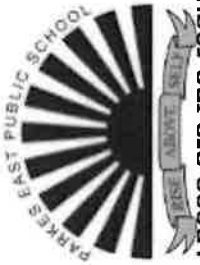


Parques East Public School - Home Learning Timetable



Stage 3 – Term 2 Week 1

These are the required learning activities for your child for the next week.

Literacy	Numeracy	Additional subjects
<p>Spelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 5: 5.10 - suffixes - ity Year 6: 6.10 - ai, ay <p>Complete both pages of spelling activities each week (attached in resources or uploaded to Google Classroom).</p> <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In your booklet or Google Doc, brainstorm and make a mind map of typical Aussie icons, products or items that represent Australia e.g. Uluru, vegemite. Use pictures and/or draw these items where you can. In your booklet OR in the Google Form - called 'Journal/Writing' (which can be opened from the resources for this week in our Google Classroom) write at least a paragraph (3 sentences) in your on the topic: I wish I knew more about _____. <p>Handwriting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy the passage on 'Droughts' (attached in resources or uploaded to Google Classroom). Remember your flicks and joins. <p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal pronouns. READ the information at the top of the page on personal pronouns. Complete the activities on this topic (pages: 22, 23, 24 - attached in resources or uploaded to Google Classroom). Personification. Read the poster and the examples (attached in resources or uploaded to Google Classroom). Write down as many examples you can think of. 	<p>Complete the following tasks either on your worksheet in the booklet or Google Doc:</p> <p>Time: Lesson 1 - Time Relationships (page 1)</p> <p>Match up the correct time facts in the box at the top of the page. For example 1 minute to 60 seconds. Convert the times in the first 3 questions, use the box at the top to help you. You may need an adults assistance or google to answer Question 4.</p> <p>Reading Analogue Clocks (page 2)</p> <p>Lesson 2 - am and pm notations (page 3) 24 hour time (page 4)</p> <p>Complete set tasks on:</p> <p>Mathletics - 1 x 45min session each week Prodigy - 1 x 45min session each week</p> <p>2 Times Table Activity 3 Times Table Activity</p> <p>Just for Fun - Emoji Addition and Subtraction Facts up to 20</p> <p>Extension (Optional) - Complete the task in your scrapbook.</p>	<p>Art</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a sunset background on a piece of white paper using pencils, crayons or paint (depending on what you have at home). Being mindful to blend your sunset colours. Choose a soldier silhouette from the ones provided (attached in resources or uploaded in Google Classroom). Cut out and glue onto your sunset background. <p>Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to write a heading and date each piece of work you are completing in either the workbook or the scrapbook. Complete the Research task on Bridges around the World by the end of the term. A good tip would be to do a couple each week. Use either the included information or an internet search. Lesson 1 - Bridges, Bridges, Everywhere <p>a) Brainstorm and write down in your workbooks what you know about bridges. Why do we have bridges? What do designers need to consider when building a bridge? How long do you think bridges have been around?</p> <p>b) Cut up the bridges on the sheet labelled Lesson 1b. Label and glue into your scrapbooks the bridges that have the same design features.</p>

<p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read a book of your choice for 30 minutes per day. • On the school website, we have uploaded a list of Premier's Reading Challenge books. Keep a log of any books you read to add to your PRC Log. • Read the passage on 'The story of Vegemite' (attached in resources or uploaded to Google Classroom). Complete the comprehension questions to go with this. <p>BTN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch the weekly BTN Episode. It can be watched on ABC ME on Tuesday at 10am. Or you can stream the episode from the following link https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/ <p>After you have watched the episode write down 3 new things you have learnt.</p> <p>Reading Eggs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • login to your Reading Eggs account and complete the Spelling and Comprehension activity your teacher has set for you. They will come up as an assignment <p>For FUN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play a board game or game with a family member. 	<p>*FOR YEAR 6 STUDENTS ONLY Year 6 Transition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the attached map of Parkes High School. Make your way around the school and locate each department. 	<p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open the Geography Week 1 Form from our Google Classroom OR complete this activity in your booklet. • Week 1 - The Asian continent p.1 - Colour and label each of the continents on the world map. - Create a list of the names of any Asian countries you have heard of or have visited. <p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Login to Kodable and complete an activity. • Login to Typing.com and complete 30 mins of typing practise. <p>PDHPE Child Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesson 1 Read through Lesson 1 worksheet on What is Power and Sources of Power and complete the questions. <p>PE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete at least 2.5 hours (150 minutes) of physical activity and record it on your Premier's Sporting Challenge log. <p>Follow the program provided for this week. If you would like to complete additional minutes, they will all count towards the Premier's Sporting Challenge!</p> <p>*IMPORTANT - Please KEEP the 'Whats your name' and 'Glossary' pages from the back of this weeks booklet and keep in a safe space as you will need to refer back to them for future weeks.</p>
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Communication during this period is vital to the success of our home learning program. We encourage you to email your child's teachers with any concerns, questions or if you require feedback.

We hope you have enjoyed your break, and have a great week.

Mrs Robinson, Mrs Owens and Miss Swindle.

Check In - Week 1

1. Who ate the most chocolate over Easter?

2. What did you do to commemorate ANZAC Day this year?

3. Name one thing you couldn't live without?

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Google Forms



Suffixes – ity

List 1. Write the word.

- electricity _____
- reality _____
- curiosity _____
- publicity _____
- ability _____
- equality _____
- clarity _____
- intensity _____
- normality _____
- hostility _____
- minority _____
- security _____
- identity _____
- majority _____
- mobility _____
- continuity _____
- brutality _____
- prosperity _____
- personality _____
- maturity _____

2. Write the list words in alphabetical order.

3. Fill in the missing letters.

- m__b__li__
- h__sti__
- conti__i__
- __i__orit__
- __ros__r__
- pu__l__cit__
- __lar__
- r__l__t__

4. Complete each sentence with a list word.

- His swimming _____ has improved.
- The _____ of the workout made me sweaty and tired.
- Thomas Edison created _____ in 1879.
- We lock our front door for _____ when we aren't at home.
- The _____ of the class eat cereal for breakfast, with only a few eating toast.
- She had a kind and happy _____.
- She watched the older children playing with growing _____.



Suffixes – ity

5. **Meaning.** Which list word means?

Having ease and flexibility of motion.

The power to do something.

The condition of being very cruel.

The true situation.

The state or condition of being pure or clear.

The attention someone gets from the media.

A strong desire to know or learn something.

Challenge words

6. **Write the word.**

- possibility _____
- opportunity _____
- community _____
- simplicity _____
- necessity _____
- productivity _____
- uniformity _____
- sensitivity _____
- flexibility _____
- responsibility _____

7. **Hidden words.** Find the challenge word.

- proproductivityeti _____
- filflexibilityexib _____
- sennecessityess _____
- niuuniformitytiy _____
- sinsimplicityitie _____
- popportunitytun _____
- enssensitivityive _____

8. **Word clues.** Which challenge word matches?

- a group of people _____
- all the same _____
- a chance _____

9. **Complete the sentence.**

Looking after a pet is a big _____.

The weatherman told us that rain was a _____ for tomorrow.

Dancers do exercises to improve their _____.

His room looked modern because of its _____.

Food and water are a _____ to human beings.

She has a _____ to grass that makes her very itchy.

He had an _____ to be on television.

Vowel digraphs – ai, ay

List **1. Write the word.**

- afraid _____
- raised _____
- crayon _____
- mermaid _____
- tailor _____
- decay _____
- praise _____
- maintain _____
- mayonnaise _____
- sustain _____
- attain _____
- domain _____
- remained _____
- failure _____
- mayhem _____
- foray _____
- betrayal _____
- wraith _____
- portrayal _____
- curtail _____

2. Name.



3. Unscramble these list words.

- desair _____
- ailort _____
- aiprse _____
- aiainmnt _____
- ainmod _____
- aierulf _____
- aymehm _____
- ayrof _____
- aylartrop _____
- ayesiannom _____

4. Word clues. Which list word matches?

- something you put on a sandwich _____
- someone who makes or alters clothing _____
- a mythical sea creature _____
- utter chaos _____
- someone's land _____
- to rot _____
- a ghost or spirit _____
- to make shorter or cut off _____





Vowel digraphs – ai, ay

5. **Underline the spelling mistakes.** Write the word correctly.

I couldn't go all the way to the top as I am afraid of heights. _____

I wrote my name on a piece of paper in bright pink crayon. _____

A mermaid is a mythical creature that lives in the ocean. _____

Mum was so impressed that she decided to raise my allowance. _____

There was utter mayhem when a spider fell on Maddy's head. _____

The tailor made my brother a suit for the wedding. _____

It is important that students help to maintain the school's gardens. _____

Challenge words

6. **Write the word.**

bailiff _____

appraisal _____

bayonet _____

stowaway _____

disarray _____

liaise _____

assailant _____

ascertain _____

plaintiff _____

ailment _____

7. **Word clues.** Which challenge word matches?

a sickness or disorder _____

a weapon _____

an attacker _____

an officer of the law _____

a state of confusion _____

to make sure of _____

a person who hides on a ship, train

or aeroplane _____

one who initiates a lawsuit _____

a judgement of something's value _____

8. **Complete the sentence.**

The doctor is running tests to _____ the cause of her illness.

His _____ prevented him from competing in the cross country race.

The _____ was caught by police and put on trial for his crimes.

My hair was in complete _____ after I crawled through the bush.

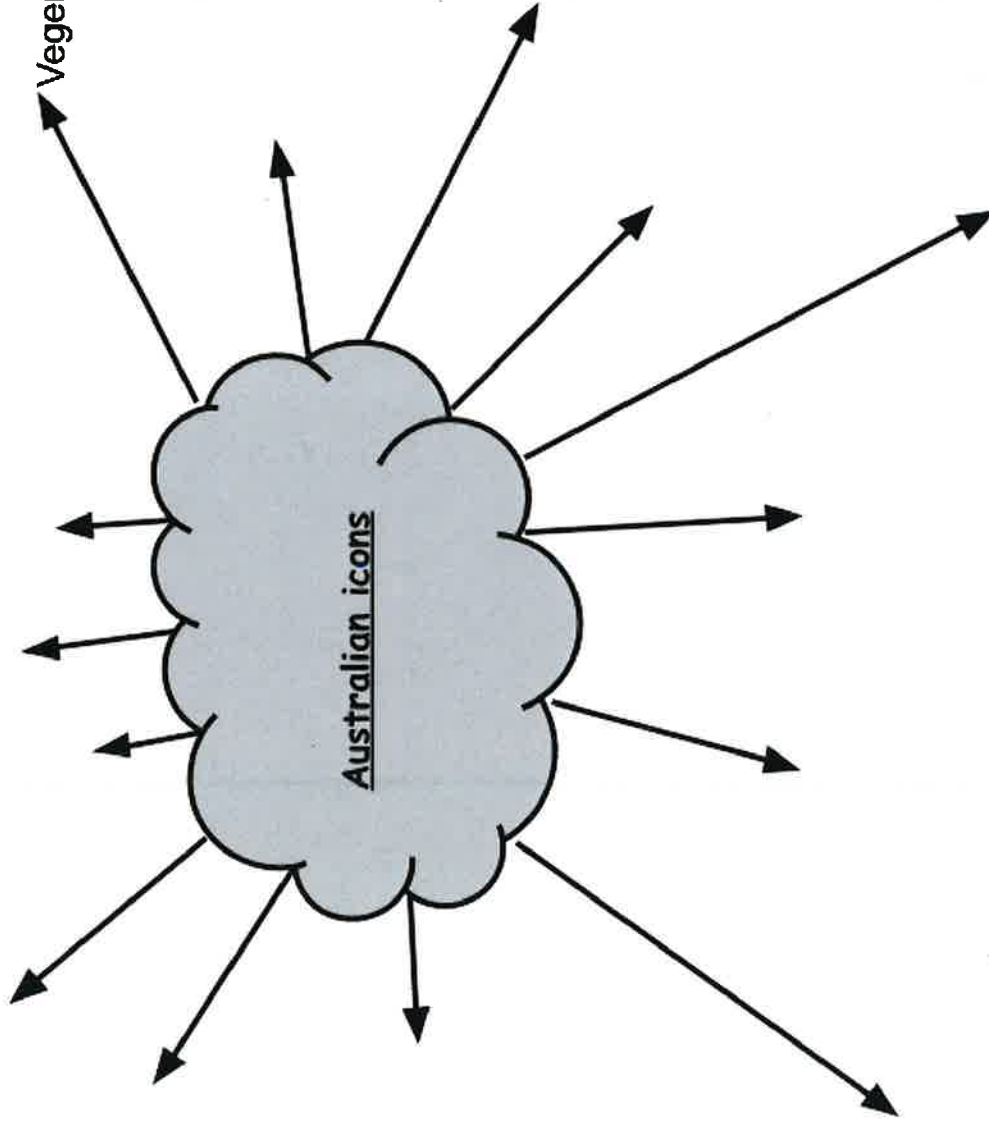
The _____ is claiming the defendant purposely tried to wreck her bicycle.

The _____ hid inside a giant barrel, hoping no one would find him.

Writing - Week 1
activity



Vegemite



Term 2 Week 1 Journal/Writing

Write at least a paragraph (3-4 sentences) on the following topic.

Make sure you have used full sentences and that they make sense. Don't forget capital letters!

* Required

1. Name *

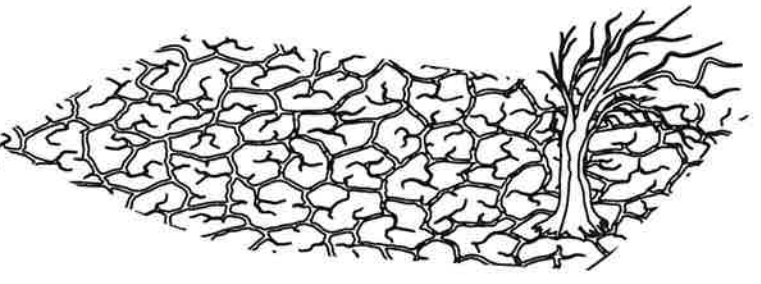
2. I wish I knew more about... *

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Google Forms



Drought



Drought is an extended period when a region notes a deficiency in its water

supply, including both surface or underground water. They generally occur when

a region consistently receives below average rainfall. Although droughts can

persist for up to several years, even a short, intense drought can cause significant

damage and harm to the local economy. Periods of droughts can have

significant environmental, agricultural, health, economic and social

consequences.

Personal pronouns

We use **personal pronouns** to *replace nouns*, so we don't have to repeat the same noun over and over again. This allows ideas to flow smoothly.

Ahmed had a **yoyo**. **Ahmed** lost the **yoyo** in the park and **Ahmed** never saw the **yoyo** again.

Ahmed had a **yoyo**. **He** lost **it** in the park and **he** never saw **it** again. (He = Ahmed, it = yoyo)

Pronouns must *agree* with the nouns they replace in **number** and **gender**.

Singular: I, he, she, it, him, her, me, you **Plural:** we, us, you, they, them

Gender: male, female, neutral (it)

1 Circle all the personal pronouns in these sentences.

I asked Mum if you and I could go shopping with her.

Theo and Jay rode past us as they headed to the park.

He asked them to give him any old books they didn't want.

Shelley showed us the photos she had taken in China.

We told them that they were being too noisy.

Some pronouns come *before* the verb: **I he she we they you it**

Some pronouns come *after* the verb: **me him her us them you it**

2 Highlight the correct pronoun in the brackets.

[He Him] is in Year 5.

[We Us] like fish and chips.

[She Her] is a champion swimmer.

[Them They] like to watch cartoons.

Sue and [I me] made some popcorn.

Please give [she her] a dollar.

Wait for Jack and [I me].

Give the ball back to [he him].

I told [they them] about my pets.

Jim showed [we us] his new bike.

3 Add the missing pronouns.

Dad gave Jeff a big book about dinosaurs. "Thanks, Dad," _____ said.

"I hope _____ like _____," said Dad.

Jeff opened the book. There were lots of pop-up pictures of dinosaurs in _____.

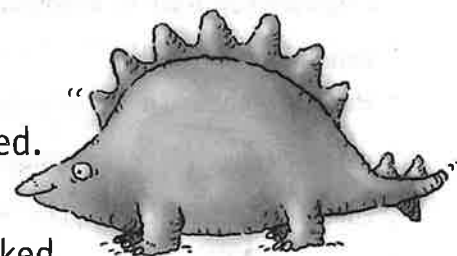
Just then, his sister Jane came in.

"What are _____ reading, Jeff?" _____ asked.

"A book about dinosaurs," _____ said.

"Can _____ read _____ together, Jeff?" _____ asked.

Jeff nodded his head, and Jane sat down beside _____.



Determiners

Some pronouns are **determiners**. They must also *agree* with the nouns they refer to in **number** and **gender**.

Determiners: my, your, her, his, its, our, their

4 Add a pronoun determiner to agree with the noun/noun group in bold.

Mary took _____ lunchbox out of _____ schoolbag.

The **children** gave _____ homework books to _____ teacher.

The **eagle** swooped up _____ prey in _____ sharp claws.

My **sister and I** put _____ shoes outside _____ back door.

Kevin dropped _____ hat and _____ books on _____ bed.

Put _____ hands on _____ head and close _____ eyes, **Billy**.

PRONOUNS

Person

Personal pronouns represent different **persons**:

first person (the speaker)

second person (the person spoken to)

third person (the person spoken about)

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
	The person speaking	The person spoken to	The person/s spoken about
Before the verb	I we	you	she he they it
After the verb	me us	you	her him them

5 Circle the pronouns. Say which person is represented: first, second or third.

He challenged me to a game of chess.

She goes skating with them at the ice rink on Friday nights.

Would you like a chocolate milkshake, Jimmy?

In a game of Hide and Seek, I hid behind our woodshed.

We asked Dad to take us to the zoo on Sunday.

You must turn off the light and go to sleep.

	1st	2nd	3rd
He challenged me to a game of chess.			
She goes skating with them at the ice rink on Friday nights.			
Would you like a chocolate milkshake, Jimmy?			
In a game of Hide and Seek, I hid behind our woodshed.			
We asked Dad to take us to the zoo on Sunday.			
You must turn off the light and go to sleep.			

Pronouns must agree with the nouns they replace in number, person and gender.

Points of view

Speakers and writers create language from different **points of view**:
first person (e.g. diary, autobiography, personal recount)
second person (e.g. instructions, directions, procedures, commands)
third person (e.g. stories, reports, explanations, historical recounts)

6 Highlight the pronouns in these texts. Are they written in the first, second or third person? Colour in your answer.

The cave is small and damp. The sound of the waterfall echoes loudly around the walls. "This could be it, Cassi," Tor says, pointing to a tunnel at the back of the cave.

"It's not very big," says Cassi with a shiver. The tunnel is long and narrow. Their ionic flares shine on slimy green walls. Water trickles at their feet. The tunnel leads them deeper into the Gravalon Crater.

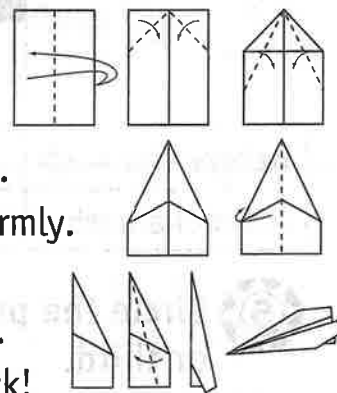
Tor suddenly stops in dismay. The tunnel ends in a blank, wet wall of stone. Cassi covers a scream as something slides past her foot and slithers up the wall. In the beam of her flare, she catches a glimpse of milk-white eyes as it disappears in a flurry of green scales.

1st 2nd 3rd

7 How to make a paper plane

You will need a rectangular piece of paper.

- 1 Fold the paper in half lengthwise.
- 2 Fold the top corners to the centre line. Press down firmly.
- 3 Fold each top corner again to the centre line. Press down firmly.
- 4 Close the plane along the centre line.
- 5 Fold back the flaps to make the wings. Press down firmly.



Now you are ready to give your plane a test flight. Good luck!

1st 2nd 3rd

8 Dear Aunty May,

It is Show time again here in Muttabudda. This year, I have two entries in the writing competition. One is a story about a curious magpie and a lizard, and the other is a poem I called *Done and Dusted*. I wrote it after a funny incident in the barn. Dad and I had just stacked the hay bales in the shed when our dog Buster spotted a rat and went chasing after it. He jumped on the bales and sent them tumbling in all directions. Dad and I were knocked over and sat there laughing, covered in hay and dust!

1st 2nd 3rd

PERSONIFICATION

Personification is the act of giving non-human things human characteristics.



The Story of Vegemite

The story of Vegemite began with the Fred Walker Company in 1922. They wanted to create a spread with plenty of Vitamin B. The company hired a chemist called Dr Cyril P. Callister. It was he who developed the spread.



They wanted lots of people to buy their new product, so the company let the public name it themselves. They launched a national competition. In 1923, the product was named Vegemite. Soon, jars of Vegemite were being sold all over the country.

At the same time, there was a similar product from England known as 'Marmite'. Shoppers didn't want to try something different and Vegemite sales dropped. The company renamed it to 'Parwill' with a clever catchphrase to go with it: "If Marmite... then Parwill"! However, sales did not improve.

It took 14 years and a change back to its original name before the people of Australia embraced Vegemite. Doctors began recommending it and during the Second World War, the armed forces sent it to the soldiers. It became so popular that the company couldn't meet the demands of the public.

The company also created the song 'Happy Little Vegemites', which was released on the radio in 1954. It went onto the television in 1956. Even today, the song is easily recognised, with Vegemite putting 'a rose in every cheek'.

Photo courtesy of (Tristanb@wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Did You Know...?

- Twenty-two million jars of Vegemite are sold every year.
- It has a thick and sticky consistency and is almost black in colour.
- Being one of the richest known sources of Vitamin B, it is very salty.

Australians are used to the flavour of Vegemite, as they grow up eating it. When travelling overseas, some people even take it with them as a small reminder of home. However, adults who try it for the first time say that it is something that takes a little getting used to!

Questions

1. Fill in the blanks:

The name of the company that created Vegemite was the F_____

W_____ C_____.

2. Who developed the recipe for Vegemite?

3. What year was the Vegemite naming competition held?

4. What was the name of the product that was very similar to Vegemite?

5. How many jars of Vegemite are sold each year?

6. How long did it take to change the name back to Vegemite?

7. Who did the armed forces send the Vegemite to during the Second World War?

8. Fill in the blanks:

Vegemite has a _____ and _____ consistency and is almost

_____ in colour.

BTN Activity

Term 2 Week 1

* Required

1. Name *

What to do...

Watch the weekly BTN Episode.

It can be watched on ABC ME on Tuesday at 10am.

Or you can stream the episode from the following link <https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/>

After you have watched the episode write down 3 new things you have learnt.

2. Write down 3 new things you have learnt. *

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Google Forms

Measuring time – time relationships

Connect these time facts:

1 minute	24 hours	1 year	10 years
1 hour	365 days	1 fortnight	100 years
1 day	60 seconds	1 decade	12 months
1 year	60 minutes	1 century	14 days

1 How many minutes are there in the following hours?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a 2 hours = <input type="text"/> minutes | b $\frac{1}{4}$ hour = <input type="text"/> minutes |
| c $\frac{1}{2}$ hour = <input type="text"/> minutes | d $\frac{3}{4}$ hour = <input type="text"/> minutes |
| e 4 hours = <input type="text"/> minutes | f 6 hours = <input type="text"/> minutes |

2 How many seconds are there in the following times?
You may use a calculator.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a 2 minutes = <input type="text"/> seconds | b 5 minutes = <input type="text"/> seconds |
| c 1 hour = <input type="text"/> seconds | d $\frac{1}{2}$ hour = <input type="text"/> seconds |
| e $\frac{1}{2}$ minute = <input type="text"/> seconds | f $\frac{1}{4}$ hour = <input type="text"/> seconds |

I need to remember to change hours to minutes first. Then I can convert to seconds.



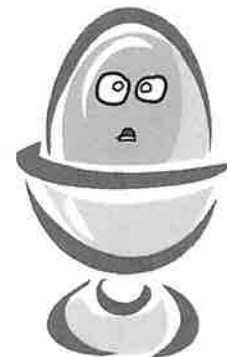
THINK

3 Use the information in the top box to work out these time facts:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a 1 decade = <input type="text"/> months | b 1 century = <input type="text"/> years |
| c 2 fortnights = <input type="text"/> days | d $\frac{1}{2}$ century = <input type="text"/> years |
| e 1 week = <input type="text"/> hours | f 2 years = <input type="text"/> days |

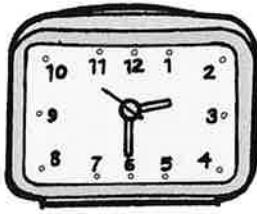
4 What time unit would you use to measure each of the following?

- Time to hard boil an egg _____
- One millennium _____
- One leap year _____
- Length of a soccer match _____



Measuring time – reading analogue clocks

1 Draw a line from each clock to its matching time in words:



A quarter to 8

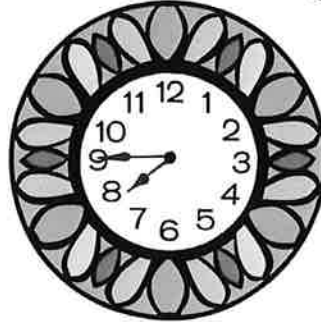


Half past 2



25 minutes to 5

25 minutes past 3



2 Draw the hands on these clocks:



a 20 past 6



b A quarter to 7



c 16 minutes past 4

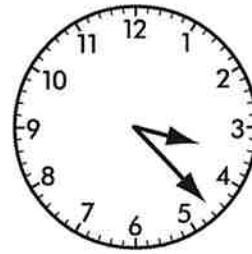


d 25 to 9

3 Using 'to' and 'past', write the time displayed on each clock:



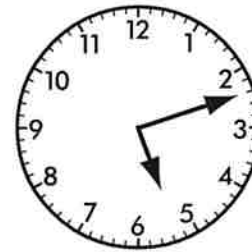
a _____



b _____



c _____



d _____

Measuring time – am and pm notation

We use am and pm with digital time.

am → The part of the day between 12 midnight and 12 noon.

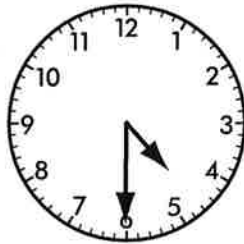
pm → The part of the day between 12 noon and 12 midnight.

1 Express these times in digital form using am or pm:



morning

a :



afternoon

b :



evening

c :



morning

d :



morning

e :



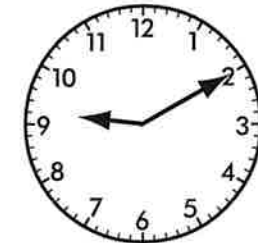
evening

f :



afternoon

g :



morning

h :

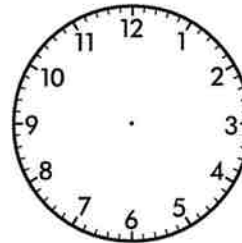
2 Draw hands on these analogue clocks to match the digital times:



a 8:40 am



b 5:15 pm

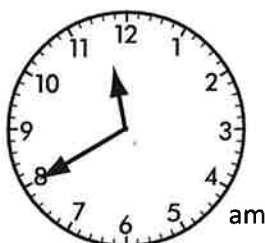


c 10:30 am



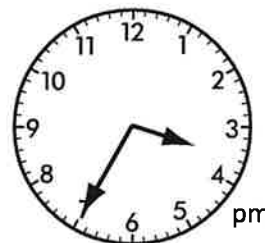
d 12:20 pm

3 Put these times in order from earliest to latest. Express the times in digital form:



A quarter past 5
in the evening

11:10 am



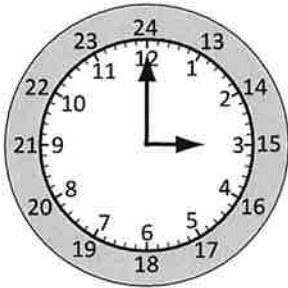
1 :

2 :

3 :

4 :

Measuring time – 24 hour time



Time can be measured using 12 hour time, using am/pm, or 24 hour time.

$$3:00 \text{ pm} = 1500$$



REMEMBER

1 Complete the table with the correct analogue, digital and 24 hour times.

0835	1:00 pm	9:30 pm	1815
2:22 pm	1:18 am	2000	2104

2 Convert these 24 hour times to digital times:

- a 0400 = b 1500 =
- c 1330 =
- d 1605 = e 0920 =
- f 0825 =

3 Convert these digital times into 24 hour time:

- a 9 am =
- b 10 pm =
- c 7:30 am =
- d 2:15 pm =
- e 5:35 am =
- f 7:25 pm =

4 It is 1700 and your favourite TV show is due to start in half an hour. Show the starting time in digital form:

2 Times Table Activities

Count in 2s and colour in the grid:

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

Work out these answers:

a) $1 \times 2 =$ _____

g) $2 \times 2 =$ _____

b) $3 \times 2 =$ _____

h) $4 \times 2 =$ _____

c) $5 \times 2 =$ _____

i) $6 \times 2 =$ _____

d) $7 \times 2 =$ _____

j) $8 \times 2 =$ _____

e) $9 \times 2 =$ _____

k) $10 \times 2 =$ _____

f) $11 \times 2 =$ _____

l) $12 \times 2 =$ _____

How many ears are there?



_____ \times _____ = _____



c) _____ \times _____ = _____



_____ \times _____ = _____



d) _____ \times _____ = _____

3 Times Table Activities

Count in 3s and colour in the grid:

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

Work out these answers:

a) $4 \times 3 =$ _____

g) $7 \times 3 =$ _____

b) $3 \times 3 =$ _____

h) $1 \times 3 =$ _____

c) $5 \times 3 =$ _____

i) $11 \times 3 =$ _____

d) $2 \times 3 =$ _____

j) $8 \times 3 =$ _____

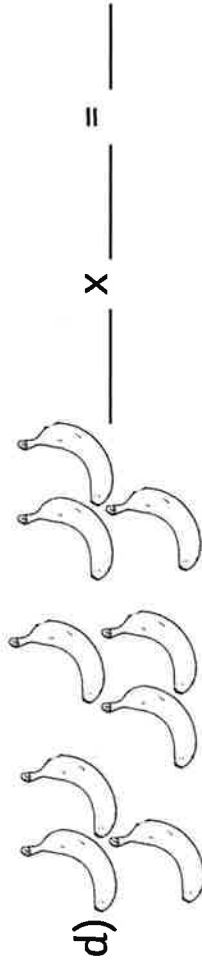
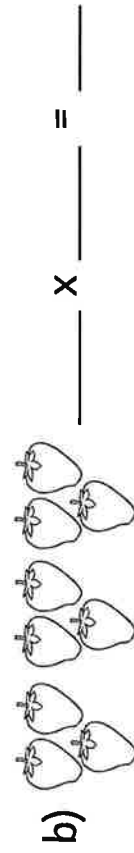
e) $9 \times 3 =$ _____

k) $10 \times 3 =$ _____

f) $6 \times 3 =$ _____

l) $12 \times 3 =$ _____

How many pieces of fruit are there?



Emoji Addition and Subtraction Facts Up to 20

Solve the calculations to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

14 = blue

7 = white

12 = grey

9 = red

17 =
purple

background
colour = black

	15 - 3	10 + 2	20 - 8	17 - 5	6 + 6	18 - 6	4 + 8	
16 - 4	20 - 6	10 + 4	8 + 6	20 - 13	18 - 4	8 + 6	15 - 1	19 - 7
12 - 0	15 - 1		18 - 4	4 + 3	19 - 5		5 + 9	3 + 9
5 + 7	6 + 8	2 + 12	7 + 7	5 + 2	16 - 2	14 + 0	7 + 7	2 + 10
10 + 2	7 - 0	11 - 4	19 - 12	12 - 5	6 + 1	9 - 2	7 + 0	18 - 6
10 + 7	5 + 2	11 - 2	8 - 1	1 + 6	4 + 3	20 - 11	20 - 13	20 - 3
5 + 12	17 - 10	1 + 6	3 + 6	17 - 8	9 + 0	16 - 9	14 - 7	8 + 9
	2 + 5	13 - 6	4 + 3	14 - 7	6 + 1	9 - 2	3 + 4	

Circle the mistake. Explain how you know.

$3 + 17 = 20$

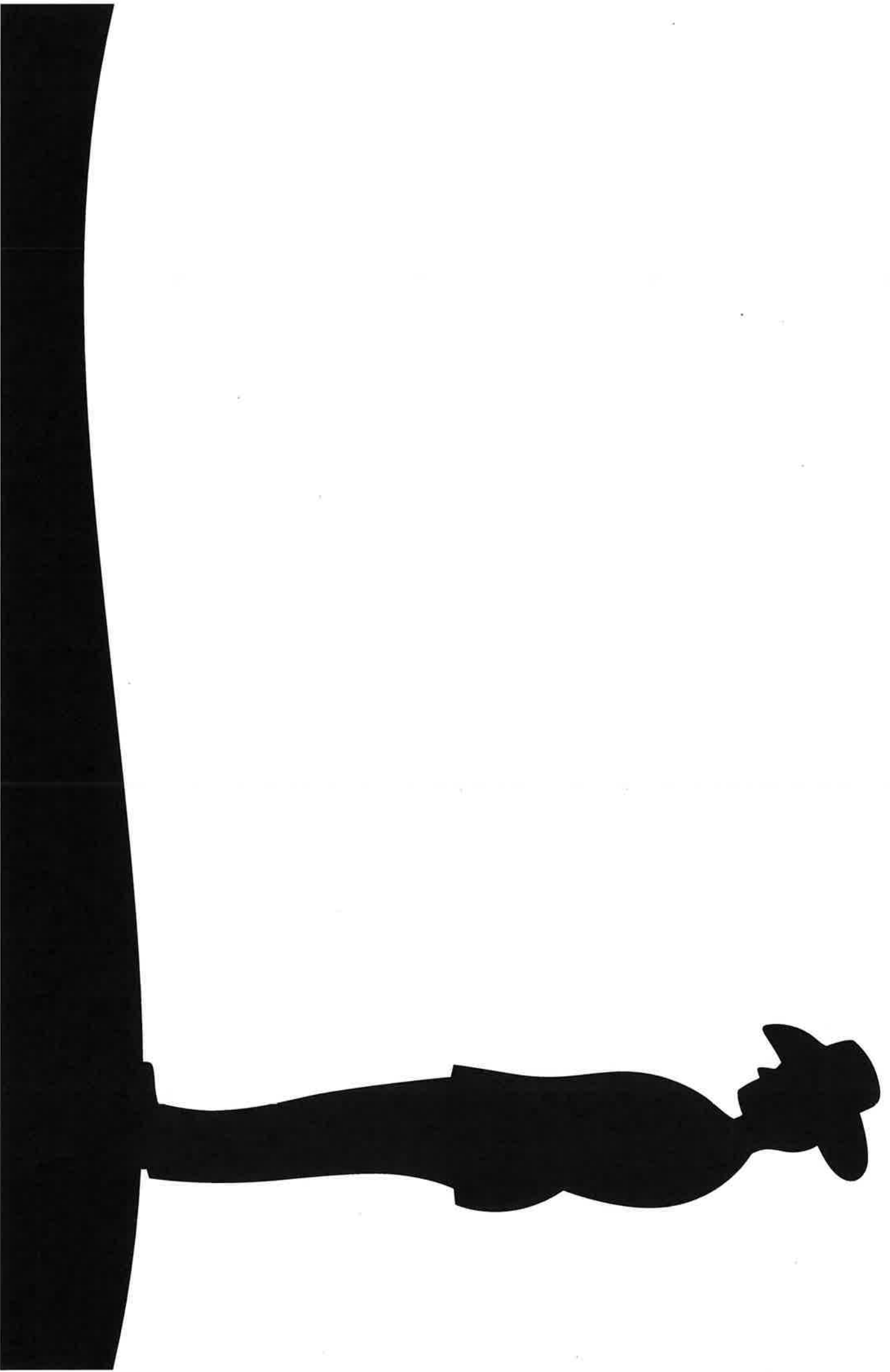
$20 - 11 = 10$

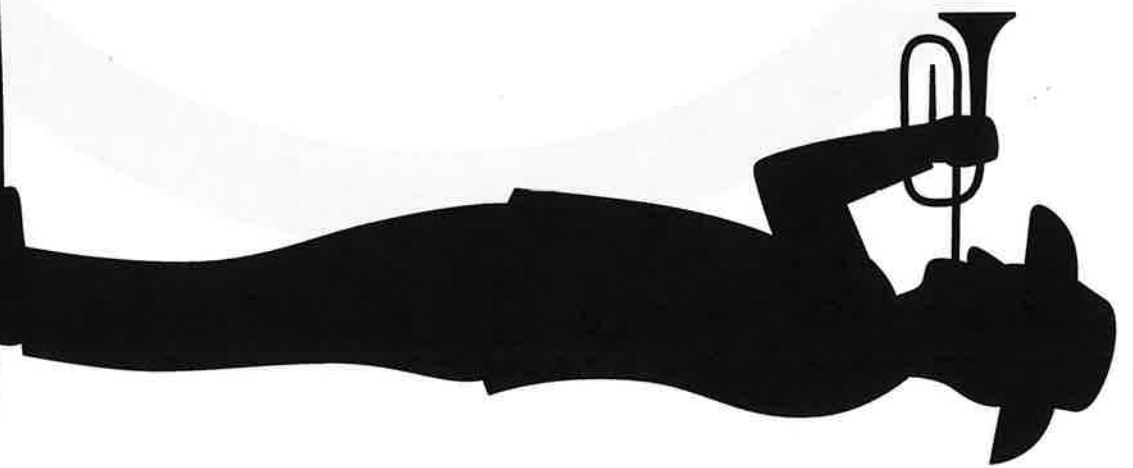
$18 + 2 = 20$

$20 - 16 = 4$

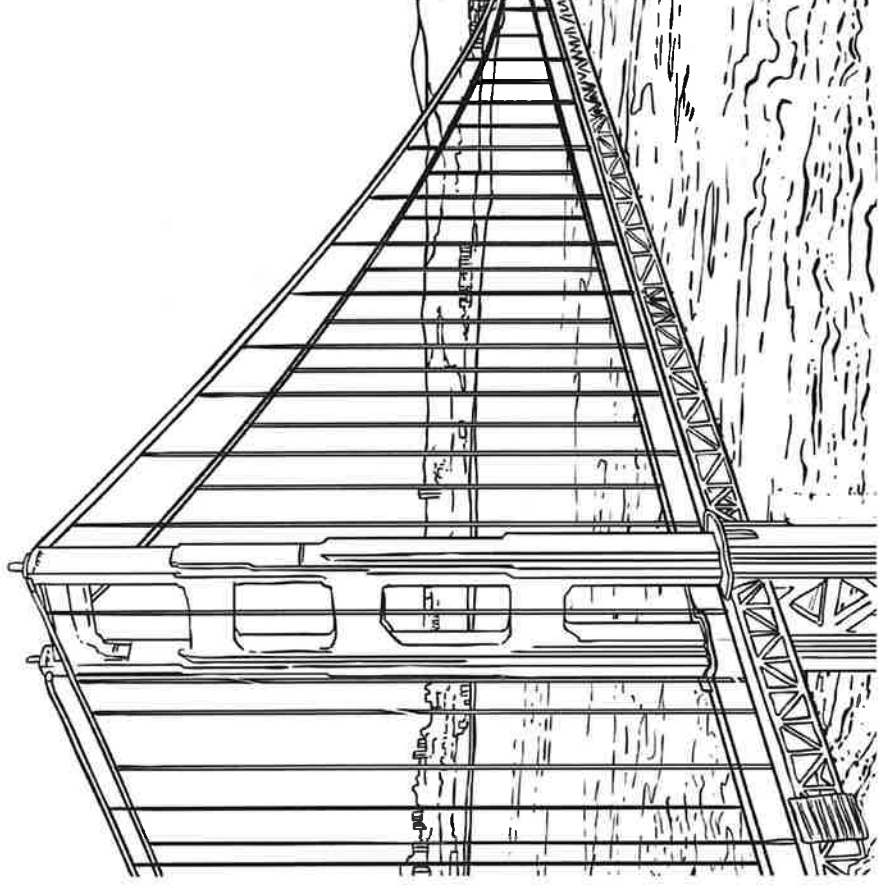
l. Write a new chant to support your House team at the school sports carnival.

Type or draw here.



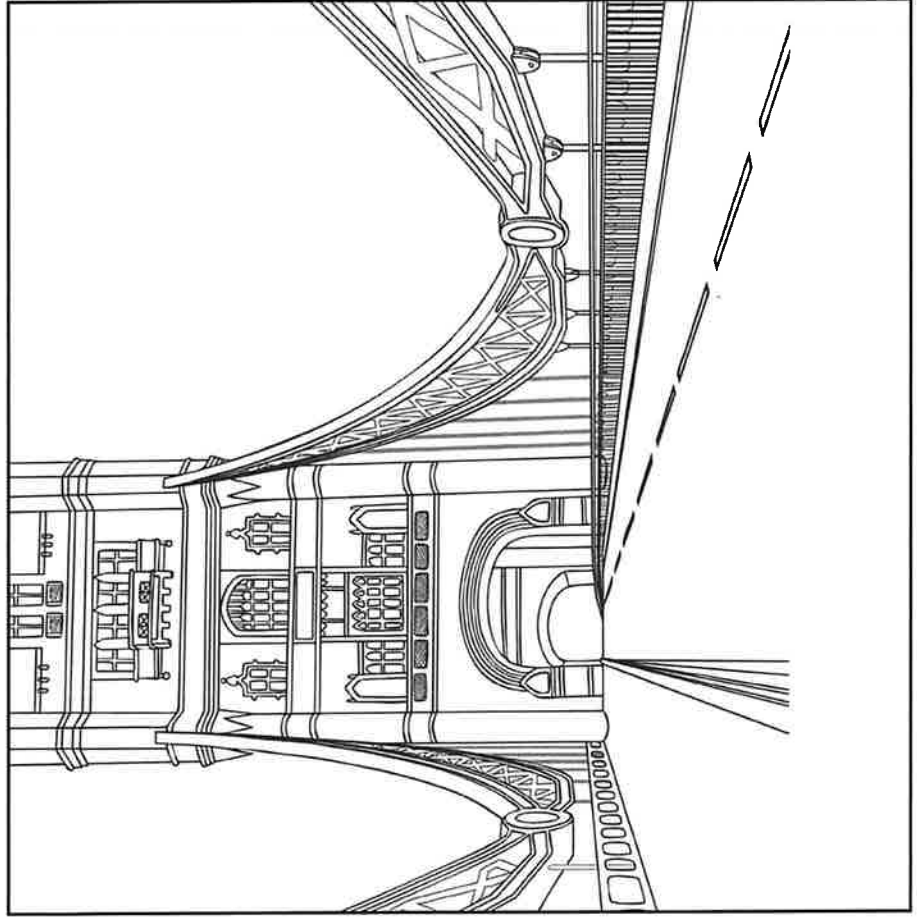


Bridges Around the World



In this booklet, you can use your research skills to find out about world-famous bridges. Look for the key information, such as important dates and note these in the correct area of the pages. Include any interesting additional information in the final section of each page.

Can you travel the world of bridges?



Country: United States of America



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Australia



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Can you find any famous bridges from other countries?



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Can you find any famous bridges from other countries?



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Switzerland



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: China



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Can you find any famous bridges from other countries?



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Northern Ireland



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Spain



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Italy



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Turkey



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

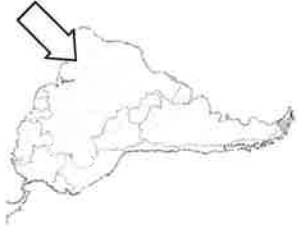
Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Brazil



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: United Kingdom



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: France



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

Country: Japan



Name of Bridge _____

Location _____

Draw or paste a picture of the bridge in this space.

Date constructed _____

Constructed by _____

Interesting Fact _____

World Famous Bridges – Research Project

Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, United states, Opened in 1937 The Golden Gate bridge is located in San Francisco. With the view of the bay around it, it is truly a sight to see. The famous red-orange color of the bridge was specifically chosen to make the bridge more easily visible through the thick fog that frequently shrouds the bridge. The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden Gate, the strait between San Francisco and Marin County. The masterwork of architect Joseph B. Strauss, whose statue graces the southern observation deck. The bridge took seven years to build, and was completed in 1937. The Golden Gate Bridge was the longest suspension bridge span in the world when it was completed, and has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in San Francisco and California. Since its completion, the span length has been exceeded by eight other bridges.



Tower Bridge, London, England, Opened in 1894 Built in the 19th Century, this symbol of British capital is close to the Tower of London, from which it takes its name. The bridge consists of two towers which are tied together at the upper level by means of two horizontal walkways which are designed to withstand the forces of the suspended sections of the bridge. Tower Bridge is a combined bascule and suspension bridge in London, over the River Thames. Construction started in 1886 and took eight years to build.



Brooklyn Bridge, New York, United States, Opened in 1883 The Brooklyn Bridge is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States. It connects Manhattan and Brooklyn by spanning the East River. It has become one of the icons on New York from its opening day. The bridge has a wide pedestrian walkway open to walkers and cyclists.



Ponte Vecchio, Florence, Italy, Opened in 1345 The Ponte Vecchio (literally “old bridge”) is a medieval stone arch bridge, over the Arno River in Florence. It is the only Florentine bridge to survive World War 2. The bridge is famous for still having shops built along it, as was common in the days of the Medici. Butchers originally occupied the shops but the present tenants are jewellers, art dealers and souvenir sellers. It is said that the economic concept of bankruptcy originated here: when a merchant could not pay his debts, the table on which he sold his wares (the “banco”) was physically broken (“rotto”) by soldiers, and this practice was called “bancorotto” (broken table).



Charles Bridge, Prague, Czech Republic, Opened in the beginning of the 15th Century. The Charles Bridge is a famous stone Gothic bridge that crosses the Vltava River in Prague, Czech Republic. Its construction started in 1357 under the auspices of King Charles IV, and finished in the beginning of the 15th century. As the only means of crossing the river Vltava, the Charles Bridge was the most important connection between the Old Town and the area around Prague Castle. Today it is one of the most visited sights in Prague with painters, owners of kiosks and other traders alongside numerous tourists crossing the bridge.



Akashi Kaikyō Bridge, Kobe, Japan, Opened in 1998 The Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge, also known as the Pearl Bridge, is the longest suspension bridge in the world. Before the bridge was built, ferries carried passengers across the Akashi Strait in Japan. The bridge has three spans. The central span was originally only 1,990 meter but the Kobe earthquake on January 17, 1995, moved the two towers so that it had to be increased by 1 meter. It spans the Akashi Strait in Japan connecting Kobe on the mainland and Iwaya on Awaji Island. The bridge took almost 12 years to build and was opened for traffic in 1998.



Si-o-se Pol (The Bridge of 33 Arches) is a famous bridge in the Iranian city of Isfahan. It is highly ranked as being one of the most famous examples of Safavid bridge design. Commissioned in 1602 by Shah Abbas I, the bridge is build of bricks and stones. It is 295 meters long and 13.75 meters wide. It is said that the bridge originally comprised 40 arches however this number gradually reduced to 33.



Sydney Harbour Bridge, Sydney, Australia, Opened in March 1932 It is the world's largest (but not the longest) steel arch bridge. The bridge carries roads for vehicles and railroads as well as bicycle and pedestrian traffic between the North Shore and the central business district of the city. The beautiful view of the bridge with the harbour and the Sydney Opera House form the so familiar and wonderful skyline of the city. Because the steel expands or contracts (depending on whether it is hot or cold) the bridge can rise or fall up to 18 cm.



Stari Most, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Opened in 1566 It was built by the Ottoman Turks and stood for 427 years, until the bridge was destroyed in 1993 during the Bosnian War. It is traditional for the young men of the town to leap from the bridge into the Neretva. As the river is very cold, this is a very risky feat and only the most skilled and best trained divers will attempt it. A project was set in motion to rebuild it, and the new bridge opened in 2004.



Great Belt Bridge The Great Belt bridge is actually two bridges – an Eastern and a Western section, split by the small island of Sprogø. The East Bridge, a 1,624 meter (5,328 feet) long suspension bridge crosses the deepest part of Storebælt between the island of Zealand and Sprogø. It has the third longest main span in the world. At 254 meter (833 feet) above sea level, the East Bridge's two pylons are the highest points in Denmark. The West Bridge is a 6,611 meter (21,689 feet) long combined rail and road bridge between Sprogø and Funen.



Chapel Bridge The Chapel Bridge is a 204 meter (670 foot) long bridge crossing the Reuss River in the city of Lucerne in Switzerland. It is the oldest wooden covered bridge in Europe, and one of Switzerland's main tourist attractions. The covered bridge, constructed in 1333, was designed to help protect the city of Lucerne from attacks. Inside the bridge are a series of paintings from the 17th century, depicting events from Luzerne's history. Much of the bridge, and the majority of these paintings, were destroyed in a 1993 fire, though it was quickly rebuilt.



Chengyang Bridge (also known as Wind and Rain Bridge) was built in 1916, and it is the most famous among the wind and rain bridges in the Dong Minority Region in China. The bridge stretches across the Linxi River and it still in heavy use. It is constructed of wood and stone without nails or rivets and is the largest of all the wind and rain bridges. It is 64.4 meters long, 3.4 meters wide and 10.6 meters high.



Alcantara Bridge Crossing the Tagus River at Alcántara in Spain, the Alcántara Bridge is a masterpiece of ancient Roman bridge building. The bridge was built between 104 and 106 by an order of the Roman Emperor Trajan in 98 AD, who is honored by a triumphal arch in the center of the bridge and a small temple at one end. The Alcántara Bridge has taken more damage from war than from the elements. The Moors destroyed the smallest arch on one side while the second arch on the other side was destroyed by the Spanish to stop the Portuguese.



Rialto Bridge, Venice, Italy, Opened in 1591. The Rialto Bridge is one of the four bridges spanning the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy. It is the oldest bridge across the canal. The present stone bridge, a single span designed by Antonio da Ponte, was completed in 1591 and was used to replace a wooden bridge that collapsed in 1524. The engineering of the bridge was considered so audacious that some architects predicted a future collapse. The bridge has defied its critics to become one of the architectural icons of Venice.



Millau Viaduct, Millau, France, Opened in 2004. The Millau Viaduct is an enormous cable-stayed road-bridge that spans the valley of the river Tarn near Millau in southern France. It is the tallest vehicular bridge in the world, with the highest pylon's summit at 343 meters (1,125 ft) — slightly taller than the Eiffel Tower. This 4 lanes bridge is a cable-stayed bridge that spans the valley of the River Tarn near Millau in southern France. The speed limit on the bridge was reduced from 130 km/h (81 mph) to 110 km/h (68 mph) because of traffic slowing down, due to tourists taking pictures of the bridge from the vehicles. Shortly after the bridge opened to traffic, passengers were stopping to admire the landscape and the bridge itself.



Investigating Bridges



Golden Gate Bridge
San Francisco, California



Sydney Harbour Bridge
Sydney, Australia



Millau Viaduct
Creissels, France



Ponte Vecchio
Florence, Italy



Akashi Kaikyo Bridge
Kobe, Japan



Tower Bridge
London, England



Brooklyn Bridge
New York City, New York



Clifton Suspension Bridge
Bristol, England



Chenyang Bridge
Liuzhou, China



Forth Bridge
Firth of Forth, Scotland

What countries are there on the continent of Asia?

- Colour and label each of the continents on the world map below. Add in the North Point, a legend and a title for the map.



Legend

Asia is the largest continent in the world, covering approximately thirty percent of the earth's surface. Asia has the greatest population of all the continents. Over four billion people across more than forty countries live here. Asia has a variety of geographical features including mountains, plateaus, plains and deserts as well as freshwater and saltwater environments.

- Write down the names of any Asian countries you have heard of or have visited.



Sources of Power

What Is Power?

Power is being able to do something or make something happen. Power can be the ability to make others do things.

1. a. List some powerful things or objects (fire, water, drill)

- b. List some powerful creatures.

- c. List some powerful people.

2. Pick one example from each list and describe or explain the particular power your example has eg. A drill has the power to make holes in thick hard objects.

3. Can you think of some examples of power that people have in our community? Explain their power and what it is used for? eg. Emergency services have the power to help themselves and other safe.

Stage 3 PE – Week 1 T2

Please complete at least 2.5 hours (150 minutes) of physical activity each week and record it on your Premier's Sporting Challenge log. This could be completed through 7 x 21 minute sessions or 5 x 30 minute sessions.

Remember if you wish to complete the Premier's Sporting Challenge each week:

- 200 minutes = Bronze
- 320 minutes = Silver
- 420 minutes = Gold
- 560 minutes = Diamond

Complete for at least 30 minutes each day.					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1	Spell your name/ spelling words exercises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bounce a large ball as many times as you can without stopping ● Make up a simple game where you bounce a ball that you can play on your own. Practice it, make up rules, maybe use a points scoring system. Give it a name and be ready to share it with others if needed. 	Dancing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stretching ● Do your own exercise activity for 15mins or more – write down what you did e.g. rope skipping, backyard play, Wii sports, go for a walk. 	Go for a walk or ride your bike.



what's your name!

fit activity for kids

SPELL OUT YOUR FULL NAME AND COMPLETE THE ACTIVITY LISTED FOR EACH LETTER. FOR A GREATER CHALLENGE INCLUDE YOUR MIDDLE NAME & DO EACH ONE TWICE! FOR VARIETY YOU CAN USE A FAVORITE CHARACTER'S NAME OR A FAMILY MEMBER'S NAME.

A jump up & down 10 times

B spin around in a circle 5 times

C hop on one foot 5 times

D run to the nearest door and run back

E walk like a bear for a count of 5

F do 3 cartwheels

G do 10 jumping jacks

H hop like a frog 8 times

I balance on your left foot for a count of 10

J balance on your right foot for a count of 10

K march like a toy soldier for a count of 12

L pretend to jump rope for a count of 20

M do 3 somersaults

N pick up a ball without using your hands

O walk backwards 50 steps and skip back

P walk sideways 20 steps and hop back

Q crawl like a crab for a count of 10

R walk like a bear for a count of 5

S bend down and touch your toes 20 times

T pretend to pedal a bike with your hands for a count of 17

U roll a ball using only your head

V flap your arms like a bird 25 times

W pretend to ride a horse for a count of 15

X try and touch the clouds for a count of 15

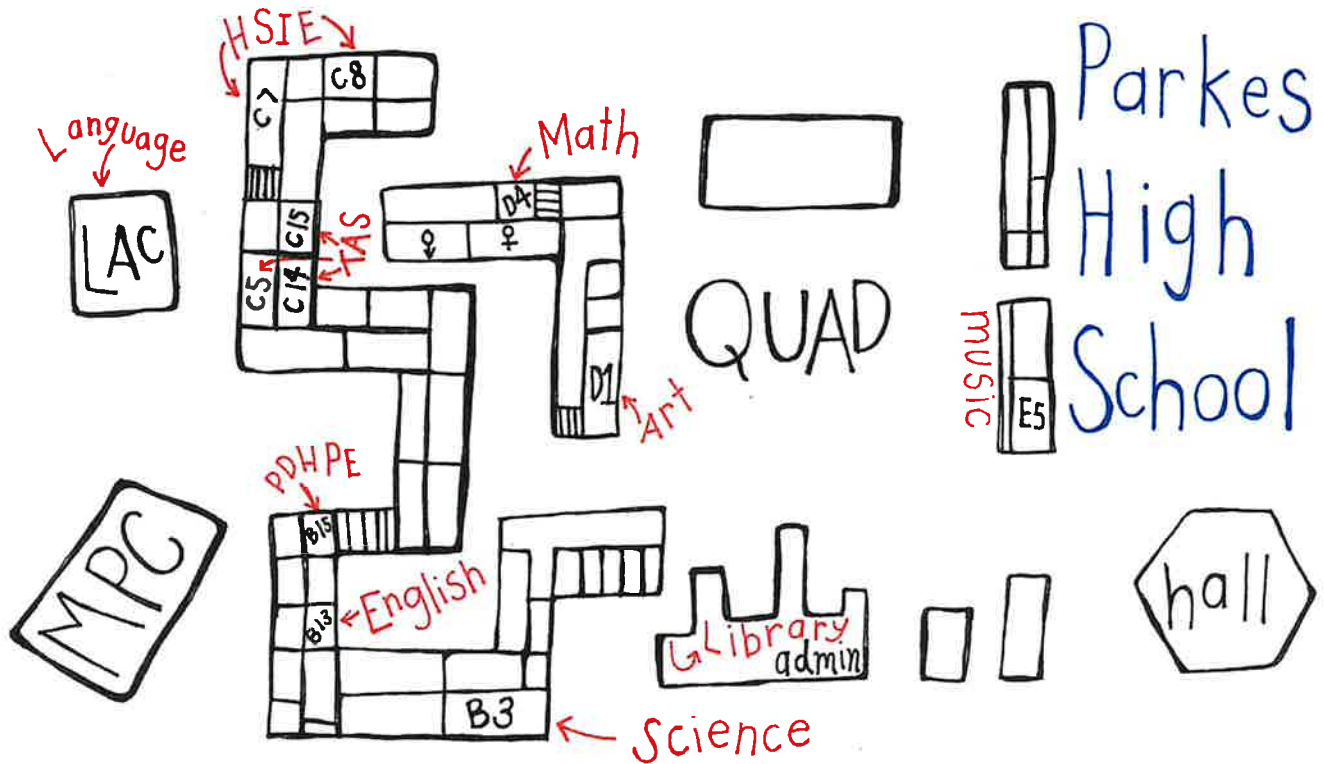
Y walk on your knees for a count of 10

Z do 10 push-ups

Glossary:

- 1. Bench step-ups:** Step right foot, then left, up onto a low bench, then step down. Switch your starting side with each set.
- 2. Burpees:** From standing, squat down, place your hands on the ground, and jump your feet back into a plank position. Lower body to the floor for a push-up. Push back up to plank. Hop feet back in and stand up.
- 3. Calf raises:** From standing, lift up onto your tiptoes and hold, then lower.
- 4. Cartwheels:** A blast! If anyone can't pull them off, just try to approximate the move.
- 5. Crab walks:** Sit with your knees bent and feet flat on the ground; place palms on the ground behind you. Lift hips a few inches and walk forward on your hands and feet like a crab, then walk backward.
- 6. Crab toe touches:** From your crab position, lift left leg and right arm and try to touch your toes. Lower and repeat on the other side.
- 7. Handstands against a wall:** Make it a game and see who can hold it the longest.
- 8. Hip bridges:** Lie on your back with knees bent and feet flat on the ground; rest arms by sides. Press feet firmly down as you slowly lift your hips off the ground; hold for a few counts, then lower.
- 9. Inchworms:** Bend forward at the hips and place hands on the ground with knees slightly bent, then walk them forward until you're in a plank position. Now walk feet in to meet your hands and stand back up.
- 10. Planks:** Lie on the ground on your belly, chest lifted off ground. Flex your feet (toes on the floor), engage legs, and lift body up, balancing on forearms and toes. Keep entire body strong and butt in line with shoulders and heels. Hold.
- 11. Push-ups:** Get into position and bend elbows and lower chest toward the ground, then push back up.
- 12. Side leg raises:** Lie on one side, with your feet and hips stacked; prop yourself up on your forearm. Align shoulder over elbow. Lift your top leg straight up, keeping foot parallel with the ground and flexing your toes; pause at top, then lower.
- 13. Side planks:** Lie on one side and prop yourself up on your forearm. Stack your feet and hips. Lift hips straight off the ground. Hold. Repeat on the opposite side.
- 14. Squat jumps:** Stand with your feet hip-width apart, bend your knees, and squat your butt back and down, then jump straight up in the air, and land back down in the squat with knees bent.
- 15. Straight-arm planks with arm row:** Get into a push-up position, with feet slightly wider than hip-width. Hold it while you bend right elbow and lift it straight up, bringing hand up by side. Lower hand and repeat on the other side.
- 16. Supermans:** Lie facedown, with your arms and legs extended. Slowly lift your arms and legs off the ground as high as you can; keep the neck relaxed and look down at the ground. Hold, then lower.

High Street



Albert Street

Hello Year 6!

Hopefully you are all keeping well in these crazy times and had a wonderful break! I can't wait to visit you all in person, but for the meantime I have left a couple of activities that will get you thinking about Year 7!

Attached is a map of Parkes High School. For each of the departments, find their special room on the map. For example, the Science room is B3.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Room</u>
Science	B3
Music	
English	
PDHPE	
Languages	
HSIE (History and Geography) (this one has 2 rooms)	
Math	
Art	
TAS (this one has 3!)	

Once you have completed the table, have another look at your map. Your next challenge is to pretend you are walking from one classroom to the next.

- A. Draw a line to show how you would get from the English room to the Art room.
- B. Draw a line to show how you would get from the TAS room (C15) to the Music room.
- C. Draw a line to show how you would get from the LAC to the Maths room.
- D. Draw a line to show how you would get from the MPC to the Library.

