Merriwa Primary School

Daily Learning Routine

Year 5 and 6

Term 2

Week 2

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Brain Break - eg. Breathing exercise, stretches, core practice					
9.00 - 9.30	**FITNESS :** jog around block **Spelling Word Work**	**FITNESS** : obstacle course **Spelling Word Work**	**FITNESS** : Music and dance **Spelling Word Work**	**FITNESS** : ball game **Spelling Word Work**	**FITNESS** : scoot/ride **Spelling Word Work**
9.30 - 10.00	**Reading comprehension**	**Reading comprehension**	**Grammar**	**Reading comprehension**	**Reading:** Book Review
Snack and Brain Break - eg. Breathing exercise, yoga moves, outdoor stretches, core practice, dance					
10.30 - 11.00	**Times Tables Grid**	**Times Tables Grid**	**Times Tables Grid**	**Times Tables Grid**	**Times Tables Grid**
11.00 - 11.30	**Maths**	**Maths**	**Maths**	**Maths**	**Maths**
Lunch and Brain Break - eg. Breathing exercise, yoga moves, outdoor stretches, core practice, dance					
12.00 - 12.30	**Read for pleasure** Own book or Lexile eBook	**Read for pleasure** Own book or Lexile eBook	**Read for pleasure** Own book or Lexile eBook	**Read for pleasure** Own book or Lexile eBook	**Read for pleasure** Own book or Lexile eBook
12.30 - 1.00	**WRITING** Diary writing	**WRITING** Write based on prompt	**WRITING** Handwriting	**WRITING** Editing	**WRITING** Comic Strip
1:00-1:30	**SCIENCE**	**ITALIAN**	**PE** Get active	**HASS**	**MUSIC** Practice recorder Make up dance routine to favourite song

Spelling Work Grid

Use your weekly spelling word list to complete one of these activities each day.

Write the date you completed each activity on the line provided.

Syllable Words Group your spelling words according to the number of syllables. Date: _____	**Working Out Words** Group your spelling words into nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs etc. Date: _____	**Spelling Search** Search for spelling words or words within words in your class novel/book you are currently reading. Date: _____	**Rhyming Wheels** Write down of as many word as you can that rhyme with your spelling words Date: _____
Alliteration Write a sentence for each of your spelling words using as much alliteration as possible. Date: _____	**Define It!** Use a dictionary to find the definition and write a sentence for each of your spelling words. Date: _____	**Sentence Smart** Write a sentence for each of your spelling words. Date: _____	**Handwriting Hero** Write out your spelling words in your very best cursive handwriting. Date: _____
Scrambled Write each of your spelling words, jumbled up, on the left side of your page. Swap with a partner and see if they can unscramble each of the words and write the correct word on the right side of the sheet. Date: _____	**Texting Words** Translate your spelling words into numbers using the phone keypad on the Texting Words Worksheet. Write the number that represents each word. Date: _____	**Look, Cover, Write, Check** Look at each word, cover it up and write it down. Then check it is correct. Date: _____	**Word Search** Create your own word search using all the words on your spelling list. Date: _____

Texting Words

T e x t i n g

8+3+9+8+4+6+4 = 42

Spelling Word List

	Look, cover, write, check	Look, cover, write, check
resign		
recreation		
requested		
reduction		
provision		
beauty		
exception		
prescription		
settlement		
athleticism		

VOCABULARY CARTOON OF THE DAY

41

mendacious
(adjective)

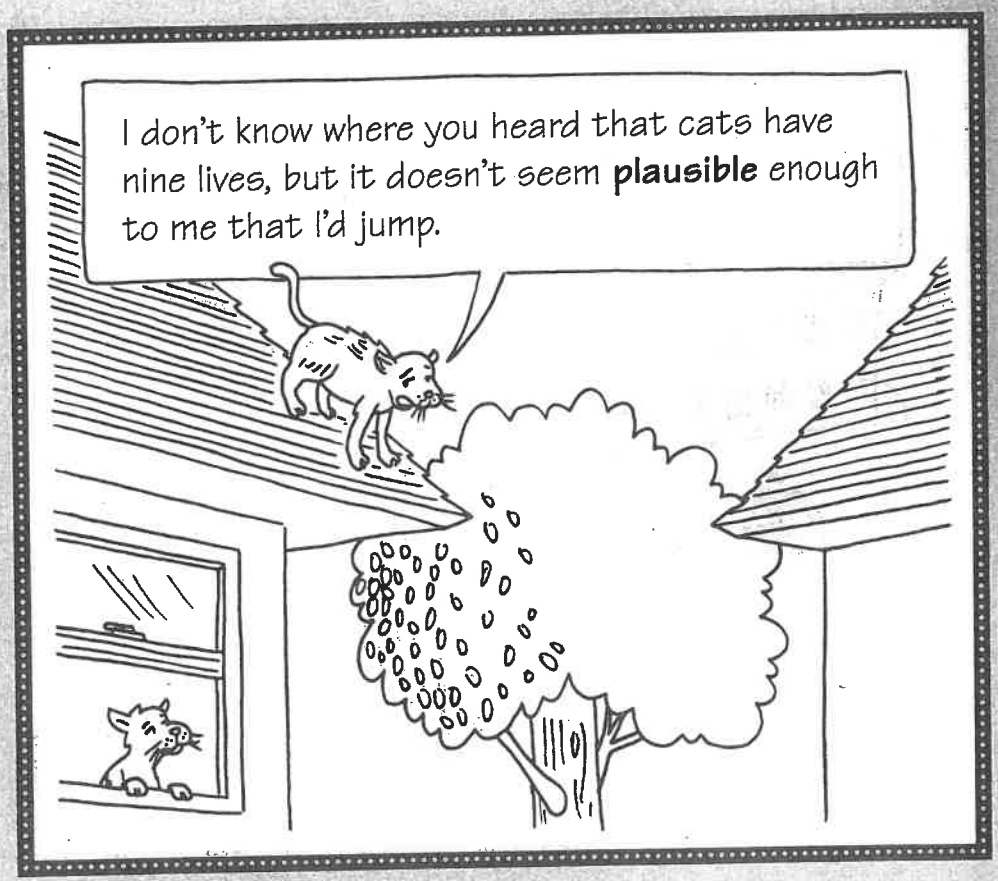
Someone who is **mendacious** is given to lying or falsehood.

VOCABULARY CARTOON OF THE DAY

42

plausible
(adjective)

Something that is **plausible** seems reasonably true but may not be.



Josephine

I clearly remember the day that Josephine entered our lives. It was a cold, wintery Saturday morning. My family had clumsily gathered around the breakfast table – my eldest sister, Catherine, draped lazily in the rocker; my youngest sister, Lizzie, sitting eagerly on my father's lap; my mother buzzing purposefully from one job to the next, the way she always did when she prepared our special weekend breakfast.

I sat myself down next to Catherine and poured a glass of freshly-squeezed orange juice. As Mum served us her world-famous scrambled eggs with bacon, Lizzie suddenly looked up in shock.

"What's the matter, Lizzie?" Mum asked, concerned. "Have I not served you enough bacon?"

"No Mum, it's not that," Lizzie replied. "It's just that you forgot to serve breakfast for Josephine."

My mother's face went blank. "Josephine?" she asked. "Who's Josephine?"

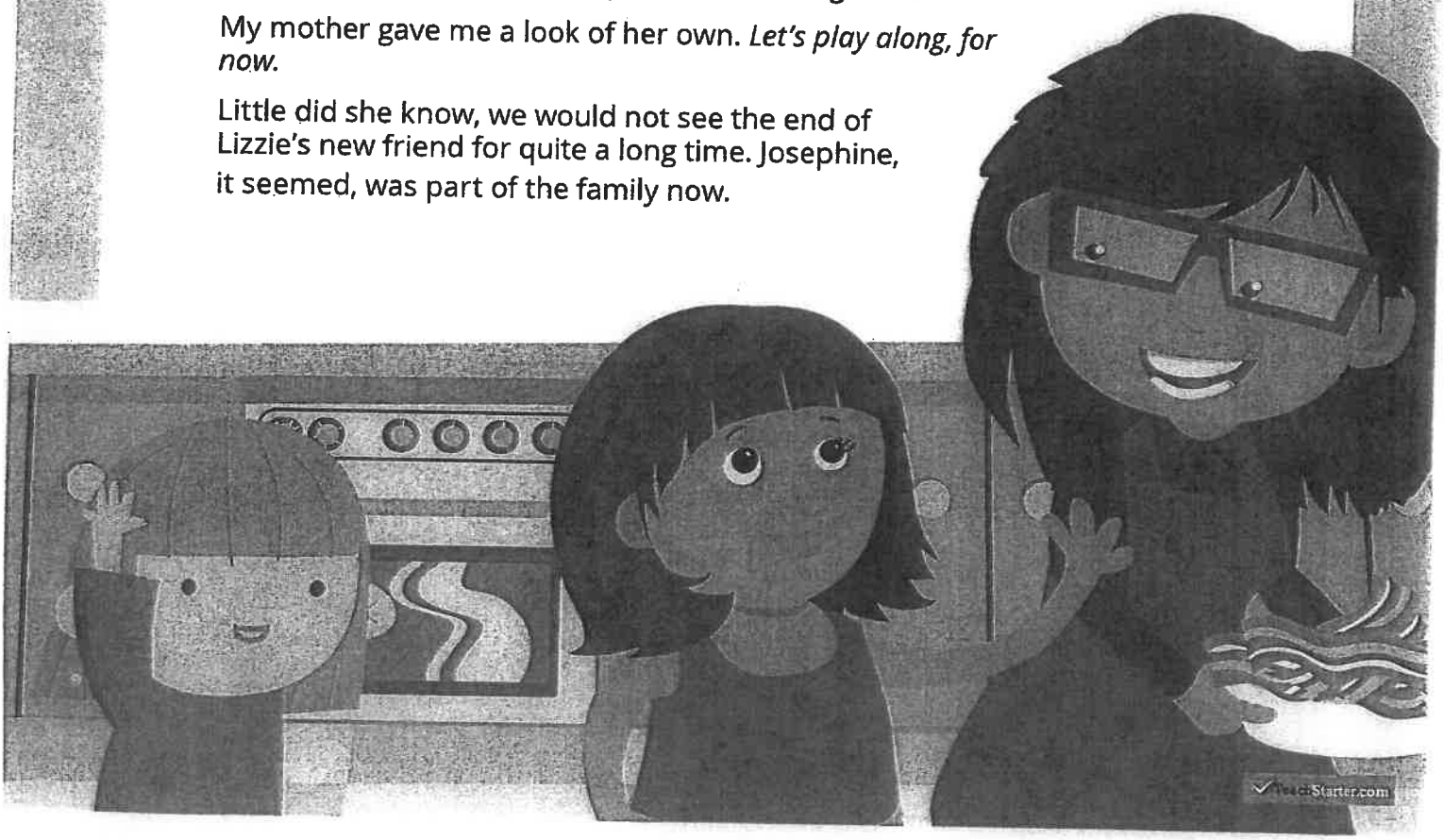
Lizzie chuckled. "Don't be silly, Mummy!" she replied jovially. "She's standing right over there."

The corner of the kitchen where Lizzie was pointing looked exceptionally empty to me. I'm pretty sure it looked empty to Catherine and Dad, too. But my mother kept her cool. "Oh, Josephine!" she cried. "What terrible manners I have. Please, come and sit down. There's plenty of food for everyone."

I gave my mother a look. *Are you sure this is a good idea?*

My mother gave me a look of her own. *Let's play along, for now.*

Little did she know, we would not see the end of Lizzie's new friend for quite a long time. Josephine, it seemed, was part of the family now.



Name _____ Date _____

Read Josephine and answer questions 1-5 below.

1. *My family had clumsily gathered around the breakfast table –*

The word *clumsily* suggests that the family looked

- ☐ disordered.
- ☐ cluttered.
- ☐ messy.
- ☐ upset.

2. The narrator's sister, Lizzie, was

- ☐ draped lazily in the rocker.
- ☐ sitting in her father's lap.
- ☐ cooking the breakfast.
- ☐ standing in the corner.

3. Why could the narrator not see Josephine in the corner?

- ☐ Because Josephine was too little to be seen.
- ☐ Because Josephine had just left the room.
- ☐ Because Josephine was only imaginary.
- ☐ Because the narrator was not wearing her glasses.

4. *Let's play along, for now.*

This sentence is written in italics to show that

- ☐ it is an important sentence.
- ☐ it is what the mother is thinking.
- ☐ it is the climax of the story.
- ☐ it is what the mother is saying.

5. Which statement best describes what this story about?

- ☐ A little girl who loves her father.
- ☐ A family tradition of special weekend breakfasts.
- ☐ A little girl who has an imaginary friend.
- ☐ A mother who talks to her children through her thoughts.

Tiger

Majestic and proud,
He elegantly stalks through the jungle.
Fur as orange as the blazing sun,
Striped like a prison cell.

Silent and alone,
He dutifully guards his territory.
Eyes like tiny balls of gold,
Piercing through darkness.

Muscular and powerful,
He effortlessly captures his prey.
Teeth bared like daggers,
A warning to others.

Strong and lean,
He spreads himself on a silent rock.
Sleep embracing him like a blanket,
His hunger quenched.

Name _____ Date _____

Read Tiger and answer questions 6-10 below.

6. Write the numbers 1 to 4 in the boxes to show the order of events in the text.

- ☐ The tiger falls asleep.
- ☐ The tiger stalks through the jungle.
- ☐ The tiger captures his prey.
- ☐ The tiger guards his territory.

7. *Silent and alone,*
He dutifully guards his territory.

These lines suggest that

- ▭ tigers share territory with other tigers.
- ▭ tigers welcome other tigers into their territory.
- ▭ tigers prefer to live by themselves.
- ▭ tigers are lonely animals.

8. *He effortlessly captures his prey.*

The word effortlessly means the capture was

- ▭ efficient.
- ▭ problematic.
- ▭ strenuous.
- ▭ elegant.

9. *Sleep embracing him like a blanket.*

This line suggests that the tiger fell asleep

- ▭ quickly.
- ▭ restlessly.
- ▭ peacefully.
- ▭ suddenly.

10. What statement best describes the ideas expressed in this poem?

- ▭ Tigers are friendly, social animals.
- ▭ Tigers are savage, dangerous animals.
- ▭ Tigers are proud, powerful animals.
- ▭ Tigers are nurturing, protective animals.

Compound nouns

Some nouns are made up of *two words*. These are called **compound nouns**.
pass + word = password, foot + path = footpath,
sea + shore = seashore, butter + fly = butterfly

1 Highlight the compound nouns.

My cousin plays basketball, my brother plays football and I play baseball.
The artworks in the gallery include masterpieces painted by William Turner.
The heavyweight boxer stepped out of the ring and removed his mouthguard.
Lifeguards patrol beaches to keep swimmers and surfboard riders safe.
In the junkyard, we found an old wheelbarrow, a brass doorknob and a rusty penknife.

Collective nouns

A **collective noun** names a *group*, e.g. army, team, herd, flock. The group has *members*, e.g. an **army** of men, a **team** of players, a **herd** of cows, a **flock** of birds.

1 Match the groups and their members.

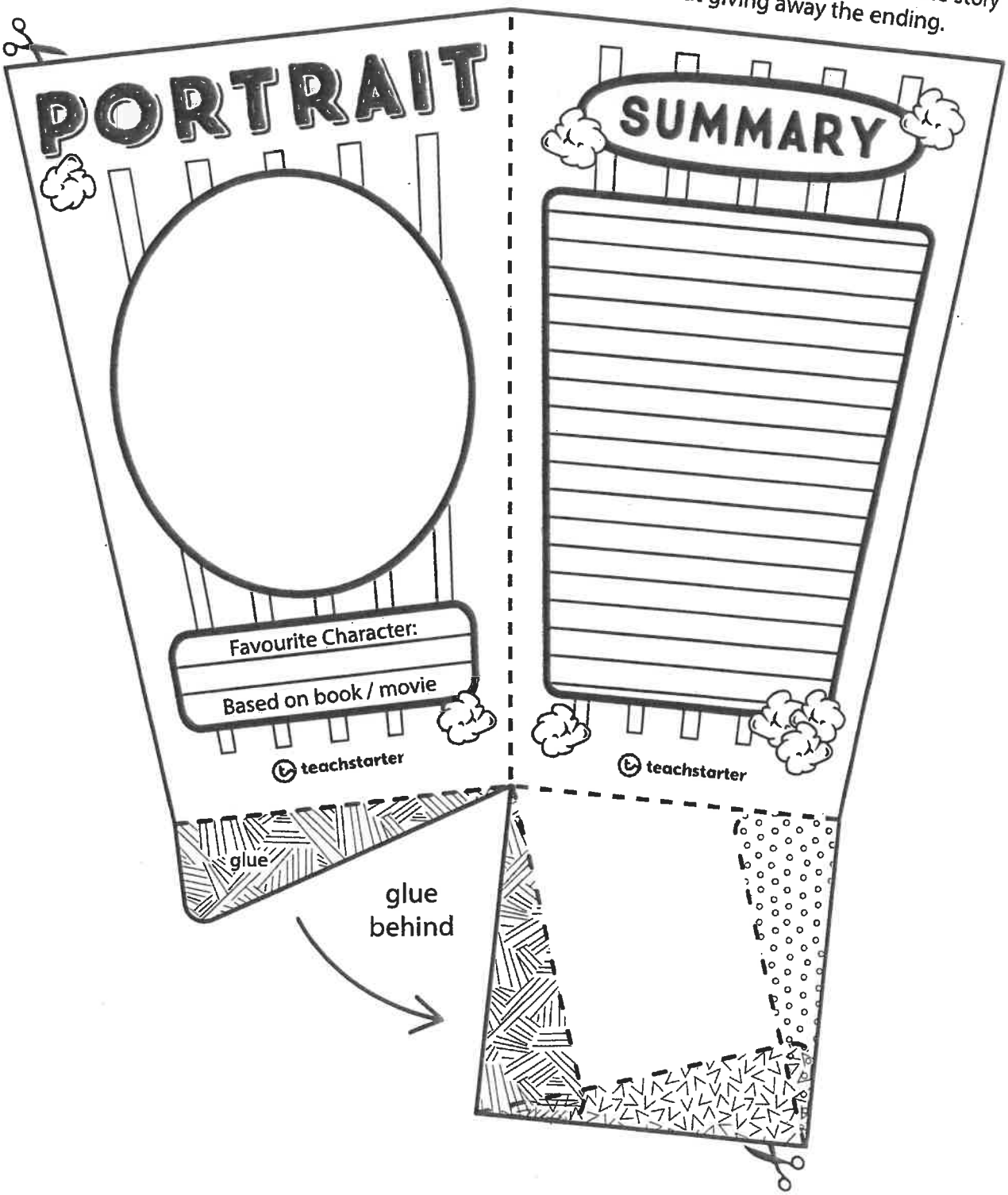
flotilla	trees	colony	dancers
panel	kangaroos	board	soldiers
choir	ships	troupe	poetry
mob	singers	anthology	ants
grove	experts	platoon	directors

When the members of the group are doing the *same thing at the same time*, the collective noun is **singular**, e.g. The football ***team*** **is** chanting **its** war cry.
When the members of the group are *behaving individually*, the collective noun is **plural**, e.g. The ***class*** **are** gathering **their** books and going home.

2 Circle the correct verbs and pronouns.

A skein of wild geese [is are] flying in V-formation across the autumn skies.
I disturbed a nest of mice and [it they] scattered in all directions.
In a corner of the henhouse [is are] a clutch of freshly laid eggs.
The staff [was were] glad to shut down [its their] computers and go home.
The gang of road workers [was were] assigned [its their] jobs for the day.
That pair of shoes [belong belongs] to [him them].
Every winning team [do does] a lap of honour after [its their] game.

Write a paragraph summarising what the story is about without giving away the ending.



Multiplication Tables

This is the order you usually learn you times tables:

2, 5, 10, 3, 4, 9, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12

You need to know these:

1. in order
2. out of order
3. related division facts

Pick an activity each day to help you learn these off by heart

Say them in order 3 times	Write them down 3 times	Pairs: Make a matching game by writing the sum on one piece of paper and the answer on the other
Say your times tables while bouncing a ball	Get a family member to test you. Challenge: do them out of order	Play hit the button https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button
Sing a long with a you tube clip of your times tables	Speed test: How quickly can you write them down correctly?	Mandala colouring sheet

TIMES TABLES

1x

1	x	1	=	1
2	x	1	=	2
3	x	1	=	3
4	x	1	=	4
5	x	1	=	5
6	x	1	=	6
7	x	1	=	7
8	x	1	=	8
9	x	1	=	9
10	x	1	=	10
11	x	1	=	11
12	x	1	=	12

2x

1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14
8	x	2	=	16
9	x	2	=	18
10	x	2	=	20
11	x	2	=	22
12	x	2	=	24

3x

1	x	3	=	3
2	x	3	=	6
3	x	3	=	9
4	x	3	=	12
5	x	3	=	15
6	x	3	=	18
7	x	3	=	21
8	x	3	=	24
9	x	3	=	27
10	x	3	=	30
11	x	3	=	33
12	x	3	=	36

4x

1	x	4	=	4
2	x	4	=	8
3	x	4	=	12
4	x	4	=	16
5	x	4	=	20
6	x	4	=	24
7	x	4	=	28
8	x	4	=	32
9	x	4	=	36
10	x	4	=	40
11	x	4	=	44
12	x	4	=	48

5x

1	x	5	=	5
2	x	5	=	10
3	x	5	=	15
4	x	5	=	20
5	x	5	=	25
6	x	5	=	30
7	x	5	=	35
8	x	5	=	40
9	x	5	=	45
10	x	5	=	50
11	x	5	=	55
12	x	5	=	60

6x

1	x	6	=	6
2	x	6	=	12
3	x	6	=	18
4	x	6	=	24
5	x	6	=	30
6	x	6	=	36
7	x	6	=	42
8	x	6	=	48
9	x	6	=	54
10	x	6	=	60
11	x	6	=	66
12	x	6	=	72

7x

1	x	7	=	7
2	x	7	=	14
3	x	7	=	21
4	x	7	=	28
5	x	7	=	35
6	x	7	=	42
7	x	7	=	49
8	x	7	=	56
9	x	7	=	63
10	x	7	=	70
11	x	7	=	77
12	x	7	=	84

8x

1	x	8	=	8
2	x	8	=	16
3	x	8	=	24
4	x	8	=	32
5	x	8	=	40
6	x	8	=	48
7	x	8	=	56
8	x	8	=	64
9	x	8	=	72
10	x	8	=	80
11	x	8	=	88
12	x	8	=	96

9x

1	x	9	=	9
2	x	9	=	18
3	x	9	=	27
4	x	9	=	36
5	x	9	=	45
6	x	9	=	54
7	x	9	=	63
8	x	9	=	72
9	x	9	=	81
10	x	9	=	90
11	x	9	=	99
12	x	9	=	108

10x

1	x	10	=	10
2	x	10	=	20
3	x	10	=	30
4	x	10	=	40
5	x	10	=	50
6	x	10	=	60
7	x	10	=	70
8	x	10	=	80
9	x	10	=	90
10	x	10	=	100
11	x	10	=	110
12	x	10	=	120

11x

1	x	11	=	11
2	x	11	=	22
3	x	11	=	33
4	x	11	=	44
5	x	11	=	55
6	x	11	=	66
7	x	11	=	77
8	x	11	=	88
9	x	11	=	99
10	x	11	=	110
11	x	11	=	121
12	x	11	=	132

12x

1	x	12	=	12
2	x	12	=	24
3	x	12	=	36
4	x	12	=	48
5	x	12	=	60
6	x	12	=	72
7	x	12	=	84
8	x	12	=	96
9	x	12	=	108
10	x	12	=	120
11	x	12	=	132
12	x	12	=	144

SCHOLASTIC

Name: _____ Date: _____

Number of the Day

Odd or even?

_____

3463

Sum of the digits:

Word form:

_____

Make the number using coins and notes:

Tally marks:

10 more: _____

10 less: _____

100 more: _____

100 less: _____

1000 more: _____

1000 less: _____

Write a sum that equals your number:

=

Greater than and less than:

_____ > _____ > _____

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

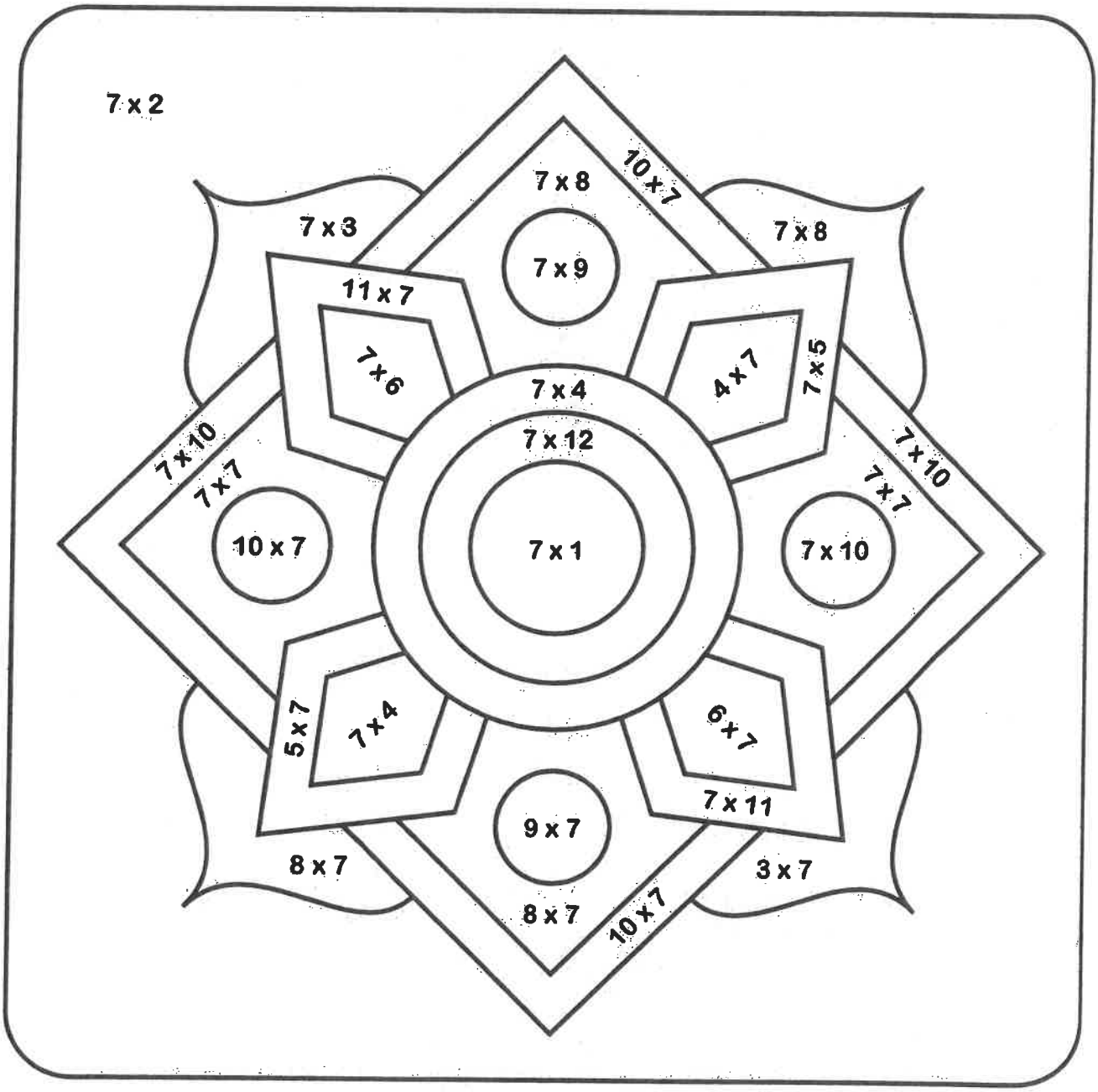
Name: _____ Date: _____

7 x 11

7 x Colour Fun!

7 x 3

Find the answer to the multiplication number sentence and then colour that section the corresponding colour.



7	white	35	yellow	63	pink
14	black	42	dark green	70	light blue
21	red	49	dark blue	77	light green
28	orange	56	purple	84	brown

7 x 4

7 x 10

NUMBER PATTERNS

Ancient Greek mathematicians were interested in numbers made from different arrangements of counting objects. Numbers arranged in a triangular pattern suggested the sum of the counting numbers.

1. Putting 2 of the same triangular numbers gave the corresponding square number + that number; for example:

   (a) The 3rd triangular number, T_3, is half $[3^2 + 3]$.

   (b) Is this true for the 4th triangular number, T_4? T_5? T_6? ...

   _____

   (c) What happens when you add a triangular number and the next triangular number?

   _____

   (d) Show why this is so using a diagram like the one above.

   (e) Can you write this pattern using T_1, T_2, T_3, ... for triangular numbers and S_2, S_2, S_3, ... for square numbers?

   _____

2. This arrangement of numbers is often called Pascal's triangle: each new entry is formed from the sum of the two numbers above it.

   (a) Continue the pattern for several more rows.

   (b) Where are the triangular numbers?

   _____

   _____

```
          1
        1   1
      1   2   1
    1   3   3   1
  1   4   6   4   1
1   5   10  10  5   1
```

   (c) Where do you find the sum of the triangular numbers?

   _____

MAGIC SQUARES

Magic squares have numbers that all add to the same total. All rows, columns and diagonals add to the same total.

Complete these magic squares. Remember, all rows, columns and diagonals must add to the same number.

This magic square has a magic number of _____.

30		12	
	48		18
		27	36
24	39		9

21	18		30
16		22	17
	13		23
19		27	

Magic number: _____

24	21		32
19	31		
30		23	26
22		29	

Magic number: _____

	56	53	66
54		60	55
	51	58	
57		63	

Magic number: _____

	39		49
37	48		38
		41	44
40		46	35

Magic number: _____

20		14	
	27		16
26		19	22
18	23		13

Magic number: _____

	86		98
	97	90	
96	81		91
87	92	95	

Magic number: _____

24	21		
19	33	25	20
30		23	
	27		17

Magic number: _____

72		66	82
67	81		68
80		71	
			65

Magic number: _____

22		16	
	28		18
27	14	21	24
		26	15

Magic number: _____

Name: Date:

Semester 1

Number and Algebra: Whole Number

Score /35

1 Joeline is counting in thousands.
What are the next three numbers?

1256, 2256, 3256, ☐, ☐, ☐

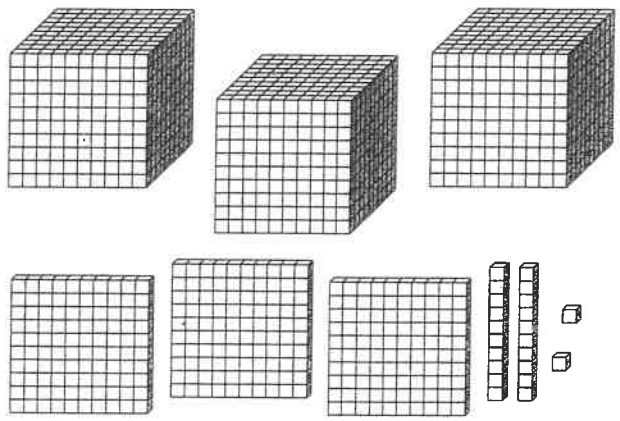
2 Which number is 10 **less** than 3548?

○ 3584 ○ 3438 ○ 3538 ○ 3558

3 Which number is 10 **more** than 5146?

○ 5145 ○ 5147 ○ 5156 ○ 5256

4 What number is shown by the blocks?



○ 2312
○ 3322
○ 3231
○ 3213

5 To make **$52.70**, you would need

a ☐ note, a ☐ coin,
a ☐ coin and a ☐ coin.

6 Write the following numbers in order from smallest to largest.

11 098, 11 097, 11 891, 11 981, 11 763

☐, ☐, ☐, ☐, ☐

7 Tracy is counting backwards by fives.
What are the next three numbers?

955, 950, 945, 940, 935, ☐, ☐, ☐

8 Which of these numbers has a 5 in the hundreds place and a 4 in the tens place?

○ 2556
○ 3546
○ 2465
○ 4256

9 Yen is counting in even numbers.
What are the next two numbers?

632, 634, 636, 638, ☐, ☐

10 Which number is 10 **less** than 5694?

○ 5693
○ 5695
○ 5684
○ 5683

11 Celine is counting backwards by ones.

486, 485, 484, 483, . . .

What is the next number?

○ 485 ○ 481 ○ 487 ○ 482

12 To make $60, you would need a ☐ note and a ☐ note, or three $20 notes.

13 What is the number before 841?

Write your answer in the box.

839, ☐, 841, 842

14 How many groups of ten are in the number 973?

○ 10 ○ 97 ○ 71 ○ 73

15 What is the numeral expander showing?

6 hundreds 5 tens 3 ones

○ 356 ○ 536 ○ 653 ○ 635

16 Here is the amount of money the school raised in a fund-raising effort.

$608

The amount is:

○ sixty-eight dollars.

○ six hundred and eight dollars.

○ six hundred and eighty dollars.

17 In the number 18 796, what does the 9 stand for?

○ 9 units

○ 9 tens

○ 9 hundreds

○ 9 thousands

18 What are the missing numbers on this part of the hundreds chart?

551	**552**	**553**	
	562	**563**	☐
			☐

○ 564 and 565

○ 554 and 564

○ 564 and 574

○ 561 and 571

19 Which of these numbers has a 6 in the hundreds column?

○ 2468 ○ 2262

○ 6586 ○ 3643

20 646 is the same as:

○ 6 hundreds, 4 ones and 6 ones.

○ 6 hundreds, 4 tens and 6 ones.

○ 6 hundreds, 4 tens and 6 tens.

○ 6 hundreds, 4 tens and 10.

21 Round 750 to the nearest hundred.

○ 800 ○ 760 ○ 850 ○ 700

22 Round 8390 to the nearest thousand.

○ 9000 ○ 9390

○ 9840 ○ 8000

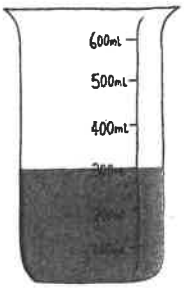
Name _____

Date _____

MEASURING CUPS

1 Look at the measuring containers and write how many mL are in each one.

a



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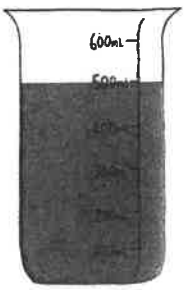
b



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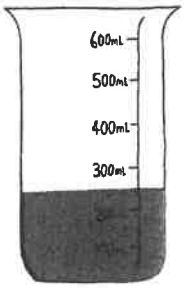
c



_____

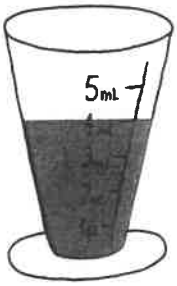
d

_____

e

_____

f



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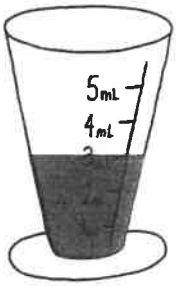
g



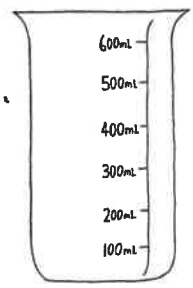
_____

h

_____

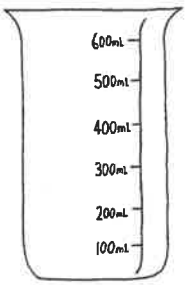
2 Colour the measuring containers to show the given amount.

a



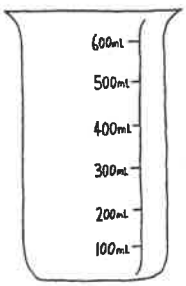
430mL

b



520mL

c



180mL

d

$3\frac{1}{2}$mL

3 **a** If Penny had to take 20mL of medicine each day for 10 days how many mL did she take altogether? _____

b If 420mL were poured out of a 1 litre container, how much would be left? _____

c 3 containers were filled with water. Each container held 2L 250mL. How much water was needed altogether? _____

Outcome • Identifies and names the measurements that can be made for an object.

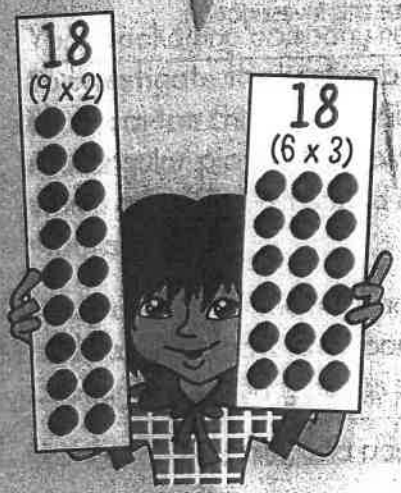
Addition & Multiplication

Name: _____ Date: _____

(1) 14 × 19	(14) 6 × 18	(27) 8 × 13	(40) 2 + 12	(53) 11 × 9	(66) 4 + 11
(2) 15 + 13	(15) 19 × 4	(28) 7 × 11	(41) 10 × 12	(54) 9 + 3	(67) 2 × 14
(3) 13 × 12	(16) 10 × 8	(29) 3 + 9	(42) 6 × 9	(55) 16 × 9	(68) 9 × 2
(4) 7 × 6	(17) 10 × 14	(30) 3 × 20	(43) 7 × 12	(56) 17 × 9	(69) 16 × 2
(5) 20 × 3	(18) 17 × 20	(31) 19 + 18	(44) 17 + 11	(57) 9 + 15	(70) 3 + 15
(6) 5 × 6	(19) 6 × 3	(32) 3 + 5	(45) 5 + 3	(58) 5 + 3	(71) 16 + 17
(7) 19 × 3	(20) 20 × 2	(33) 20 × 13	(46) 7 + 4	(59) 20 + 6	(72) 4 + 20
(8) 12 × 7	(21) 10 + 9	(34) 6 × 5	(47) 10 × 18	(60) 12 + 9	(73) 2 × 19
(9) 6 + 15	(22) 13 × 4	(35) 7 × 12	(48) 5 + 18	(61) 16 × 19	(74) 13 + 5
(10) 2 + 3	(23) 6 + 13	(36) 14 × 3	(49) 17 + 16	(62) 17 + 17	(75) 10 + 16
(11) 14 + 12	(24) 7 × 17	(37) 13 + 7	(50) 3 × 6	(63) 7 × 14	(76) 11 + 3
(12) 16 × 3	(25) 11 × 12	(38) 9 × 11	(51) 4 × 2	(64) 5 × 9	(77) 10 + 15
(13) 20 × 18	(26) 20 + 14	(39) 5 + 11	(52) 13 × 6	(65) 7 + 5	(78) 13 + 12

NA1 Prime and composite numbers

Numbers can be sorted into two groups, **prime numbers** and **composite numbers**. Prime numbers have a special property. Let's look at a composite number first.



Composite numbers like 18 can be shown in arrays. Using these arrays you can see the factors of 18.

3 x 6 = 18

2 x 9 = 18

1 x 18 = 18

Factors: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18

A composite number has factors other than 1 and itself.

Prime numbers like 5 can also be shown in arrays, but the only factors are 1 and the number itself.

5 x 1 = 5

1 x 5 = 5

Factors: 1 and 5

A prime number has no factors other than 1 and itself.

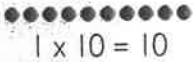
Language reminder

Arrays are regular patterns of objects (usually in rows and columns).
Factors are all the whole numbers that divide exactly into another number (1, 2, 3 and 6 are factors of 6).

Try this

1 Draw arrays and list the factors of each number to help you decide whether these numbers are prime or composite. One is done for you as an example.

Arrays for 10



1 x 10 = 10

2 x 5 = 10

Factors: 1, 2, 5, 10

prime / composite

a Arrays for 6

Factors:

prime / composite

b Arrays for 7

Factors:

prime / composite

c Arrays for 8

Factors:

prime / composite

ISBN 978 1 74135 181 1

Eratosthenes (pronounced era-TOS-the-nees) was a mathematician who lived in ancient Greece around 230 BC. He is famous for creating a method of sieving out (removing) the prime numbers from all other numbers.

Tip

Note that the number 1 is neither prime nor composite.

For this activity you need five different coloured pencils. Follow the 7 steps below to create your own **Sieve of Eratosthenes**.

a Colour the circle or stripe in each box to show your choice of colours.

colour A ○ colour B ▯▯ colour C ▯▯

colour D ▨ colour E ▨

b Circle and colour in 2, 3, 5 and 7 ○ using colour A.

c Find multiples of 2 and colour straight through each number ▯▯ using colour B.

d Find multiples of 3 and colour straight through each number ▯▯ using colour C.

e Find multiples of 5 and colour diagonally through each number ▨ using colour D.

f Find multiples of 7 and colour diagonally through each number ▨ using colour E.

g Circle and colour the remaining numbers using colour A. All the circled numbers are *prime numbers*. You have sieved them out.

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		

Challenge

A prime memory: There are 15 prime numbers less than 50. Can you recite them in under 30 seconds? Practise until you can! What is the class record for the quickest time?

ISBN 978-1-74135-181-1

Name _____

Date _____

ASCENDING AND DESCENDING

1 Write each set of numbers in ascending order.

a 1 232, 963, 2 013, 4 044, 2 896 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

b 1 100,1 963, 1 452, 1 555, 2 017 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

c 6 670, 6 673, 6 678, 6 679, 6 677 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

d 9 013, 8 999, 7 980, 8 545, 9 111 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

e 7 565, 6 750, 4 321, 7 500, 5 672 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

2 Write each set of numbers in descending order.

a 299, 3 016, 4 098, 3 672, 4 132 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

b 1 983, 1 987, 1 988, 1 980, 1 982 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

c 6 003, 6 666, 6 234, 6 010, 6 780 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

d 5 789, 5 471, 5 330, 5 271, 5 000 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

e 6 732, 4 301, 2 789, 6 731, 7 010 _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

3 Model each number using Base 10 blocks.

Write the numbers in columns below to show their place value.

	Number	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
a	6 302				
b	7 851				
c	98				
d	293				
e	6 013				
f	4 521				

4 Write the following numbers in expanded form.

a 6 321 _____

b 9 999 _____

c 4 366 _____

d 8 763 _____

e 9 898 _____

f 3 271 _____

g 7 631 _____

h 5 637 _____

5

a 6 000 + 300 + 70 + 6 = _____

b 7 300 + 200 + 52 + 4 = _____

c 5 000 + 370 + 60 + 6 = _____

d 4 400 + 160 + 72 + 9 = _____

e 4 100 + 560 + 75 + 2 = _____

f 5 000 + 720 + 25 + 5 = _____

Outcome • Counts, compares and orders whole numbers to 9 999 and represents them in symbols and words, stating the place value of any digit.

BLM 4

Name _____

Date _____

TIME

1 Find the differences between the times. Estimate first and then find the actual answer.

	Starting time	Finishing time	Estimate	Actual answer
a	9:30 am	11:15 am		
b	10:09 am	11:11 am		
c	7:45 am	8:50 am		
d	10:00 am	12:51 pm		
e	3:35 pm	6:42 pm		
f	8:25 pm	11:05 pm		
g	1:07 am	4:45 am		
h	2:35 am	6:55 am		

2 Estimate how long it takes you to do the following things. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

a Brush your teeth. _____

b Eat lunch. _____

c Travel to school. _____

d Get dressed. _____

e Tie your shoelaces. _____

f Complete your homework. _____

g Pack your bag. _____

h Sharpen your pencil. _____

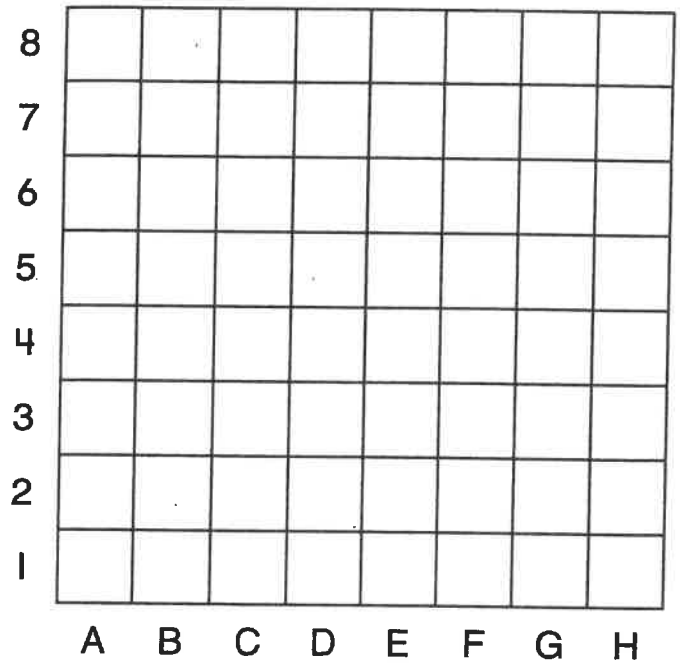
Outcome • Makes predictions and conjectures about familiar situations and suggests data to collect to test predictions.

unit 1.3

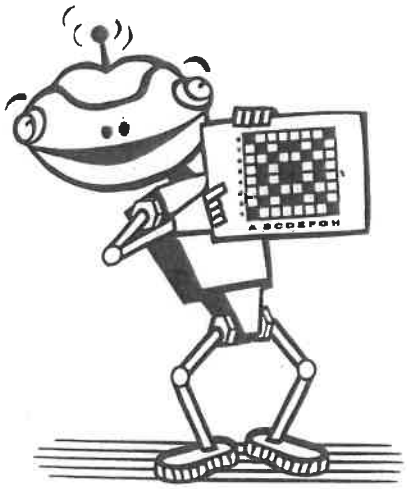
Grid pictures

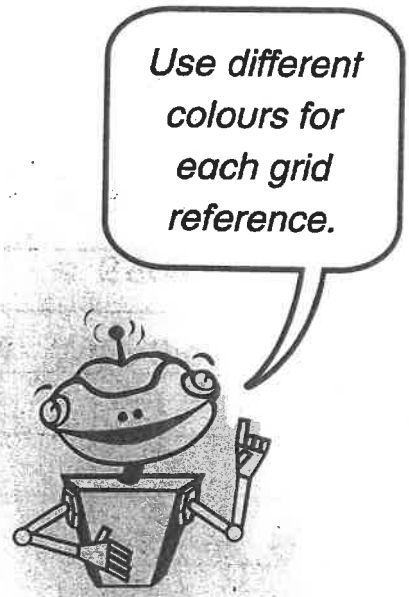
DATE:

Find and colour each grid reference to make a picture.

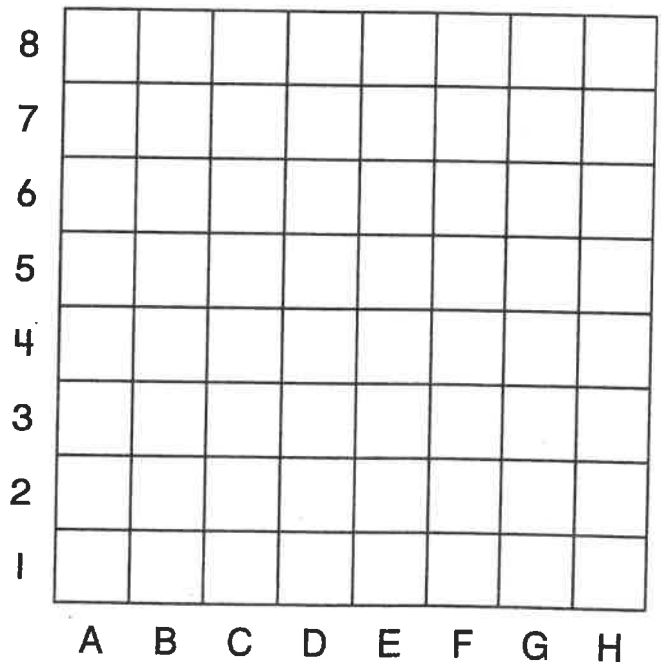


C7 F4
C6 F5
D3 G3
D4 G4
D5 G5
E4 H6
E5





A1 D5
A6 D6
G1 B1
G6 F1
D8 B4
B7 C4
C7 E4
E7 F4
F7 B2
B6 B3
F6 F2
D4 F3



stretch your thinking

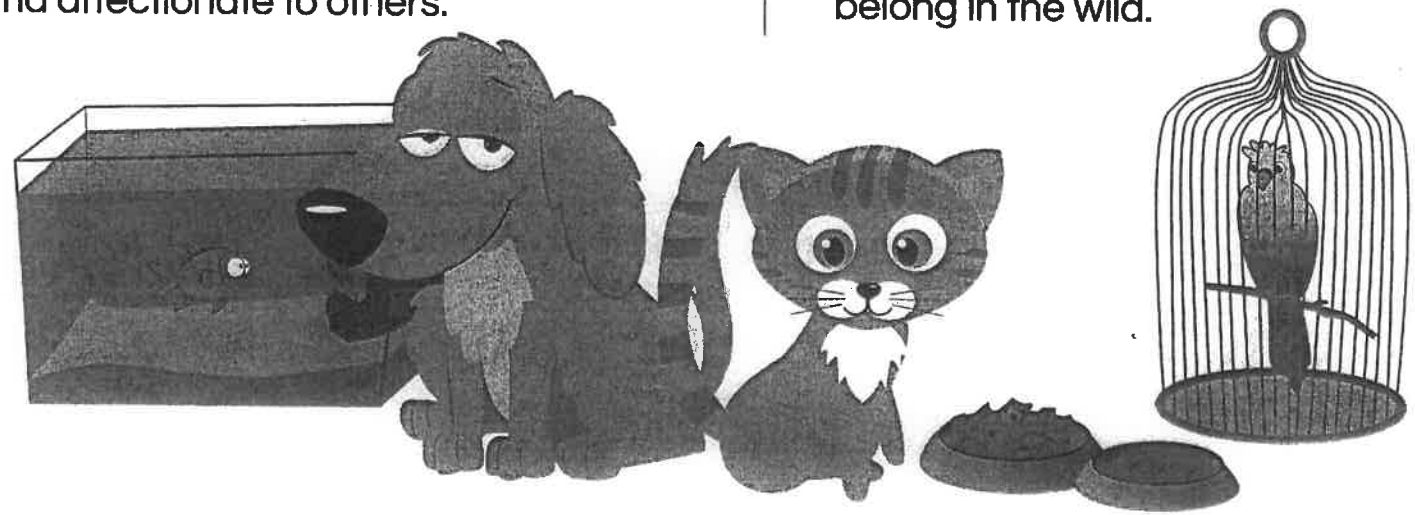
→ Use squared paper to design your own picture and write grid references for it.

Focus: Locating and describing position on simple grids

Teacher Resource Book: pages 12–13

All Families Should Own a Pet

Reasons For	Reasons Against
• Owning a pet teaches children to be more responsible. • Owning a pet helps to reduce loneliness and stress. • People who own pets are healthier than people who do not. • Sharing the care of a pet brings families closer together. • Caring for a pet teaches children how to be loving and affectionate to others.	• Some families do not have enough money to properly care for a pet. • Some families do not have enough time to properly care for a pet. • Some people do not like animals, or may be allergic to them. • Some pets have diseases which they can pass on to humans. • Animals do not belong in people's homes; they belong in the wild.



Name _____ Date _____

Persuasive Text – Scaffold

Title _____

Opening statement (State your **opinion** about the topic of the text).

Reason 1 (State your first **reason** and provide an **example** to support it).

Reason 2 (State your second **reason** and provide an **example** to support it).

Reason 3 (State your third **reason** and provide an **example** to support it).

Concluding statement (Restate your **opinion** about the topic of the text).

Baseline joins to tall letters

Take the diagonal join to the top of the tall letter.

ul uk uk

pencil

uk at el nt il ak ib nt mb ut

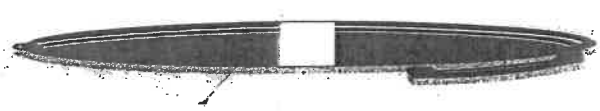
ball point pencil comb front make plate

BALLPOINT PEN

A ballpoint pen is often called a biro. This is because it was invented by Hungarian brothers Lazio and Georg Biro. The Biro brothers created a pen with a one millimetre diameter ball bearing tip which revolved as it

Baseline joins to tall letters

moved across the page When ballpoint pens were released in the United States in 1945, 8000 were sold on the first day The first ballpoint pens were expensive However, a French company called Bic produced a cheap throwaway pen in 1953 Bic pens could draw a line 3½ km long before they ran out of ink These days Bic sell 14 million pens daily



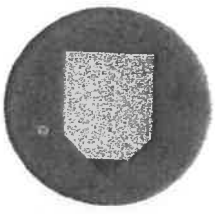
11 Dad's New Car

i knew today was the day dad was getting his new car the add only showed picters of the bass model, so he decided to add some extrars i couldn't wait to see it only one more hour until he was coming home then he could take our family for a ride

Find 4 spelling mistakes.
Add 6 capital letters, 3 full stops and 2 exclamation marks.

12 The New House

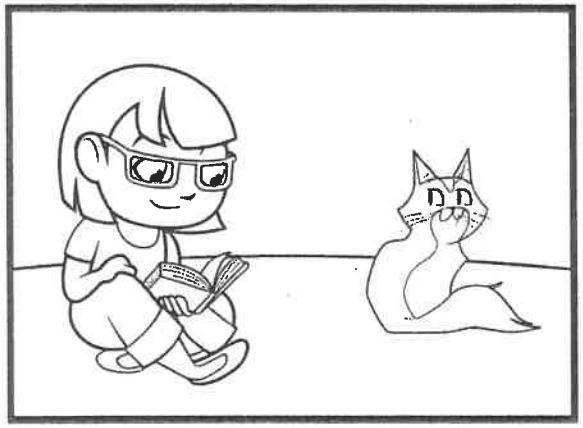
i dont know why we leased my least favourite house its like being in a prisn cell im going to have to sell sum of my things just so i can fit evrything in the cuboards some of the other houses were much nicer, but i think this one costs the smallest sum of money

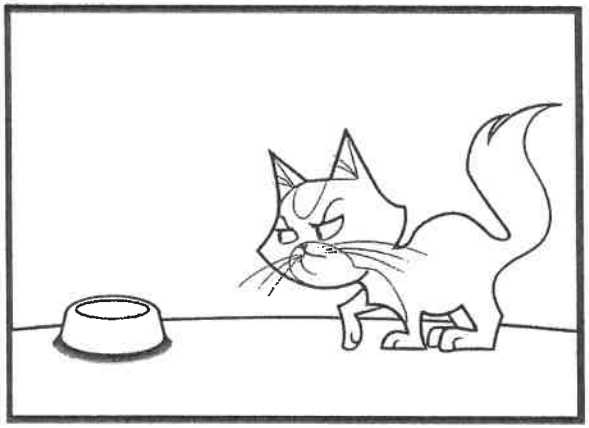


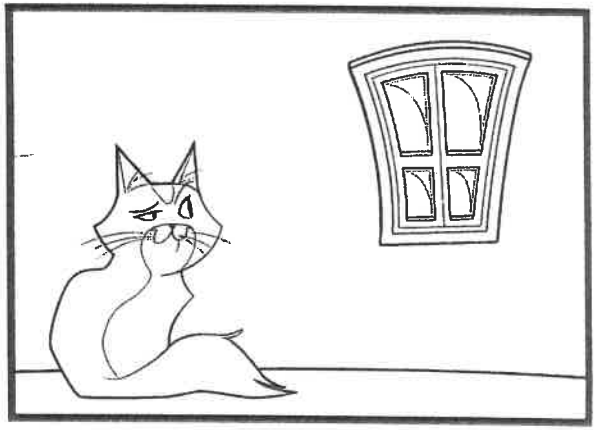
Find 4 spelling mistakes.
Add 6 capital letters, 4 full stops and 3 apostrophes of contraction.

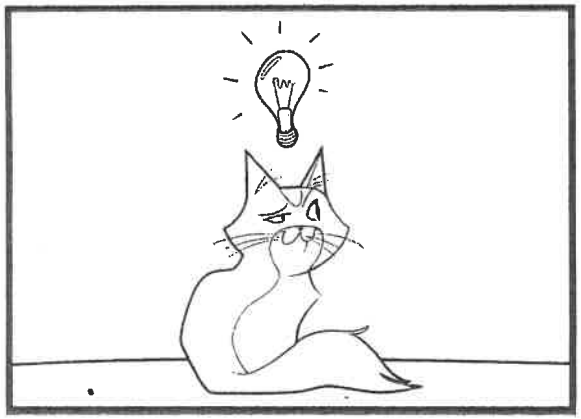
Give this your own title:_____

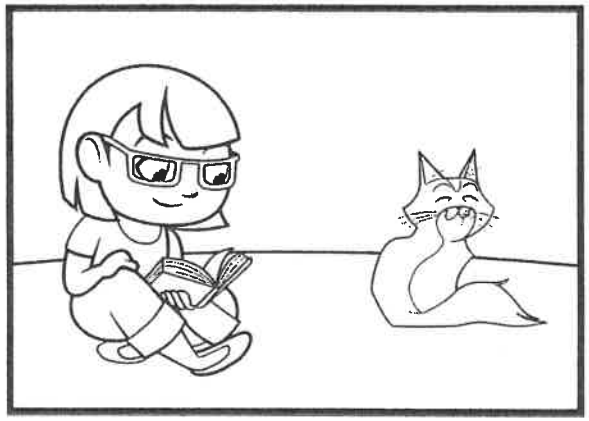
Infer from the whole comic strip what is happening in each cell. Add a description and draw your own picture in the last cell.









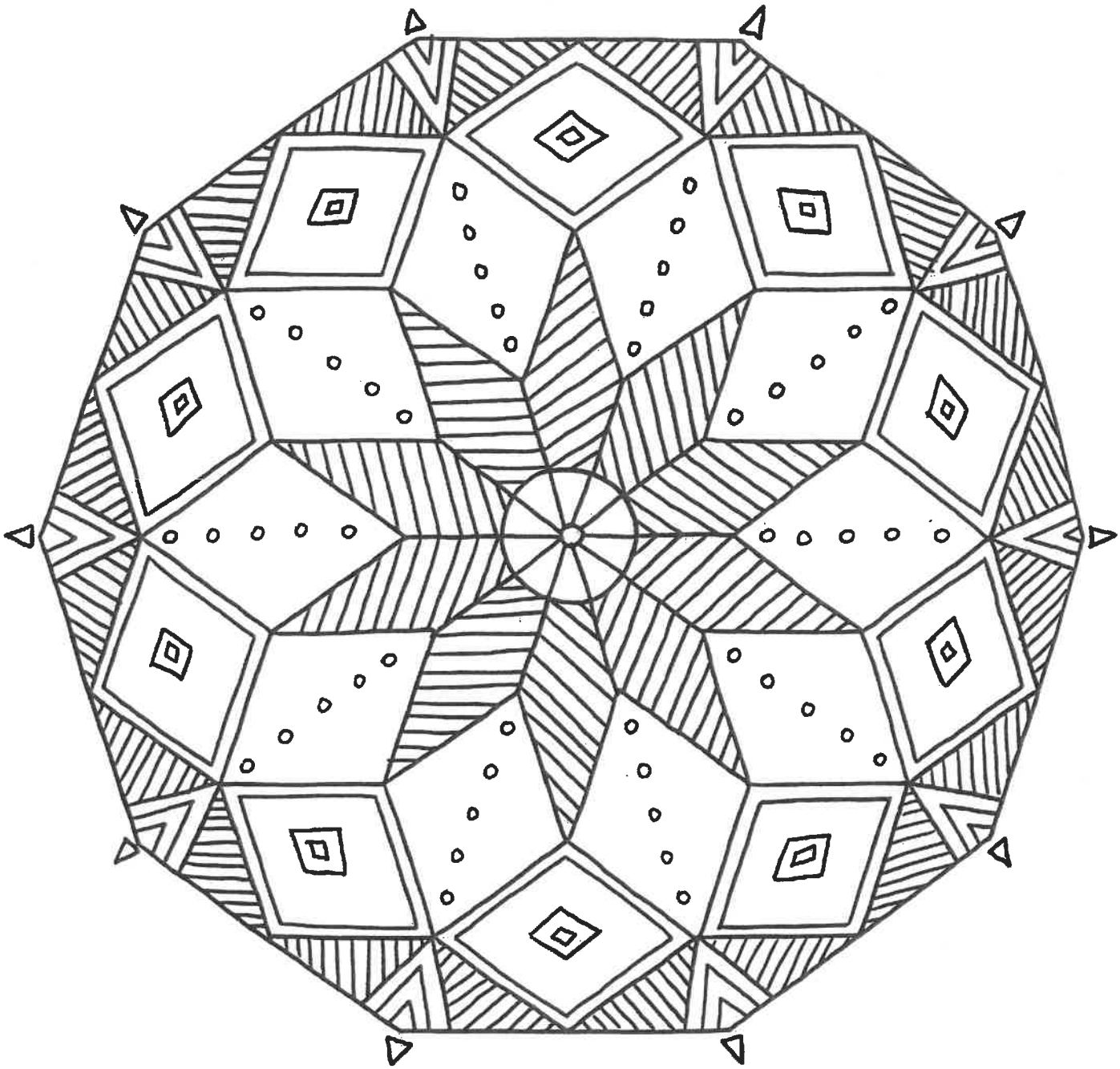


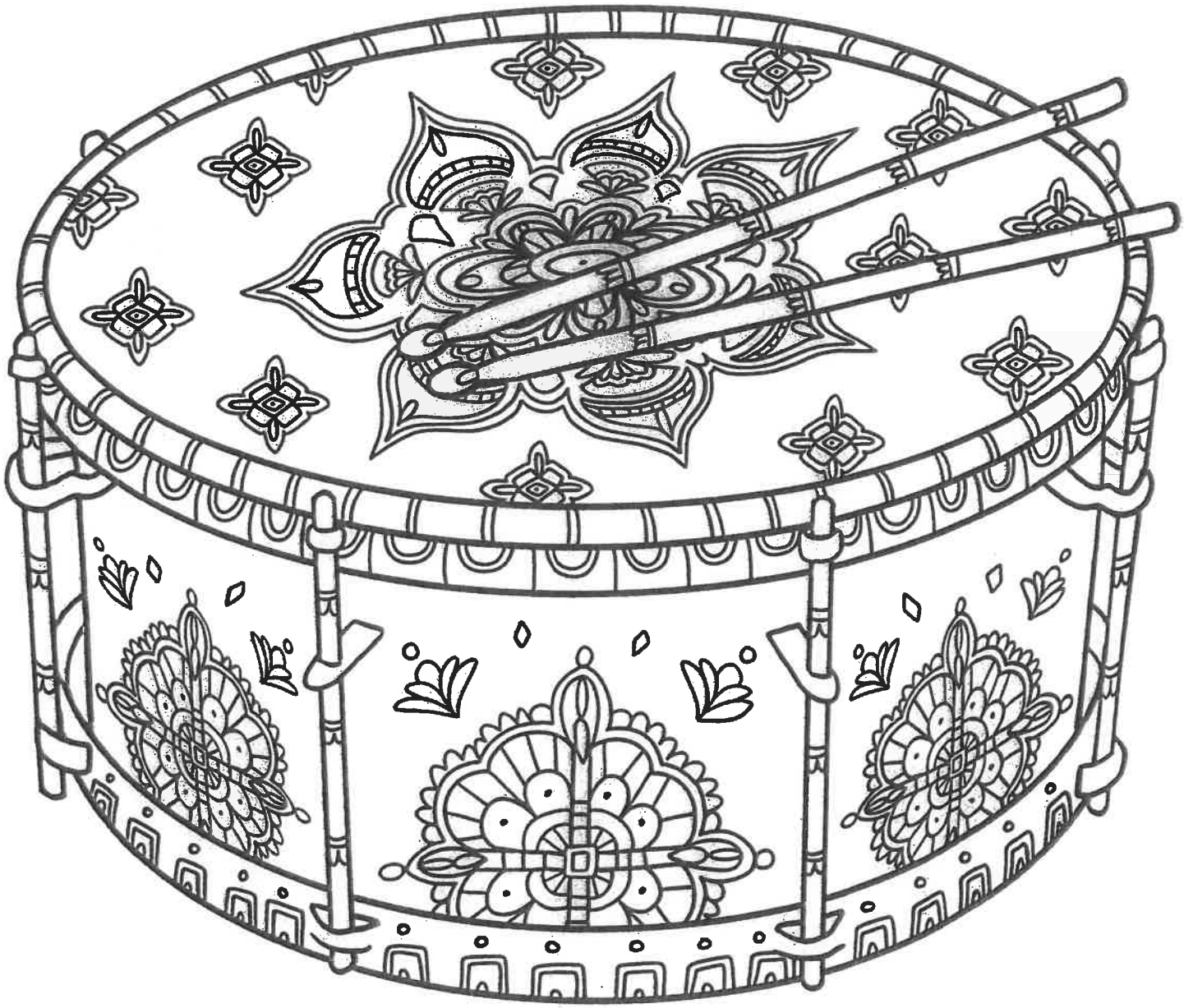
Name: _____ Date: _____

Man-Made vs Natural Materials

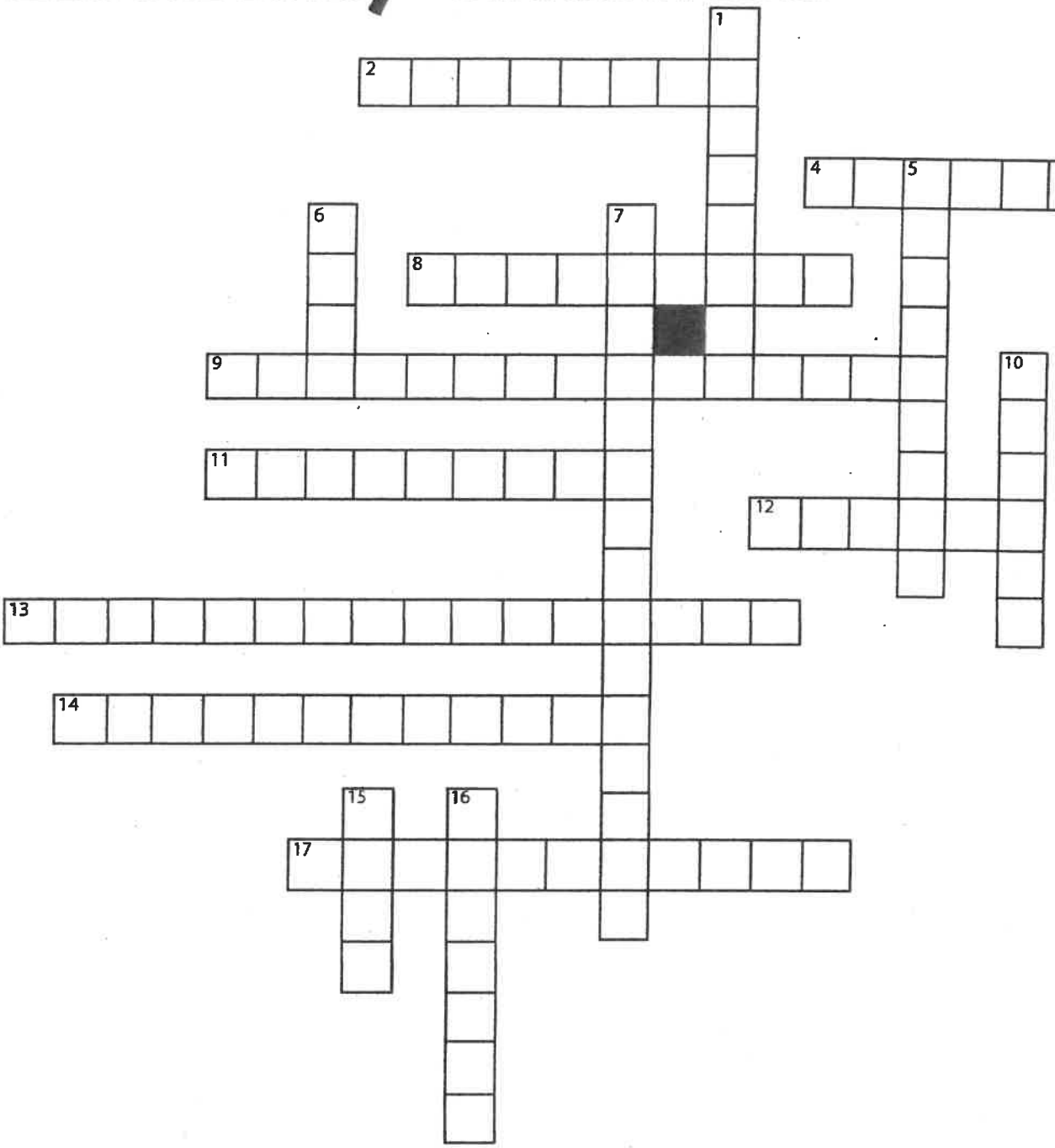
Find as many different materials as you can around the classroom. Classify them in the table below as man-made or natural materials. Draw the item that you found using a labelled diagram.

Man-Made Materials	Natural Materials





Electricity Crossword



Words Used

- solar energy
- conductor
- electron
- magnet
- electric circuit
- fuse
- battery
- lightning
- nuclear power
- insulator
- watt
- switch
- hydroelectricity
- electric current
- inductor
- volt
- kilowatt

Across Clues

2. A basic subatomic particle found in all atoms.

4. A unit for measuring electrical energy. 1000 watts = 1 _____.

8. Materials that prevent or block the flow of electricity.

9. Provides a path for an electric current to follow.

11. Materials that electricity can flow through easily.

12. An object surrounded by a magnetic field that has the ability to attract iron or steel.

13. Energy produced by running water.

14. Energy produced by splitting atoms in a nuclear reactor.

17. Energy produced by the sun's light or heat.

Down Clues

1. A conducting material which generates a voltage in response to a change in electric current.

3. The standard unit of measure used for electric power.

5. A static electrical discharge between two clouds or a cloud and the earth accompanied by a flash of light.

6. A safety device that melts when the current is too strong.

7. The flow of electric charge through a material.

10. A device for connecting, breaking or changing the connections in an electrical circuit.

15. The standard unit of measure for electric potential.

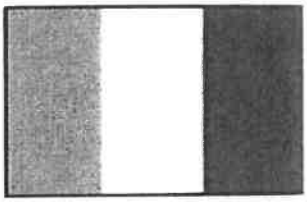
16. A device that stores electricity from chemical cells.

Facts About Italy

Where in the world is Italy?

Italy is a country in the south-east of Europe. It has borders with four other countries: France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

Italy is easy to spot on a map because it is shaped like a high-heeled boot. The boot looks like it is kicking a ball which is actually one of Italy's 350 islands, Sicily. Italy has a very long coastline (4722 miles long) and sits within the Mediterranean Sea. The Italian Alps are in the north of the country and, believe it or not, there are three volcanoes in the south: Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli. Vesuvius famously erupted in AD 79 causing devastating death and destruction to nearby cities.



Did You Know...?

The colours of the Italian flag represent three different virtues:

green = hope

white = faith

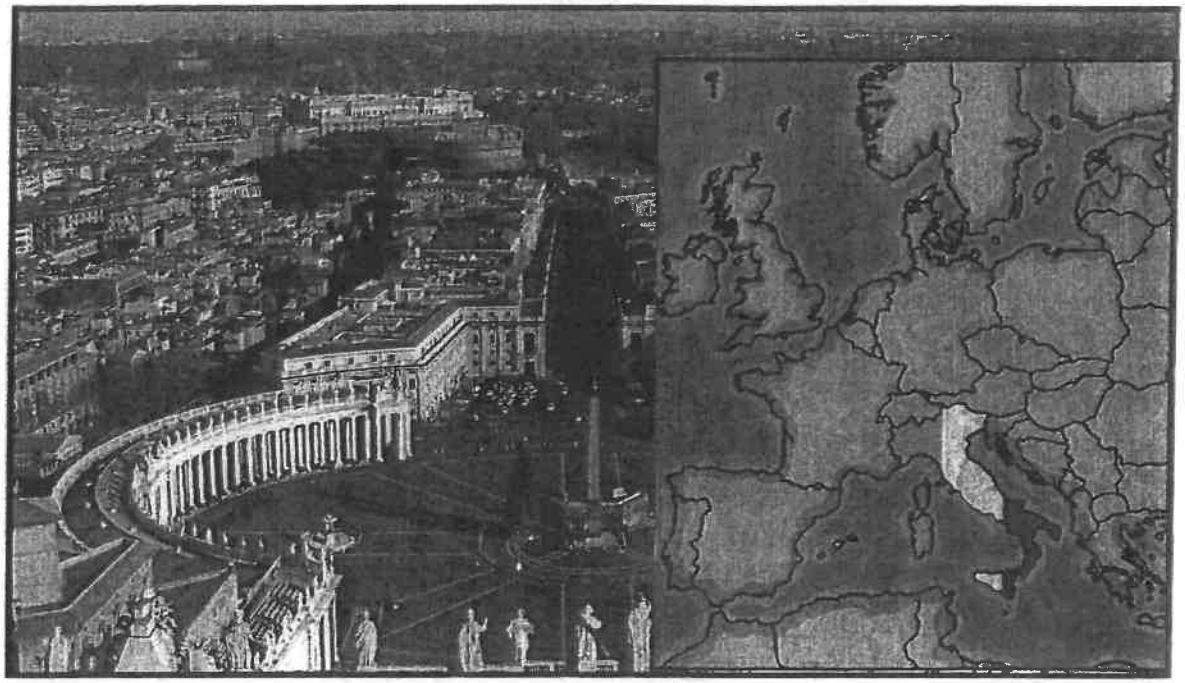
red = charity

What Is the Weather Like in Italy?

Most people consider Italy to be a hot summer holiday destination, although there are also popular ski resorts in the mountainous regions in the north. Central Italy has a milder climate with similar temperatures all year round. Southern Italy has very hot summers and mild winters and as a result, more than 52 million tourists visit Italy each year.

What Is the Capital City of Italy?

The capital city of Italy is Rome. Rome is known as the 'Eternal City' and has a population of 2.9 million people. It was founded in 753 BC by Romulus and is famous for the Roman Colosseum and other ancient buildings.



Facts about Italy

- Italy's nickname is 'bel paese' which means 'beautiful country' in Italian.
- Mont Blanc is the highest peak in Italy, measuring 4807m high.
- The majority of Italians are Christians and 90% of the population are Roman Catholic.
- Italy's longest river is the River Po and is 405 miles long.

Questions

1. Where is Italy? Tick **one**.
   - ○ south-west Europe
   - ○ north-east Europe
   - ○ south-east Europe
   - ○ north-west Europe

2. What is Italy shaped like?

   _____

3. How long is the Italian coastline? Tick **one**.
   - ○ 350 miles
   - ○ 4722 miles
   - ○ 4807 miles
   - ○ 79 miles

4. Why is Vesuvius a famous volcano? Explain your answer fully.

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. **Find** and **copy** a word that shows that there are **lots of hills and mountains in the north of Italy**.

   _____

6. Draw lines to match the facts about Italy.

Bel paese means...	Mont Blanc.
Rome was founded by...	Rome.
The highest peak in Italy is...	beautiful country.
'Eternal City' is another name for...	Romulus.

7. How long is the River Po? Tick **one**.
   - ○ 753 miles
   - ○ 405 feet
   - ○ 4807 miles
   - ○ 405 miles

Name: _____ Date: _____

I can see!

Light Energy Word Search

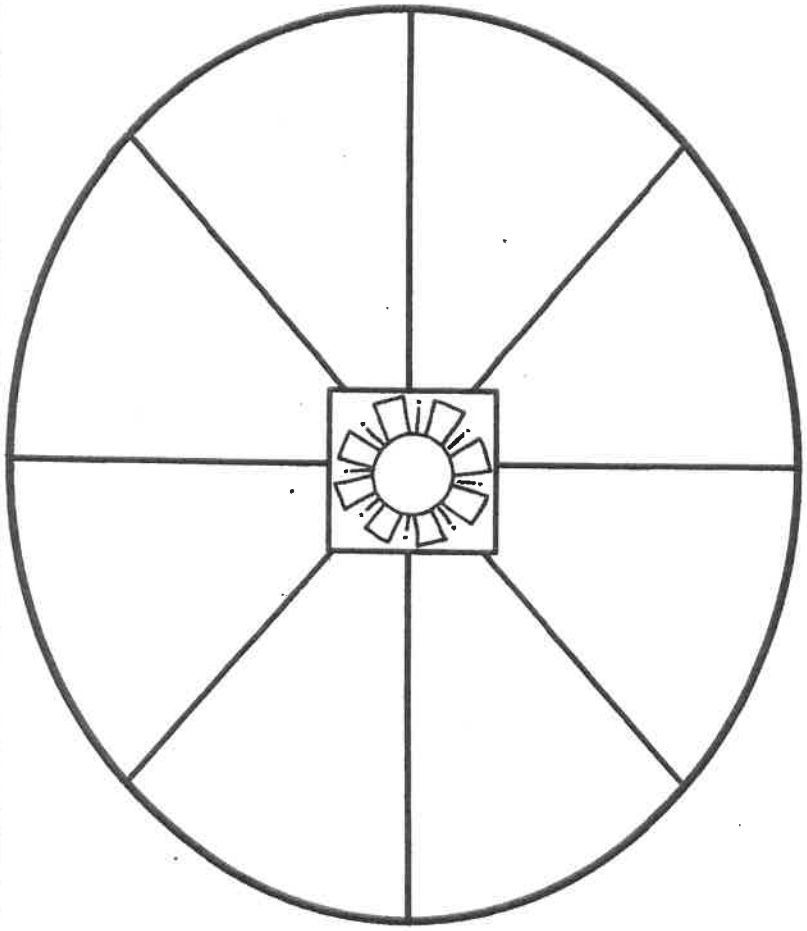
Instructions: Circle or highlight the science vocabulary words as you locate them in the puzzle.

```
                N D F
                X R Y L B R E H W
              Y Q O Z C L P Q H H Z U G
          B G N K J W A H I W C Z R K I W N
        D T O Q H R Q R X E G S O B A F F I L
      D R I V K I X L E W N J H Y C X R P H K B
      M P Z S O J G G F B N O I T P R O S B A T
    D W Q S I J Q T L R F U N C O E R T M W R T M
    K Z F S P R I Z P A G A L Q D B N Q H A M M A
  P N S I T Q C Y J H C Q J O W Q E I E N X J Y T C
  W L D Y C E V N R X T E Z U A C T H S R M S D J M
  U E A P P G J P F J I V E Z U V S P R R G A Q W P
U W S H N U U S H A D O W S L I F A B J E R Y U B N U
Q D P Q C B M D V Z B N E S T L R J Y N W H Y H W D M
X J N P A N Y J W F V U N Z P E S F C I O U H O A J N
  O L S J X V F E I Q A N Z N A E N P E P T V M K F
  L P W M Z A L U A R E U T N Q L O Q R R O S L J D
  Y I K D S F Z P T K K Y K A X E I I N A Q B L S S
    I U W K C O X O I H X B A F C T V E L N F V X
    Z K R T O G Z I L W O Y Y B T C Y Q O M T F A
      Y R I A V D Y V T F Y D J R E R C S G A G
      M F W V I I O R O X V E J I L N Y E J U Y
        J U K V U T V O Z U M Z C F B P U R T
          I E V Q P N J T L E L I E F W F E
              N B D U O J K A X T R W Y
                Q P E B I C F Y U
                F M L
```

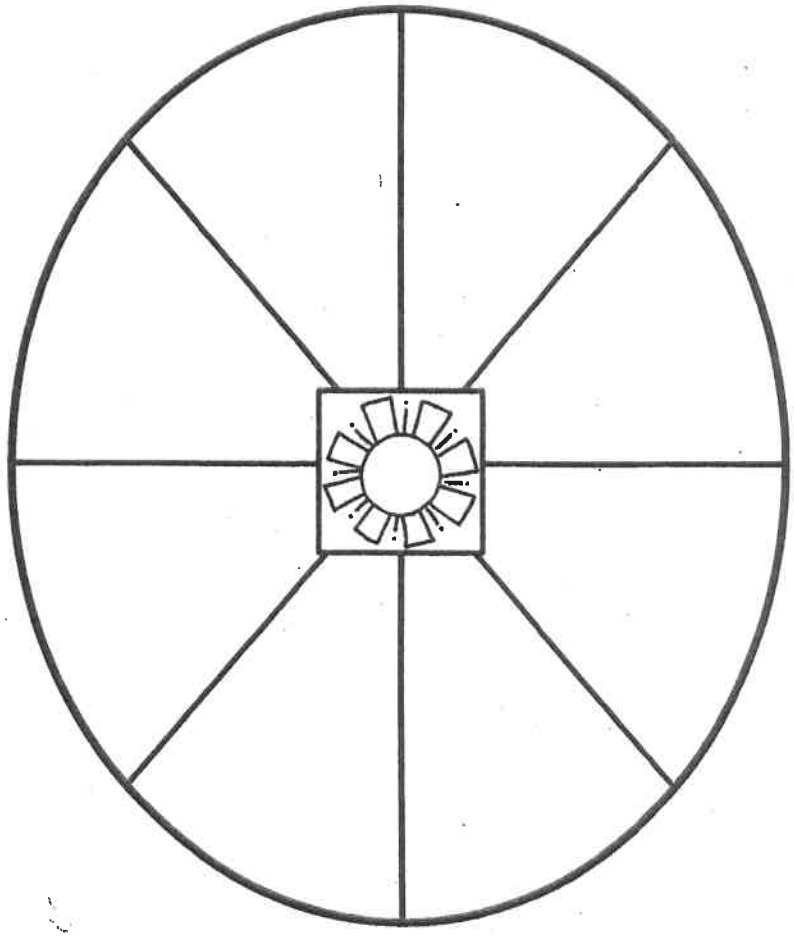
Word Bank:

light energy	electricity	solar power	reflection
refraction	absorption	transparent	translucent
opaque	shadow		

We use light energy for...



We use light energy for...



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Which Way?

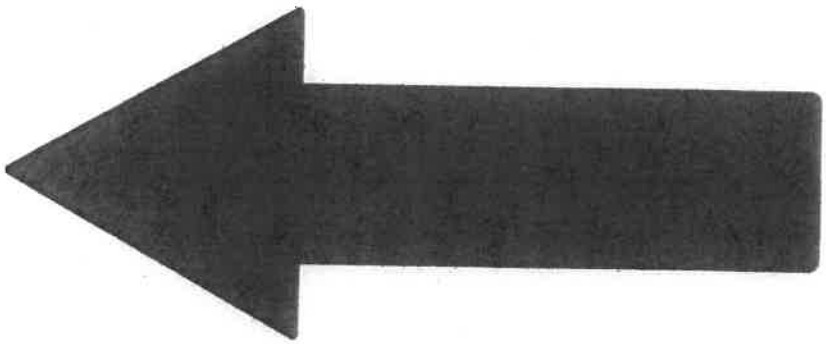
Participants
Individual students, pairs or small groups (depending on resources)

Materials
1 x tall glass of water (half full)

Procedure
1. Hold the black arrow behind the empty half of the glass. Keep the card about half a forearm's length behind the glass. Draw a picture or take a photo of what you observe.
2. Move the arrow so that it is now behind the water. Draw a picture or take a photo of what you observe. If the image is hard to focus on, close one of your eyes.
3. Move the arrow slowly up and down between the filled and empty part of the glass and try to observe the change in the image as it happens. Describe the changes to the image.

Keep Safe
Report any spills to the teacher.

Think
How does this activity prove that light travels in straight lines?



Changing Patterns

Participants
Individual students, pairs or small groups (depending on resources)

Materials
1 x clear glass/bottle of water (full)

Procedure
1. Hold the striped pattern behind the bottle of water, keeping the card right up against it. Draw a picture or take a photo of what you observe.
2. Slowly move the card backwards and observe what happens to the pattern. If the image becomes hard to focus on, close one of your eyes.
3. Photograph, draw or note two more changes to the pattern. Move the card backwards and forwards to capture the best images.

Keep Safe
Report any spills to the teacher.

Think
How does this activity prove that light travels in straight lines?