

Year 2

See-Saw

The Year 2 teachers are using See-Saw to communicate important messages and to help the students connect with one another. Thank you to all the parents who have already connected to See-Saw. If you want to connect to See-Saw, please phone the school office on 9632 8162 and ask for your child's See-Saw code.

Then go to <https://web.seesaw.me> or download the See-Saw app. Tap "I'm a Student" and type in your child's code.

Hip Hop Thursdays and Fitness Fridays

If you love to dance and fitness, or want to give it a go... you are invited to attend a Hip Hop live zoom session with real Hip Hop instructors and a Fitness zoom session with fitness instructors!

You will be able to access the session with all of Blaxcell Street Public School!

All you need to do is click on the zoom link at the times listed below in the table and enter the passcode if asked.

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88486309655?pwd=L0NhNmJFUxE3ZHftbWJCQktwYnVhUT09>

Meeting ID: 884 8630 9655

Passcode: 506086

Week 7	THURSDAY - 26th	FRIDAY - 27th
	950-1030 - Blaxcell St PS - K-6 Hip Hop	1110-11:50 - Blaxcell St PS - K-6 Fitness
Week 8	THURSDAY - 2nd	FRIDAY - 3rd
	1050-1130 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Hip Hop	1105-1145 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Fitness
Week 9	THURSDAY - 9th	FRIDAY - 10th
	1050-1130 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Hip Hop	1105-1145 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Fitness
Week 10	THURSDAY - 16th	FRIDAY - 17th
	1050-1130 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Hip Hop	1105-1145 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Fitness

Morning Routine – Monday

Practise spelling the days of the week

<i>Sunday</i>				
<i>Monday</i>				
<i>Tuesday</i>				
<i>Wednesday</i>				
<i>Thursday</i>				
<i>Friday</i>				
<i>Saturday</i>				

Write the Long date: _____

Write the short date: ____/____/____

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



Morning Routine – Tuesday

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 RoutineWednesday– Practise spelling the months of the year

<i>January</i>				
<i>February</i>				
<i>March</i>				
<i>April</i>				
<i>May</i>				
<i>June</i>				
<i>July</i>				
<i>August</i>				
<i>September</i>				
<i>October</i>				
<i>November</i>				
<i>December</i>				

Morning Routine– Thursday

Practise spelling the days of the week

<i>Sunday</i>				
<i>Monday</i>				
<i>Tuesday</i>				
<i>Wednesday</i>				
<i>Thursday</i>				
<i>Friday</i>				
<i>Saturday</i>				

Write the Long date: _____

Write the short date: ____/____/____

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



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:

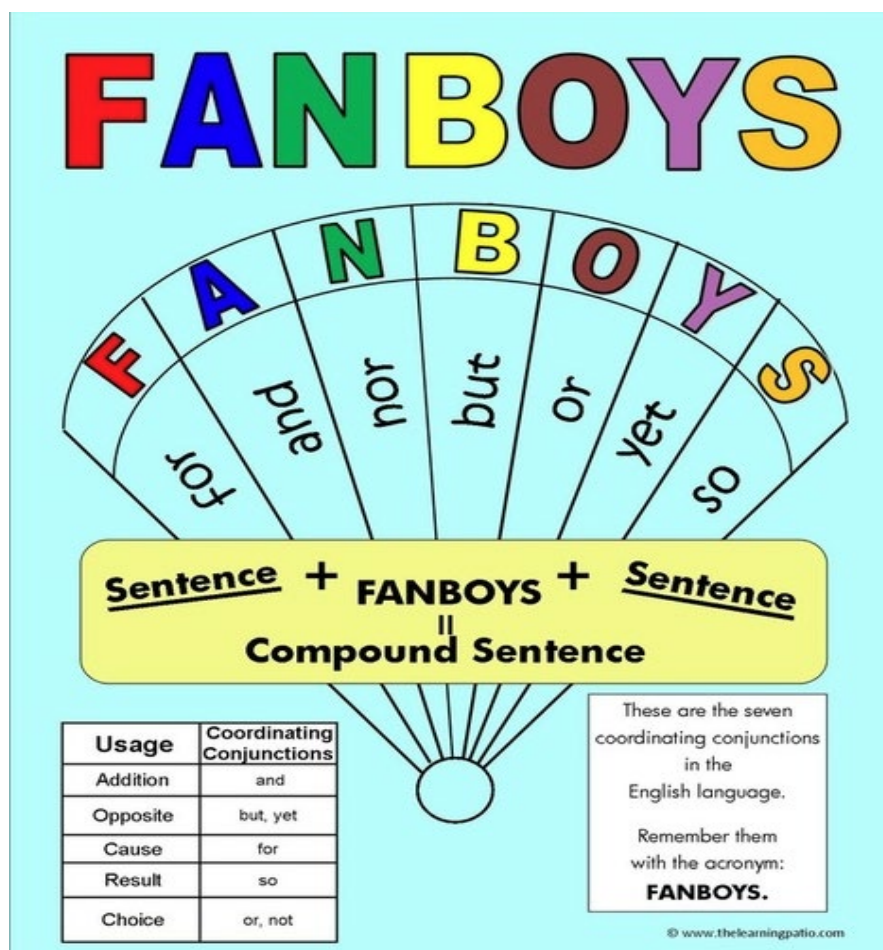
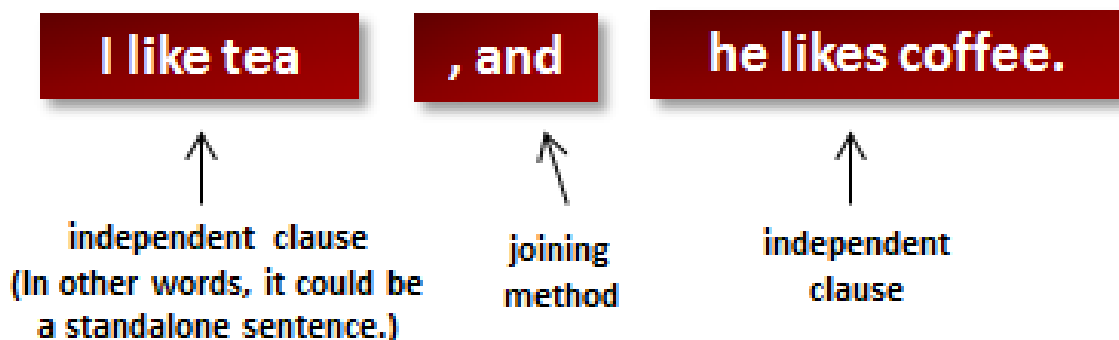
- New South Wales
- Victoria
- Queensland
- Western Australia
- South Australia
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory
- Tasmania

Extension: Label the capital cities as well!

Sentence of the Day Week 7

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence includes at least two independent clauses.



Monday- Sentence of the Day



Compound sentences

Grade 2 Sentences Worksheet

Combine each pair of sentences using the word in brackets.

1. I folded my clothes. I placed them in my dresser. (and)

2. You finished your homework. You put your school bag away. (so)

3. Mom made supper. Dad cleaned the dishes. (and)

4. John rode his bike to school. He did not secure it to the rack. (but)

5. Martha likes chocolate. She doesn't like candies. (but)

6. The students were sitting on the carpet. They were listening to the teacher. (and)

7. Mr. Palmer gave Gina a sticker. He gave Patrick an eraser. (and)

8. You ate all your food. You can have dessert. (so)



Tuesday- Sentence of the Day



Compound sentences

Grade 2 Sentences Worksheet

Combine each pair of sentences using the word in brackets.

1. You like football. She likes soccer. (and)
- _____

Example:
You read the book. You can start your report. (so)

You read the book, so you can start your report.

2. Timmy plays volleyball. He doesn't play hockey. (but)
- _____

3. We swept the floor. We vacuumed the carpet. (and)
- _____

4. You watched the game last night. You know the final score. (so)
- _____

5. Kyle finished his work. He can read to his sister. (so)
- _____

6. Loretta brushed her teeth. She went to bed. (and)
- _____

7. We went to bed early. We could not sleep. (but)
- _____

8. We drank warm milk. We counted sheep. (and)
- _____



Wednesday- Sentence of the Day



Compound sentences

Grade 2 Sentences Worksheet

Combine each pair of sentences using the word in brackets.

1. The lamp fell off the table. Now the bulb is broken. (so)

2. You finished reading the story. You know the ending. (so)

3. James has an ear infection. He also coughs a lot. (and)

4. Dad will stay home today. He will look after James. (and)

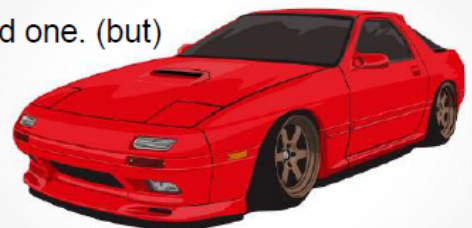
5. Take off your boots. Hang up your coat. (and)

6. Put away your toys. We can go to the store. (so)

7. Jolene is a good singer. She is so nervous. (but)

8. Matt put his toy cars away. He forgot the red one. (but)

Example:
You read the book. You can start your report. (so)
You read the book, so you can start your report.



Thursday- Sentence of the Day



Simple and compound sentences

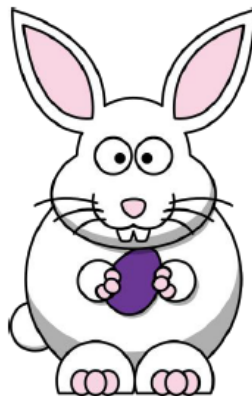
Grade 2 Sentences Worksheet

Is each sentence simple or compound?
Write (S) for a simple sentence and (C)
for a compound sentence.

Hint:

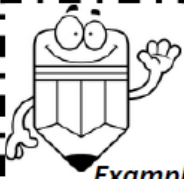
*Mark finished his meal. (S)
They children ate supper, and
they went outside to play. (C)*

- S 1. The dog fetched the stick for his master.
2. The boy played, but he did not clean his room.
3. Mom baked a cake for Ian's birthday.
4. We listened to music, and we watched a movie.
5. Lisa is the strongest girl of the class.
6. He shoveled the stairs, and he cleared the driveway.
7. Rabbits are very nervous animals.
8. I closed the door, and I turned off the light.



Friday- Sentence of the Day

Name: _____



Compound Sentences

Use and or but to stretch the sentences into a compound sentence:

Example:

My name is James. I like to play tennis.

My name is James and I like to play tennis.

① I like soda. My friend doesn't like soda _____

② I want to go outside. It is snowing out. _____

③ We hit the ball. It didn't go in the net. _____

④ I like that swimming. It is fun. _____

⑤ I love marbles. I don't have any marbles. _____

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!

search	twirl	work	learn
curl	earth	third	nurse
turn	decorate	blur	firm

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 😊

search	turtle	Saturday	alert
artwork	circus	birthday	homework

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.

curl

search

alert

sirch

aleart

first

cerl

tirtle

circus

decerate

decorate

curcus

twerl

turtle

furst

twirl

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 😊

learn	work	first	thirsty
Thursday	twirl	her	turn

How did you go?





Friday Phonics - /er/ ire r ear or ur





INSTRUCTIONS

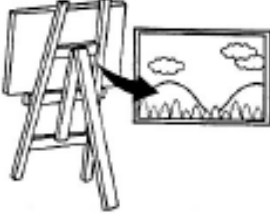
Unscramble the letters to make the word in the picture. Write the word on the lines.


	ir
	d
	th
	ay
	b


	i
	v
	n
	er
	u
	se


	ur
	f
	s
	ng
	i


	n
	i
	ur
	p
	t

	t
	k
	or
	w
	ar

	u
	c
	c
	s
	ir

	m
	p
	er

	th
	ear

	ear
	p
	l



Camera Words! Camera Words!

REVISION

wolf
sew
hour
great
break
steak
whole
prove
sugar
won
son
done
ocean
gone
whose

**

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!

Have a camera word spelling contest! Ask someone to quiz you to see if you can spell all your camera words correctly! Have a go at quizzing them too!

**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 want to learn some grasslands words here is a good list:

grasslands
pasture
prairie
grazing
temperature
antelope

**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.

ocean

whole



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 sentences. Don't forget to begin with a capital letter and use end punctuation.

gone

break



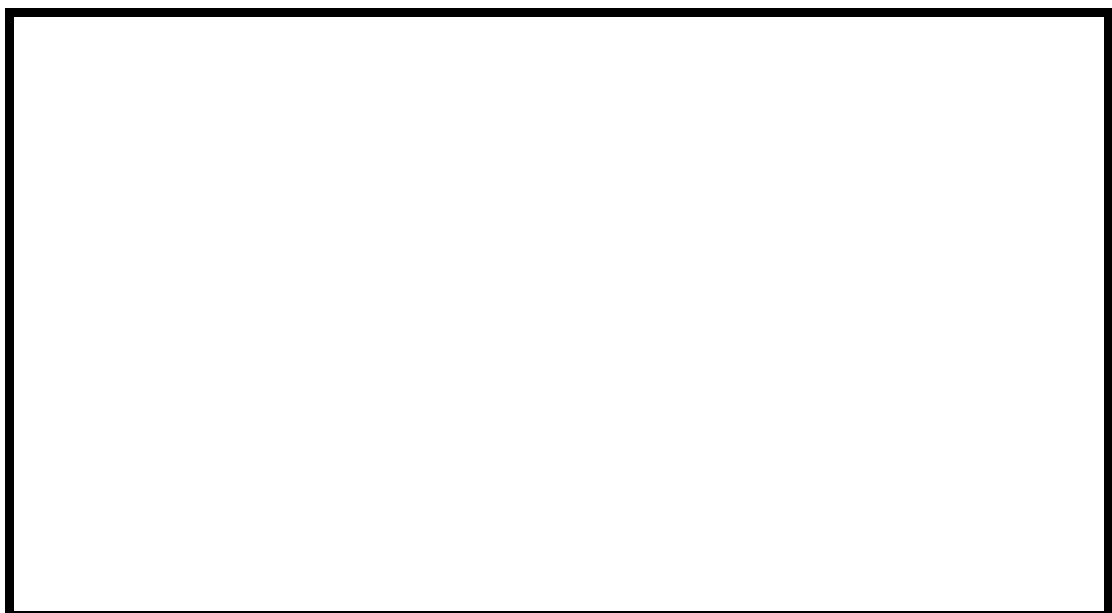
Wednesday

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.

ocean gone hour

I was swimming in the _____
with my toy. Suddenly my toy
was _____! I spent an _____
looking for it and then found it!

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.

whole **sugar**

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

ocean

disappeared

sew

a large area of salt water
between continents

hour

60 minutes

gone

to work with needle and
thread



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.

The ocean had grate big waves crashing on the shore!

I turned around and mi stake was gon!

I get to have a brake for a hole our!

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Monday

All About Mother's Day

What Is Mother's Day?

Mother's Day is a time when children celebrate their mums and show their love for them.



When Is Mother's Day?

Mother's Day is always on a Sunday. In Australia, it is on the second Sunday of May each year.



How Is Mother's Day Celebrated?

People often give their mothers:

- gifts,
- cards,
- flowers,
- a special meal or cake.

Mother's Day around the World

- In Japan, children give their mums red flowers.
- In Brazil, people sometimes have a barbecue and go to church or to see a special children's show.
- In Germany, Mother's Day is known as Muttertag and takes place in May.



All About Mother's Day

What Is Mother's Day?

Mother's Day is a time when children celebrate their mums and show them how much they mean to them.

When Is Mother's Day?

Mother's Day is always on a Sunday. In Australia, it is on the second Sunday of May each year.

How Is Mother's Day Celebrated?

Children will often give their mums a card and a gift. They might help them by doing special jobs or by cooking a nice meal for them.



Mother's Day around the World

- Mother's Day is also celebrated on the second Sunday of May in Japan. Children give their mums red flowers as a gift.
- In Ethiopia, Mother's Day is celebrated at the end of the rainy season. When the sunny weather arrives, families will have a large meal.
- In Germany, Mother's Day is known as Muttertag and takes place in May. German children give cards and gifts to their mothers too.



All About Mother's Day

What Is Mother's Day?

Mother's Day is a time when children celebrate their mothers and show them how much they mean to them. It is also sometimes called Mothering Sunday.

Mother's Day is always on a Sunday. In Australia, it is on the second Sunday of May each year. Children will often show their love for their mums by giving them a gift or a card, by helping around the house or cooking a special meal.



Mother's Day Traditions in the Past

- In Britain, girls and boys working as maids and servants were only allowed to visit their family on one day a year: Mothering Sunday.
- Children would pick flowers to give to their mother as a gift to say thank you for their love and care.
- Children would give their mother a special cake. This was often a fruit cake topped with marzipan, called simnel cake.



Mother's Day around the World

- Mother's Day is also celebrated on the second Sunday of May in Japan. Red carnation flowers are given as gifts to mothers by their children.
- In Ethiopia, Mother's Day is celebrated at the end of the rainy season. When the sunny weather arrives, families celebrate by having a large meal.
- In Germany, Mother's Day is known as 'Muttertag' and takes place in May. German children give cards and gifts to their mothers, like we do in Australia.
- In Portugal, school children will often spend a few hours per day preparing a gift for their mothers. It is tradition to celebrate Mother's Day as a whole family.



Reading Term 3 Week 7 Monday Level 1

1. On which day is Mother's Day celebrated in Australia? Tick one.

- ☐ the fourth Sunday of May
- ☐ the second Sunday of May
- ☐ the first Monday of May

2. Draw a line to complete the sentences.

Children will often give	once a year.
Mother's Day is always	their mums a card and a gift.
Mother's Day happens	celebrated on a Sunday.

3. Complete this sentence:

In Germany, Mother's Day is known as _____

Muttertag

Guten tag

Mother tag

4. How is Mother's Day celebrated in Japan? Tick one.

- ☐ Everybody has the day off.
- ☐ Children give their mums red flowers.
- ☐ Everybody goes to the beach.

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Monday Level 2

1. What do people celebrate on Mother's Day? Tick one.

- ☐ their love for their mothers
- ☐ spring time
- ☐ Easter

2. When is Mother's Day celebrated?

3. What traditional gifts did people give to their mothers in the past?

4. What is simnel cake?

5. Match the country to the Mother's Day tradition.

Mother's Day is celebrated at the end of the rainy season. Families celebrate with a large meal.

Japan

Red carnation flowers are given as gifts.

Germany

Mother's Day is known as Muttertag. Children give cards and gifts.

Ethiopia

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Monday Level 2

6. How would you like to celebrate Mother's Day?

Additional Activities—these are optional activities:

1) Write a poem about your mum:

Mum is caring

Mum is gentle

Mum is

Mum is.....

I love my MUM!

2) Design a card for your mum.

3) Select a list of 8 difficult words from the text and learn how to spell them by the end of the week.

4) Create another special day like 'Children's Day'

Outline your ideas, for example:

- on what day would you celebrate
- create a special activity to enjoy with your family
- select a special present that should be given
- select a special food to eat on that day

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Tuesday Level 1

Winter

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with the correct words from the word bank below.

Winter is one of the _____ seasons.

It comes after autumn.

Winter comes before _____.

It is _____ in the winter.

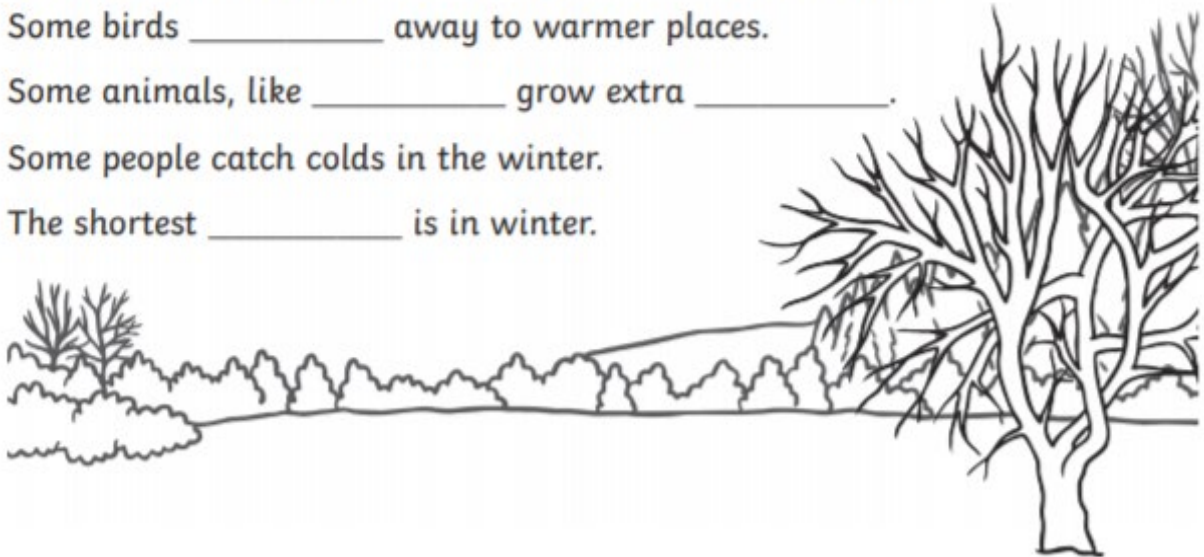
Some possums, echidnas and bees _____ in the winter.

Some birds _____ away to warmer places.









Some animals, like _____ grow extra _____.

Some people catch colds in the winter.

The shortest _____ is in winter.



Word Bank

 spring	 fly	 four	 fur
 day	 kangaroos	 hibernate	 cold

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Tuesday Level 2

Winter

Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with the correct words from the word bank below.

Winter is one of the four _____. It is the season that comes after autumn, beginning in June and finishing in _____. This is when we have the coldest _____ and some parts of Australia receive sleet, _____ and snow. Winter is when we experience the longest nights, which means more darkness, _____ days and the least amount of _____.

What happens to the animals in winter?

Many animals _____ during autumn and winter, including some possums, bats, echidnas, frogs and bees. Some animals, like _____, _____ somewhere _____ for the winter. Other animals come to Australia from the South Pole to escape the cold _____ winter, including whales and _____. Many animals grow _____ fur to stay warm, like _____.

What happens to our health in winter?

During the winter, many people suffer from _____ and the flu. _____ that some people suffer can include a runny nose, a cough or a headache.

Word Bank

seasons	colds	thicker	warmer
penguins	kangaroos	migrate	daylight
Symptoms	hibernate	Antartic	shorter
hail	honeyeaters	August	weather

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Wednesday Level 1

Tigers

What Do Tigers Look Like?

Tigers are the biggest of the big cats. Most tigers have orange fur with black stripes. Some tigers have black or white fur with light brown stripes. The stripes help the tigers to hide from other animals when they are hunting. They have long legs to help them run fast and sharp claws to catch and kill their food. They also have a very long tail.

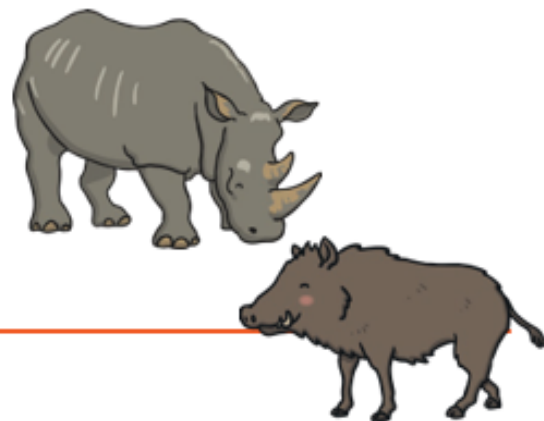


Where Do Tigers Live?

Most tigers live in Asia. Some live in the cold parts of the north, others live in the south where it is hotter. Tigers live in forests. They like to be on their own.

What Do Tigers Eat?

Tigers eat meat. They hunt for food at night. They creep up on the animal and bite it with their strong, sharp teeth. Tigers eat rhinos, horses and other animals.



Did You Know...?

Baby tigers are called cubs.

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Wednesday Level 1

Questions

1. What do tigers have on their fur? Tick one.

- ☐ stripes
- ☐ spots
- ☐ flowers

2. Which word describes a tiger's tail? Tick one.

- ☐ curly
- ☐ short
- ☐ long

3. Where do most tigers live? Tick one.

- ☐ Africa
- ☐ America
- ☐ Asia

4. What is a baby tiger called? Tick one.

- ☐ a piglet
- ☐ a calf
- ☐ a cub

5. What do tigers eat? Tick one.

- ☐ meat
- ☐ fish
- ☐ eggs

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Wednesday Level 2

Tigers

What Do Tigers Look Like?

Tigers are mammals. They are the biggest of the big cat family. Most tigers have orange fur with black stripes on their body. Some tigers have black or white fur with light brown stripes. The stripes help to camouflage the tigers when they are hunting for their prey. The markings on every tiger are different, a bit like human fingerprints.

They have long legs to help them run fast and sharp claws to catch and kill their food. They also have a very long tail.



Photo courtesy of Hans Staegle (| Wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence

Did You Know...?

Unlike other cats, tigers love water and are fantastic swimmers.

Where Do Tigers Live?

Tigers that live in the wild live in Asia. Some live in the cold parts of the north, others live in the south where it is hotter. Tigers live in different types of forests. They like to live and hunt on their own and mark their territory by scratching marks on trees with their powerful claws.

Sadly, tiger habitats are being destroyed and people hunt them for their fur. This means tigers are now endangered. Most are living in captivity, in places like a zoo or wildlife sanctuaries, to protect them.



What Do Tigers Eat?

Tigers are carnivorous (they only eat meat). They like to hunt for food at night. They silently stalk their prey and then pounce, biting it with their strong, sharp teeth. Tigers eat pigs, rhinos, deer, cows and horses, as well as other smaller animals.



Reading Term 3 Week 7 Wednesday Level 2

Tigers

Questions

1. What do tigers have on their fur?

2. Complete the sentence:

The markings on every tiger are different, a bit like human_____.

3. Where do tigers that live in the wild live? Tick one.

- ☐ Africa
☐ America
☐ Asia

4. What do tigers like to do that other big cats do not? Tick one.

- ☐ sun bathe
☐ swim
☐ sleep

5. What do tigers eat? Write down two examples.

_____ and_____.

6. Why are most tigers living in captivity?

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Thursday Level 1

Keep Australia Beautiful

Keep Australia Beautiful Week is a time to learn about how to look after our environment. It is also a time to learn about how to stop litter being thrown on the ground.

Litter is any rubbish like paper and cans left on the ground instead of being put in a bin. Litter can be small items like cigarette butts and big items like wrappers from food.

Litter is harmful to the environment. It often ends up in rivers and the ocean. Animals can choke on litter as they may try to eat it. They can become trapped in plastic bags.

It is very important to make sure litter is not thrown on the ground. Make sure rubbish is placed in bins to keep Australia beautiful.

What You Can Do to Keep Australia Beautiful

- Make sure you put your rubbish in the bin.
- Say no to plastic bags.
- Reuse and recycle things you no longer need.



Reading Term 3 Week 7 Thursday Level 1

Keeping Australia Beautiful

Questions

1. Choose the correct answer to finish the sentence. Keep Australia Beautiful Week is a time to...

drop rubbish.

☐

draw pictures of Australia.

☐

learn about how to look after the environment.

☐

2. Circle all the items that are litter.

tissues

leaves

chip packets

cigarette butt

sticks

3. How can litter be harmful to the environment?

4. Draw a line to complete the sentences.

Litter is

very harmful to the environment.

Litter can be

aims to teach people about reducing litter.

Keep Australia Beautiful Week

any rubbish that is left on the ground.

5. How do you help to reduce litter?

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Thursday Level 2

Keep Australia Beautiful

Keep Australia Beautiful Week is a time to learn about the importance of looking after our environment and reducing litter. Keep Australia Beautiful Week aims to encourage people to keep our great country beautiful by looking after our environment and reducing litter.

Litter is any rubbish such as paper, cans and plastics, left on the ground instead of being placed in a rubbish bin. Litter can be small items, like lolly wrappers, and big items, like containers and wrappers from food.

Litter can be very harmful to the environment. Lots of litter ends up in rivers and the ocean. Animals can choke on litter as they may think it is another sea creature. Plastic bags are also dangerous for animals because they can become trapped in them. Litter can also pollute the sea because chemicals can be released into the water. It can also make our natural environments look less beautiful.

Keep Australia Beautiful Week aims to teach people about the simple ways everyone can look after the environment. People can learn how to reduce the amount of rubbish they throw away. People will often work together to tidy neighbourhoods, parks and beaches by picking up rubbish.

What You Can Do to Keep Australia Beautiful.

- Make sure you put your rubbish in the bin.
- Say no to plastic bags. Plastic bags often end up in our water ways and animals can get caught in them or eat them.
- Have a rubbish-free lunch as often as possible.
- Reuse and recycle things you no longer need.
- Don't put rubbish or leaves down the drain as they end up in our oceans.
- Pick up rubbish if it is safe to do so.



Reading Term 3 Week 7 Thursday Level 2

Keeping Australia Beautiful

Questions

1. What is the aim of Keep Australia Beautiful Week?

2. Circle the items that could be litter on the ground:

tissues leaves chip packets cigarette butt sticks

3. List three ways that litter can be harmful to the environment.

4. Some animals think plastic bags look like a jellyfish and try to eat them. What could happen if a turtle tried to eat a plastic bag?

5. List two ways all Australians can keep Australian beautiful.

6. Imagine a person drops an empty soft drink can on the ground. What might happen to it?

7. How do you help to reduce litter?

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Friday Level 1

Summer in Australia

Seasons

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Summer is in December, January and February in Australia.

Weather in Summer

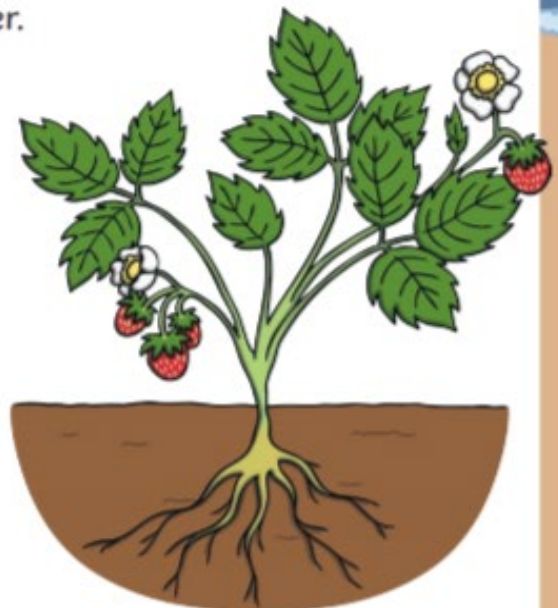
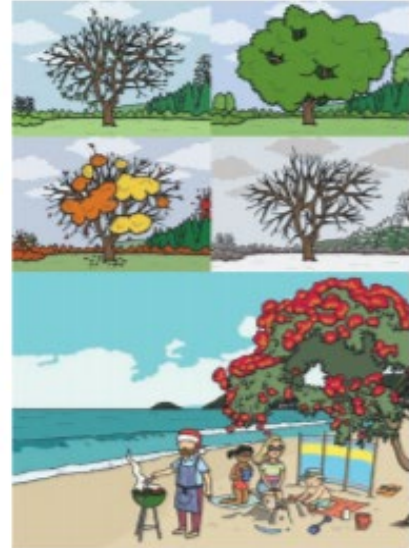
In summer, the weather becomes hotter and drier. It can also be a time of drought, which is when little or no rain falls for a long time.

Animals in Summer

In summer, young animals continue to get bigger and stronger before the cold winter. Animals try to keep cool by not moving and staying in the shade.

Plants in Summer

Many plants flower in summer. Flowers hold the seeds for new plants. Soft fruits, such as peaches, tomatoes and strawberries, are ripe and ready to eat in summer.



Reading Term 3 Week 7 Friday Level 1

Summer in Australia

Questions

1. When does summer begin? Choose the correct answer.

☐

September

☐

October

☐

November

☐

December

2. Which season comes after summer? Choose the correct answer.

☐

spring

☐

autumn

☐

winter

3. What is the weather like in summer?

4. What are inside a flower?

5. What do you do in summer to keep cool?

Reading Term 3 Week 7 Friday Level 2

Summer in Australia

In most areas of Australia, the year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season lasts for three months. In Australia, summer happens during December, January and February.



Summer is the hottest and driest season, which means that it can be a time of drought. This is when little or no rain falls for a long time. Bushfires are also common in summer as well as cyclones, which can form in northern Australia during the hotter months.

In summer, young animals continue to grow and they become stronger, which prepares them for the harsh winter weather. Animals try to keep cool by not moving unless they have to and by avoiding direct sunlight.

Reptiles, such as snakes and lizards, can be seen during the summer. These are cold-blooded animals and they need to lie in the sun to warm their bodies.

Most Australian animals are well-suited to the hot Australian summer. Koalas stay high up in a tree and wait for the heat to pass whereas kangaroos lick themselves to keep cool.



Many plants flower in summer. Flowers hold the seeds for new plants. The beautiful colours and patterns on a flower's petals attract bees, which collect the nectar within flowers to make honey. During the seasons, soft fruits, such as peaches, tomatoes and

strawberries ripen, which means that they are ready to eat.

Many people find ways to keep cool like going to the beach, swimming or staying in the shade. What do you like to do in summer?



Questions

1. How long is summer?

2. Which season comes after summer?

3. Describe the weather in summer.

4. What is a drought?

5. What are two ways animals can stay cool in summer?

6. Why do you think people spend time at the beach in summer?

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.

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 Warning

Copy the warning on the lines below:

Zane was often told by his mother not to wander off away from the group. "If you wander from the group, you will be attacked!" warned his mother.

The warning is the second paragraph. This is where the character is warned not to do something by someone. The warning also uses speech marks (" ") because the character is speaking.

Writing – Tuesday

The warning is the second paragraph. This is where the character is warned not to do something by someone. The warning also uses speech marks (“ ”) because the character is speaking.

Copy the warning on the lines below:

Zane was often told by his mother not to wander off away from the group. “If you wander from the group, you will be attacked!” warned his mother.

Zane is warned by his mother not to wander from the group. Zane could be warned by other people not just his mother.

In the box below, write as many people you can think of who could warn Zane.

Characters who could warn Zane
best friend
aunty

Writing – Wednesday

The warning is the second paragraph. This is where the character is warned not to do something by someone. The warning also uses speech marks (“ ”) because the character is speaking.

Copy the warning on the lines below:

Zane was often told by his mother not to wander off away from the group. “If you wander from the group, you will be attacked!” warned his mother.

Extension: Need a challenge? Write your own warning for Carrie the Kangaroo. She is warned by her sister not to explore away from the family!



Writing – Thursday

The warning is the second paragraph. This is where the character is warned not to do something by someone.

Fill in the blanks to complete the title, orientation. Then copy them on the lines below. If you get stuck, check your old writing work.

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 _____ not to _____ from the group. “If you wander from _____, you will be _____!” warned _____.

Writing – Friday



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

_____ the _____ Learns a Lesson

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

Zane was often told by his _____ not to _____
from the group. “If you wander from _____, you will
be _____!” warned _____.

August board for sauce awe

fore more Ayah will board her

flight in August. The bored boy

asked for more sauce.

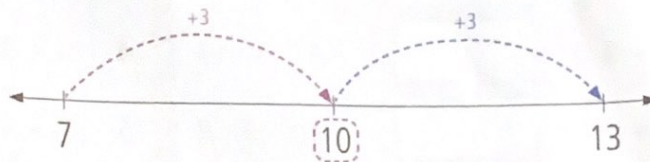
Friendly Jumps

Jump to a friendly ten, then add the rest.



1 Jump forward to a friendly number.

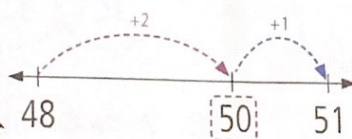
$$7 + 6$$



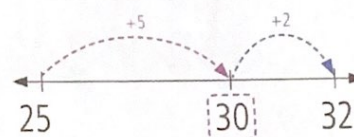
2 Jump forward the rest.

Other Examples

$$48 + 3$$



$$25 + 7$$



Day 1

1 $7 + 8$

2 $6 + 5$

3 $7 + 6$

4 $5 + 8$

5 $16 + 6$

6 $18 + 3$

7 $17 + 7$

8 $28 + 4$

9 $35 + 8$

10 8 apples and 4 apples makes
 apples altogether.

Day 2

1 $8 + 4$

2 $18 + 3$

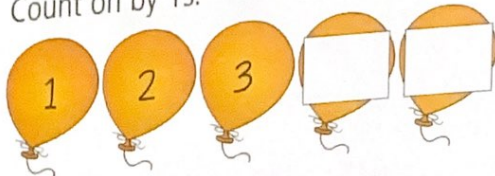
3 $15 + 6$

4 $36 + 8$

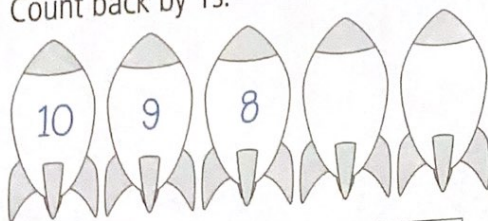
5 $57 + 6$

Practice

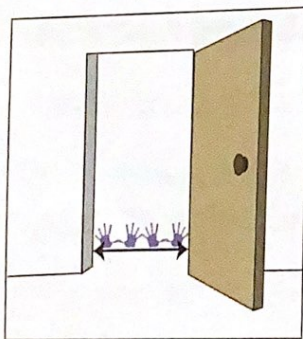
6 Count on by 1s.



7 Count back by 1s.

8 Write fourteen as a numeral.

9 How many stars?

10 How many handspans? 

Day 3

1 $8 + 5$

2 $16 + 5$

3 $55 + 7$

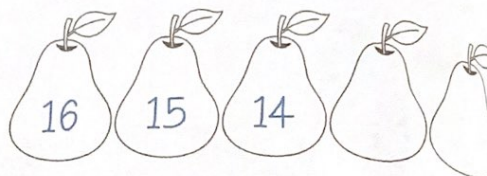
4 $17 + 8$

5 $38 + 4$

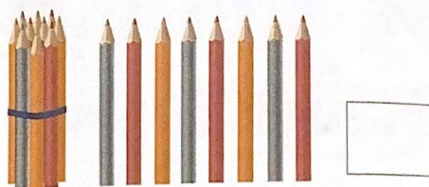
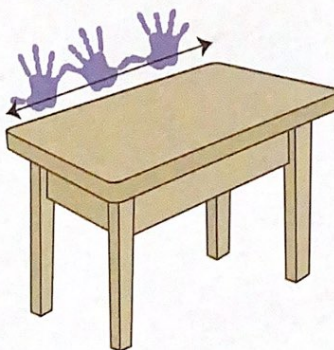
6 Count on by 1s.



7 Count back by 1s.

8 Write twenty-five as a numeral.

9 How many pencils?

10 How many handspans? 

Q1-5:

/5

6-10:

/5

My time:

Q1-5:

/5

6-10:

/5

My time:

Day 4

1 $54 + 7$

2 $66 + 8$

3 $88 + 7$

4 $97 + 5$

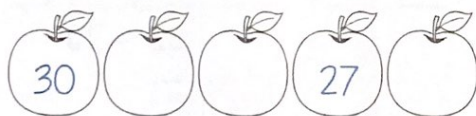
5 $85 + 6$

Practice

6 Count on by 1s.



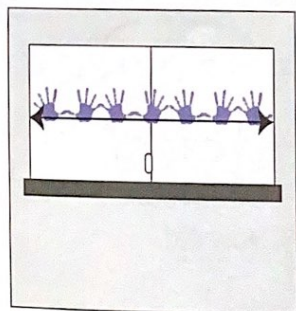
7 Count back by 1s.

8 Write forty-eight as a numeral.

9 How many flowers?



10 How many handspans?



Day 5

1 $7 + 4$

2 $8 + 5$

3 $18 + 4$

4 $46 + 5$

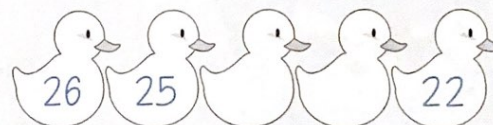
5 $36 + 6$

Assessment

6 Count on by 1s.



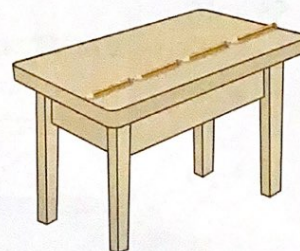
7 Count back by 1s.

8 Write thirty-seven as a numeral.

9 How many triangles?



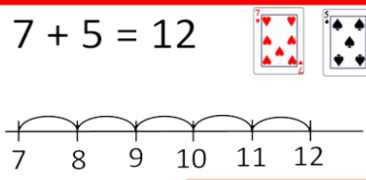
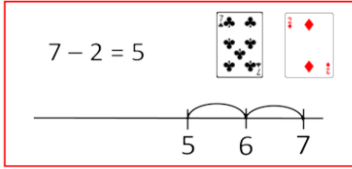
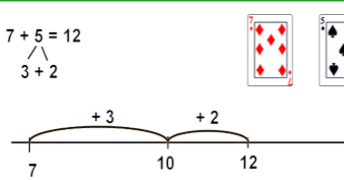
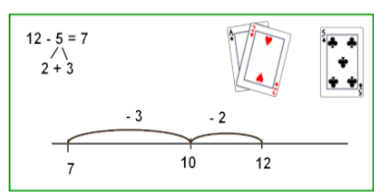
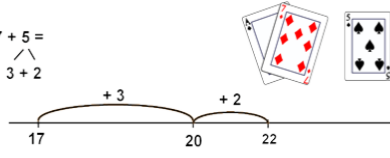
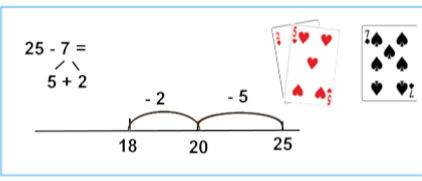
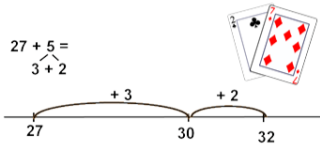
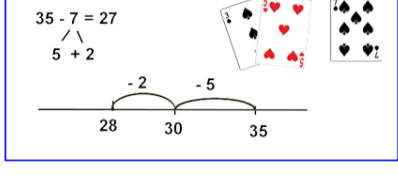
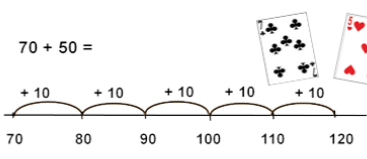
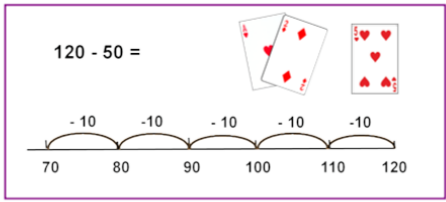
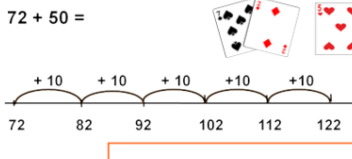
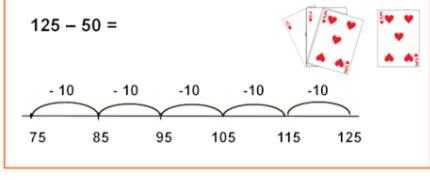
10 How long is this desk?

 pencils

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

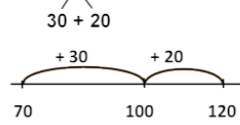
Addition and Subtraction Levels

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

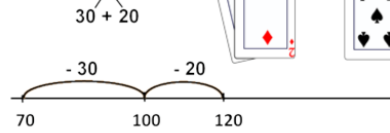
<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - by 1's using a number line</p> <p>$7 + 5 = 12$</p>  <p>$7 - 2 = 5$</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction - bridging to 10</p> <p>$7 + 5 = 12$</p>  <p>$12 - 5 = 7$</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;">Addition and Subtraction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

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

$$70 + 50 =$$

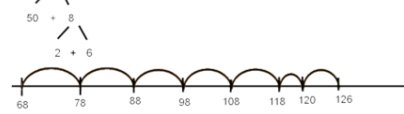


$$120 - 50 =$$

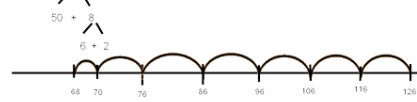


Addition and Subtraction - 2 two-digit numbers using partitioning

$$68 + 58 =$$

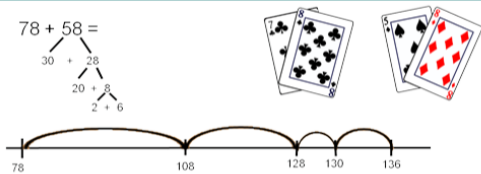


$$126 - 58 =$$

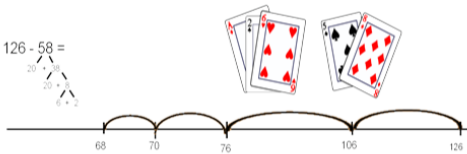


Addition and Subtraction - 2 two-digit numbers using place value

$$78 + 58 =$$

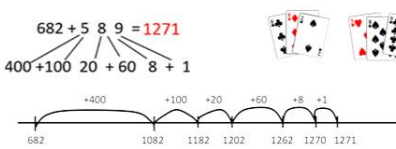


$$126 - 58 =$$

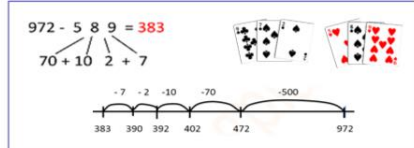


Addition and Subtraction - three digit numbers using place value

$$682 + 589 = 1271$$

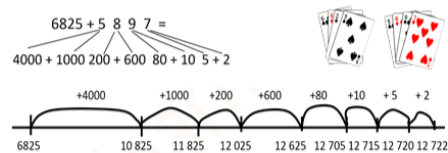


$$972 - 589 = 383$$

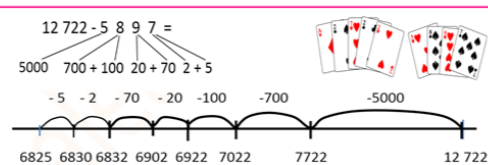


Addition and Subtraction - four digit numbers using place value

$$6825 + 5897 =$$



$$12722 - 5897 =$$



TUESDAY– MATHS – WALT: PARTITION TENS NUMBERS

Let's partition tens numbers in different ways.

1. $30 = 10 + 20$ **or** $20 + \boxed{}$

2. $50 = 40 + 10$ **or** $30 + \boxed{}$ **or** $10 + \boxed{}$

3. $40 = 30 + 10$ **or** $20 + \boxed{}$ **or** $10 + \boxed{}$

4. $70 = 50 + 20$ **or** $10 + \boxed{}$ **or** $40 + \boxed{}$

5. $80 = 40 + 40$ **or** $30 + \boxed{}$ **or** $50 + \boxed{}$

6. $60 = 30 + 30$ **or** $20 + \boxed{}$ **or** $40 + \boxed{}$

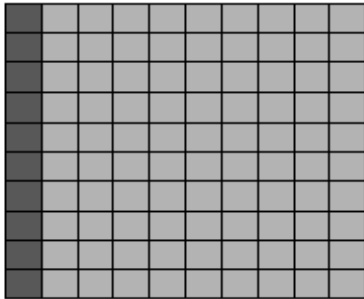
7. $90 = 10 + 80$ **or** $50 + \boxed{}$ **or** $30 + \boxed{}$

Problem Solving –

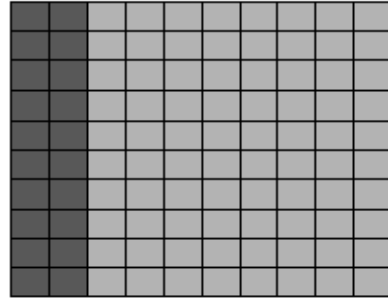
Trixie had a group of 80 cupcakes. 2 customers each ordered boxes of 10 cakes. How many boxes of 10 cakes could each customer have ordered?

TUESDAY – MATHS – FRIENDS OF 100

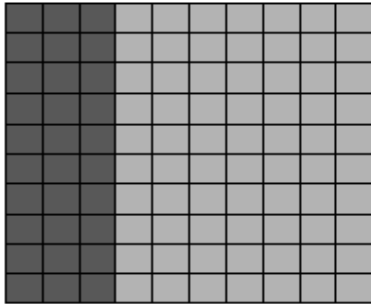
USE THE HUNDREDS PLACE VALUE BLOCKS TO MAKE FRIENDS OF 100.



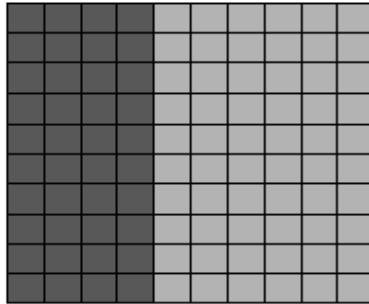
$$10 + 90 = 100$$



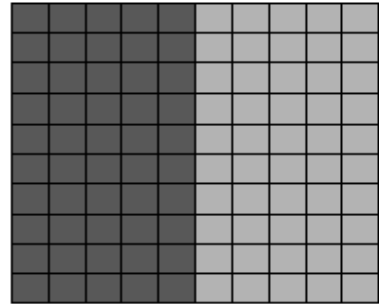
$$+ =$$



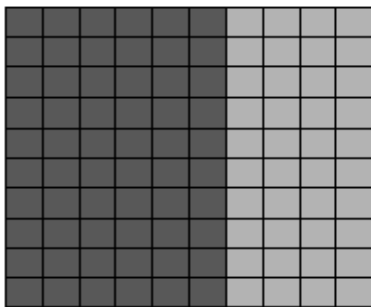
$$+ =$$



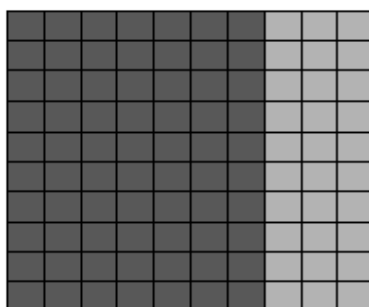
$$+ =$$



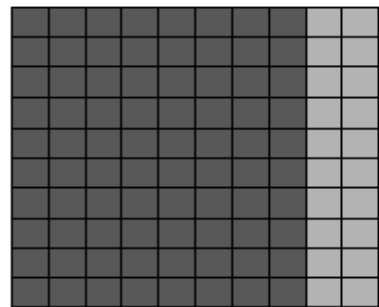
$$+ =$$



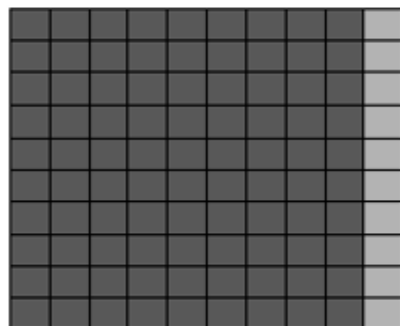
$$+ =$$



$$+ =$$



$$+ =$$



$$+ =$$

TUESDAY – MATHS – MAKE 100

WAYS TO MAKE 100 !

COLOUR ALL THE BOXES THAT EQUAL TO 100. IF THEY DO NOT EQUAL TO 100, PUT AN X IN THE BOX.

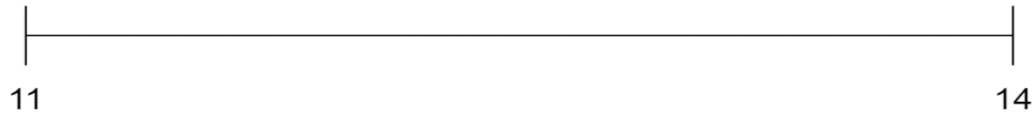
$25 + 75$	$50 + 50$	$20 + 70$	$50 + 40$	$50 + 25$
$90 - 10$	$60 + 40$	$70 + 31$	$150 - 50$	$20 + 80$
$29 + 71$	$64 + 36$	$55 + 45$	$23 + 77$	$70 + 30$
$92 + 8$	$24 + 74$	$55 + 55$	$117 - 15$	$145 - 10$
$110 - 10$	$99 + 5$	$10 + 90$	$44 + 34$	$145 - 45$
$101 - 1$	$95 + 5$	$135 - 13$	$102 - 2$	$31 + 69$
$22 + 78$	$85 - 2$	$115 - 17$	$15 + 85$	$144 - 44$

Wednesday - Finding difference in 3 ways

Find the difference between these numbers by **adding on from the lower number**.

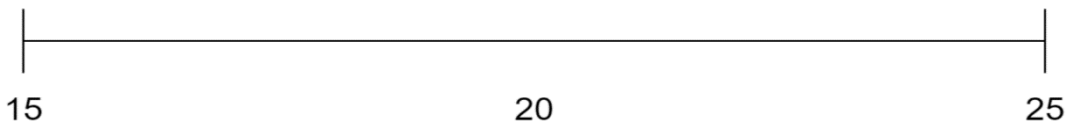
1. Find the difference between 11 and 14.

$$11 + \underline{\quad} = 14$$



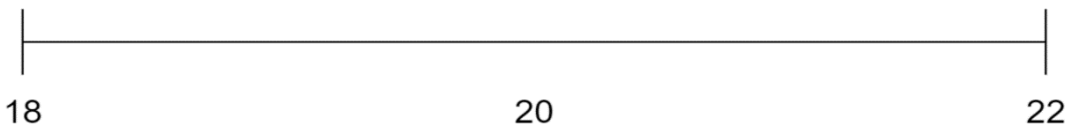
2. Find the difference between 15 and 25.

$$15 + \underline{\quad} = 25$$



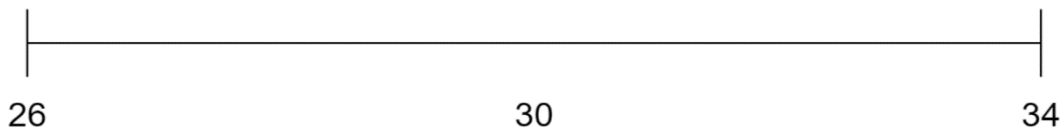
3. Find the difference between 18 and 22.

$$18 + \underline{\quad} = 22$$



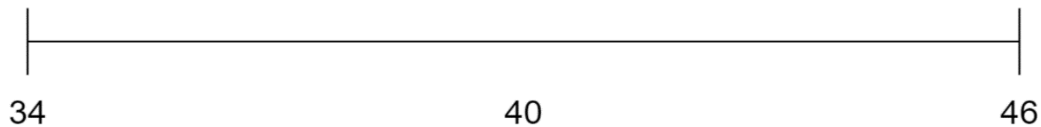
4. Find the difference between 26 and 34.

$$26 + \underline{\quad} = 34$$



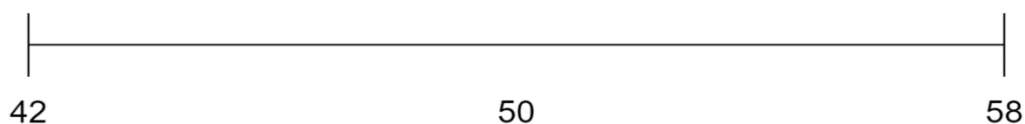
5. Find the difference between 34 and 46.

$$34 + \underline{\quad} = 46$$



6. Find the difference between 42 and 58.

$$42 + \underline{\quad} = 58$$

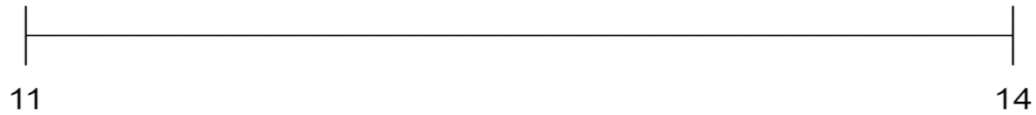


Thursday – Finding difference in 3 ways

Find the difference between these numbers by **subtracting from the higher number**.

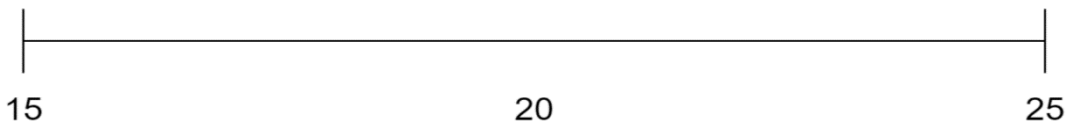
1. Find the difference between 11 and 14.

$$14 - \underline{\quad} = 11$$



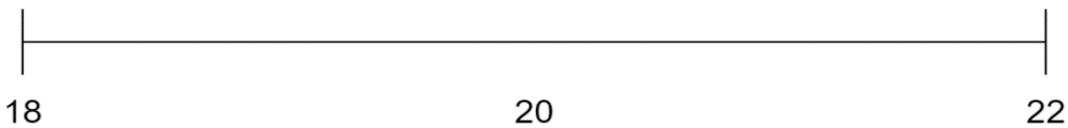
2. Find the difference between 15 and 25.

$$25 - \underline{\quad} = 15$$



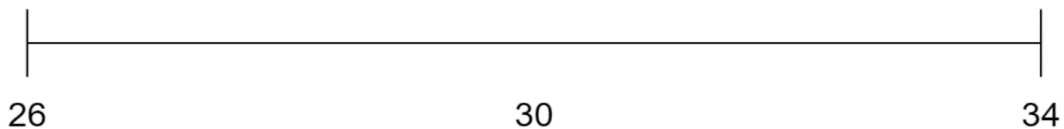
3. Find the difference between 18 and 22.

$$22 - \underline{\quad} = 18$$



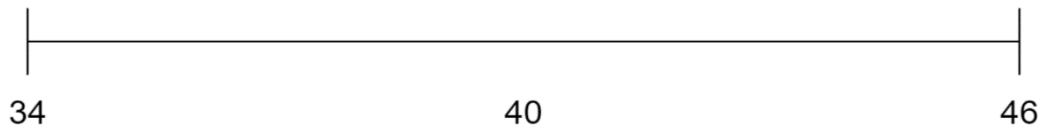
4. Find the difference between 26 and 34.

$$34 - \underline{\quad} = 26$$



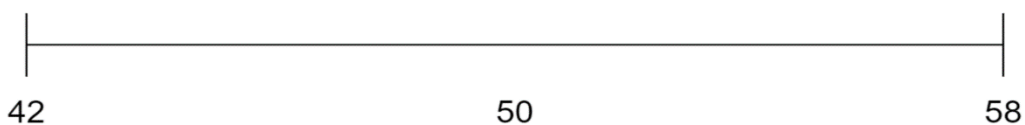
5. Find the difference between 34 and 46.

$$46 - \underline{\quad} = 34$$



6. Find the difference between 42 and 58.

$$58 - \underline{\quad} = 42$$

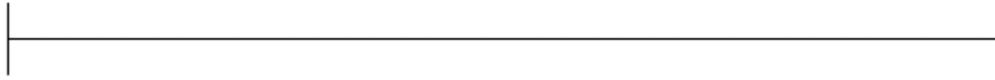


Friday – Finding difference in 3 ways

Find the difference between these numbers by **subtracting the lower number from the higher number**.

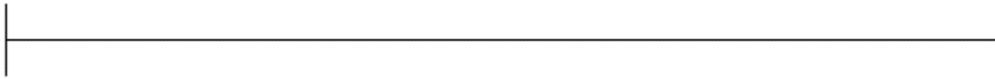
1. Find the difference between 11 and 14.

$$14 - 11 = \underline{\quad}$$



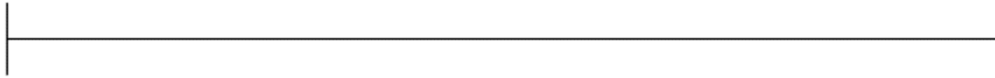
2. Find the difference between 15 and 25.

$$25 - 15 = \underline{\quad}$$



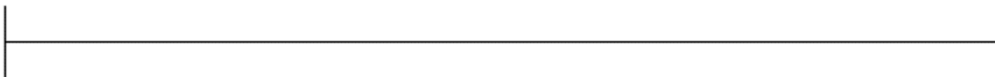
3. Find the difference between 18 and 22.

$$22 - 18 = \underline{\quad}$$



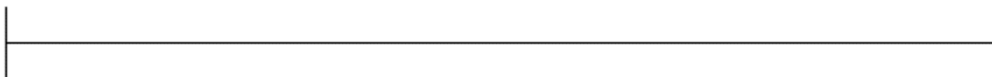
4. Find the difference between 26 and 34.

$$34 - 26 = \underline{\quad}$$



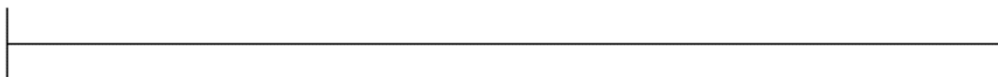
5. Find the difference between 34 and 46.

$$46 - 34 = \underline{\quad}$$



6. Find the difference between 42 and 58.

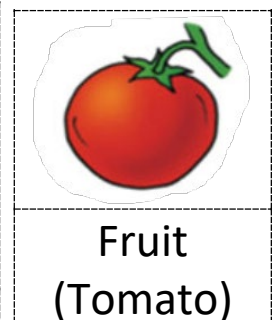
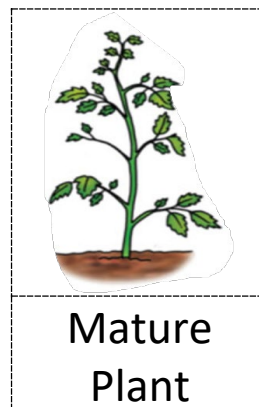
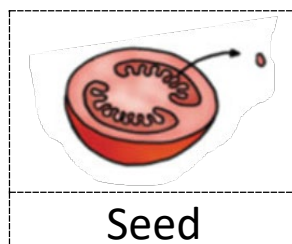
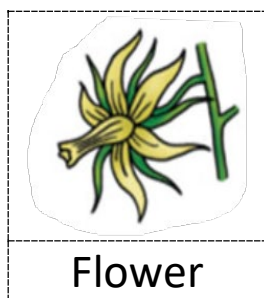
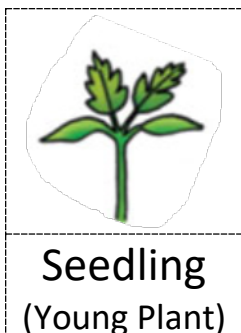
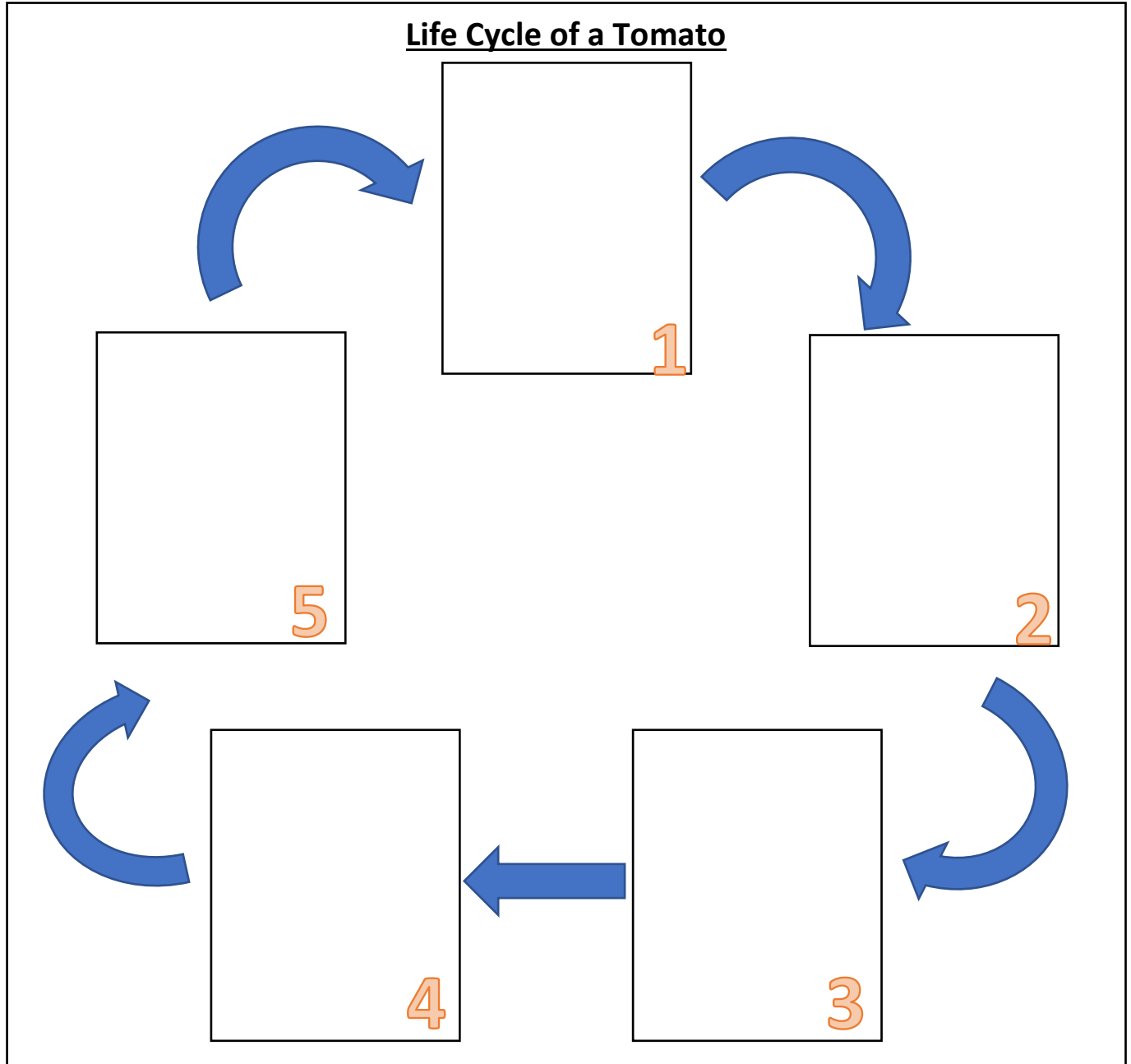
$$58 - 42 = \underline{\quad}$$



Wednesday -Science – Biological Science

A life cycle is a **series of stages a living thing goes through during its life**. 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 tomato. Cut out and glue the pictures and name each stage and put it in the correct spot.



Can you cruise around the world?

Did you know you can tour the globe on a world cruise?

Imagine you are asked to plan a trip around the world.

You must visit every continent and sail over every ocean.

Plan your trip so you travel in one direction, take the shortest route and end up where you started from.





4 Draw your journey on the map.



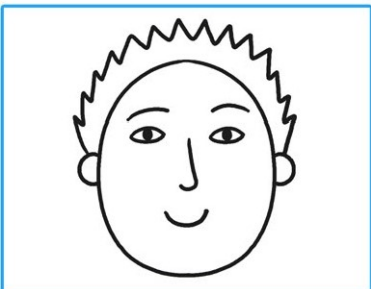
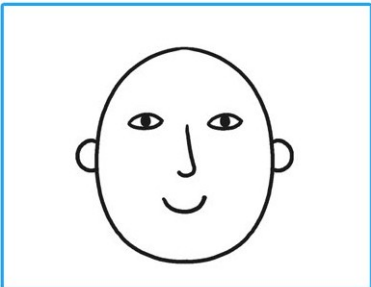
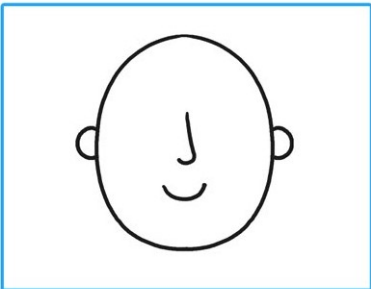
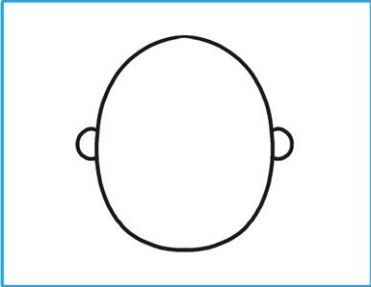
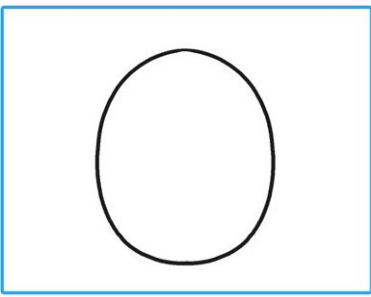
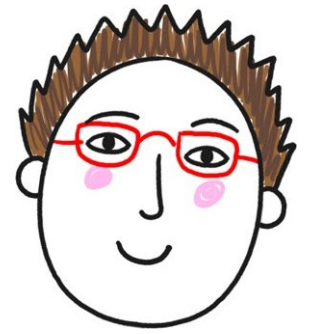


5

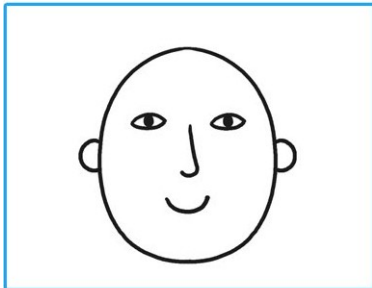
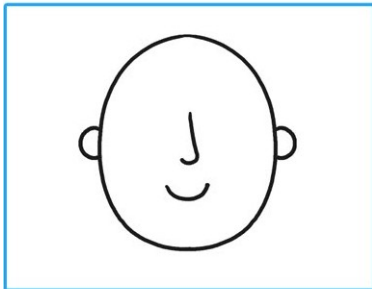
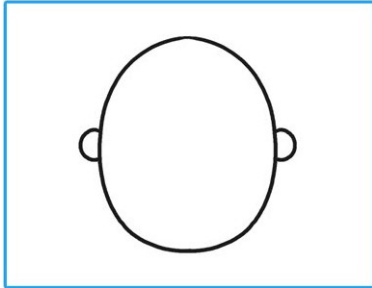
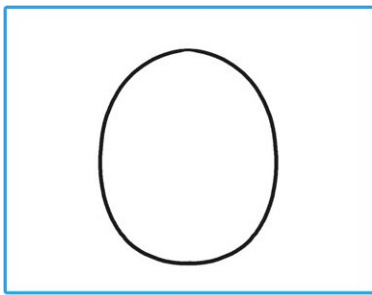
Create a poster advertising your cruise. Include the ports the tourists will visit and the interesting sites they will see.

Term 3 Week 7 CAPA Activity Friday

How to Draw a Face




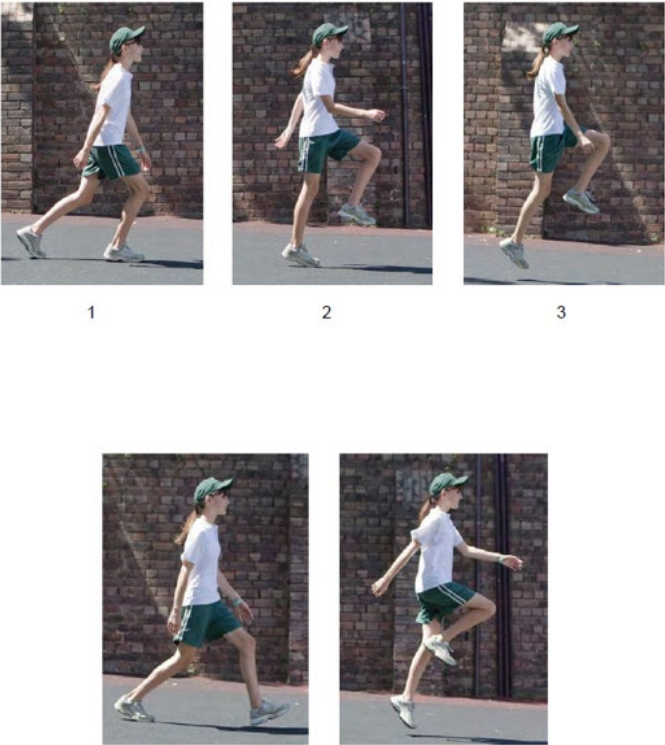
How to Draw a Face




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>Side gallop – Card One</p>  <p>1 2 3 4 5</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Smooth rhythmical movement.1. Brief period where both feet are off the ground.2. Weight on the balls of the feet.3. Hips and shoulders point to the front.4. Head stable, eyes focused forward or in the direction of travel.	<p>Complete this movement galloping 10 times each side.</p>
<p>Skip – Card One</p>  <p>1 2 3 4 5</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shows a rhythmical step-hop.2. Lands on ball of the foot.3. Knee of support leg bends to prepare for hop.4. Head and trunk stable, eyes focused forward.5. Arms relaxed and swing in opposition to legs.	<p>Complete this movement 15 times each leg.</p>

<p>Leap – Card One</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eyes focused forward throughout the leap. 2. Knee of take-off leg bends. 3. Legs straighten during flight. 4. Arms held in opposition to the legs. 5. Trunk leans slightly forward. 6. Lands on ball of the foot and bends knee to absorb landing. 	<p>Complete this movement, leaping off each leg 15 times.</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

If you finish quickly and want some more activities you can complete the following activities:

- Do some Cosmic Kids Yoga: “We're Going on a Bear Hunt | A Cosmic Kids Yoga Adventure!”
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KAT5NiWHFIU&list=PL8snGkhBF7nhEguR7wXbzIXjFrlXsze_H&index=4
- Why not sign up to Go Noodle and complete some of the free videos.
<https://www.gonoodle.com/>

Don't forget Hip Hop Thursdays and Fitness Fridays

All you need to do is click on the zoom link at the times listed below in the table and enter the passcode if asked.
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88486309655?pwd=L0NhNmJFUxE3ZHFtbWJCQktwYnVhUT09>

Meeting ID: 884 8630 9655

Passcode: 506086

Week 7	THURSDAY - 26th	FRIDAY - 27th
	950-1030 - Blaxcell St PS - K-6 Hip Hop	1110-11:50 - Blaxcell St PS - K-6 Fitness
Week 8	THURSDAY - 2nd	FRIDAY - 3rd
	1050-1130 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Hip Hop	1105-1145 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Fitness
Week 9	THURSDAY - 9th	FRIDAY - 10th
	1050-1130 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Hip Hop	1105-1145 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Fitness
Week 10	THURSDAY - 16th	FRIDAY - 17th
	1050-1130 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Hip Hop	1105-1145 - Blaxcell St PS K-6 Fitness

Year 2: Week 7 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 **warning** for a warning tale. We can write a **compound sentence**.

Animals and wildflowers that live on the grasslands.



Brett the Badger

A group of badgers is called a **colony**.



A Colony



Zane the Zebra



Rodger the Rino



Eric the Elephant



Fires on the grasslands

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.

Grasslands are very dry, so fires start easily.

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

The large animals run to a safe place when there is a fire. The smaller animals hide underground.

- 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.

- Fill in the blanks to complete your orientation.

In the _____ of Africa lived _____, a young,
_____ and playful _____.

Tuesday

The **warning** is the second paragraph of a warning tale. This is where the character is warned not to do something by someone. The warning also uses speech marks (" ") because the character is speaking.

- Copy the **warning** on the lines below. Don't forget the speech marks.

Brett was often told by his mother not to wander away from the colony. "If you wander from the colony, you will be in danger!" warned his mother.

Thursday

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

In the grasslands there is not enough sun and rain to create a forest. There is too much rain to be thought of as a desert.

Wednesday

- Select a name for your character for the **title** and fill in the blanks.
_____ the _____ animal Learns a Lesson.
Name animal

- Fill in the blanks and complete the **orientation** on the lines below.

In the **grasslands** of Africa lived _____, a young,
name
curious and playful _____.
animal

- Fill in the blanks to complete the **warning**.

_____ was often told by his _____ not to wander away
Name someone
from the _____. "If you wander from the colony, you will
_____!" warned his mother.

Friday

S O E E N T B M
I S Z Z A N A S
B R A R R A D R
F I B R S H G E
Q E R E G P E W
Z G E D D E R O
E R J T S L Q L
T S W H A E K F

Complete the word search.

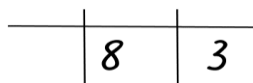
grass
elephant
badger
zebra
flowers
trees
birds

Week 7 Year 2 Specialist Learning Pack:

Focus: Place Value: (2/3 Digit Numbers)

What is the value of the **tens** and **ones** in this number?

2 digit Place Value

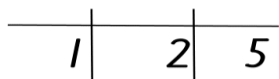


Tens:

Ones:

What is the value of the **tens**, **ones** and **hundreds** in this number?

3 digit Place Value



Tens:

Ones:

Hundreds:

*Extension:

A number has **2 hundreds, 3 tens and 6 ones**.

How would you write this number?

Answer _____

Focus: Addition and Subtraction

Use the **anchor charts** on the next column and use playing cards or your own numbers to solve these problems throughout the week.

Addition:

Addition by ones:

1. $10 + 5 =$

2. $14 + 6 =$

Addition Bridging and Partitioning to 10

1. $2 + 9 =$

2. $6 + 8 =$

Subtraction:

Subtraction by ones:

1. $11 - 9 =$

2. $15 - 6 =$

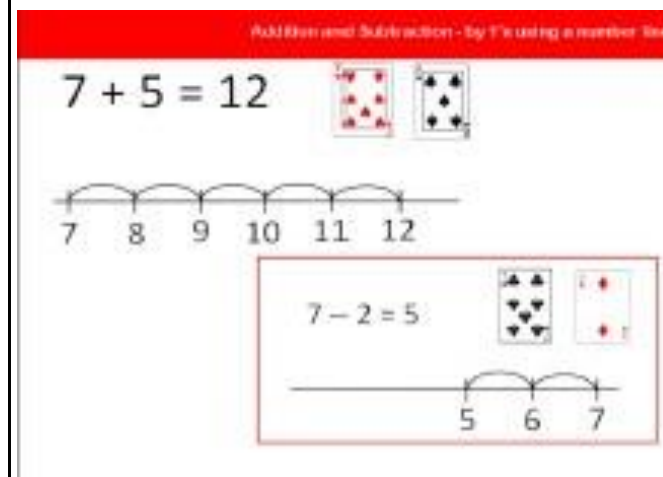
Subtraction Bridging and Partitioning to 10:

1. $11 - 2 =$

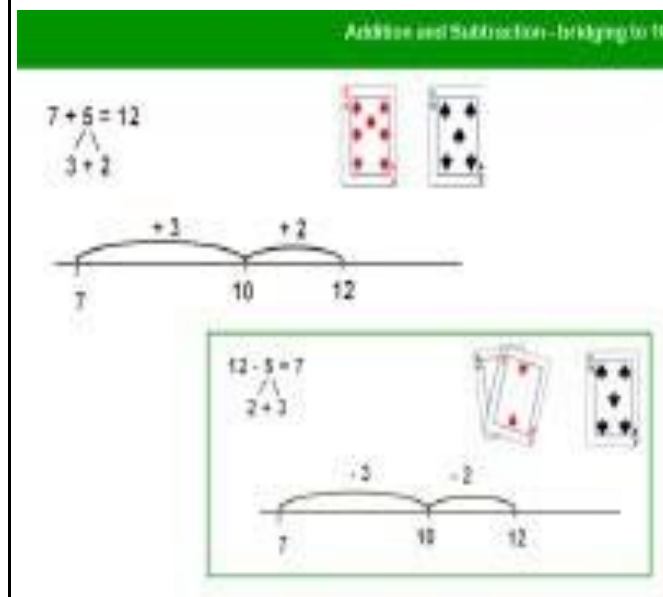
2. $16 - 8 =$

Number Line Anchor Charts

Addition and Subtraction by ones:



Addition and Subtraction Bridging to 10:

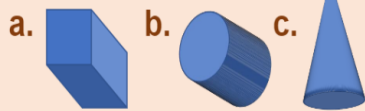


Focus: 3D Objects:

1.

In my hand I have an object which is a prism.

Which object might I have?



Answer: _____

2.

Surface lines:

What 3D shape does not have faces and edges?



Answer: _____

Extension:

3.

In my hand I have an object which is a prism.
It has 6 faces. Its faces are all squares.
What object do I have?

Answer: _____

Focus: Chance:

1.

What is the chance that it will rain tomorrow?

- a) Possible
- b) Likely
- c) Impossible
- d) Unlikely

Answer: _____

2.

Mr Cioffi described an event to his Maths group. They decided it was **certain** to happen. Which event could it best be?

- a) Mr Cioffi going to the moon
- b) Mr Cioffi running away from school
- c) Mr Cioffi wearing shoes today.
- d) Mr Cioffi drinking coffee today

Answer: _____

Problem Solving:

The 'Blues' scored **3 tries in Game 1 and 7 tries in Game 2**. The 'Reds' scored **6 tries in Game 1 and 4 tries in Game 2**.

Did they score the **same** number of tries?

Circle the correct answer: **Yes No**

Why? _____

Focus: Fractions: Halves:

Name: _____

Halves

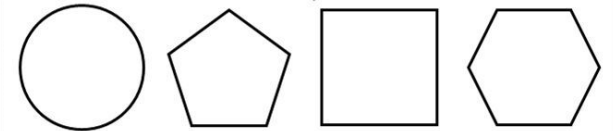
Halves are the 2 equal parts of a whole.



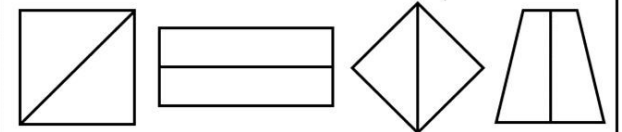
Color the shapes that have been cut into half:



Cut these shapes into half:



Color one half of each shape:



Home Activity: Fractions at home -

Make a sandwich

Cut the sandwich in half.

Can you cut the sandwich in different ways to still make 2 equal halves?

Draw your sandwich on a piece of paper/workbook and show **how you cut the sandwich in half**.

Colour the two halves in different colours.

Optional online Activity:

<https://www.teachwire.net/news/maths-games-ks2>