Stage 2
Term 4

Week 1

TUESDAY

SPELLING

difficult	aeroplane	bottle	explanation
familiar	privilege	lightning	signature
thorough	twelfth	community	available

1. Write 5 sentences using your words from your spelling list.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

SPELLING

Write out spelling words for today.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Sea Jellies

What animals have no blood, blood, brains, eyes, arms or legs and don't even breathe? Sea Jellies! These marine Creatures have existed for millennia. Although they are sometimes called jellyfish, they aren't really fish at all!

READING

Activity:

1. Before reading - skim your eyes over the text. What things come to mind when you look at the key features? Make a word list and share it with someone at home.

2. During reading - list any challenging words you encountered whilst reading the text. Use clues from the text to clarify the meaning of each word and write them in your work book.

3. After reading - create a mind map, draw a picture or write in your own words a paragraph that summarises the text.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Sea jellies (or Cnidarians – the C is silent) are invertebrates and lack a backbone. Their skin is so thin that oxygen passes to it from the water, so they don't need to breathe or have blood or nerves.

Their bodies may be clear, orange, red, pink or blue. Some species are tiny and near invisible, but others grow huge. The tentacles on a lion's mane sea jelly can grow up to 27 metres – that's longer than a bus!

Some sea jellies even glow in the dark, which is called 'bioluminescence.' The genes that help them glow have been used in medical research to make other animals glow too.

The widest part of a sea jelly is usually its 'bell' – the round, wobbly part that is often called an 'umbrella' or a 'medusa'. When

sea jellies drift on the ocean currents, they pulse the muscles in this bell to help them move.

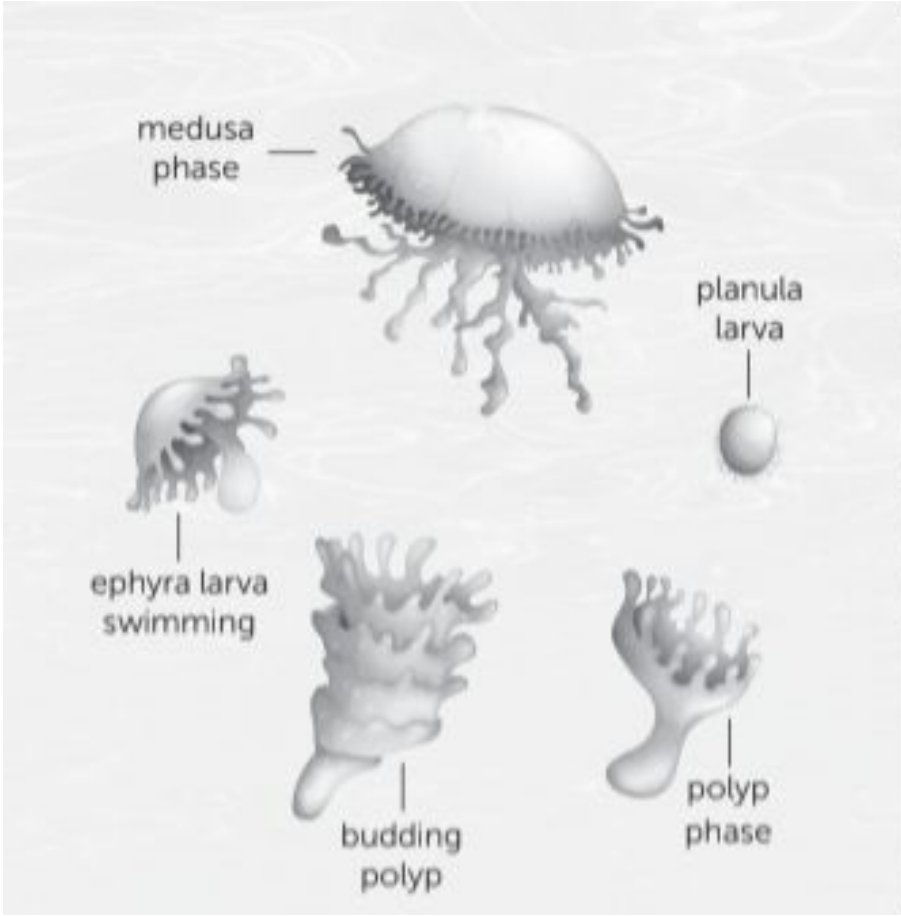
Within the bell is a single hole that works as the animal's mouth and also as its bottom!

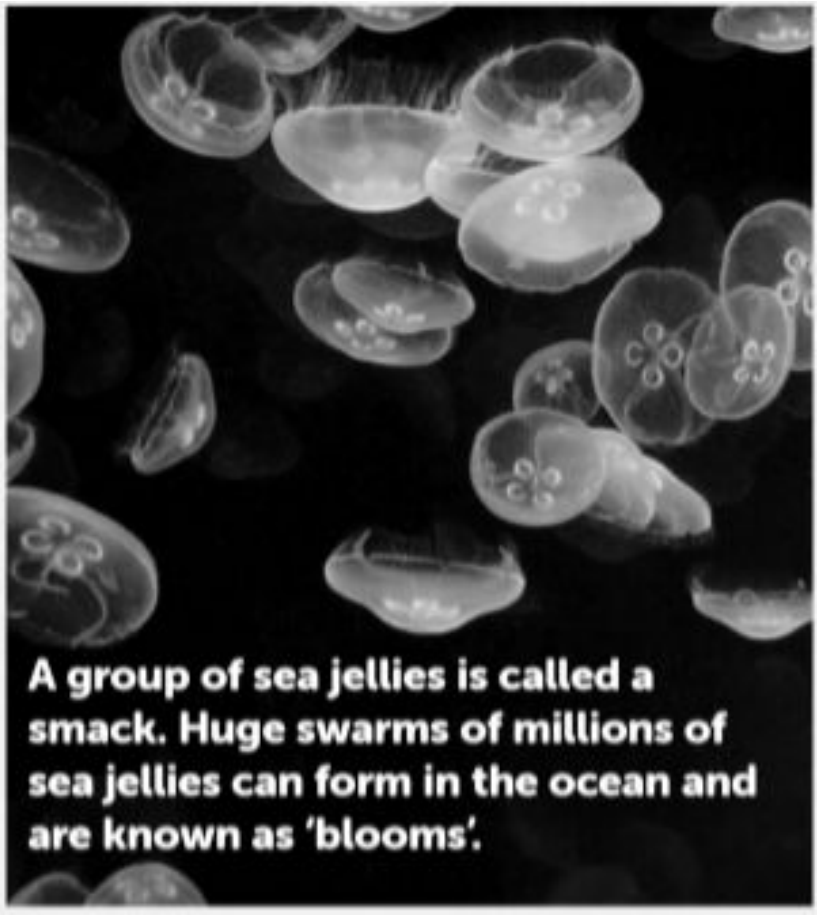
Another feature all sea jellies share is that they sting. Most species have long, dangling stingers (called 'nematocysts'). These release venom to help sea jellies trap prey.

HABITAT AND DIET

Most sea jellies prefer warm, shallow waters, but they live in all oceans and have been seen in some of the deepest parts.

They use their stingers to paralyse plankton, fish, squid and prawns. They also sometimes eat other sea jellies. Some animals, such as marine turtles, include sea jellies in their diet.





A group of sea jellies is called a smack. Huge swarms of millions of sea jellies can form in the ocean and are known as 'blooms'.

LIFE CYCLE AND REPRODUCTION

Like their relatives the corals, sea jellies spend part of their lives as tiny, clear blobs (polyps) that attach to reefs.

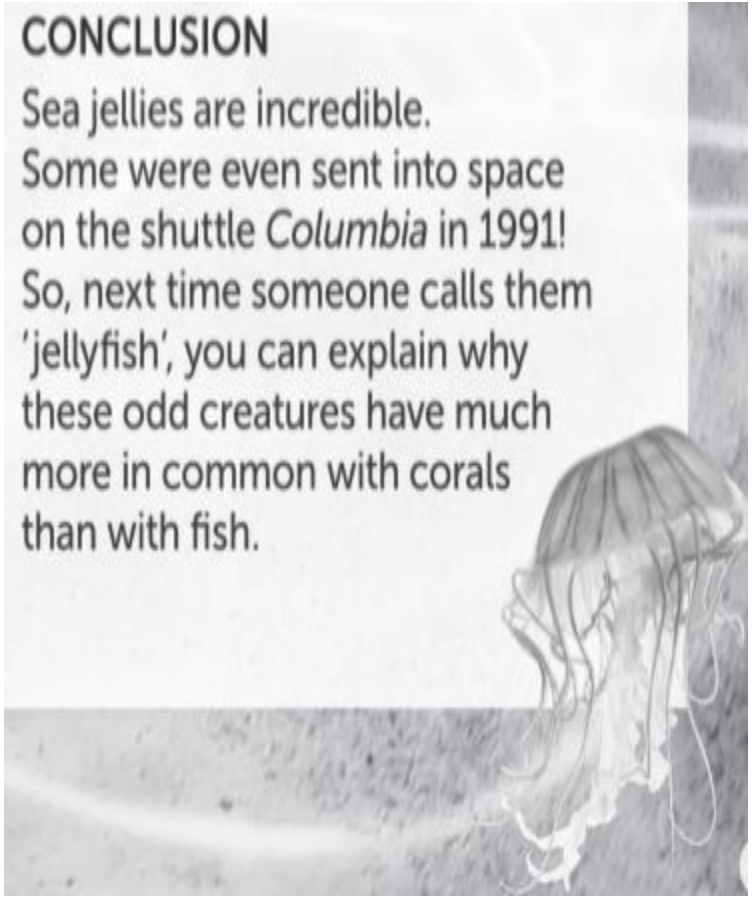
Buds grow from these polyps and soon float off (as ephyra larvae) alone on the currents. They keep on floating and growing until they grow to the larger medusa form.

Only medusas lay eggs. Eggs are clones of the parent jelly and are released as free-swimming 'planula larvae'. These larvae find a reef to cling to as a polyp – and the cycle starts all over again.

RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS

In some parts of South-East Asia, sea jellies are eaten fresh or dried and are seen as delicacies. But in most parts of the world, people try to avoid sea jellies because they can be deadly. That's why you should not touch them on the beach or swim in waters that are known for stingers. Northern Australia has some of the most venomous species. Stings from box jellies and the irukandji jellyfish have killed in the past.

Blooms make swimming unsafe for humans, marine mammals and fish. But large blooms may also block pipelines or shipping channels and clog up fishing nets. As our planet warms, sea jelly blooms are likely to increase.



Activity: In your workbooks

1. Draw and label a diagram of a sea jelly.

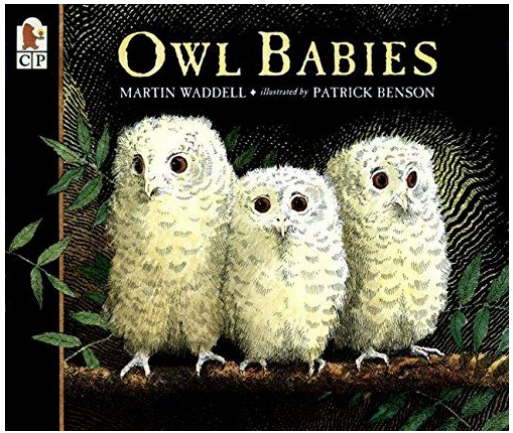
2. In your own words explain where and how sea jellies live.

3. Design a poster cautioning local swimmers at the beach about sea jellies.

4. Write ten relevant clues about sea jellies that could be used in a game of "who am I?"

Crunch & sip

Writing: Owl Babies by Martin Waddell



Activity:

Watch this link of Owl Babies by Martin Waddell

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TPQRiSTYFHo

Questions: Write the question and answer in your workbook

1. Is this a fiction (imaginary) text or a non-fiction (informative) text?
2. How do you know?
3. What is the text about?
4. What would you need to do to turn fiction (imaginary) text about owls into a non-fiction (informative) text about owls?

Writing: Informative Text

<u>Activity:</u> Read the following Informative Text - Example

Title: Owls

Introduction: Owls are known as the bird of prey. They are nocturnal, which means they sleep during the day and hunt at night.

Description: Owls have forward-facing eyes and a hooked beak. As they do not have teeth, they use their sharp beak to help them tear apart their food. They also have powerful claws, which help them to catch their prey. The colour of an owl's features can be brown, grey, white and black. The mix of colours provides a nice camouflage for the owl in their environment.

Writing: Informative text

Description:

They are carnivores, which means that they eat meat. Owls hunt insects, small mammals and other small birds during the night.

Most commonly, Owls lay between three and four eggs. They are white and round. The eggs do not hatch at the same time. The lifespan of an Owl is appropriately twenty years.

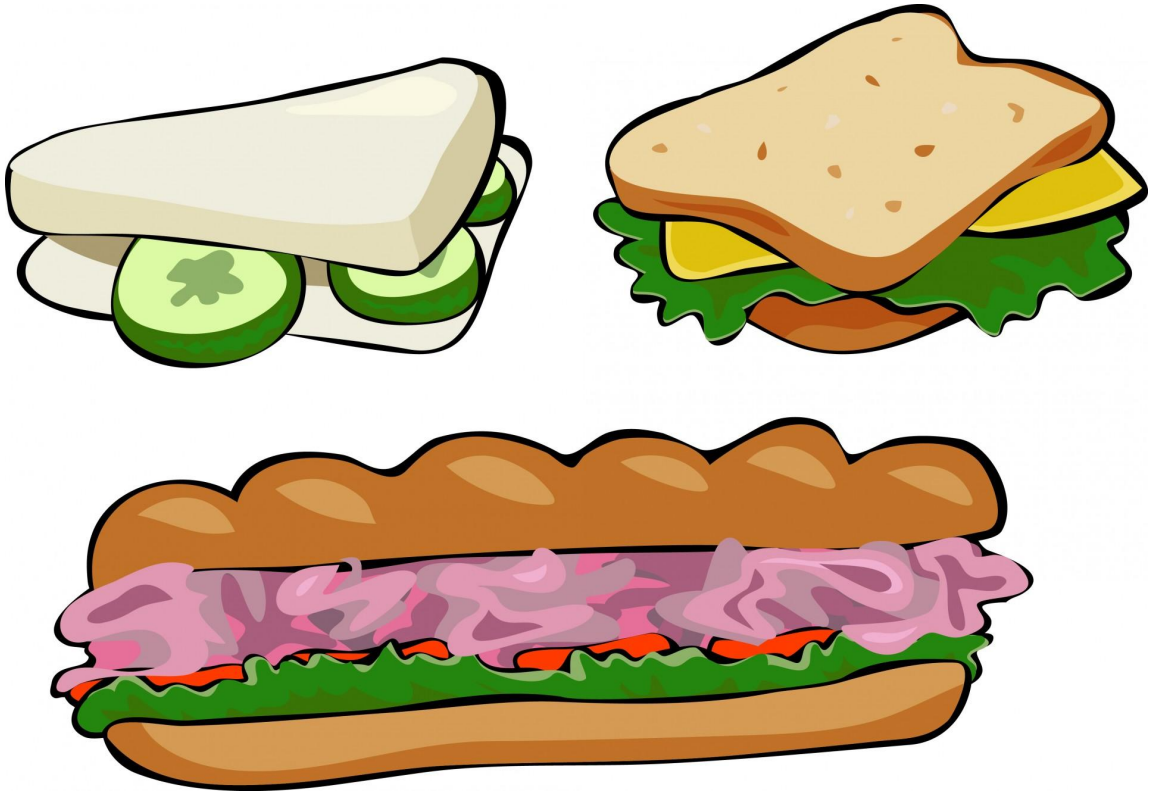
Conclusion: There are more than 200 different species of owls. Owls can be found all over the world, except in Antarctica.

Writing: Informative Text

Questions: Answer questions and answers in your workbooks

1. What type of text is this?
2. How do you know?
3. How is this text different to the narrative about owls? (Owl Babies by Martin Waddell)
4. Make a list of other animals, people, objects, and events you could be written about.

RECESS



Whole Numbers

MATHEMATICS

Warm up: Complete to your ability
(Easy)
There are two odd numbers that are the same and two even numbers that are the same.

The tens digit is 1 more than the ones digit.

The ones digit is 1 less than 1.

The thousands digit is 1 more than the ones digit.

The hundreds digit is the same as the ones digit.

(Middle)

The number has four digits.

The thousands digit is the number of days in a week.

The ones digit is half of 12.

The tens digit is the number of wheels on a bicycle.

The hundreds digit is 2 less than the ones digit.

(Challenge)

There are two digits that are even numbers.

The tens digit is 1 less than the ones digit.

The hundreds digit is 1 less than the tens digit.

The thousands digit is 1 less than the hundreds digit.

The ones digit is 200 ÷ 50.

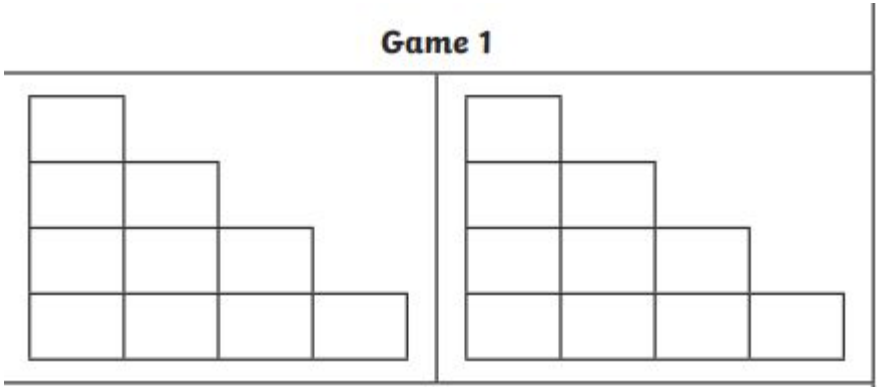
MATHEMATICS

Warm up: Answers from above warm up
1010, 7426, 1234

Roll a number and choose it's value. Largest number wins.
Aim: To make a larger number than your partner.
Round 1: Make a 1 digit number. Roll your dice, place the number in the top square.
Round 2: Make a 2 digit number. Roll your dice and place your number in either box, then roll again and place the other number in the square.
Round 3: Make a 3 digit number. Roll your dice and place your number in a square, roll again and again.
Round 4: Make a 4 digit number. Roll your dice and place your number in a square, roll again, again and again.

Challenge: You can keep playing to make 4,5,6 or higher digit numbers.

Draw the games on either a piece of paper or in your workbooks.



Change the digits around to make the biggest and the smallest number you can see.

Digits	Biggest	Smaller
2,916	9,621	1,269
1,783		
1,509		
3,628		
72,030		
68,497		
135,492		
364,185		

1. Sort the numbers into the correct place on the table. A number can be in more than one column.

3495 6274 1093 4106 2871 8264 2779

My thousands digit is less than 4	My hundreds digit is odd	My tens digit is greater than 6	I am an even number

2. Can you write down a 4-digit number which would fit in every column?_____

Can you write down a 4-digit number which would not go into any column?_____

3. Riddle: I am a 4 digit number
My thousands digit is greater than 6
My hundreds digit is not odd
My tens digit is a multiple of 3
I have a repeating digit
Who am I?

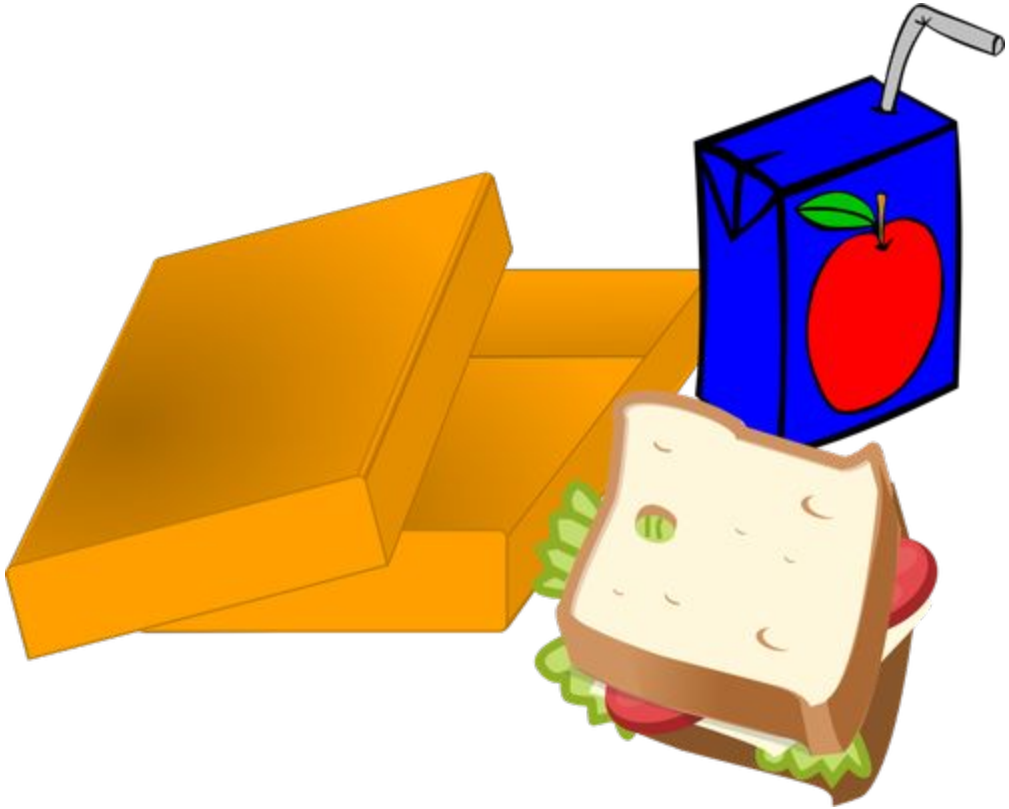
5263	8037
2839	7267
4755	8628

Fitness time!

My Goal: Complete each exercise every day.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
15 Jumping Jacks							
15 Sit Ups							
15 Squats							
15 Lunges							
15 Push Ups							
15 Toe Touches							
15 Leg Raises							
15 Arm Circles							
15 Knee Raises							
Play Outside 30 min.							

LUNCH



Science

What is the Earth's surface and how does it change?

Watch this short film following Scrat's adventure to the centre of the Earth.

https://www.inquisitive.com/video/1209-scrat-s-continental-crack-up

What do you see, think and wonder about the video?

Science

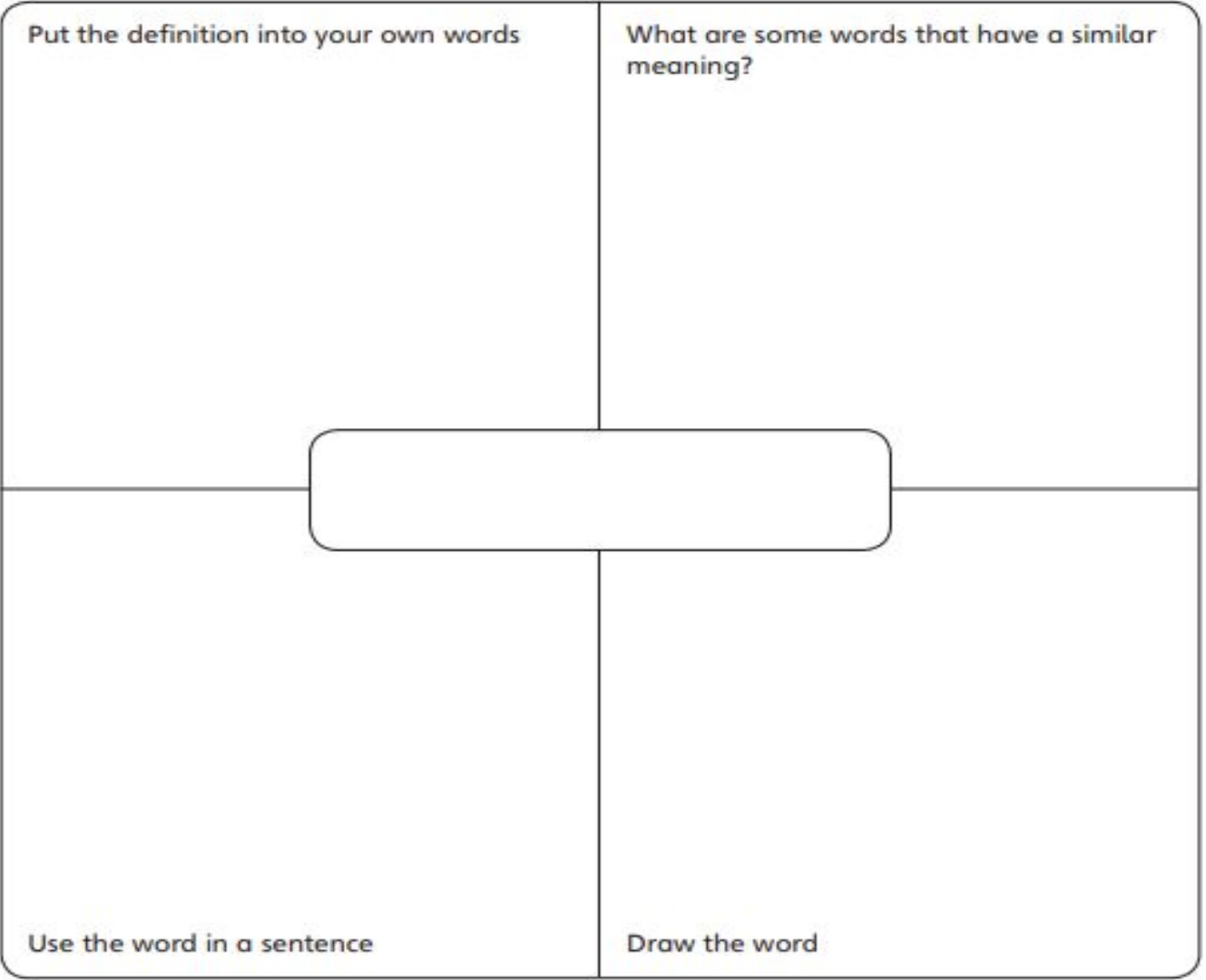
Look at **this picture** showing the different layers of the Earth.

Write a sentence describing the Earth's crust. The word bank will help you.

Word Bank	
Surface	Thin
Outer	Layer

Talk about other things that have a crust.

WEDNESDAY



SPELLING

Choose a word from your spelling list and write it in the middle of this word map.

Complete each box surrounding the word.

SPELLING

difficult	aeroplane	bottle	explanation
familiar	privilege	lightning	signature
thorough	twelfth	community	available

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Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Sea Jellies

READING

What animals have no blood, blood, brains, eyes, arms or legs and don't even breathe? Sea Jellies! These marine Creatures have existed for millennia. Although they are sometimes called jellyfish, they aren't really fish at all!

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Sea jellies (or Cnidarians – the C is silent) are invertebrates and lack a backbone. Their skin is so thin that oxygen passes to it from the water, so they don't need to breathe or have blood or nerves.

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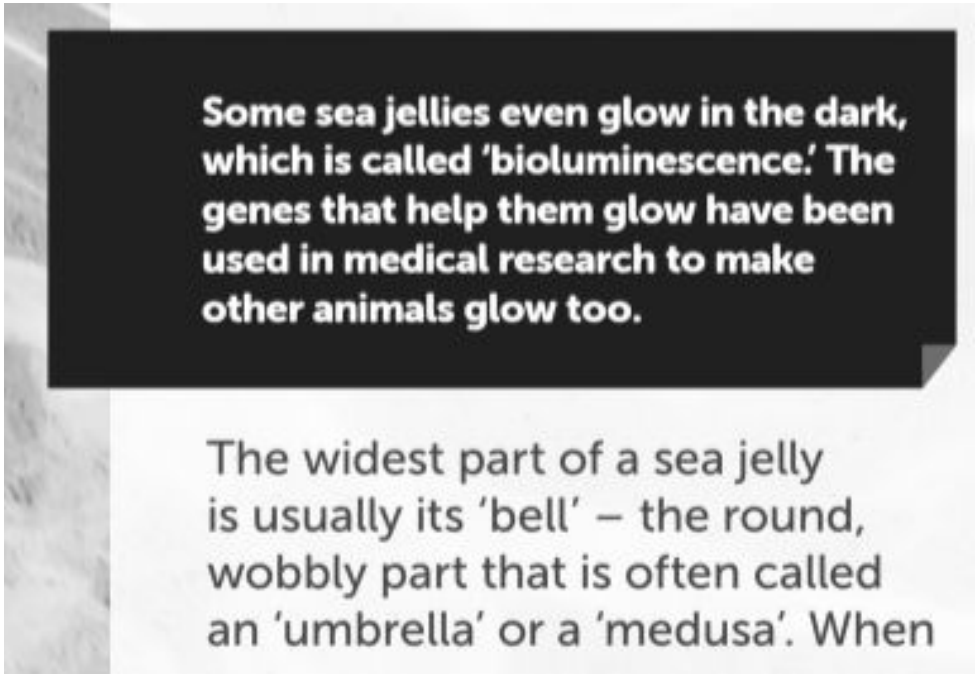


sea jellies drift on the ocean currents, they pulse the muscles in this bell to help them move.

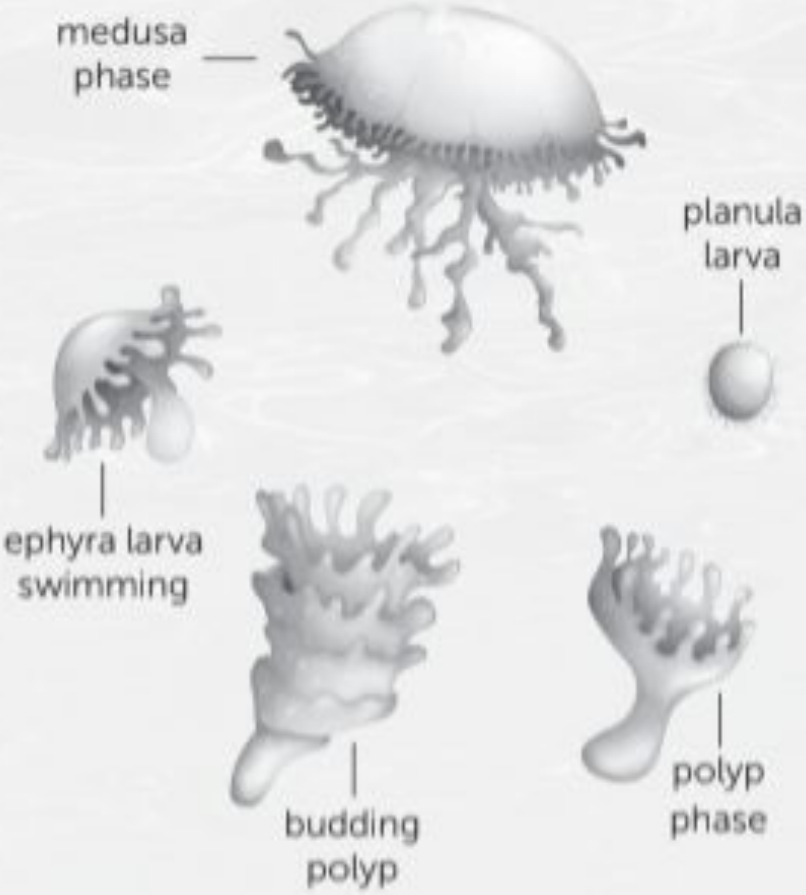
Within the bell is a single hole that works as the animal's mouth and also as its bottom!

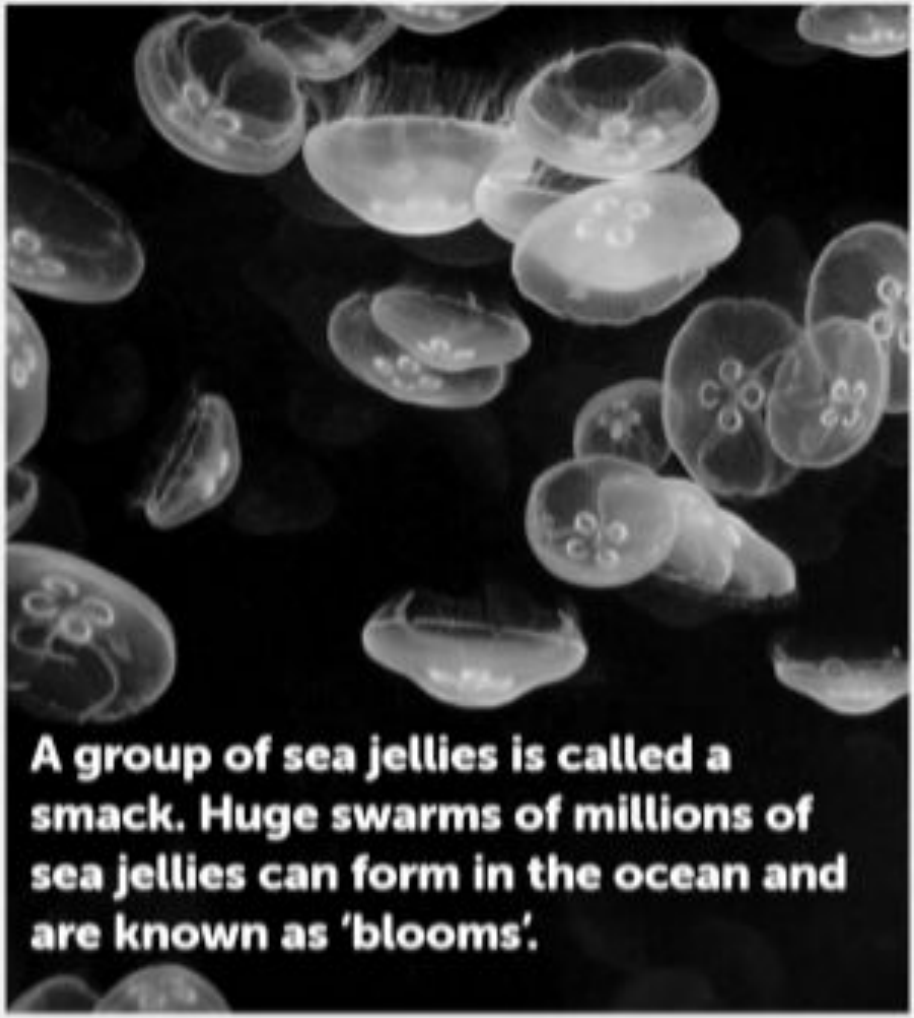
Another feature all sea jellies share is that they sting. Most species have long, dangling stingers (called 'nematocysts'). These release venom to help sea jellies trap prey.

HABITAT AND DIET

Most sea jellies prefer warm, shallow waters, but they live in all oceans and have been seen in some of the deepest parts.

They use their stingers to paralyse plankton, fish, squid and prawns. They also sometimes eat other sea jellies. Some animals, such as marine turtles, include sea jellies in their diet.





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LIFE CYCLE AND REPRODUCTION

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Buds grow from these polyps and soon float off (as ephyra larvae) alone on the currents. They keep on floating and growing until they grow to the larger medusa form.

Only medusas lay eggs. Eggs are clones of the parent jelly and are released as free-swimming 'planula larvae'. These larvae find a reef to cling to as a polyp – and the cycle starts all over again.

RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS

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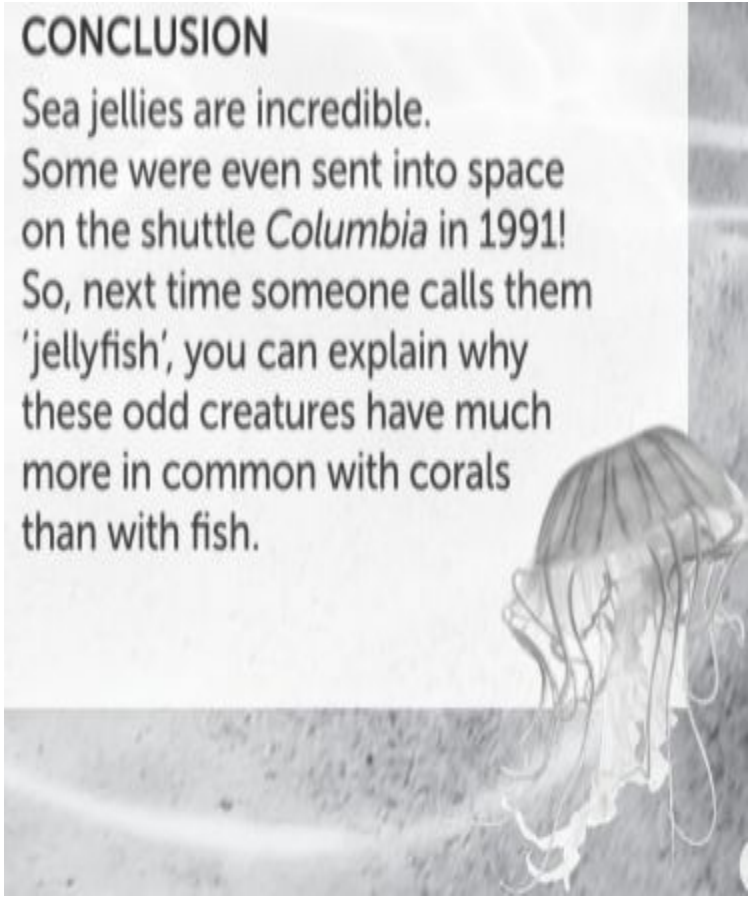


An acrostic poem is a poem in which the first letter of each line spells out a word, name, or phrase when read vertically.

Activity:

This information report discusses the physical and physiological characteristics of sea jellies. In your workbook write an acrostic poem about sea jellies by using each letter of the word to describe the animal. Be sure to include descriptive language such as adjectives and adverbs.

Crunch & sip

Writing: Informative Text

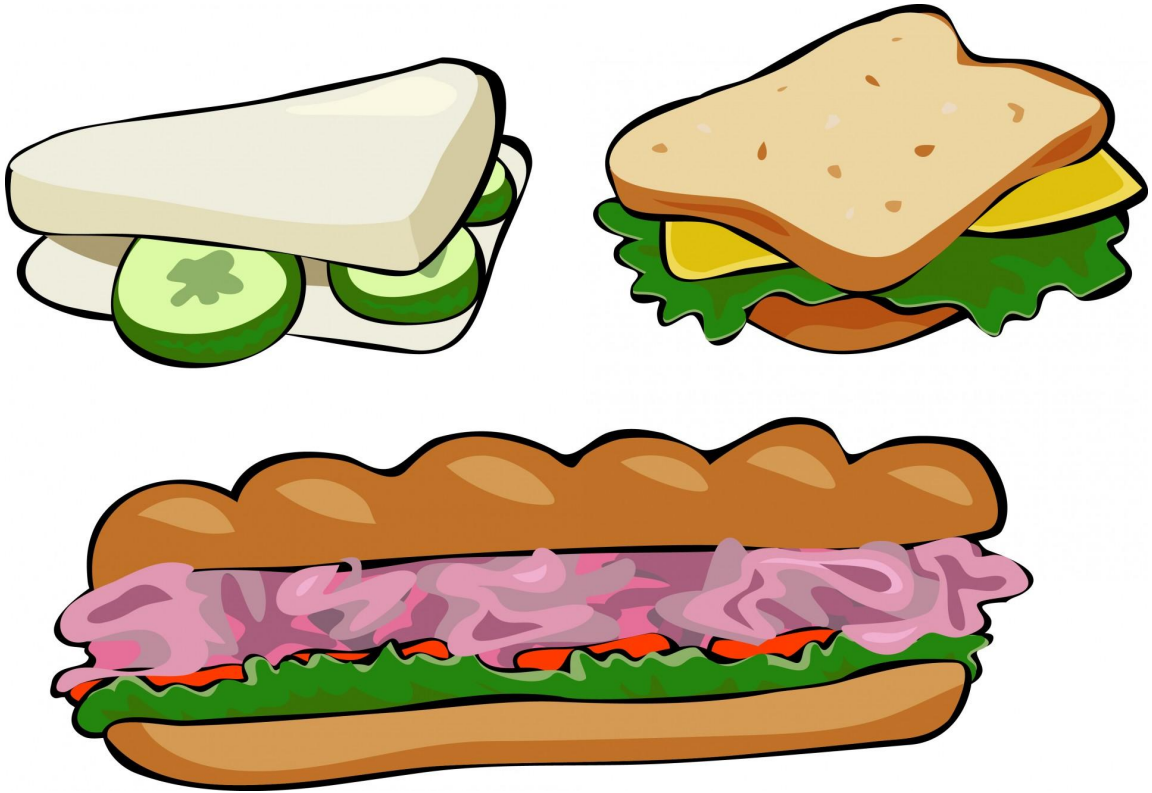
Activity: Completed in your workbooks

a) Draw a picture of a family member

b) Write words or phrases that could be included in an informative text about this family member. Remember that informative texts provide a description of a particular topic using facts.

c) Write an informative text about your family member and draw an illustration.

RECESS



MATHEMATICS

Warm Up Guess My Number:

Use the number charts on the next slides to work out the riddles.

Choose the riddles to suit your ability.

Warm Up:
1.I am less than 50.
If you skip count by 5s from 0 you will say me.
I have a 5 in the one's column.
I have a 2 in the tens column.

2.I am more than 20 and less than 70.
If you skip count by 2s from 21 you will say me.
I have a 9 in the ones column. If you add 10 to 39 you will find me.

3. I am less than 30.
If you skip count backwards by 2 starting at 14 you will say me.
I am less than the first 2-digit number you can see.
I am more than 7.

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

1. I am less than 130 and more than 75.
If you skip count by 10s from 82 you will say me.
I am an even number.
I have a 9 in the tens column.

2. I am an odd number.
I have a 1 in the hundreds column.
I am more than 133 and less than 140.
If you add 2 to 137 you will find me.

3. I am an even number.
If you skip count by 3s starting at 50 and stopping at 80 you will say me. If you skip count backwards by 2 starting at 94 you will say me.
I have a 7 in the tens column.
I am 5 less than 79.

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
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150

1. I have an 8 in the hundreds column.
If you skip count by 3s from 862 you will say me.
The numbers in the hundreds and tens columns are the same.
I am an odd number between 880 and 890.
I have a 3 in the ones column.

2. I am an even number.
I am more than 900 and less than 940.
If you skip count backwards by 5 from 940 you will say me.
If you subtract 5 from 910 you will find me.

3. I am a number with a 0 in the ones column.
I am more than 880 and less than 940. If you added three to my number I would have a 3 in the ones column.
I have an 8 in the hundreds column and a 9 in the tens column.

851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890
891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940
941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950

Write each number in standard form in your work books

1. (5 x 10000) + (4 x 1000) + (0 x 100) + (7 x 10) + (6 x 1) = 54,076
2. (4 x 10000) + (6 x 1000) + (2 x 100) + (5 x 10) + (3 x 1) =
3. (7 x 10000) + (4 x 1000) + (3 x 100) + (3 x 10) + (1 x 1) =
4. (7 x 10000) + (9 x 1000) + (7 x 100) + (0 x 10) + (6 x 1) =
5. (4 x 10000) + (1 x 1000) + (4 x 100) + (5 x 10) + (3 x 1) =
6. (6 x 10000) + (1 x 1000) + (1 x 100) + (2 x 10) + (7 x 1) =
7. (1 x 10000) + (8 x 1000) + (0 x 100) + (5 x 10) + (3 x 1) =

Write each number in expanded notation:

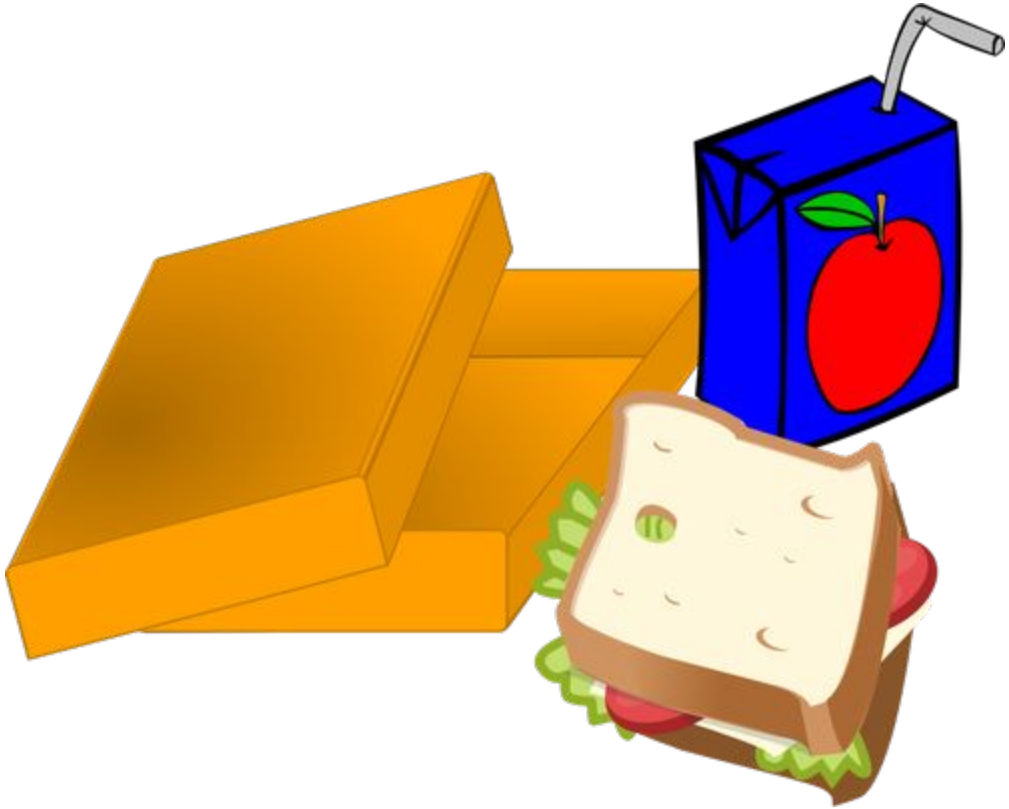
1. 80,674 = (8 x 10000) + (0 x 1000) + (6 x 100) + (7x10) + (4 x 1)
2. 36,693 =
3. 21,316 =
4. 99,632 =
5. 434,808 =
6. 545,118 =
7. 127,930 =

Fitness time!

My Goal: Complete each exercise every day.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
15 Jumping Jacks							
15 Sit Ups							
15 Squats							
15 Lunges							
15 Push Ups							
15 Toe Touches							
15 Leg Raises							
15 Arm Circles							
15 Knee Raises							
Play Outside 30 min.							

LUNCH



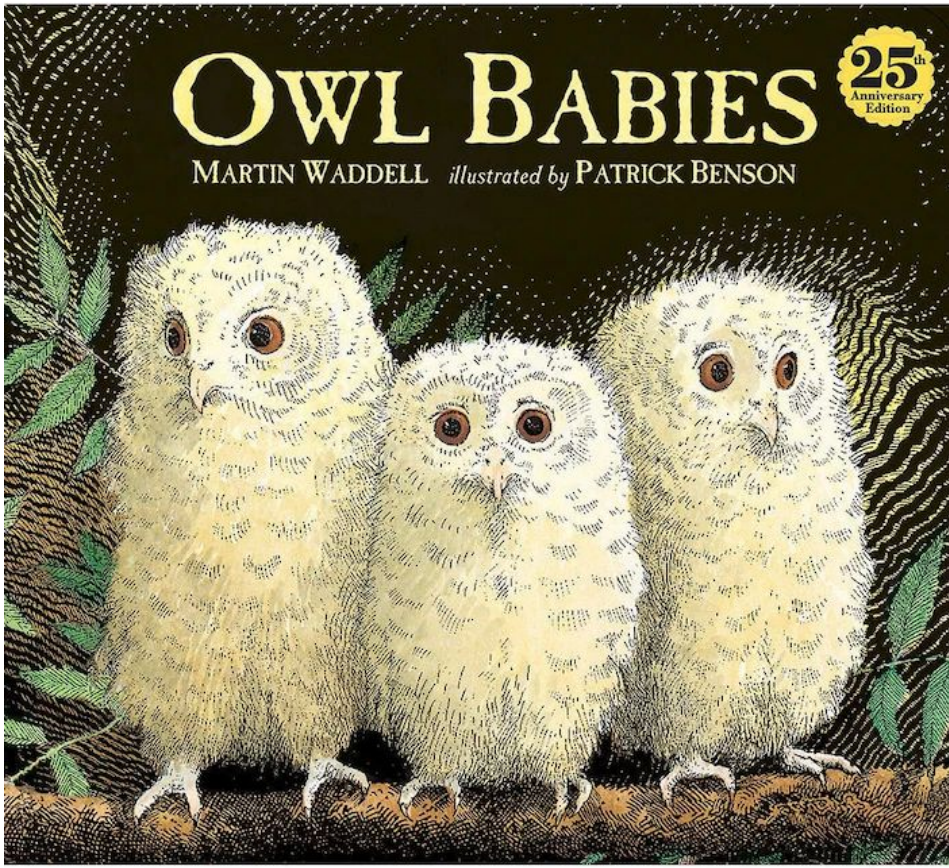
Creative Arts

Activity:

Sketch the book cover of

'Owl Babies' into

your workbooks.



THURSDAY

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Their bodies may be clear, orange, red, pink or blue. Some species are tiny and near invisible, but others grow huge. The tentacles on a lion's mane sea jelly can grow up to 27 metres – that's longer than a bus!

Some sea jellies even glow in the dark, which is called 'bioluminescence.' The genes that help them glow have been used in medical research to make other animals glow too.

The widest part of a sea jelly is usually its 'bell' – the round, wobbly part that is often called an 'umbrella' or a 'medusa'. When

sea jellies drift on the ocean currents, they pulse the muscles in this bell to help them move.

Within the bell is a single hole that works as the animal's mouth and also as its bottom!

Another feature all sea jellies share is that they sting. Most species have long, dangling stingers (called 'nematocysts'). These release venom to help sea jellies trap prey.

HABITAT AND DIET

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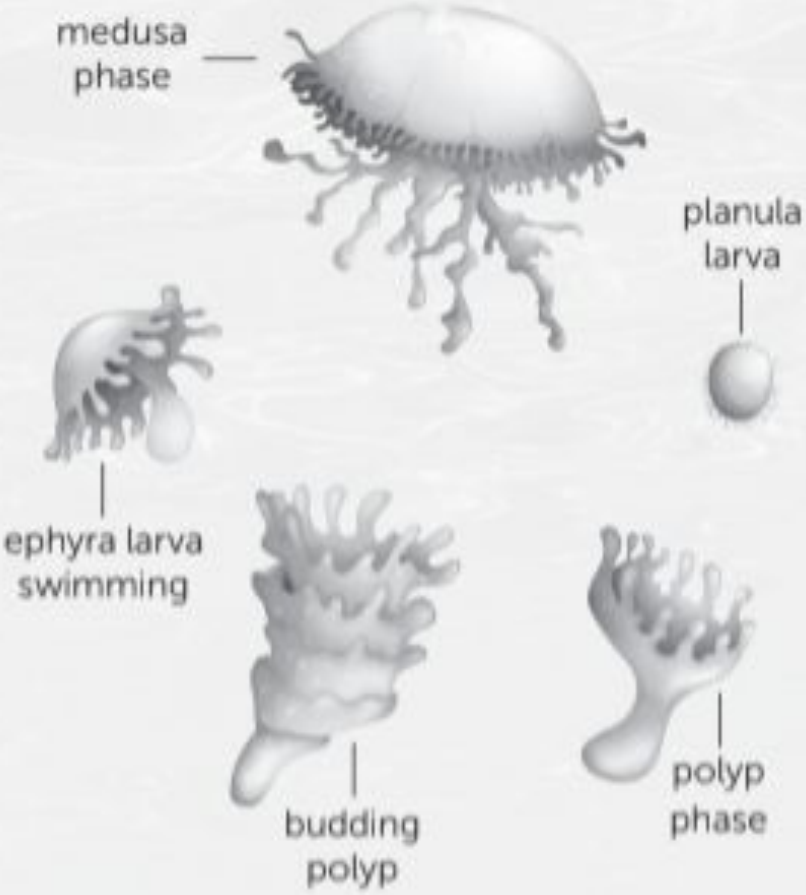

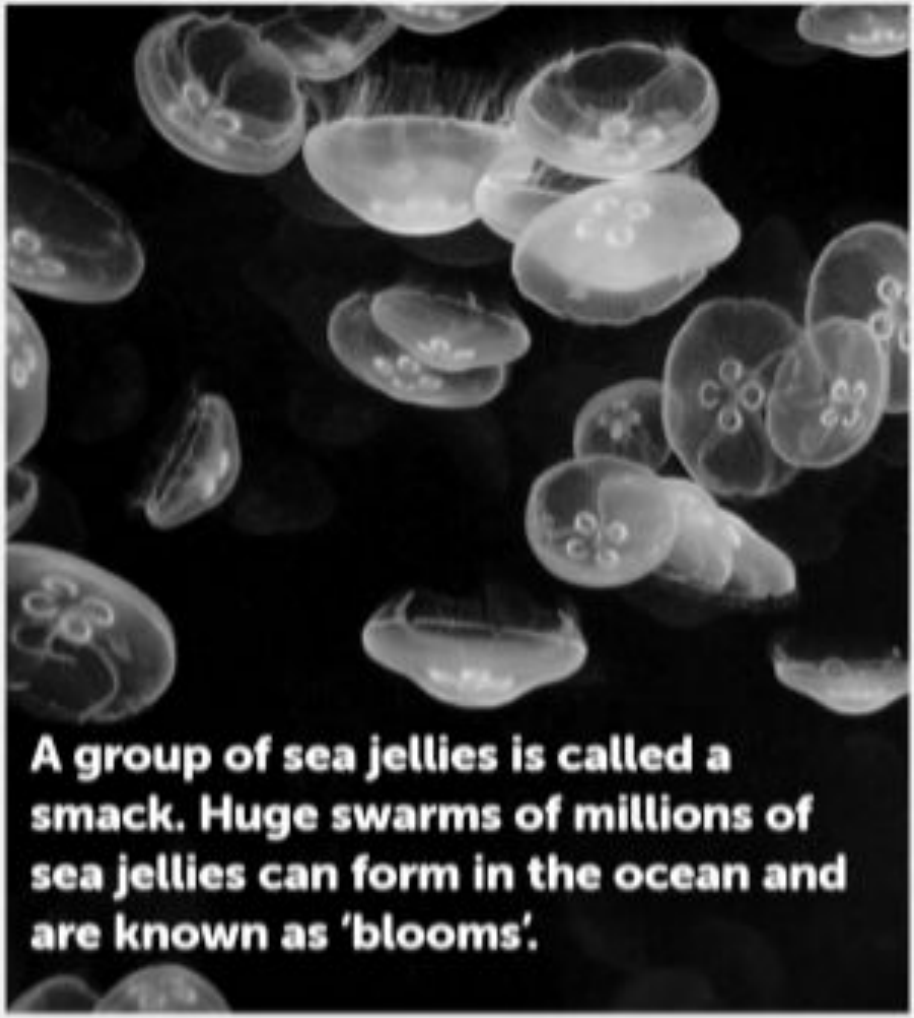

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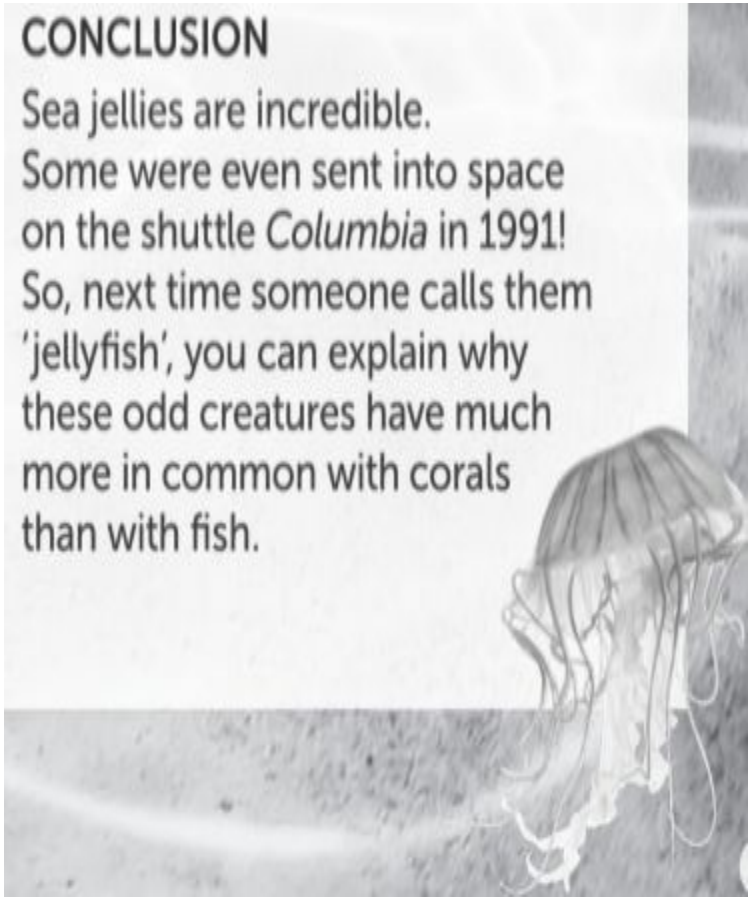
RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS

In some parts of South-East Asia, sea jellies are eaten fresh or dried and are seen as delicacies. But in most parts of the world, people try to avoid sea jellies because they can be deadly. That's why you should not touch them on the beach or swim in waters that are known for stingers. Northern Australia has some of the most venomous species. Stings from box jellies and the irukandji jellyfish have killed in the past.

Blooms make swimming unsafe for humans, marine mammals and fish. But large blooms may also block pipelines or shipping channels and clog up fishing nets. As our planet warms, sea jelly blooms are likely to increase.



Activity: In your workbook write the answers to the following questions:

1. Why is the term jelly fish incorrect?

2. In a sea jellies life cycle which form lays eggs?

3. How long do the tentacles of the lion's mane sea jelly grow?

4. Other than for hunting why else do you think sea jellies might have stingers?

5. In your own words write the relationship between sea jellies and humans.

6. Describe in your own words how sea jellies move and hunt.

Crunch & sip

Writing: Informative Text

Activity: Research Task (completed in workbooks)

Using Google, research these different types of informative texts:

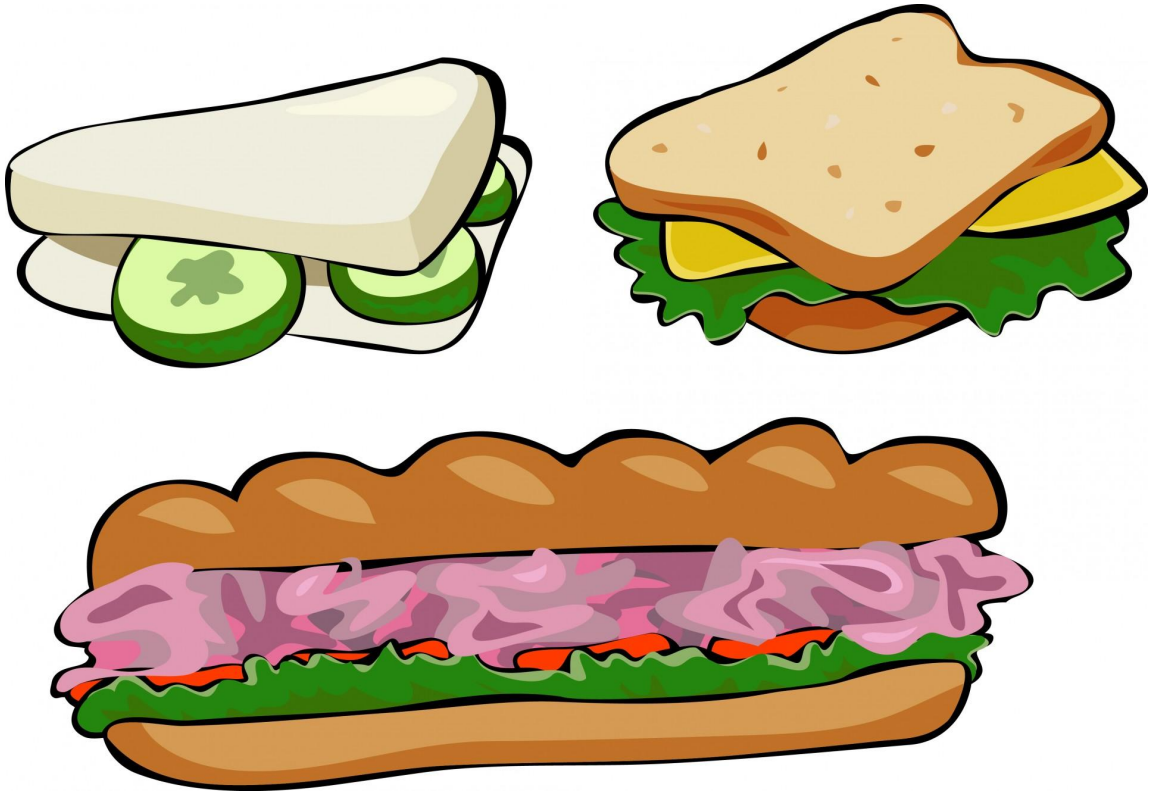
- Newspaper articles
- Brochures
- Posters

1. What did you notice about newspaper articles, brochures and posters?
2. Which one did you find interesting? Why?
3. Create a brochure about Tregear Public School

.

Brochure: Tregear Public School

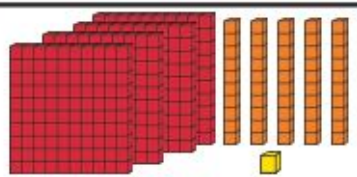
RECESS



Answers from yesterday's warm up: 25, 49, 8.
92, 139,74 and 883, 905, 890

MATHEMATICS

ROLL, WRITE, EXPAND AND DRAW Roll 2 dice to make a 2-digit number. Fill in the boxes to show the number in 5 different ways. More challenging - make a 3 or 4 digit number. Write in your workbooks or grid below.

My Number in Numerals	My Number in Words	My Number in Tens and Ones	My Number in Expanded Form	My Number in Pictures
451	four hundred and fifty-one	4 hundred 5 tens 1 ones	400 + 50 + 1 = 451	

MATHEMATICS

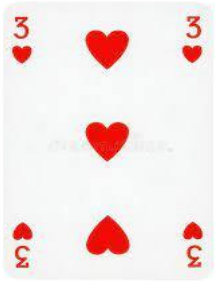
Before and After:

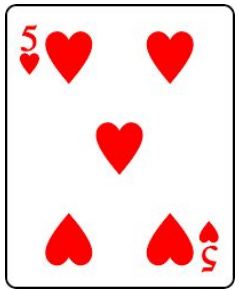
You will need a pack of cards use Ace to 9 (Ace = 1) if you do not have cards, make your own 1-9 You will need multiple sets.

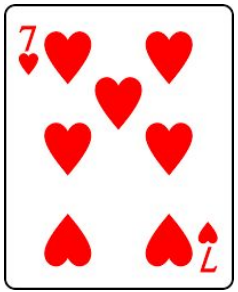
Draw 3 columns on your page

- Turn over 3 cards. Read it and write the number in the middle column.
- Write the number before in the first column and the number after in the third column. Repeat 10 times, Challenge: Use 4, 5 or 6 cards to make 4, 5 and 6 digit numbers and repeat another 10 times.

If I turn the cards-







I record -

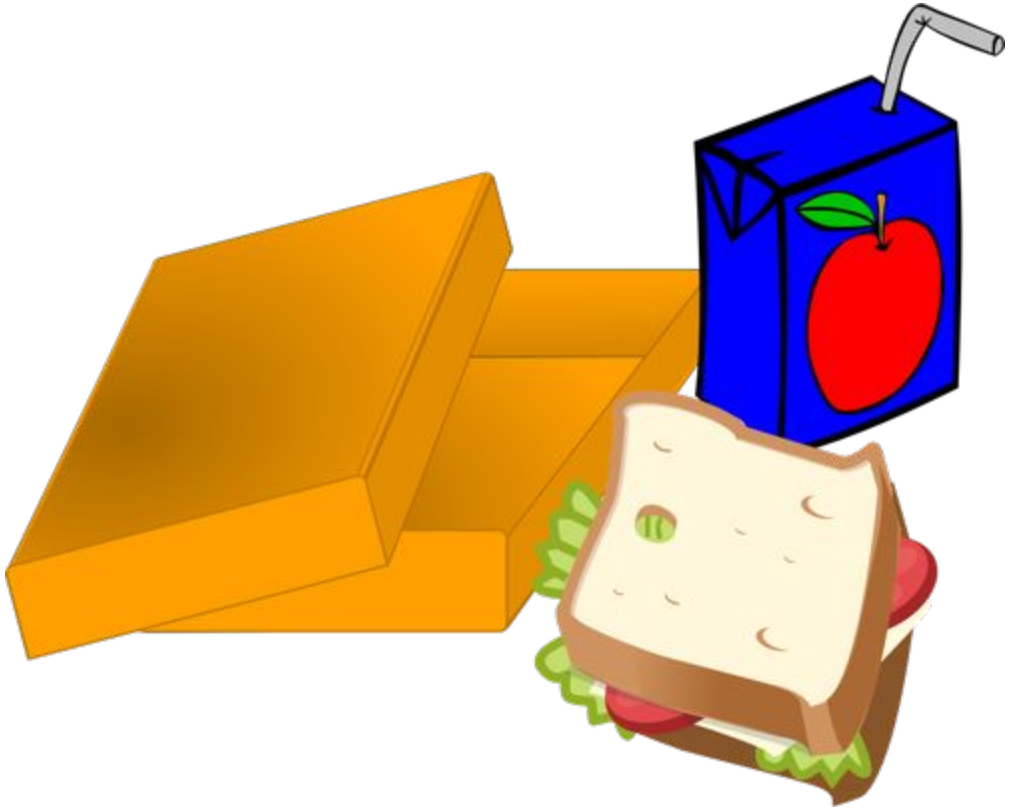
Before	Number	After
356	**357**	358

Fitness time!

My Goal: Complete each exercise every day.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
15 Jumping Jacks							
15 Sit Ups							
15 Squats							
15 Lunges							
15 Push Ups							
15 Toe Touches							
15 Leg Raises							
15 Arm Circles							
15 Knee Raises							
Play Outside 30 min.							

LUNCH



How Can I Build Healthy Relationships with Others

PDHPE

1. Students discuss with their parent/carer the following questions:
    - What are emotions?
    - How can emotions be shown?

2. Read the scenario.

"You have spent 10 weeks making a model for your school project. On the day that it is due, you argue with your brother and the model is smashed to pieces. You don't want to go to school but Mum and Dad send you anyway. At school your teacher asks for you to hand your project in and you say you haven't done it."

3. Discuss with their parent/caregiver how the following people would react to the scenario. What emotion would they show?

You, Parents/caregivers, Teacher, Best friend, Brother, Anyone else you can think of

PE

Today for PE you will be testing out some teamwork skills and how helpful having extra people can be.

Your task for today is to try and do a handstand for as long as you can **(parent/carer supervisor NEEDED).**

You will need to count how long you can do a handstand for without any help. After that you will be able to have someone help you. They might help you by;

- Holding your legs for you
- Giving you some helpful hints
- Keeping time for you so you can focus on your handstand.

PE

Record your results below!

Handstand - by yourself	**Handstand - with a partner**
Attempt 1. _____ seconds.	Attempt 1. _____ seconds.
Attempt 2. _____ seconds.	Attempt 2. _____ seconds.
Attempt 3. _____ seconds.	Attempt 3. _____ seconds.

1. Was it easier or harder with someone helping you? Explain your answer below.

FRIDAY

SPELLING

Write your weekly spelling test. Get someone from home to read aloud the spelling list to you and check your spelling. Let your teacher know how many you got correct this week.

Complete the word search.

Sea Jellies

READING

What animals have no blood, blood, brains, eyes, arms or legs and don't even breathe? Sea Jellies! These marine Creatures have existed for millennia. Although they are sometimes called jellyfish, they aren't really fish at all!

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Sea jellies (or Cnidarians – the C is silent) are invertebrates and lack a backbone. Their skin is so thin that oxygen passes to it from the water, so they don't need to breathe or have blood or nerves.

Their bodies may be clear, orange, red, pink or blue. Some species are tiny and near invisible, but others grow huge. The tentacles on a lion's mane sea jelly can grow up to 27 metres – that's longer than a bus!

Some sea jellies even glow in the dark, which is called 'bioluminescence.' The genes that help them glow have been used in medical research to make other animals glow too.

The widest part of a sea jelly is usually its 'bell' – the round, wobbly part that is often called an 'umbrella' or a 'medusa'. When

sea jellies drift on the ocean currents, they pulse the muscles in this bell to help them move.

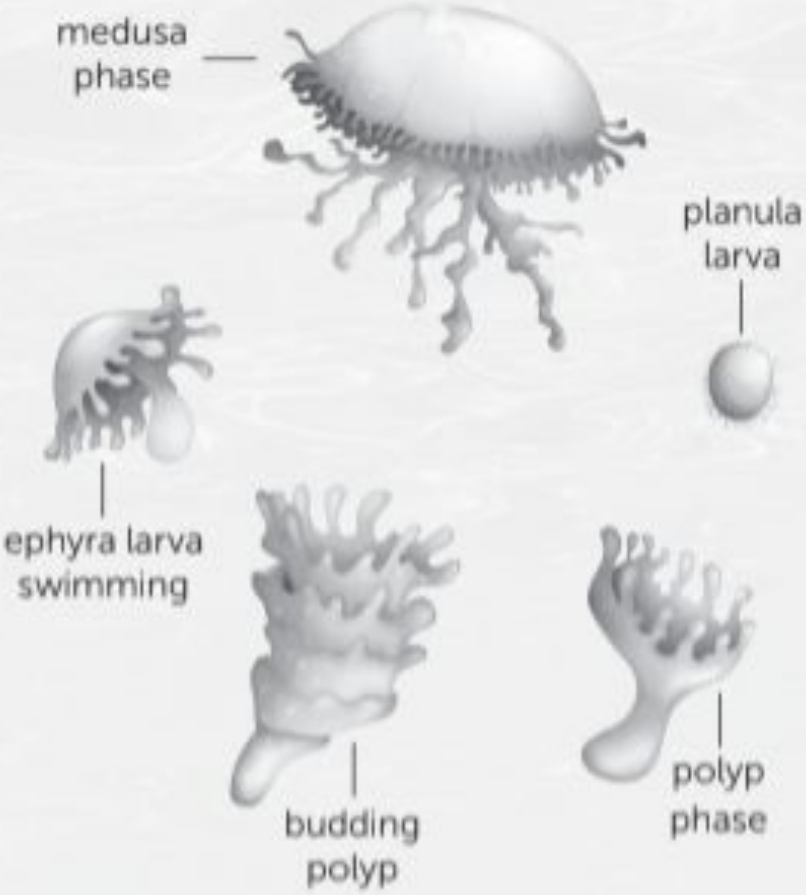
Within the bell is a single hole that works as the animal's mouth and also as its bottom!

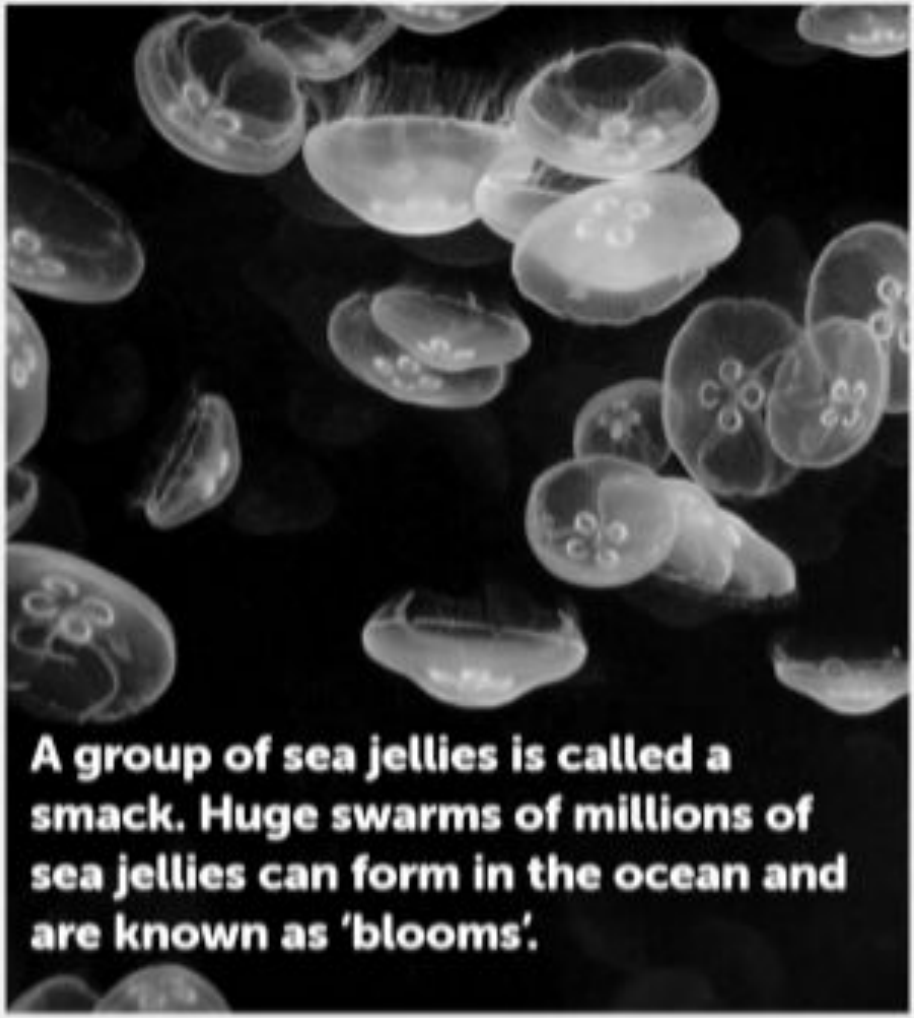
Another feature all sea jellies share is that they sting. Most species have long, dangling stingers (called 'nematocysts'). These release venom to help sea jellies trap prey.

HABITAT AND DIET

Most sea jellies prefer warm, shallow waters, but they live in all oceans and have been seen in some of the deepest parts.

They use their stingers to paralyse plankton, fish, squid and prawns. They also sometimes eat other sea jellies. Some animals, such as marine turtles, include sea jellies in their diet.





A group of sea jellies is called a smack. Huge swarms of millions of sea jellies can form in the ocean and are known as 'blooms'.

LIFE CYCLE AND REPRODUCTION

Like their relatives the corals, sea jellies spend part of their lives as tiny, clear blobs (polyps) that attach to reefs.

Buds grow from these polyps and soon float off (as ephyra larvae) alone on the currents. They keep on floating and growing until they grow to the larger medusa form.

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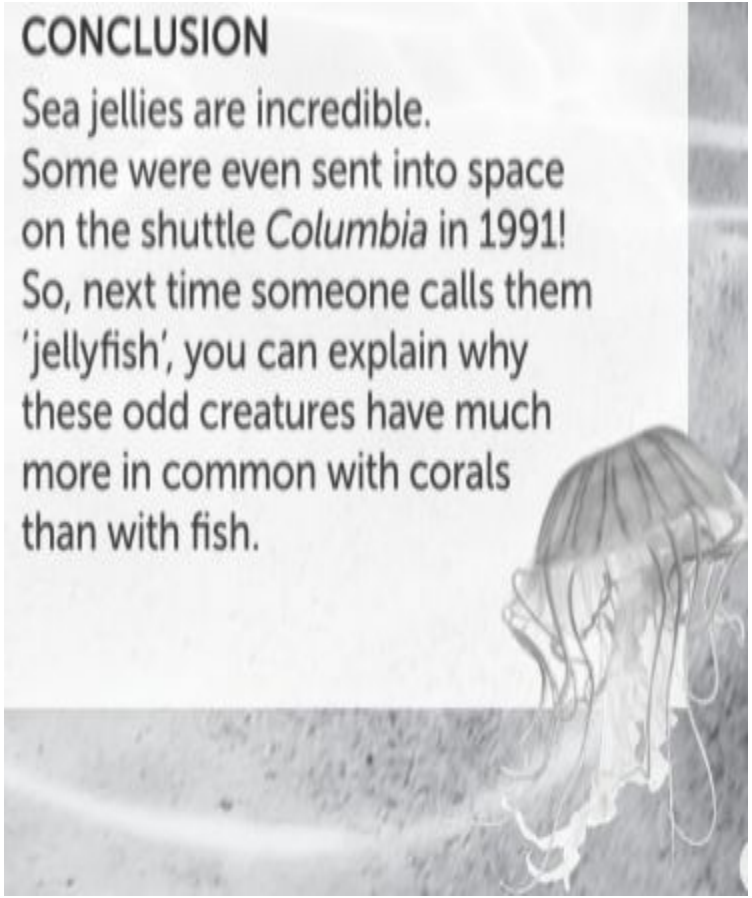


Activity:

Scientific reports use nouns to help describe the subject of a text.
Some of the nouns used to describe sea jellies include 'invertebrates', 'creatures', 'medusa' and 'larvae'.

List at least five more nouns used in the text to describe the sea jelly or its forms or body parts.

Crunch & sip

Writing: Informative Text

Activity:

a) In your workbook, write down everything you know about bears.
b) Brainstorm what you are going to research about bears.
c) Draw either the 'Grizzly Bear' or the

'Black Bear' diagram in your workbook

See example of research questions and the

Bear diagram on the following pages.

Deeper brainstorm – push harder for original research ideas!

Why do bears only live in particular places?

Do bears prefer a warm or a cold climate?

What eats bears? (Do they have any natural predators?)

Why do bears hibernate?

Do all bears hibernate or just ones in cold climates?

What do the different types of bear look like?

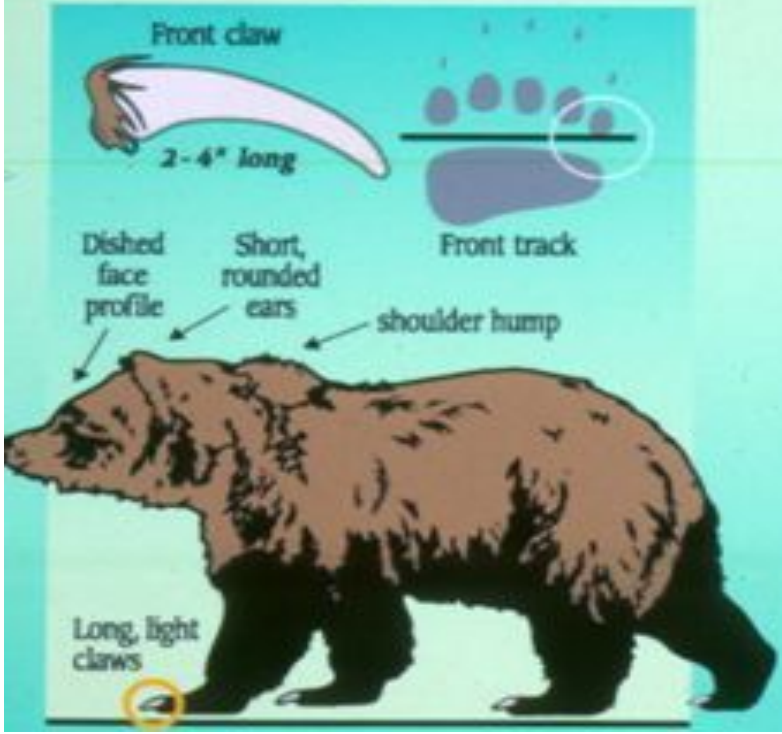
Do all bears eat the same things?

Which bears are the biggest/smallest?

Are there any types of bears that are native to Australia?

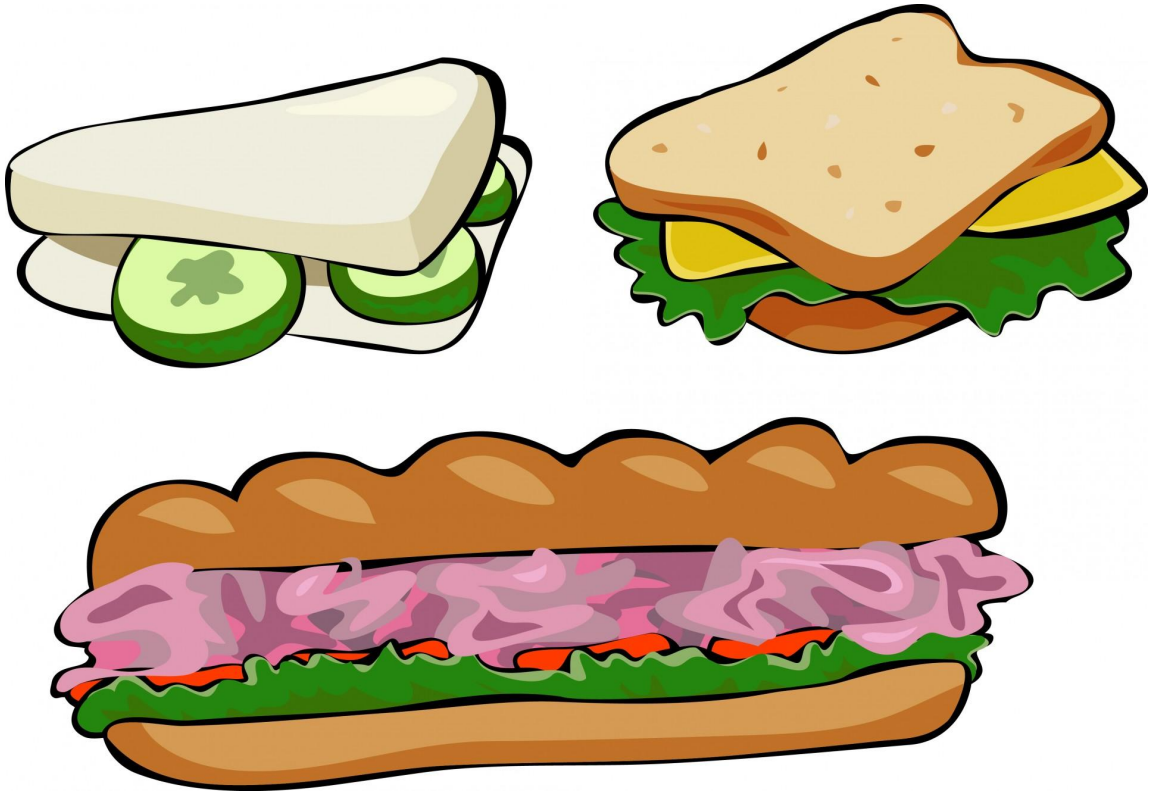
Is a koala a bear? Why not? What's the definition of a bear?

Grizzly Bear



Black Bear

RECESS



MATHEMATICS

Warm up:

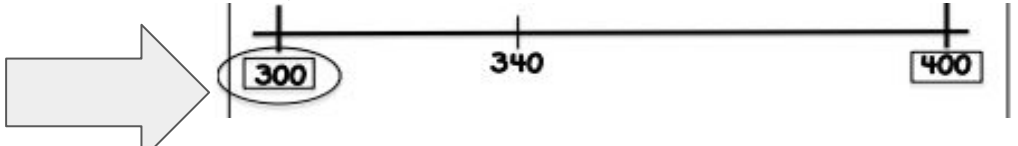
Roll a number using a six or nine dice.
Double it.
Double it again.
Double it again.
What do you get?

If you up for more of a challenge roll a dice 2 times to get a 2 digit number, or roll the dice 3 times to get a 3 digit number.
Double it.
Double it again.
Double it again.
What do you get?

Round whole numbers to the nearest 10 and 100: Write answers in your workbook.

1. Jessica drove 345 km on Friday. To the nearest 100 about how many kms did she drive?
2. Ben baked 153 cupcakes for the bake sale. To the nearest 10, about how many did he bake?
3. It takes 53 minutes to cook the dessert. Approximately how long does it take to cook the dessert, to the nearest 10.
4. 592 people attend the baseball game. To the nearest 10, about how many people were at the baseball game?
5. Brock read for 88 minutes. To the nearest 10, about how many minutes did Brock read?
6. There are 508 books in the library. Estimate to the nearest 100, how many books are in the library?

Now draw your answers on number lines. Fill in the two nearest 10's or 100's at the end of each line. Circle the number you should round to.
Then plot the number on the line. E.g.



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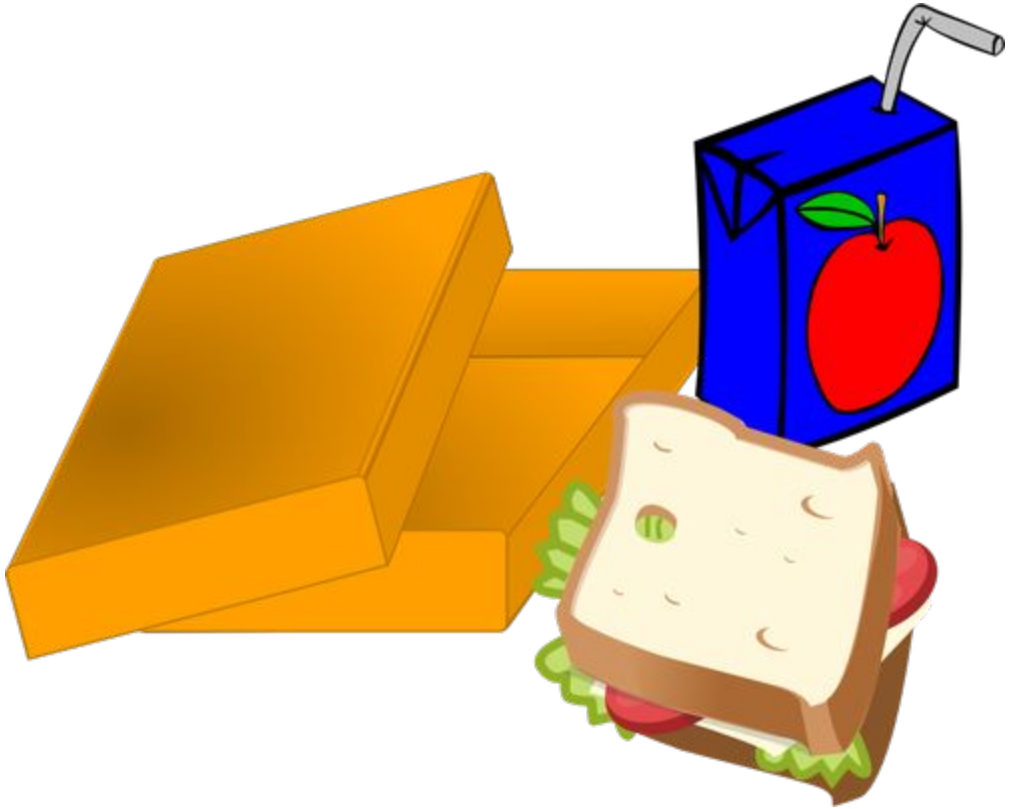

LEARNING JOURNAL

Now that you have completed your lessons for the week please click into your Learning Journal and submit it through Google Classroom or Class Dojo.