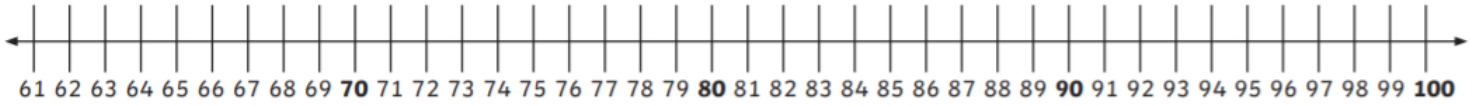
93 - 32 =



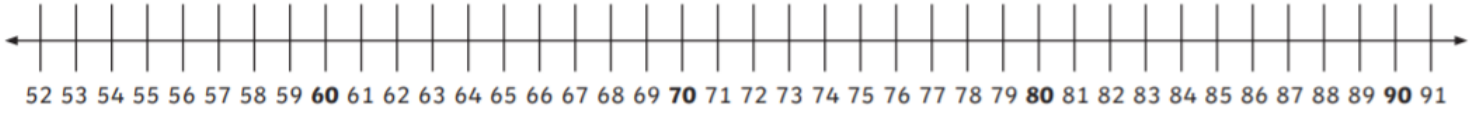
77 - 26 =



100 - 38 =



91 - 24 =

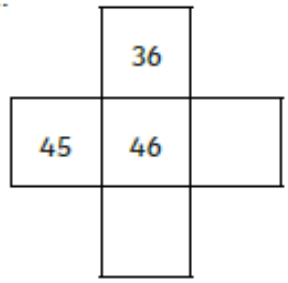


Create number sentences of your own and answer:

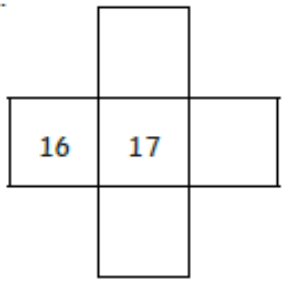
Place Value – Monday

1. Can you fill in the missing numbers in these pieces snipped from number squares? Don't forget you can have number squares that are bigger than 0-100

1.



2.



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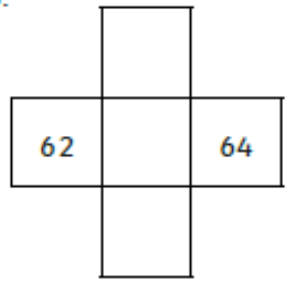

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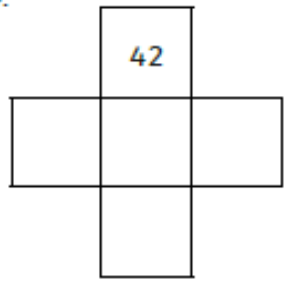

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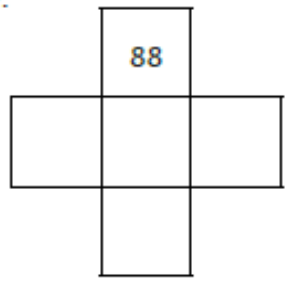

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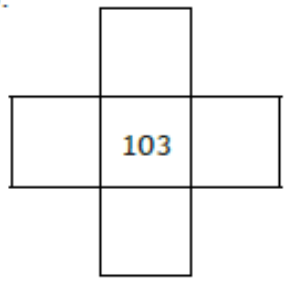

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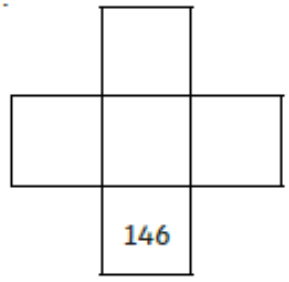

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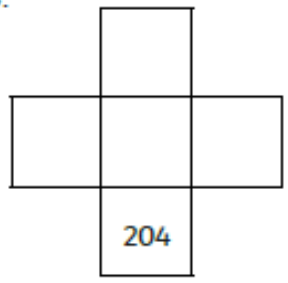
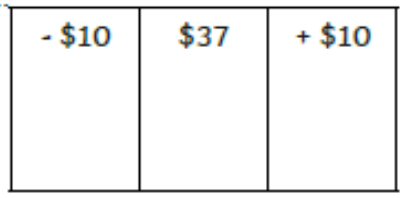
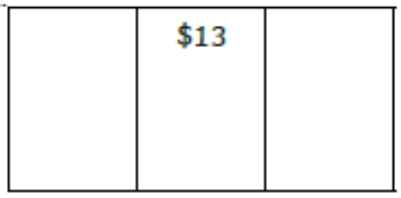


2. Look at the amount these children have saved. How much would they have if they spent $10 or if they saved $10 more?

1.



2.



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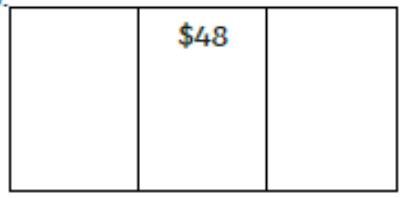

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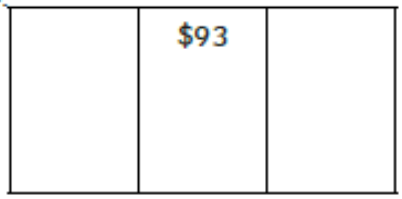

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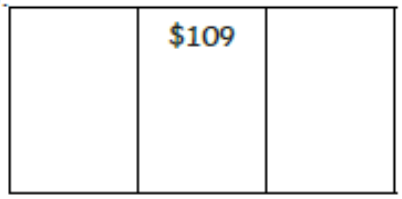

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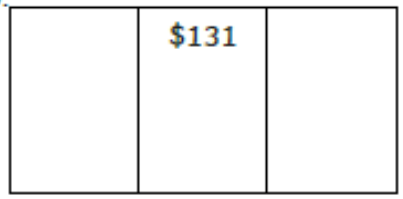

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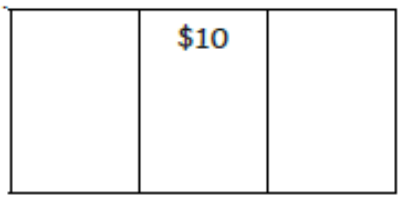

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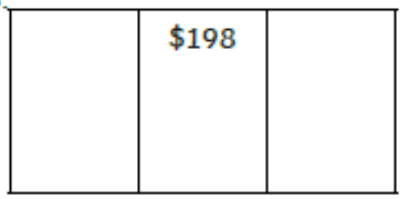
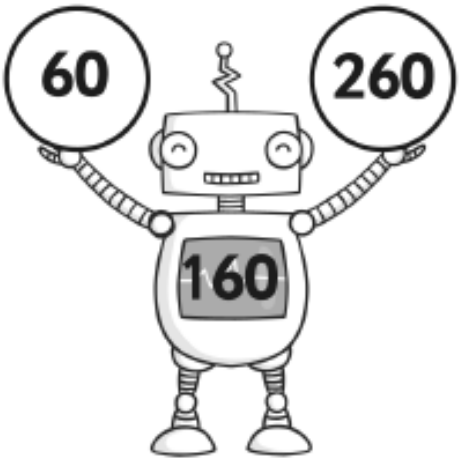
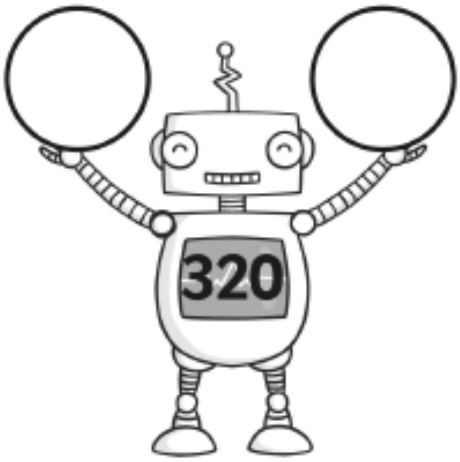


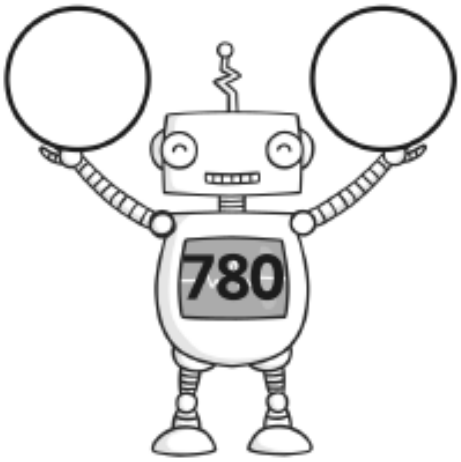
Place Value – Tuesday

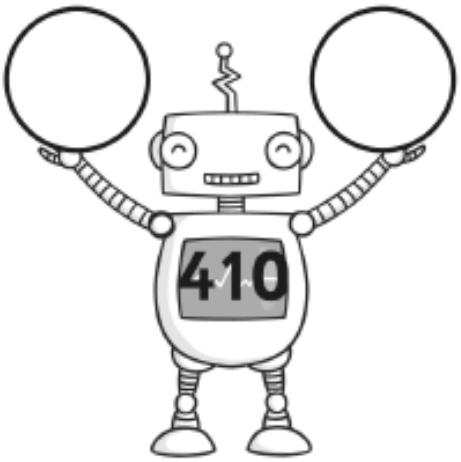
Can you find 100 more than and 100 less than the number in the robot's tummy?

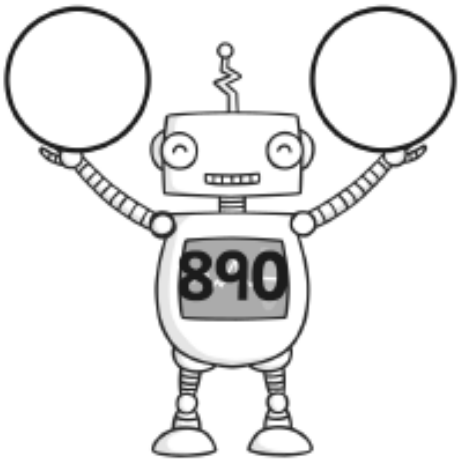
E.g.

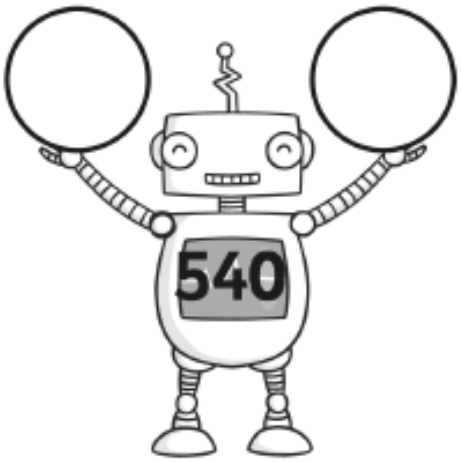


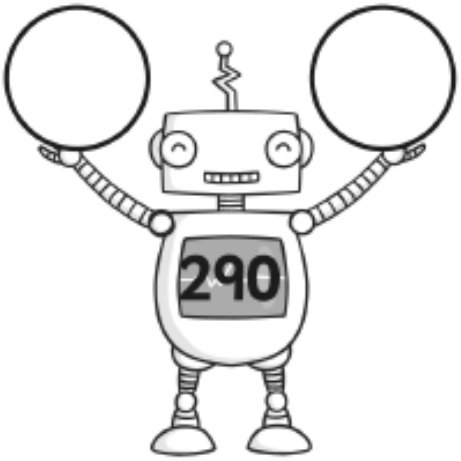


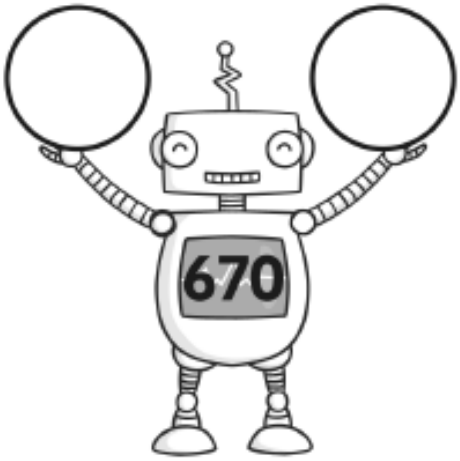


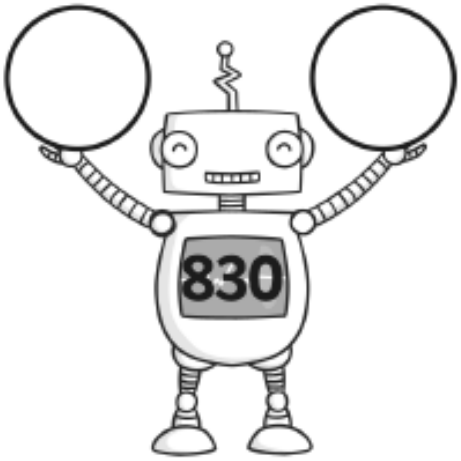












Place Value – Wednesday

Partition these numbers

Place Value – Thursday

243		699	
562		840	
785		709	
391		112	
669		590	
402		519	
513		101	

Place Value – Friday

Estimate on 0-1000 Number Line Worksheet

a) 459

b) 213

c) 987

d) 753

e) 289

f) 672

g) 31

h) 814

Multiplication and Division by 2 – Monday

Commuting and inverse operations.

2 × 7 = 14   7 × 2 = 14

14 ÷ 7 = 2   14 ÷ 2 = 7

Complete some of your own!

2 × ___ = ___   ___ × 2 = ___

___ ÷ ___ = 2   ___ ÷ 2 = ___

___ × ___ = ___   ___ × ___ = ___

___ ÷ ___ = ___   ___ ÷ ___ = ___

___ × ___ = ___   ___ × ___ = ___

___ ÷ ___ = ___   ___ ÷ ___ = ___

___ × ___ = ___   ___ × ___ = ___

___ ÷ ___ = ___   ___ ÷ ___ = ___

___ × ___ = ___   ___ × ___ = ___

___ ÷ ___ = ___   ___ ÷ ___ = ___

Multiplication and Division by 4 – Tuesday

Commuting and inverse operations.

4 × 7 = 28   7 × 4 = 28

28 ÷ 7 = 4   28 ÷ 4 = 7

Complete some of your own!

4 × ☐ = ☐   ☐ × 4 = ☐

☐ ÷ ☐ = 4   ☐ ÷ 4 = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐   ☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐   ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐   ☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐   ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐   ☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐   ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐   ☐ × ☐ = ☐

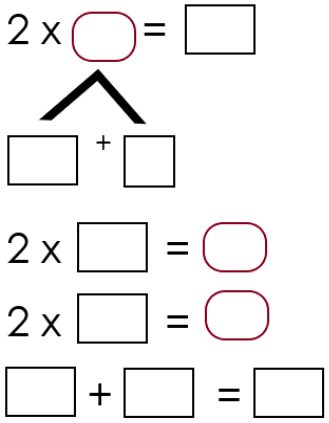
☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐   ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

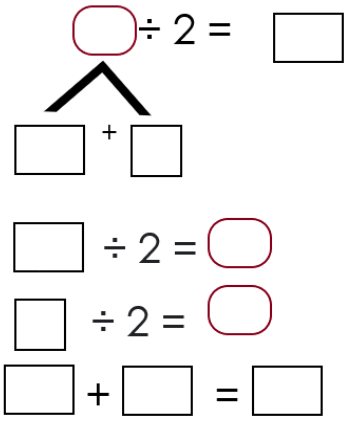
Multiplication and Division by 2 – Wednesday

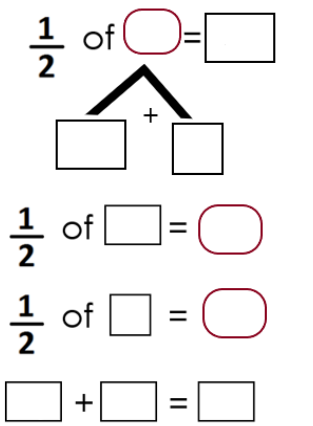
True or False – show your working out to check your answers

$2 \times 23 = 56$ $\quad 46 \div 2 = 23$ $\quad \frac{1}{2}$ of $46 = 23$

☐ True
☐ False

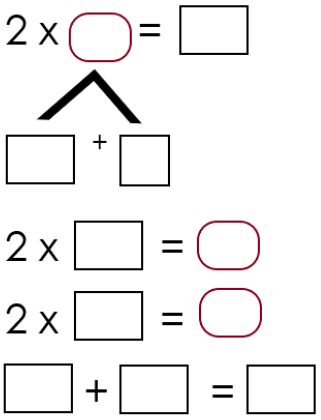


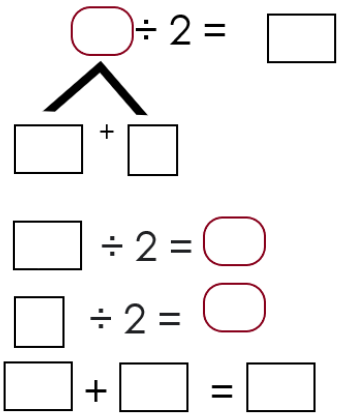


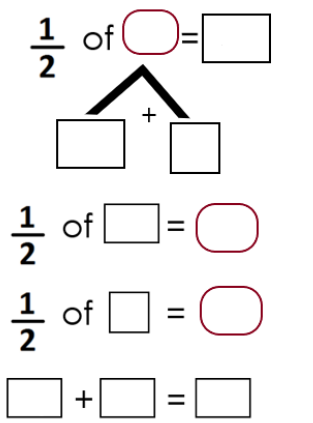


$2 \times 14 = 29$ $\quad 29 \div 2 = 14$ r 1 $\quad \frac{1}{2}$ of $29 = 14$ r 1

☐ True
☐ False

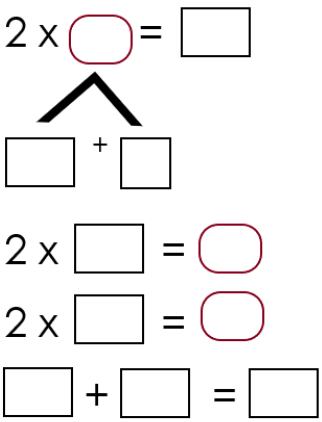


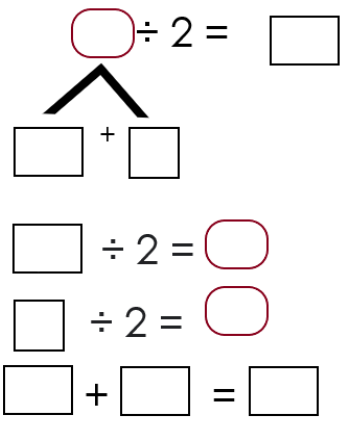


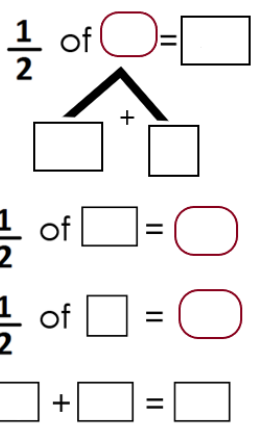


$2 \times 59 = 118$ $\quad 118 \div 2 = 59$ r 1 $\quad \frac{1}{2}$ of $118 = 59$ r 1

☐ True
☐ False





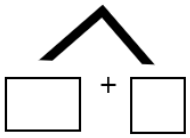


Multiplication and Division by 4 – Thursday

4 x 18 = 72

☐ True
☐ False

4 x ☐ = ☐



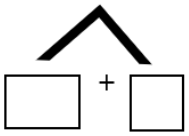
4 x ☐ = ☐

4 x ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

73 ÷ 4 = 18 r 1

☐ ÷ 4 = ☐



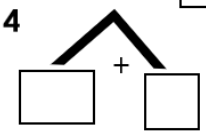
☐ ÷ 4 = ☐

☐ ÷ 4 = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 73 = 18 r 1

$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐



$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐

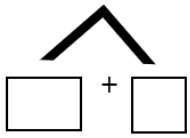
$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

4 x 15 = 60

☐ True
☐ False

4 x ☐ = ☐



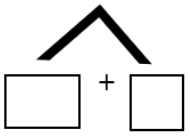
4 x ☐ = ☐

4 x ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

64 ÷ 4 = 16

☐ ÷ 4 = ☐



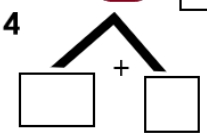
☐ ÷ 4 = ☐

☐ ÷ 4 = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 64 = 16

$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐



$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐

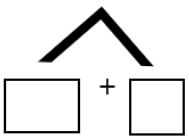
$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

4 x 26 = 106

☐ True
☐ False

4 x ☐ = ☐



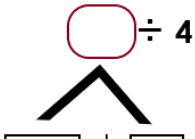
4 x ☐ = ☐

4 x ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

107 ÷ 4 = 26 r 3

☐ ÷ 4 = ☐



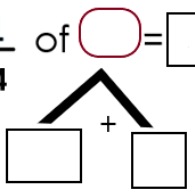
☐ ÷ 4 = ☐

☐ ÷ 4 = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 107 = 26 r 3

$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐

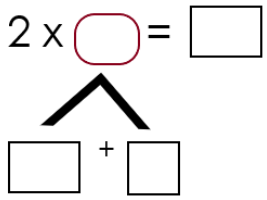


$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐

$\frac{1}{4}$ of ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

Multiplication and Division – Friday



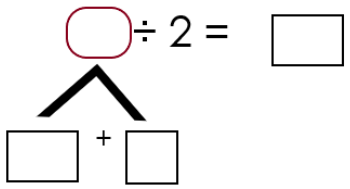
2 x ◯ = □

□ + □

2 x □ = ◯

2 x □ = ◯

□ + □ = □



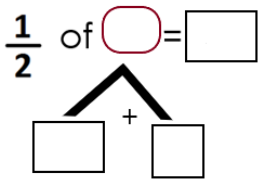
◯ ÷ 2 = □

□ + □

□ ÷ 2 = ◯

□ ÷ 2 = ◯

□ + □ = □



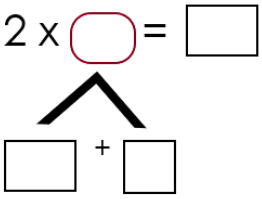
$\frac{1}{2}$ of ◯ = □

□ + □

$\frac{1}{2}$ of □ = ◯

$\frac{1}{2}$ of □ = ◯

□ + □ = □



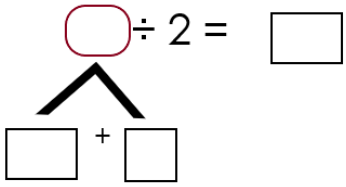
2 x ◯ = □

□ + □

2 x □ = ◯

2 x □ = ◯

□ + □ = □



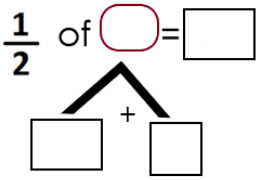
◯ ÷ 2 = □

□ + □

□ ÷ 2 = ◯

□ ÷ 2 = ◯

□ + □ = □



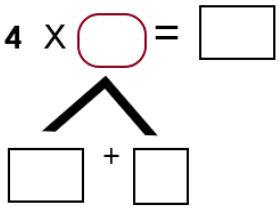
$\frac{1}{2}$ of ◯ = □

□ + □

$\frac{1}{2}$ of □ = ◯

$\frac{1}{2}$ of □ = ◯

□ + □ = □



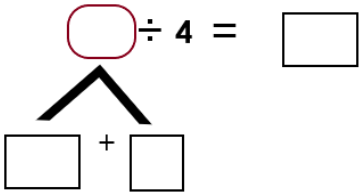
4 x ◯ = □

□ + □

4 x □ = ◯

4 x □ = ◯

□ + □ = □



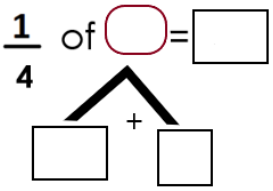
◯ ÷ 4 = □

□ + □

□ ÷ 4 = ◯

□ ÷ 4 = ◯

□ + □ = □



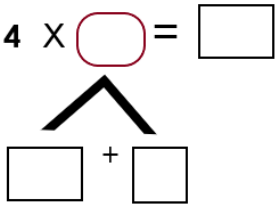
$\frac{1}{4}$ of ◯ = □

□ + □

$\frac{1}{4}$ of □ = ◯

$\frac{1}{4}$ of □ = ◯

□ + □ = □



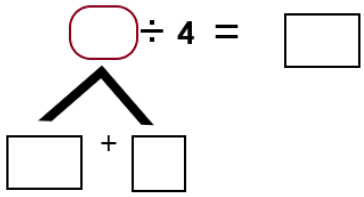
4 x ◯ = □

□ + □

4 x □ = ◯

4 x □ = ◯

□ + □ = □



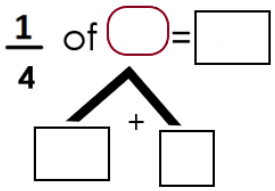
◯ ÷ 4 = □

□ + □

□ ÷ 4 = ◯

□ ÷ 4 = ◯

□ + □ = □



$\frac{1}{4}$ of ◯ = □

□ + □

$\frac{1}{4}$ of □ = ◯

$\frac{1}{4}$ of □ = ◯

□ + □ = □

HSIE – Wednesday

Country, Place and Language – Which languages belong to my local area?

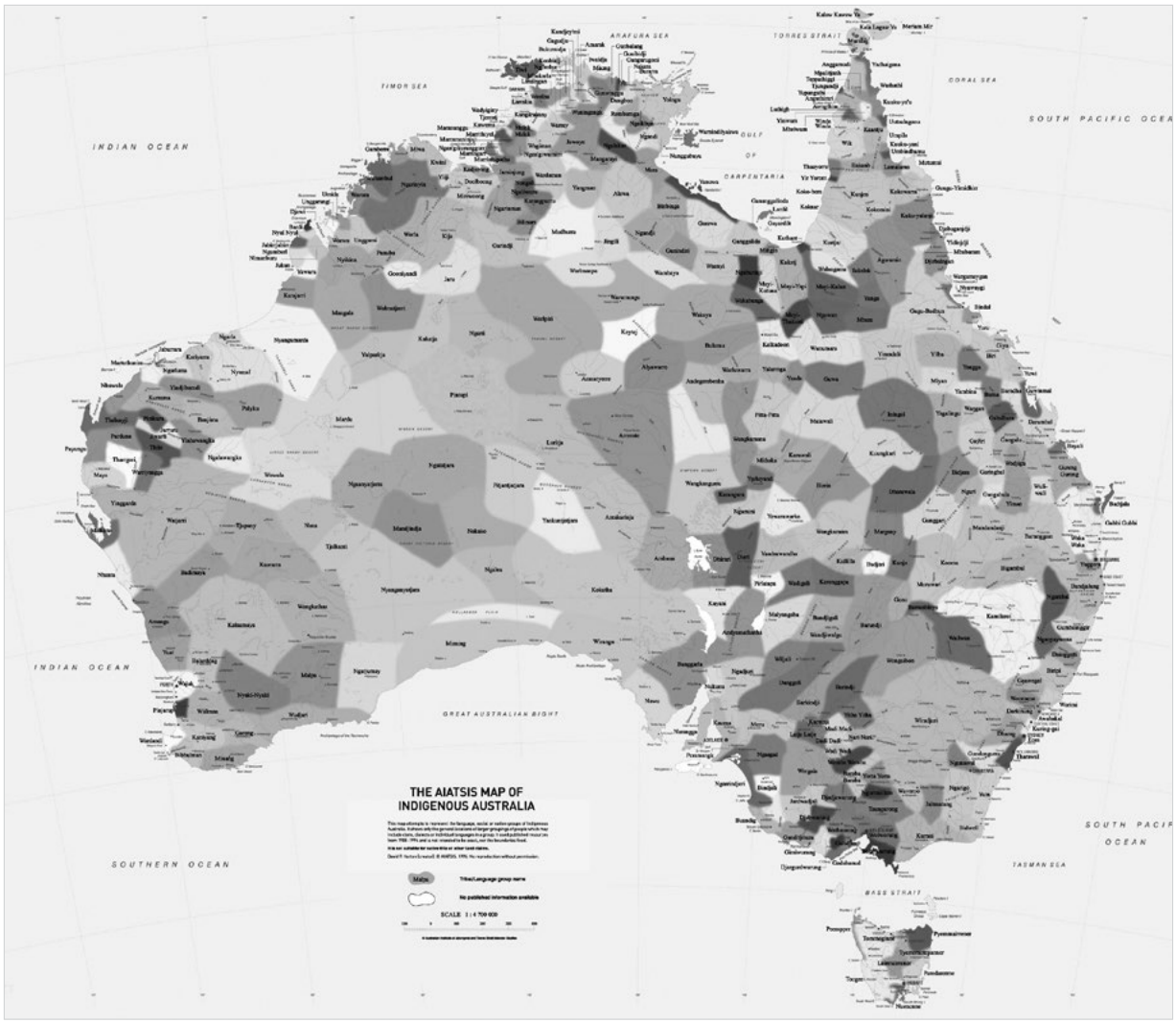
Use website, QR code and access code for resources.

2819

http://inq.co/class/hse

Which languages belong to my local area?

1 Look at the Aboriginal Nations and Languages map. Find your place on the map and write down which language belongs to your local area.



Historians always check their information to make sure it is *reliable*. That means it can be trusted. It makes sense to check with someone who is an expert in the topic.

2 Ask an Aboriginal person from your area to check your answer. Your teacher can help you do this. If you can't ask an Aboriginal person, how else could you check?

3 What are two things you wonder about the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language of your local area?

I wonder....

I wonder....

4 How could you find the answers to your questions? Who could you ask?

5 What did you find out? Record your answers below.

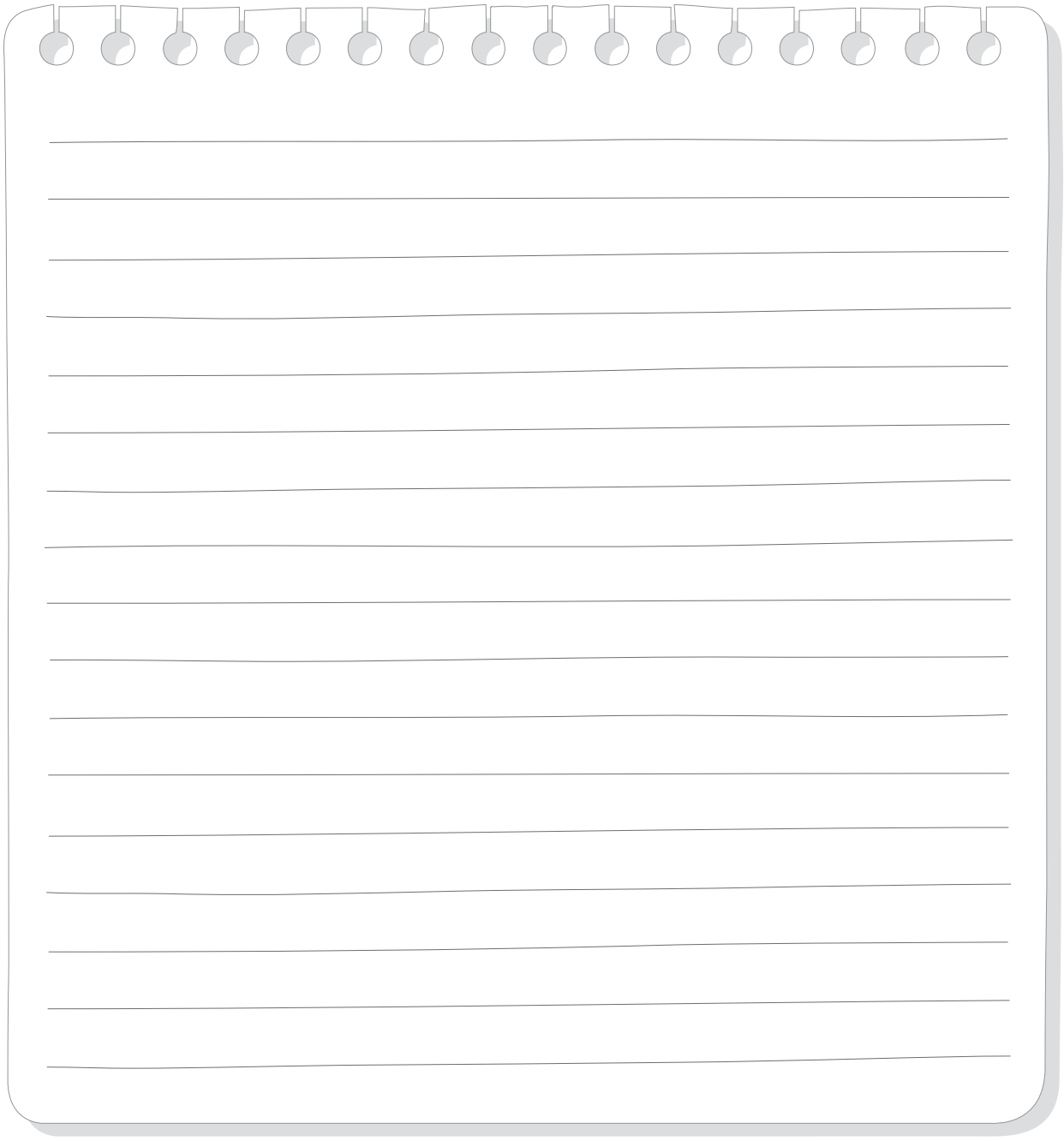
I found....

I found....

Do you know what a lexicon is? It's a record of the words of a language. Like a dictionary, it is usually in alphabetical order.

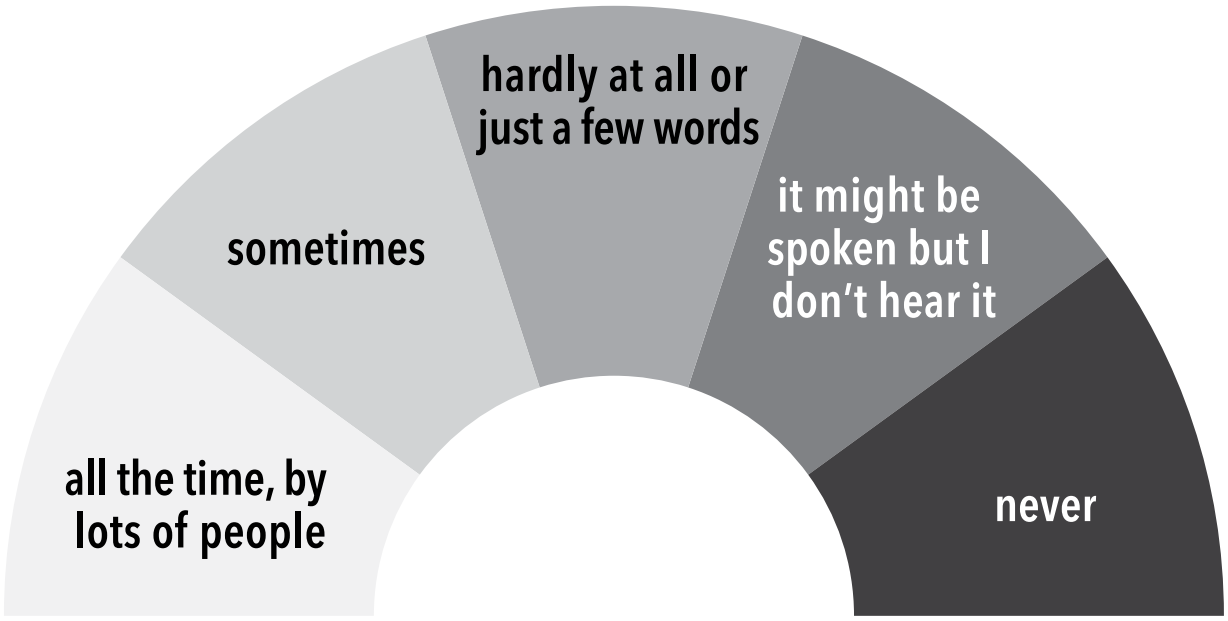
6

a Work in a small group to make a lexicon of your local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language. You won't be able to find out all the words, just find as many as you can. Make notes below.



b Turn your list into a resource that might help someone else learn these words. You might make a video, a game or flashcards. It's up to you!

7 How much is the Aboriginal language of your area still spoken today? Your Aboriginal expert might be able to help you answer this question. Draw an arrow to show this on the meter.



If the language is not spoken or hardly at all, what could be some of the reasons for this?

Science – Thursday

Grouping Animals

Use website, QR code and access code for resources.

2819

http://inq.co/class/hse

In this lesson, **observable features** are things that you can see on the **external** (outside) part of an animal. For example, body coverings.

1 Look at the animals below. Imagine you are one of these animals. Using your **observable features**, describe yourself to a partner.

Your partner must guess which animal you are.

Panther

Raven

Horse

Snake

Newt

Pig

2 Planet Zog has become a very popular place to live and astronauts are busy transporting animals to the planet daily.

Deciding which animals should go on each spaceship is a nightmare! To help the astronauts, scientists have told them to group the animals by their observable features.

Here is an example of how the astronauts have grouped six animals into two groups. Can you work out what each group has in common?

Group 1

Zebra

Skunk

Penguin

This group of animals _____

Group 2

Robin

Human

Kangaroo

This group of animals _____

3 Today there are four spaceships travelling to Planet Zog. All these animals want to go. Sort these animals into four groups based on their observable features. You can either cut out and stick the animals or draw them in your chosen group.

Write what observable feature each group has in common. A maximum of four animals are allowed on each spaceship.

Ostrich

Duckling

Axolotl

Otter

Frog

Snake

Fish

Giraffe

Chameleon

Seal

Ladybird

Tortoise

1

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

This group of animals _____

_____

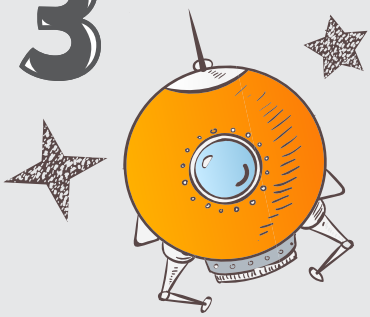
2

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

This group of animals _____

_____

3



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

This group of animals _____

_____

4

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

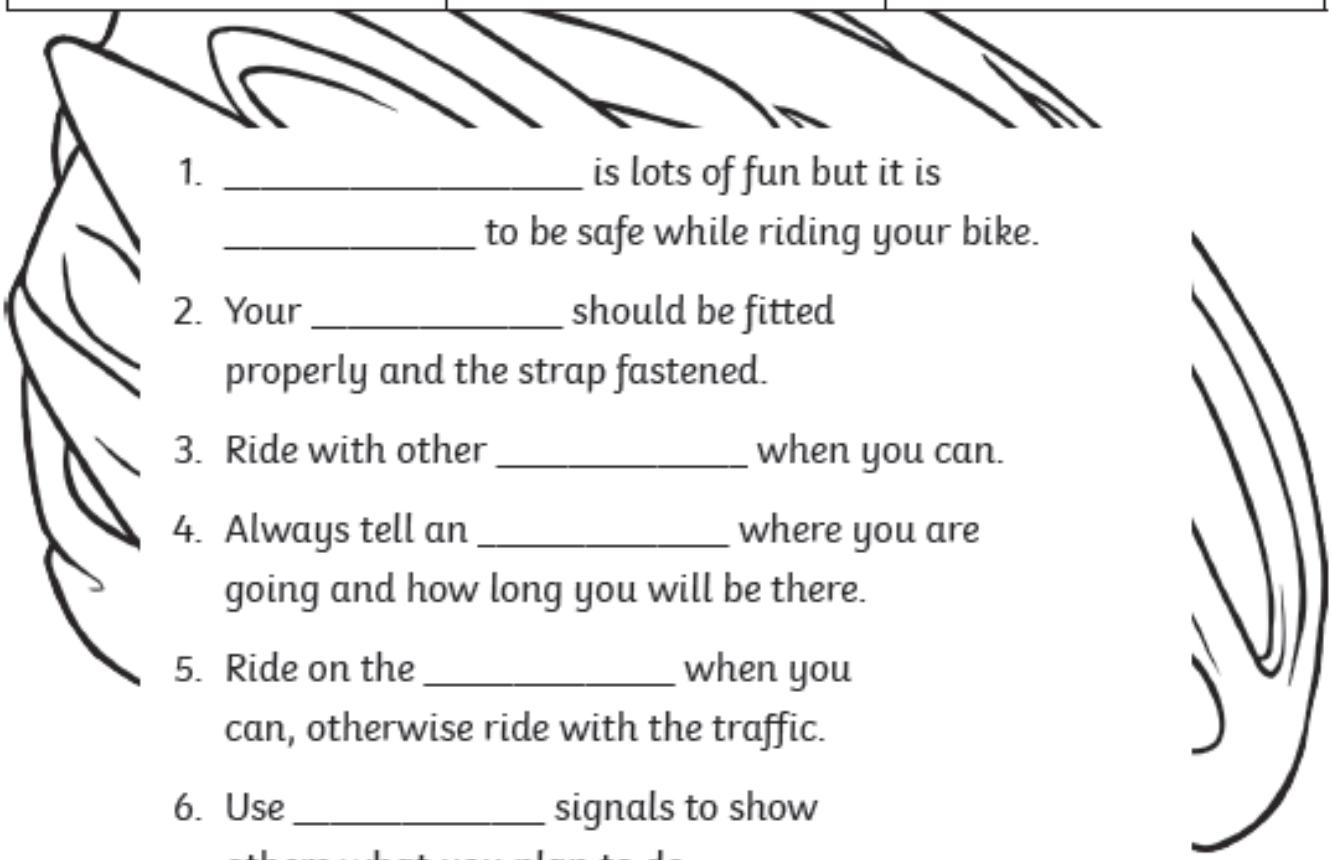
This group of animals _____

_____

PDH – Thursday

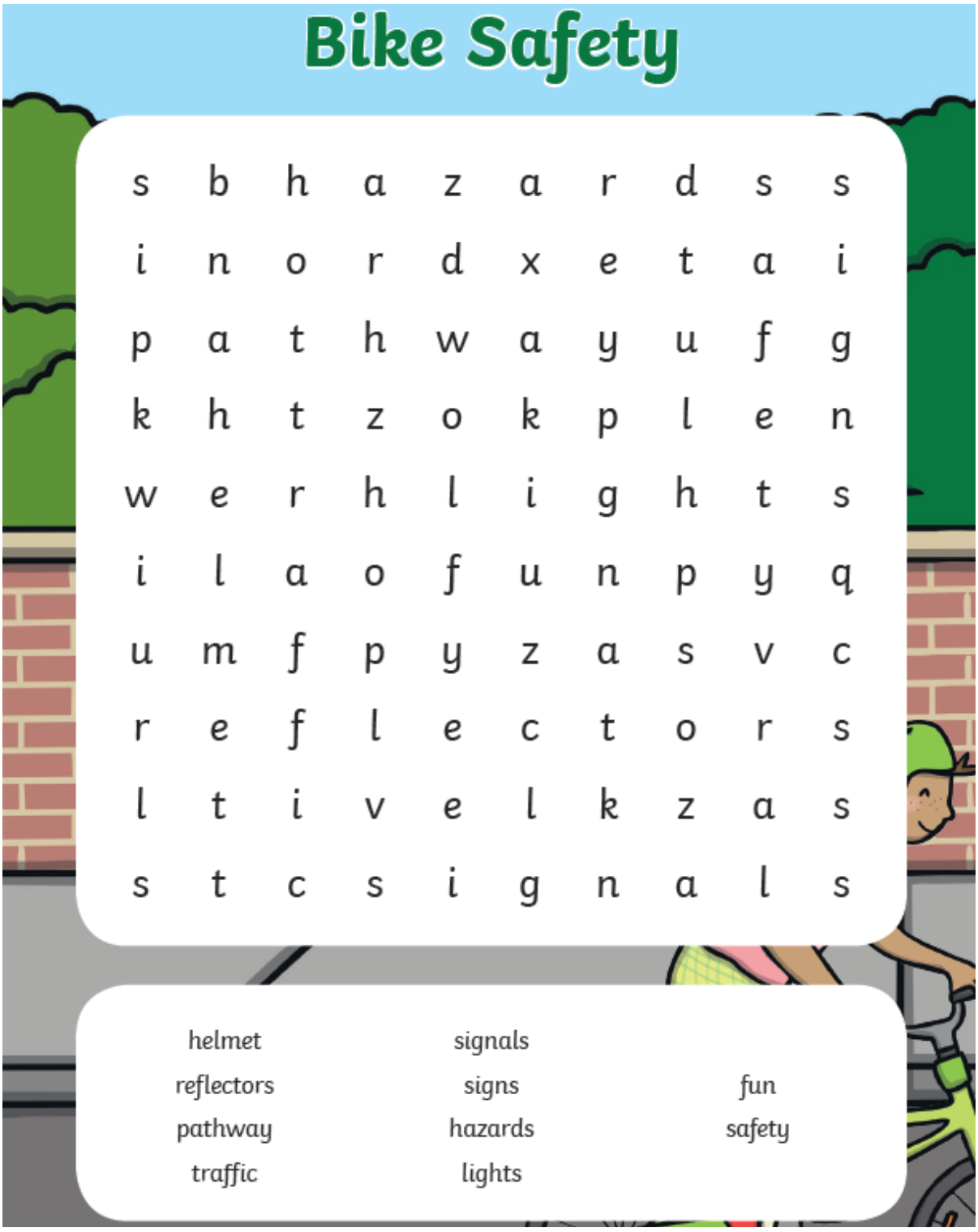
Bike Safety

night	middle	adult
hand	helmet	pathway
people	Bike riding	hazards
signals	important	straight



1. _____ is lots of fun but it is _____ to be safe while riding your bike.
2. Your _____ should be fitted properly and the strap fastened.
3. Ride with other _____ when you can.
4. Always tell an _____ where you are going and how long you will be there.
5. Ride on the _____ when you can, otherwise ride with the traffic.
6. Use _____ signals to show others what you plan to do.
7. Do not ride in the _____ of the road or swerve around cars. Ride in a _____ line.
8. Reflectors, on your clothes and bike, will help you be seen, especially at _____.
9. Be aware of _____ or obstacles around you.
10. Always follow the traffic _____ and lights.

PDH – Thursday



PE – Thursday

HIP HOP Thursday - 10:10-10:40am
There will be a live zoom session (about 40 mins) for you to get your best dance moves out in the comfort of your own home! There will be live instructors to choreograph different actions for you to do. **Your teacher will post the link on Edmodo for you to access.**

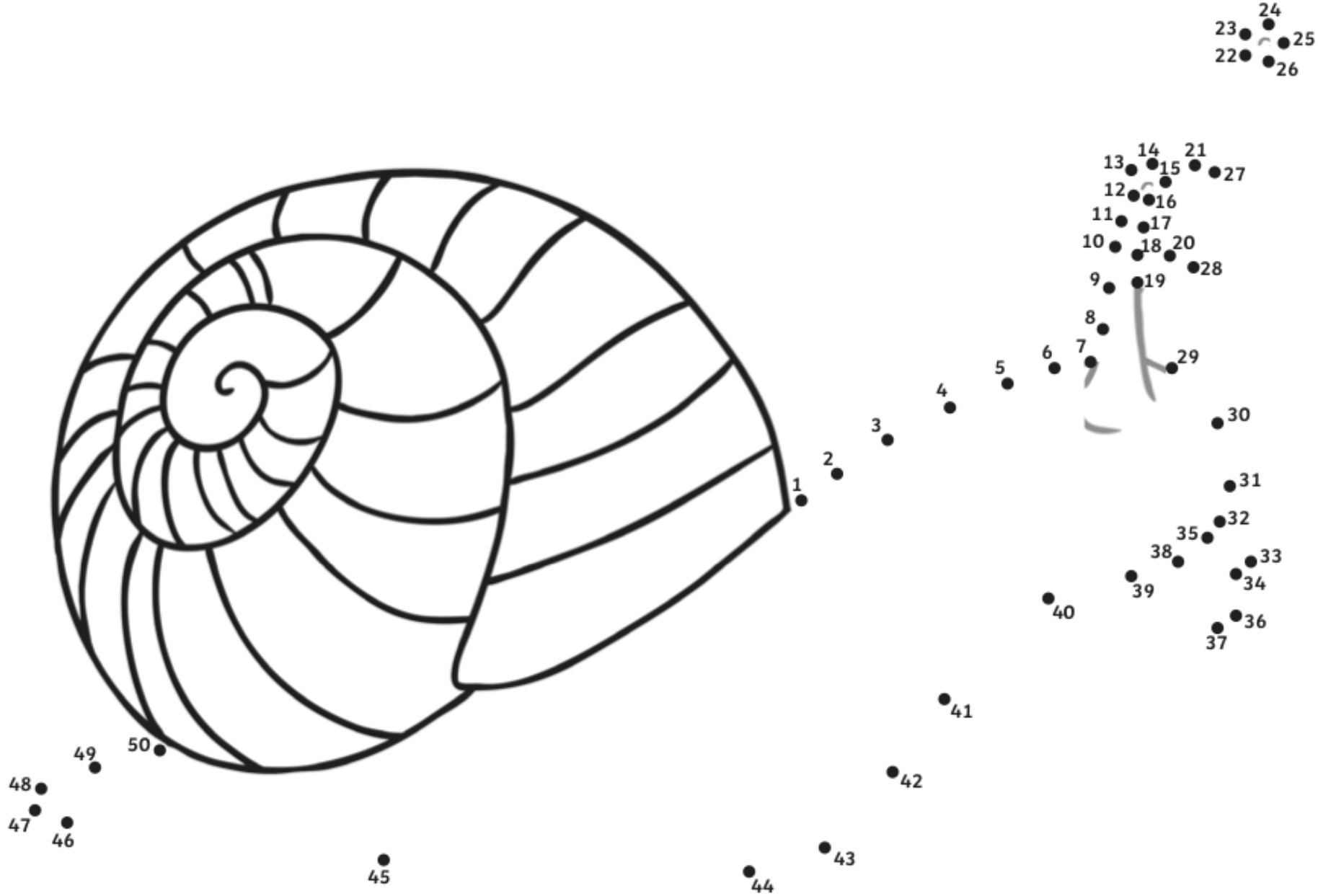
Join on Thursday at 10:10am after your book week performance livestream!
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88486309655?pwd=L0NhNmJFUXE3ZHFtbWJCQktwYnVhUT09
Meeting ID: 884 8630 9655
Passcode: 506086

Make a Mini Beast Craft!

Instructions

1. Go outside and collect some different types of leaves and sticks. Find objects in your home that you may be able to use to design your own minibeast e.g., toilet paper rolls, cotton tips, paddle pop sticks, paper plates. Try and find objects that are different colours, sizes and shapes so that your minibeast looks interesting and colourful. **Be sure to use some gloves!**
2. Use white craft glue or tape to the objects together and sides of your minibeast. Layer the leaves and objects to create a colourful and eye-catching effect.
3. Using your colouring pencils, crayons or paints, add colour/patterns to your minibeast. Think about what the minibeast looks like to help you select the colours.
4. Share your creation on Edmodo!

Dot to Dot 1-50



Honeybee Maze

Start

Finish

Year 3 Week 6 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: **Vocabulary**

Draw a picture for each of the words below. **Label** your drawing under each picture. You can draw the pictures in **your book.** Don't forget to colour in your pictures!

1. Hive
2. Nectar
3. Royal jelly
4. Antennae
5. Honeycomb

Day 2: **Simple sentences**

Choose three 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. hive	4. antennae
2. nectar	5. honeycomb
3. royal jelly	

1.

2.

3.

Day 3: **Compound sentences**

Add '**and**', '**yet**', **'for', 'but', 'or', 'so', 'nor'** to the correct sentences to make compound sentences.

1. I like bees, _____I prefer butterflies.
2. Bees have four wings, _____bees fly slowly.
3. Honeybees are flying insects, _____honeybees are similar to wasps and ants.

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.

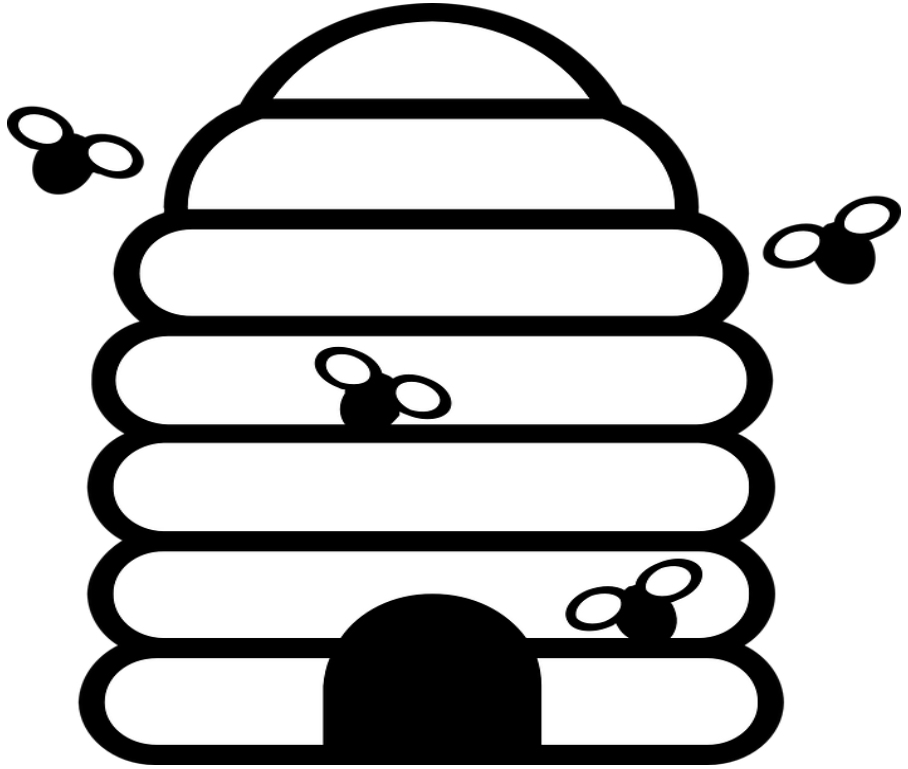
1. Bees fly slowly
2. Bees collect pollen
3. Flowers bloom in spring
4. Bees live in honeycombs

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

Write a short paragraph about bees. 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**
flower				
egg				
more				
hive				
nectar				
pollen				
adult				
bees				

Friday: Write your spelling words in the hive. Make sure you use your neatest handwriting.



Year 3 Week 6 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 bee life cycle below.
There are **60 words.** Time how long it takes to read.
Underline all the **nouns** you can find.

Time:

Bees are insects. They have six legs and three body parts; the head, the thorax and the abdomen. Bees help pollinate flowers, which is vital. One third of human food supply is crops that have been pollinated by bees. They also make honey. Bees need flowers to survive, so they can be found in any habitat that has flowering plants.

Day 2: Read the 2nd part below.
There are **60 words.** Time yourself. Compare your time with yesterday's time. Underline all the **adjectives** you can find.

Time:

Bees start life as eggs. The queen bee lays a single, long, white egg inside a beehive cell. She lays about 2,000 eggs per day! After three days they hatch. Then begins the larva stage. The larva looks like a small, white worm. The larvae are feed royal jelly by worker bees. After about six days, the larvae stop eating.

Day 3: Read the 3rd part below.
There are **60 words**. Time yourself. Which day is your fastest?
Circle all the **full stops (.)**
exclamation marks (!) and commas (,)

Time:

The egg cell is then sealed with a layer of wax by the worker bees. Inside the sealed cell, the larva begins to spin a silky cocoon around itself to become a pupa! During this stage, the pupa starts to look like an adult bee. Its eyes, legs and wings develop and it grows little hairs that cover its body.

Day 4: Read the final paragraph below.
There are **60 words**. Time yourself. Which day has been your fastest?
Colour or highlight all the **verbs**.

Time:

Eventually, a young adult bee will emerge by chewing through the wax capping of the cell. The whole life cycle from an egg to an adult takes between 16 and 24 days depending on the type of bee it will become. 16 days for a queen bee, 18 – 22 days for a worker bee and 24 days for a drone.

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

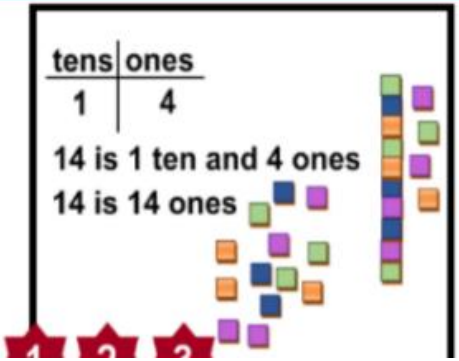
- thorax	- develop	• come out, appear	• in the end
- abdomen	- eventually	• the middle body part of an insect	• shut tight, closed up
- pollinate	- emerge	• essential, necessary	• grow, evolve
- vital	- sealed	• the transfer of pollen from the male to female plant	• the lower body part of an insect

Year 3 Week 6 Specialised Learning – Mathematics

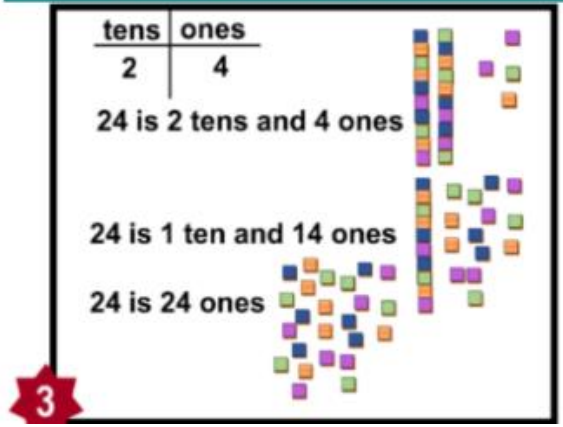
Every day - Use the **anchor charts** (below) and playing cards or your own numbers to solve **3 place value problems**, **3 Multiplication** and **3 Division problems** using 'groups of and arrays' throughout the week.

Place Value

PV 11 Standard and non-standard Place Value of teen numbers



PV 11 Standard and non-standard Place Value of two-digit numbers



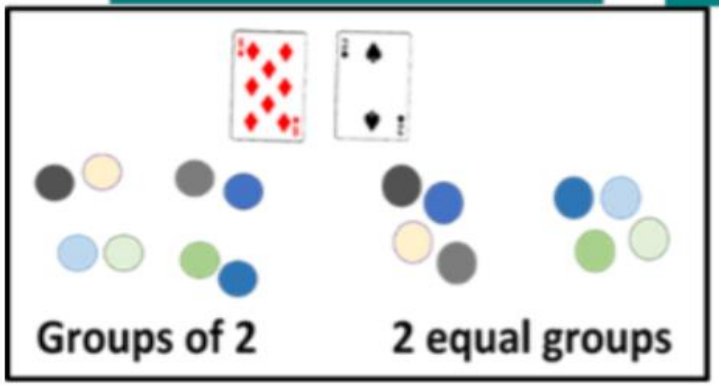
PV 15 Standard and non-standard Place Value of three-digit numbers

hundreds	tens	ones
1	2	4

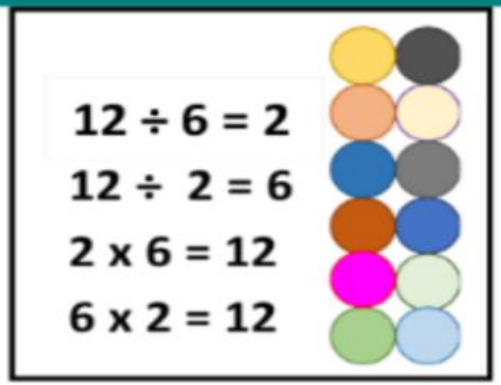
124 = 1 hundred + 2 tens + 4 ones
124 = 12 tens + 4 ones
124 = 11 tens + 14 ones
124 = 10 tens + 24 ones
124 = 9 tens + 34 ones
124 = 4 tens + 84 ones

Multiplication and Division

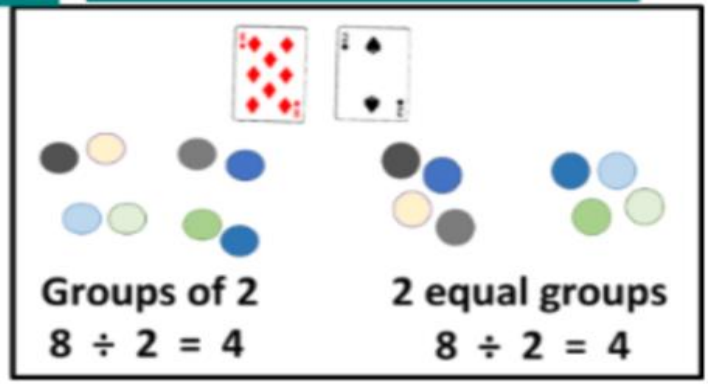
MD 1, 2 Divide in 2 ways – into 'groups of 2' and '2 equal groups'



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



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



Day 1 – **Place Value**	Day 2 - **Counting Backwards and Forwards**	Day 3 - **Friends of 10 & 20**	Day 4 - **Counting**	Day 5 – **Problem solving**
Place the following numbers on the place value chart below. **15, 29, 46, 33, 84, 123** **Tens** | **Ones** **1.** **2.** **3.** **4.** **5.** **6.** Choose **3 numbers** of your own to place in the place value chart **Tens** | **Ones**	Count forwards to 100. Count backwards from 50 to 0. Fill in the missing numbers. ___,17,___ ___,41,___ ___,29,___ ___,76,___ ___,5,____	Write down your **friends of 10.** Write down your **friends of 20.**	**Count by 2s.** Start from any number. Eg. 2, 4, 6, … **Count by 5s.** Start from any number. Eg. 5, 10,10, … **Count by10s.** Start from any number. Eg. 10, 20, 30, …	**Please show your working out.** **1.** There are 20 seats on the bus. 15 children got on the bus. How many seats are empty? **2.** Rose divided her cupcakes into 4 groups of 4. How many cupcakes are their altogether? **3.** Jim placed 10 counters onto two 10 frames. He placed 4 counters on one of the 10 frames. How many counters did Jim place on the other 10 frame?