

STAGE 2

TERM 3

**Week 6**

MONDAY

# SPELLING

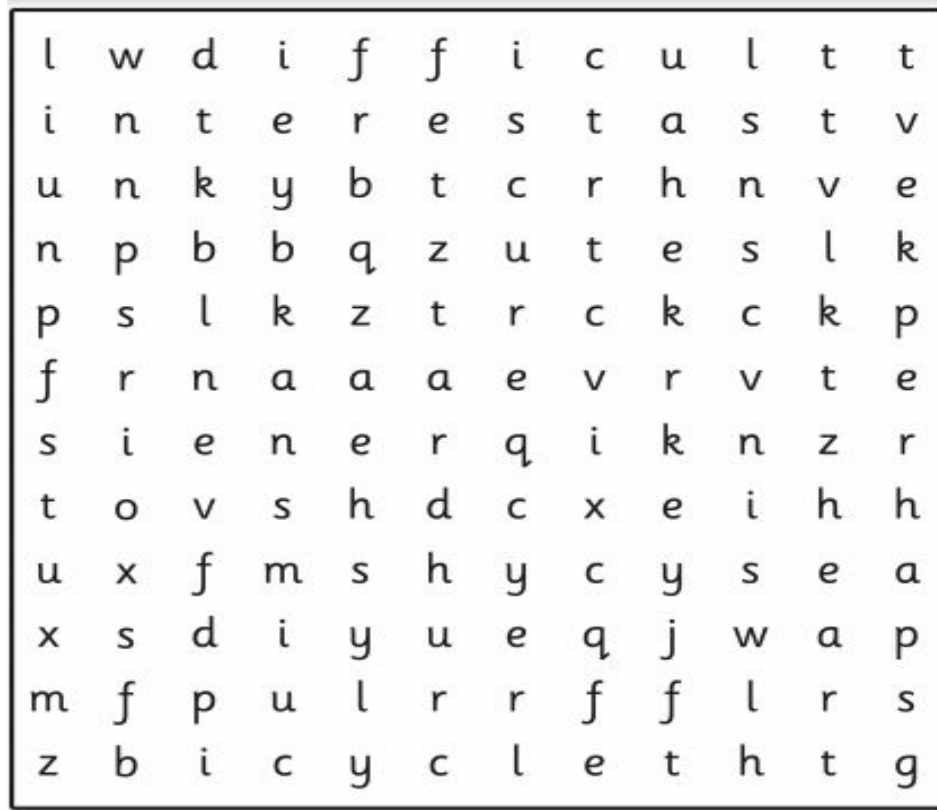
1. High Frequency words - look, cover, write and check words daily.

circle	earth	bicycle	perhaps
pressure	natural	difficult	recent
interest	heart	while	because



# SPELLING

1. Write 3-5 words into a sentence using a conjunction (and, because, or, so, but).
2. Write 2-4 Dictionary meanings using the spelling list.
3. Word find



circle  
earth  
bicycle  
heart  
interest

perhaps  
pressure  
natural  
difficult  
recent

# READING

1. For the reading activity for week 6, there will be 3 different activities. Complete the activity you feel confident with. You may complete more than one if you like.
2. Reading Eggs/Express
3. Read a book or newspaper article

# Octopuses



## What Do Octopuses Look Like?

Octopuses live in oceans all over the world. They have six arms, two legs and three hearts.



Octopuses can change their skin colour to hide from creatures.



They have a sharp beak to break open shells on crabs.



They shoot a dark liquid when they are afraid. This is called ink.

## Where Do Octopuses Live?

Many octopuses live in gaps within corals or in caves near the bottom of the ocean. Some build homes from rocks. They like to be on their own.



## What Do Octopuses Eat?

Octopuses eat meat. They hunt for food like crabs and shrimp. Octopuses creep up on creatures. They catch creatures with their strong arms and bite them with their sharp beak.

# Questions

- How many hearts does an octopus have? Tick one.
  - one
  - two
  - three
- Which word describes an octopus's beak? Tick one.
  - sharp
  - short
  - soft
- What is the name of the dark liquid that octopuses shoot? Tick one.
  - petrol
  - ink
  - oil
- What do octopuses eat? Tick one.
  - rocks
  - meat
  - plants
- What do some octopuses build their homes out of? Tick one.
  - rocks
  - shells
  - plants

# Amazing Antarctica

## Where Is Antarctica?



Antarctica is a continent (a large solid area of land). It is the furthest south in the world. It is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.

Antarctica is about 50 times the size of the UK.

## Antarctic Animals

Lots of different animals live in Antarctica. They have all developed special features to help them to survive in very cold temperatures.



**Emperor penguins** are the largest penguins in the world. Emperor penguins have special fat layers in their feet to keep them from freezing. They also have strong claws to help them grip the ice.

**Fur seals** have thick fur to protect them from the cold. They also have a thick layer of fat, called blubber, under their skin to keep them warm.



**Orcas** have a large heart which helps to pump lots of warm blood around their body. They also have a thick layer of blubber under their skin to keep them warm.

## What Is It Like in Antarctica?

Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth and almost the whole continent is always covered in ice. Because of the extremely cold temperatures, no people live in Antarctica permanently. There are also parts where no rain ever falls.

# Questions

1. What is a continent? Tick one.

- a large country
- a large solid area of land
- a place covered in ice

2. How big is Antarctica? Tick one.

- 50 times the size of the UK
- 50 times the size of the USA
- 2 times the size of the UK

3. Why have the animals in Antarctica developed special features?

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4. Draw a line to match up the boxes to complete the sentences.

Lots of different animals

penguins in the world.

There are also parts where

live in Antarctica.

Emperor penguins  
are the largest

no rain ever falls.

5. Complete this sentence.

Antarctica is the \_\_\_\_\_ place on Earth.



## The Socceroos



The Australian men's national soccer team are called the Socceroos. Though commonly used today, the nickname only came into existence in 1967 during a goodwill tour of South Vietnam during the Vietnam War.

### First Game

The Australian men's national team played its first international game in 1922. The match was against New Zealand. Although Australia played with great courage and determination, New Zealand proved the better team on the day, winning by three goals to one.

More international matches followed, but geographic isolation meant Australia struggled to play regularly. Throughout the following decades, however, Australia played several games against New Zealand and South Africa as well as Canada and India.

In 1956, Australia hosted the Olympic Games in Melbourne. This was when the national soccer team played in a global tournament for the first time. It would not be long before Australia qualified for its first World Cup, the greatest soccer competition in the world.

### Success

Australia has played at the World Cup five times. The first occasion was in 1974, where Australia lost two games and drew one. Many years passed until Australia next qualified. Driven by an exciting new generation of players and coaches, Australia qualified in 2006, 2010 and 2014, topped off with their first victory against Japan.

After a challenging qualification journey, Australia has qualified to play in this year's World Cup. At the World Cup to date, Australia has won two games, drawn three and lost eight times.

### Star Player: Tim Cahill

Tim Cahill was born in Sydney on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1979. Born to an English father and a Samoan mother, Tim actually played his first international game for Samoa. Later, however, he chose to play for Australia and has gone on to represent the country more than 100 times. A gifted attacking player, he plays as a forward and has scored 50 goals for his country.



## The Socceroos

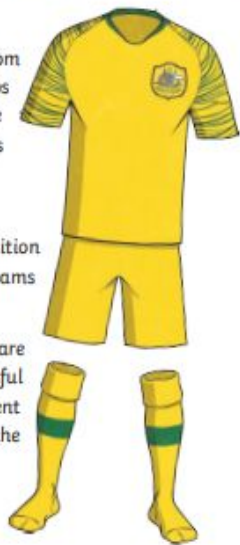
### Coach

The Socceroos coach is Bert van Marwijk. Originally from the Netherlands, he became head coach of the Socceroos in January 2018. Prior to this, he coached both the Dutch and Saudi Arabian national teams as well as clubs in Germany and the Netherlands.

### The World Cup

The World Cup will be played in Russia. The competition starts on 14<sup>th</sup> June. The final between the two best teams in the world will take place on 15<sup>th</sup> July.

Australia is in Group C. The other teams in Group C are France, Peru and Denmark. If the Socceroos are successful at the group stage, they could play Germany, the current champions, and Brazil, the team who have lifted the trophy the most times.



# COMPREHENSION

1. In which year was the nickname the 'Socceroos' first used? Tick one.

- 1922  
 1967  
 1974

2. 'Australia played with great courage and determination...'  
What does the word **determination** mean in this sentence?

---

3. Fill in the missing words in this sentence:

In the early days of the Socceroos, \_\_\_\_\_ meant Australia struggled to play regularly.

4. Match each question to the correct answer.

When did Australia qualify for the World Cup for the first time?

1956

When did the Melbourne Games take place?

2006

When did Australia qualify for the World Cup for the second time?

1974

5. List two things that make Tim Cahill a star player.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What nationality is Bert van Marwijk?

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# CRUNCH & SIP



# WRITING

## Short Film

Introduction - What is a short film?

Short film refers to any film not considered a feature film in terms of length. Although length is the most obvious characterisation of a short film, films of this type will share codes and conventions which separate them from other forms of video.

Refer to the slide below for the codes and conventions.

# CODES & CONVENTIONS OF SHORT FILM

## Length

A short film will most commonly last between 3 to 20 minutes.

## Storylines

Storylines are generally kept simple and easy to follow and will be based over a short period of time. Characters are developed through images and actions.

## Character

Due to the length and simplicity in storyline, a short film will usually introduce between 1 and 3 main characters. This is done in order to keep the audience engaged. Short films will usually last only long enough to connect the audience to few characters and will not have a developed enough storyline to hold a large cast.

## Twist

Including a twist is a common convention in short film although this is not a general rule and not all short films will use this format. However, a twist allows the film maker to tell a short story in an interesting way and they are able to do this as the short storyline gives less clues to the ending.

## Activity

The video you are going to watch below is called "For the Birds". In this animated film the characters don't speak, so the story is told only with sound (music and sound effects).

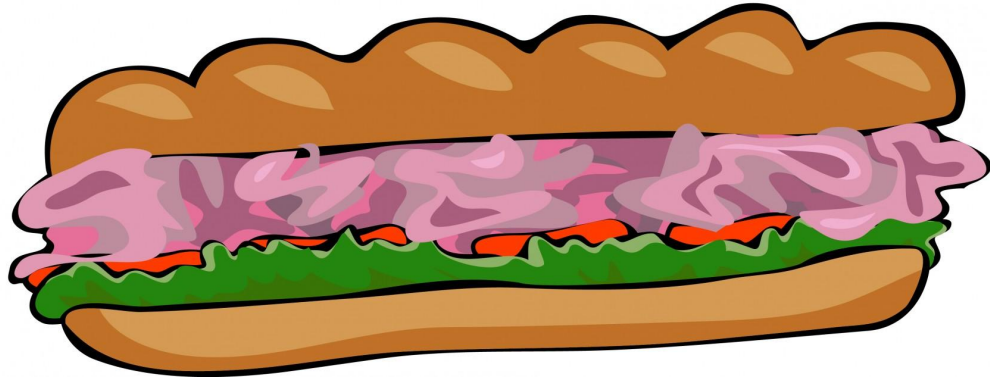
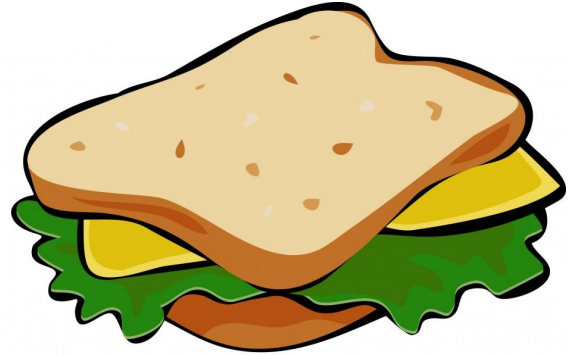
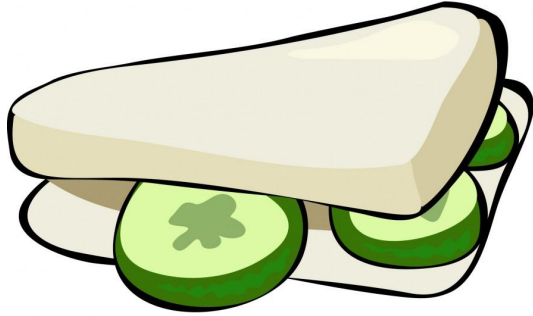
### [For the Birds - YouTube](#)

Play the short film without watching it, just listen to the soundtrack.

After listening, write down in your work book your **prediction** of what the story may be about (e.g.) What did you hear? What might be making the sounds (e.g squeaky toys)? What might some of the sounds represent? (eg talking, laughing, teasing, asking questions fighting/arguing) What characters may be in the story? What do you imagine is happening?

Then watch the short story, were your predictions correct? Think about: how did the sound help tell the story?.

RECESS



# MATHEMATICS

This week we will explore multiplication and division.

Watch this video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dPksJHBZs4Q>

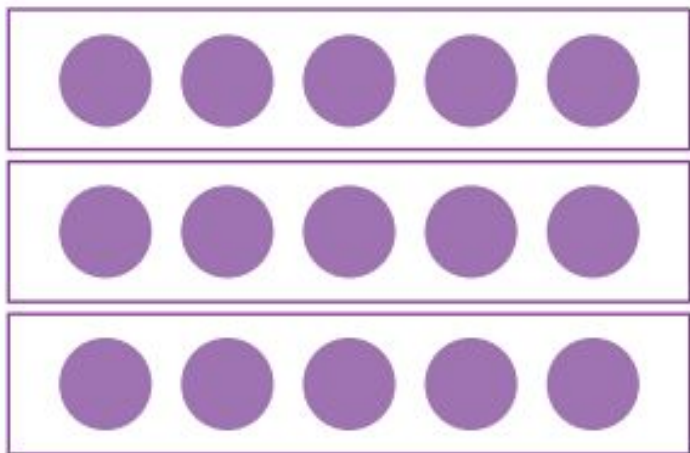
Look at the following slides for different strategies you can use to work out multiplication.



## Multiplication Strategies

### Array

Rows and columns with an equal amount in each.



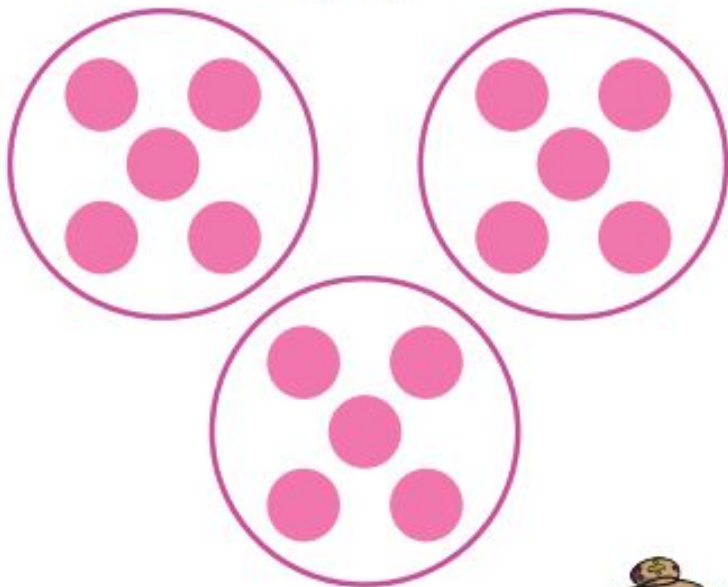
$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



## Multiplication Strategies

### Equal Groups

Use the same number of ones in each group.

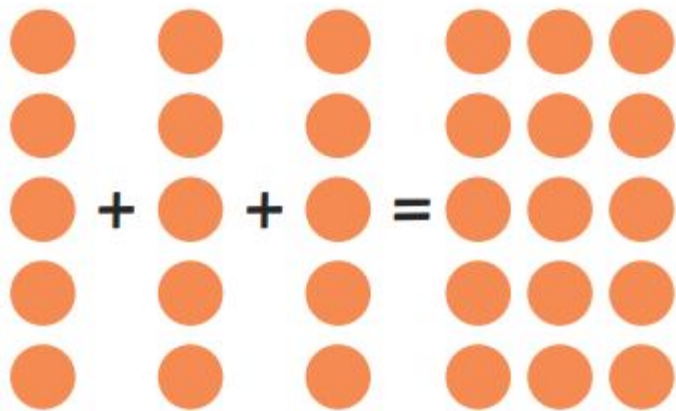


$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



## Multiplication Strategies

### Repeated Addition



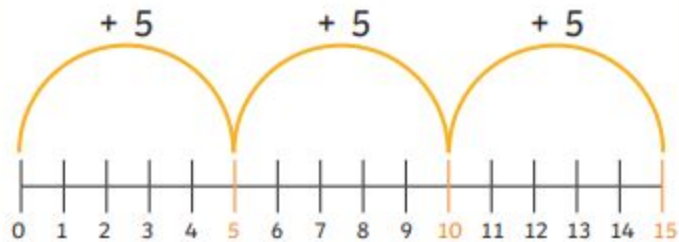
$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



## Multiplication Strategies

### Number Line

Starting from 0, hop 5 at a time.  
Where do you land?



1 hop of 5 = 5

2 hops of 5 = 10

3 hops of 5 = 15

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



## WARM UP

# Counting on in 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s

Complete the following sequences:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 6 8 10 \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 24 21 \_\_\_\_\_ 15 12

2. 50 45 \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ 25

7. 35 40 \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ 60

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 6 9 12 \_\_\_\_\_ 18

8. 111 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 81 71 61

4. 90 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 60 50 40

9. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 32 30 28 26

5. 16 \_\_\_\_\_ 36 46 \_\_\_\_\_ 66

10. 10 20 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 50 60



# Multiplication

<b>1</b> ONE	<b>2</b> TWO	<b>3</b> THREE	<b>4</b> FOUR	<b>5</b> FIVE	<b>6</b> SIX
$1 \times 1 = 1$ $1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 3 = 3$ $1 \times 4 = 4$ $1 \times 5 = 5$ $1 \times 6 = 6$ $1 \times 7 = 7$ $1 \times 8 = 8$ $1 \times 9 = 9$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ $1 \times 11 = 11$ $1 \times 12 = 12$	$2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $2 \times 12 = 24$	$3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $3 \times 12 = 36$	$4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $4 \times 12 = 48$	$5 \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $5 \times 12 = 60$	$6 \times 1 = 6$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $6 \times 12 = 72$
<b>7</b> SEVEN	<b>8</b> EIGHT	<b>9</b> NINE	<b>10</b> TEN	<b>11</b> ELEVEN	<b>12</b> TWELVE
$7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 12 = 84$	$8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 12 = 96$	$9 \times 1 = 9$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $9 \times 12 = 108$	$10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $10 \times 12 = 120$	$11 \times 1 = 11$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $11 \times 5 = 55$ $11 \times 6 = 66$ $11 \times 7 = 77$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $11 \times 9 = 99$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $11 \times 12 = 132$	$12 \times 1 = 12$ $12 \times 2 = 24$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times 4 = 48$ $12 \times 5 = 60$ $12 \times 6 = 72$ $12 \times 7 = 84$ $12 \times 8 = 96$ $12 \times 9 = 108$ $12 \times 10 = 120$ $12 \times 11 = 132$ $12 \times 12 = 144$

Write your answers in your workbooks. Choose the worksheets based on your ability. (easy)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 24 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 22 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 18 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad 12 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad 48 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 41 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 31 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 44 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad 32 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 62 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12. \quad 66 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13. \quad 82 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14. \quad 87 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 94 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16. \quad 53 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. \quad 85 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 75 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19. \quad 68 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20. \quad 78 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write your answers in your workbooks (medium)

2 8 1

x 5

--	--	--	--

4 6 3

x 4

--	--	--	--

6 9 6

x 4

--	--	--	--

4 1 6

x 4

--	--	--	--

2 7 5

x 6

--	--	--	--

6 4 3

x 6

--	--	--	--

8 6 7

x 5

--	--	--	--

8 9 1

x 4

--	--	--	--

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8 4 9

x 5



5 8 5

x 5



7 4 4

x 4



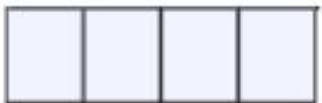
2 6 3

x 5



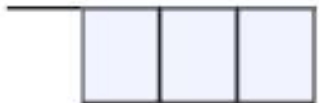
5 8 8

x 4



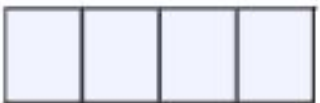
1 6 6

x 5



9 7 5

x 6



7 9 8

x 6





Write your answers in your workbooks (challenging long multiplication)

### Long Multiplication Method

		3	5	4	
	x		2	9	
<hr/>					
	3	1	8	6	←
<hr/>					
	7	0	8	0	←
<hr/>					
	1	0	2	6	6
<hr/>					
			1		

Multiply each of the digits 354 by 9

$$9 \times 4 = 36$$

Carry the 3 below

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

Add the carried 3 = 48

Carry the 4 below

$$9 \times 3 = 27$$

Add the carried 4 = 31

This totals = 3186

Multiply each of the digits by 2

Add the zero first!

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

Carry the 1 below

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

Add the carried 1 = 7

This totals = 7080

Add the two totals together

$$3186 + 7080 = 10266$$

Write your answers in your workbooks (challenging)

1.				
			3	6
x			3	2
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

2.				
			4	6
x			3	3
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

3.				
			1	6
x			3	3
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

4.				
			1	4
x			2	3
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

5.				
			2	5
x			3	6
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

6.				
			3	5
x			5	6
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

7.				
			3	4
x			2	3
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

8.				
			4	3
x			3	3
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

		1	6	1
x			2	3

		2	3	2
x			2	6

		6	1	4
x			1	8

		9	6	9
x			9	5

5.

		7	4	0
x			9	6

6.

		3	6	2
x			5	8

7.

		3	0	5
x			7	1

8.

		3	7	0
x			6	4

9.

		5	8	4
x			1	5

10.

		8	5	1
x			8	9

11.

		7	4	9
x			9	8

12.

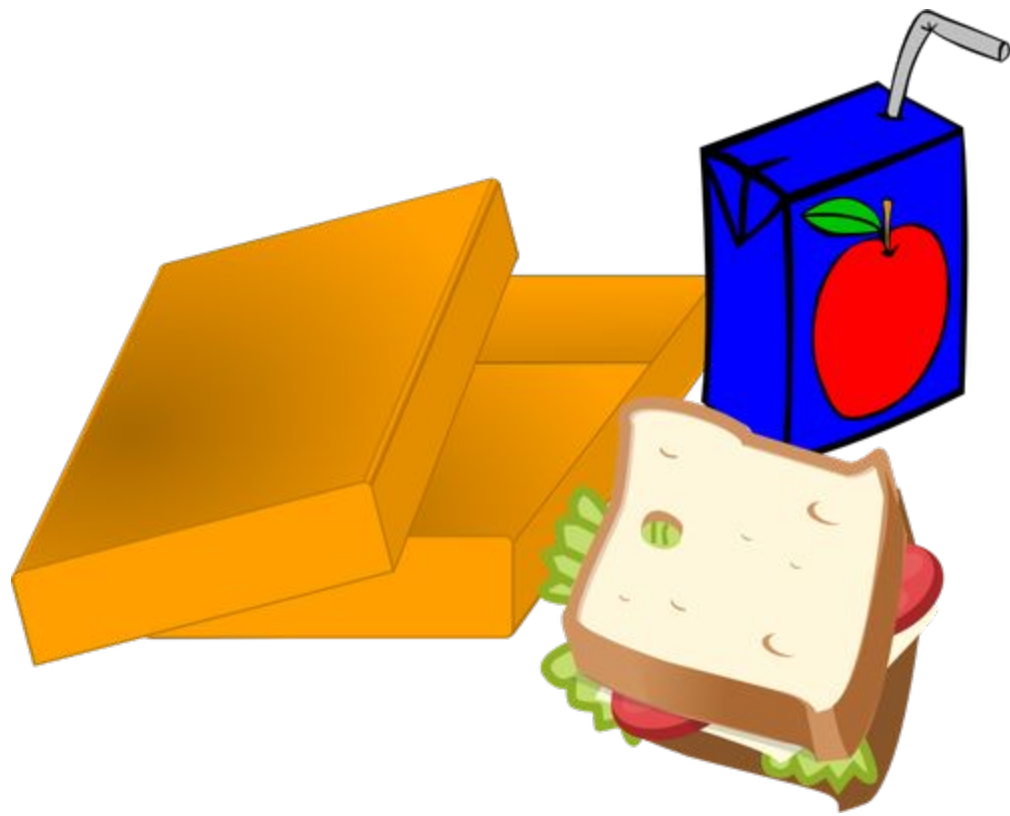
		4	8	2
x			2	3

# FITNESS ACTIVITY: WEEK 6

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWTy08npk0Q>

**Take a photo and upload to Class Dojo or Google Classroom**

LUNCH



# GEOGRAPHY

**Please continue to work on your Journey project**

Create your own journey

On a Large piece of paper or cardboard create your own journey around Australia.

- Your journey should include at least 10-15 destinations
- The distance travelled each day should not exceed 300-400km
- For each destination research the place's attractions, either human or natural
- Each destination should feature a short written account of its attractions. Drawings should be included where appropriate
- A map of Australia will be provided on Dojo so you can show the route of the journey

**Students are asked to present their research findings to the class when school returns.**

TUESDAY

# SPELLING

1. High Frequency words - look, cover, write and check words daily.

circle	earth	perhaps	pressure
natural	difficult	heart	while
bicycle	interest	recent	because





# READING

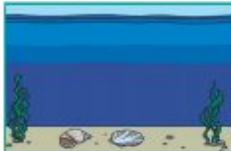
1. For the reading activity for Week 6, there will be 3 different activities. Complete the activity you feel confident with. You may complete more than one if you like.
2. Reading Eggs/Eggspress
3. Read a book or newspaper article

# Dolphins



## What do dolphins look like?

A dolphin is a sea animal. They have two fins on the side and one on the back to help them to swim fast. They can be a mix of black, white and grey. Dolphins have fat under the skin to keep them warm in the cold seas. They breathe out of a nostril on the top of their head called a blowhole.



## Where do dolphins live?

Dolphins live in seas and rivers. They live together in groups called 'pods'.



## What do dolphins eat?

Dolphins eat fish. They wait for the fish to jump out of the sea into their mouth.



## What do dolphins do?

Dolphins can jump out of the water and flip over to land on their back, belly or side. This is called 'breach'. They breach to let other dolphins know about food nearby.

# Questions

1. Why do dolphins have two fins on the side and one on the back? Tick one.
  - to help them to jump out of the water
  - so they can swim on their back
  - to help them to swim fast
2. Why do dolphins have fat under the skin? Tick one.
  - to keep them warm
  - to make them bigger
  - to help them swim down
3. What is the name of the nostril on the top of their head? Tick one.
  - horn hole
  - blowhole
  - spray hole
4. What do dolphins eat? Tick one.
  - plants
  - toast
  - fish
5. What is it called when dolphins jump out of the water and flip over to land on their back, belly or side? Tick one.
  - breach
  - splash
  - spin

# The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

Once upon a time, a town mouse went to the countryside and met a country mouse. The country mouse asked the town mouse to come to his house. They sat down to eat a dinner of peas and corn but the town mouse didn't like it.



"This food is boring!" the town mouse said. "You should come and try the food in town."



"I will," said the country mouse.

They set off for the town.

They went to the town mouse's house and opened the cupboard. Inside, there was jam, chutney, rice and pasta.

The country mouse was amazed.

Then, the kitchen door swung open and the cook came in.

The mice ran to the mouse hole.

The country mouse was terrified.

When the cook was gone, the mice went to find more food. They went to the cupboard and found a jar of prunes to eat.



"Yum!" said the country mouse. "Thank you, town mouse."

"Shhhh!" said the town mouse. The cat had crept into the kitchen.

The mice tiptoed back to the hole. They

# The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

went to the cellar. There was even more food there.

The country mouse saw a tasty looking piece of cheese in the corner. He ran to get it.

"Stop!" said the town mouse. "It's a mousetrap!"



"Oh dear!" said the country mouse. "I think it's time for me to go. There are too many shocks here!"

**It is better to have a little and live in peace than have a lot and live in fear.**

# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Who are the main characters in the story?
2. What did town mouse think of country mouse's food?
3. What was the first thing the mice found in the cupboard?
4. What scared the country mouse?
5. What is the message in the story?
  - Stay calm at all times
  - The town is full of food
  - It is better to have a little and live in peace

## The Story of Vegemite

The story of how Vegemite was invented all began with the Fred Walker Company in 1922. They were interested in creating a spread from one of the world's richest known sources of Vitamin B. The company, which soon became known as the Kraft Food Company, hired a very clever chemist known as Dr Cyril P. Callister. It was Dr Callister who developed the spread, using leftover brewers' yeast extract and various vegetable and spice additives.



As they wanted lots of people to buy their new product, the Fred Walker Company came up with the very clever idea of having the public name it themselves. They launched a national competition right across Australia, and in 1923 the winning entry was announced. 'Vegemite' was to be its name! By 1923, jars of Vegemite were being sold in supermarkets and grocery stores all over the country.

Now at that time, a similar product from England known as 'Marmite' was already very popular in Australia. Shoppers weren't keen to try something different and Vegemite sales were low. To increase sales, the company even called it by a different name to try to convince people to purchase it. It became known as 'Parwill' with a clever catch phrase to go with it: "If Marmite...then Parwill"! The public didn't bite. Even with this new advertising strategy, sales did not improve.

## The Story of Vegemite

It took the Fred Walker Company 14 years of persistence and a reversion to its original name before the people of Australia finally embraced their Vegemite. Doctors began recommending it as a rich source of Vitamin B, and during the Second World War the armed forces bought it in bulk to send to the soldiers. It eventually became so popular that it had to be rationed across Australia since the company couldn't meet the demands of the needy public.

Another very clever advertising tool that the company used to popularise the brand was the creation of the song 'Happy Little Vegemites', which was released on the radio in 1954. It went on to become a television commercial two years later. It was aired right through the 1960s and then remastered in the 1980s for a new generation.

Even today, the song is easily recognised as an unofficial national anthem, with Vegemite putting 'a rose in every cheek'.

Vegemite has gone on to become a food source that is loved by Australians of all ages and eaten at any time of the day. Twenty-two million jars are sold every year. It has a thick and sticky consistency and is almost black in colour. Made from yeast and vegetable extract, it is an excellent source of Vitamin B but it is extremely salty. Australians are used to the flavour because 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. The Fred Walker Company went on to be known as what?

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2. Who developed the recipe for Vegemite and what was his job?

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3. How did they decide to name the new spread Vegemite?

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4. In which year was Vegemite sold for the first time?

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5. What was the name of the product that was very similar to Vegemite and was its direct competition? Where did this come from?

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

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7. Why is Vegemite good for you?

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8. Explain what the company did to try to make people buy more Vegemite.

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9. Name the two very important groups who supported the buying of Vegemite.

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10. Why do you think some people take Vegemite on holiday when they go abroad?

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11. Do you think 'Vegemite' is a good name for the spread? What would you call it and why?

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# CRUNCH & SIP





# WRITING

Watch the short film "For the Birds" again.

[For the Birds - YouTube](#)

In your workbooks answer the following question:

What codes and conventions (see next slide) relating to short films did you notice? e.g. the length, setting, characters, key theme or message, and storyline.

Think about the underlying theme(s) of belonging/being excluded because of difference/bullying, etc.

# CODES & CONVENTIONS OF SHORT FILM

## Length

A short film will most commonly last between 3 to 20 minutes.

## Storylines

Storylines are generally kept simple and easy to follow and will be based over a short period of time. Characters are developed through images and actions.

## Character

Due to the length and simplicity in storyline, a short film will usually introduce between 1 and 3 main characters. This is done in order to keep the audience engaged. Short films will usually last only long enough to connect the audience to few characters and will not have a developed enough storyline to hold a large cast.

## Twist

Including a twist is a common convention in short film although this is not a general rule and not all short films will use this format. However, a twist allows the film maker to tell a short story in an interesting way and they are able to do this as the short storyline gives less clues to the ending.

Tomorrow you will be creating your own storyboard for this short film, so today think about and write in your workbook some ideas that will help you, such as:

The characters and how they are connected - All the birds on the wire look similar.

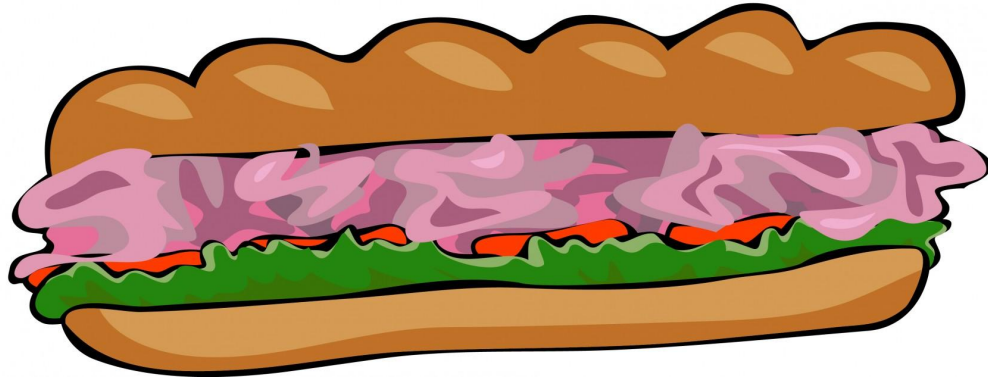
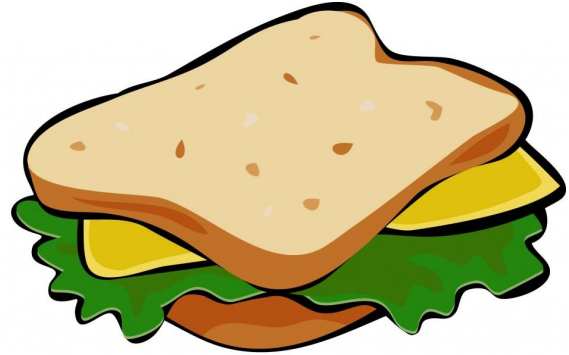
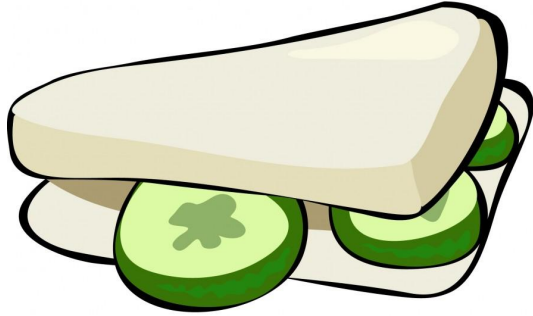
Are there any characters that stand out?

Could we possibly give some of them names which describe their personalities or behaviour?

Are there any characters that are like people you know?

Did your feelings towards any of the birds change while watching or after watching the film?

RECESS



# MATHEMATICS

## WARM UP:

Play the card game 'snap'. Every time you 'snap', you need to multiply the number on the card by a focus times table of your choice E.g. 8x, if you've snapped a pair of 4s, you need to do  $8 \times 4 = 32$ .



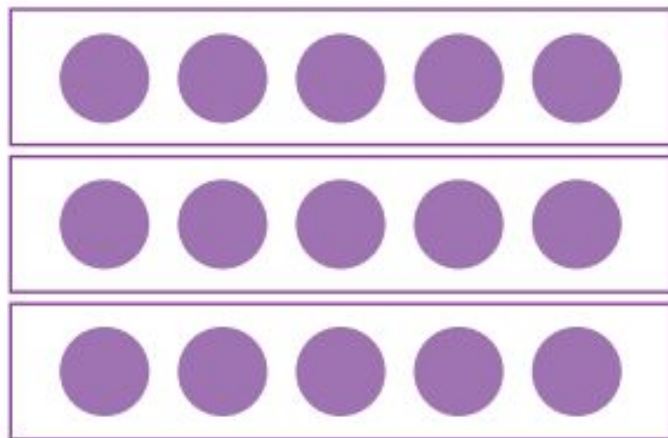
# Multiplication

<b>1</b> ONE	<b>2</b> TWO	<b>3</b> THREE	<b>4</b> FOUR	<b>5</b> FIVE	<b>6</b> SIX
$1 \times 1 = 1$ $1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 3 = 3$ $1 \times 4 = 4$ $1 \times 5 = 5$ $1 \times 6 = 6$ $1 \times 7 = 7$ $1 \times 8 = 8$ $1 \times 9 = 9$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ $1 \times 11 = 11$ $1 \times 12 = 12$	$2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $2 \times 12 = 24$	$3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $3 \times 12 = 36$	$4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $4 \times 12 = 48$	$5 \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $5 \times 12 = 60$	$6 \times 1 = 6$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $6 \times 12 = 72$
<b>7</b> SEVEN	<b>8</b> EIGHT	<b>9</b> NINE	<b>10</b> TEN	<b>11</b> ELEVEN	<b>12</b> TWELVE
$7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 12 = 84$	$8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 12 = 96$	$9 \times 1 = 9$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $9 \times 12 = 108$	$10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $10 \times 12 = 120$	$11 \times 1 = 11$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $11 \times 5 = 55$ $11 \times 6 = 66$ $11 \times 7 = 77$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $11 \times 9 = 99$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $11 \times 12 = 132$	$12 \times 1 = 12$ $12 \times 2 = 24$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times 4 = 48$ $12 \times 5 = 60$ $12 \times 6 = 72$ $12 \times 7 = 84$ $12 \times 8 = 96$ $12 \times 9 = 108$ $12 \times 10 = 120$ $12 \times 11 = 132$ $12 \times 12 = 144$

## Multiplication Strategies

### Array

Rows and columns with an equal amount in each.



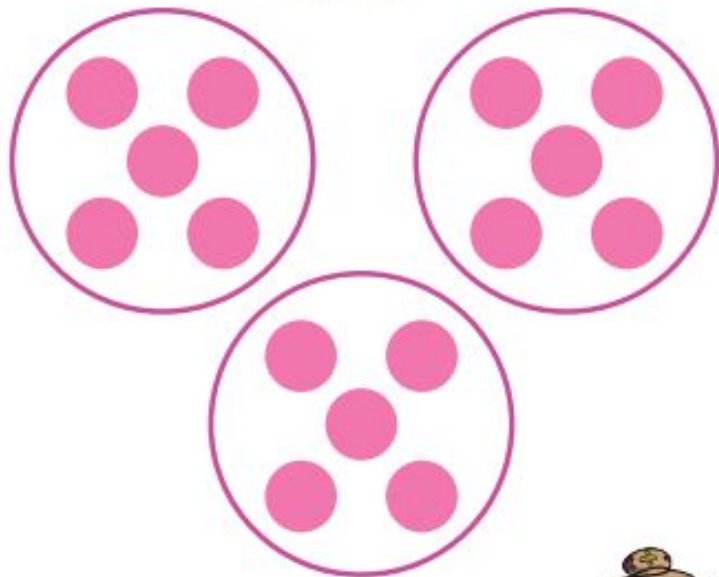
$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



## Multiplication Strategies

### Equal Groups

Use the same number of ones in each group.

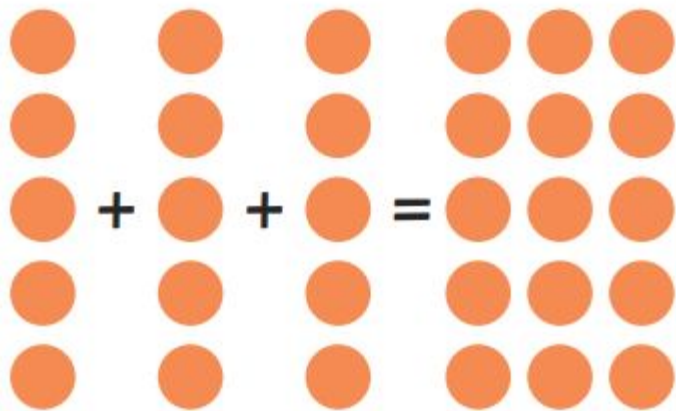


$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



## Multiplication Strategies

### Repeated Addition



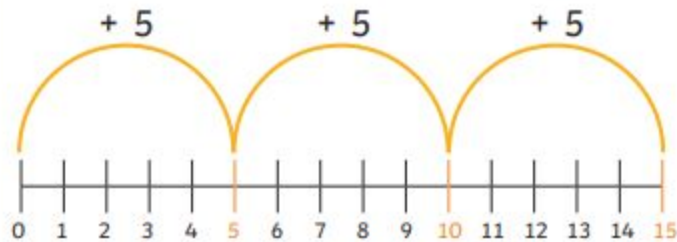
$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



## Multiplication Strategies

### Number Line

Starting from 0, hop 5 at a time.  
Where do you land?



1 hop of 5 = 5

2 hops of 5 = 10

3 hops of 5 = 15

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$





# MAIN ACTIVITY

## Dice multiplication game

Instructions: 1. Roll 1 die or challenge yourself and use 2 dice to add together 2. Write it in the first box 3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 write it in the second box. 4. Multiply the 2 numbers together and write your answer in the 3rd box.

You can play by yourself or have a race with someone at home to see who gets the correct answer first. Set up the game in your book looking like the example below at least 10 times.

Or set a timer and see how many you can complete within a time limit. (5 minutes or 10 minutes).

Example: 1st roll - I rolled 2 dice  $(5+3) = 8$ . 2nd roll - I rolled 2 dice  $(6+3) = 9$

$$\boxed{8} \times \boxed{9} = \boxed{72}$$

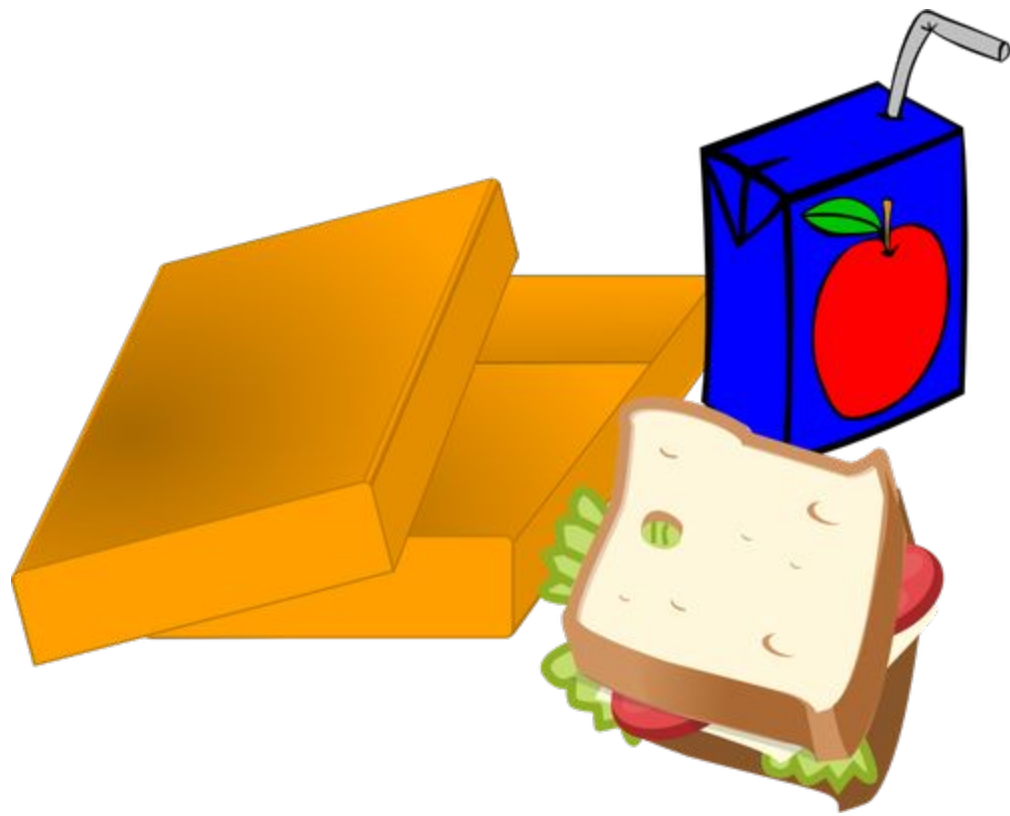
# FITNESS TIME!

Fun activity: Here is a link to your fitness activity for today. Your family may like to join in too! If you are unable to click the link, type the link into youtube. Have fun!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=APawst8c89c>



LUNCH



# SCIENCE

We have started learning about the physical world (things that are living) in science this term. Today we will continue to look at heat.

We are going to focus on heat from the sun.

Today you will need to draw/write how the sun's heat changes different objects.

On the next page you will see some pictures of different objects. You will need to write/draw what happens when the sun heats these objects.

You might need to think outside the box for a few of these.



**Draw or write what will happen to the ice cubes:**



**Draw or write what will happen to the small plant:**



**Draw or write what will happen to the skin (colour):**

**Draw or write what will happen to the wet clothes:**

WEDNESDAY

# SPELLING

1. High Frequency words - look, cover, write and check words daily.

circle	earth	perhaps	recent
pressure	bicycle	natural	heart
difficult	interest	while	because

2. Put 2-3 spelling words into a sentence using capital letters, full-stops, question marks, exclamation marks, etc
3. Write your own definitions for 3 words from the spelling list.





# READING

1. For the reading activity for Week 6, there will be 3 different activities. Complete the activity you feel confident with. You may complete more than one if you like.
2. Reading Eggs/Eggspress
3. Read a book or newspaper article

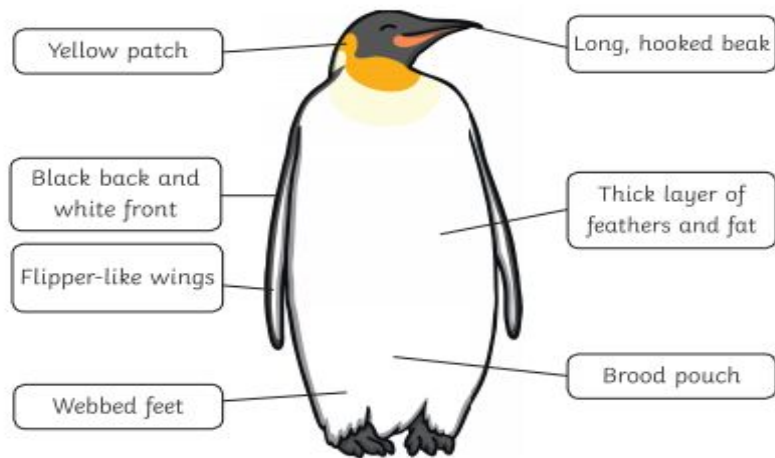
# The Emperor Penguin

The emperor penguin is the largest penguin in the world. Penguins are birds but they cannot fly. They use their wings to help them swim.

## Habitat

They live in Antarctica and it is very cold. Emperor penguins live together in a big group (a colony) so that they can keep warm.

## Body



## Did you know...?

- The female lays an egg and passes it to the male. He keeps it warm all winter in his brood pouch.
- Adults can grow up to 130cm.
- They can swim underwater for up to 22 minutes.

## Questions

- Which of these is true about the emperor penguin? Tick **one**.
  - the largest animal in the world
  - the largest penguin in the world
  - the smallest penguin in the world
- What is their habitat like? Tick **one**.
  - It is very cold.
  - It is very warm.
  - It has a yellow patch.
- What is a big group of penguins called? Tick **one**.
  - a brood pouch
  - a habitat
  - a colony
- Look at the **Did You Know...?** section. What does the female do with the egg? Tick **one**.
  - She keeps it warm all winter in her brood pouch.
  - She passes it to the male.
  - She has webbed feet.
- How long can emperor penguins swim underwater? Tick **one**.
  - for up to 22 minutes
  - for up to 22 days
  - for up to 130cm

# QUESTIONS

1. Who are the characters in the story?
2. What was the problem in the story?
3. How was the problem resolved?
4. Draw a picture of your favourite part of the story

## The Lion and the Mouse

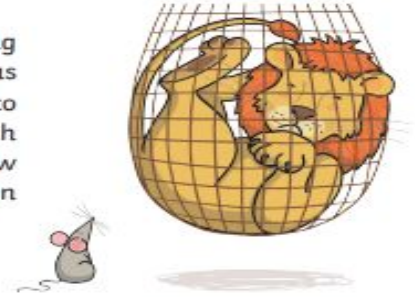


One day, a proud lion was asleep in the wood, his great head resting on his paws. A timid mouse came upon him unexpectedly, and in her fright and haste to get away, ran across the lion's nose.

Roused from his nap, the lion laid his huge paw angrily on the tiny creature, ready to gobble her up.

"Spare me!" begged the poor mouse. "Please let me go and someday I will surely repay you!" The lion was amused to think that a mouse could ever help. But he was generous and finally let the mouse go.

Some days later, whilst stalking his prey in the forest, the lion was caught in a hunter's net. Unable to free himself, he filled the forest with his angry roaring. The mouse knew the voice and quickly found the lion struggling in his net.



Running to one of the great ropes that bound him, she gnawed it until it parted and soon, the lion was free. "You laughed when I said I would repay you," said the mouse. "Now you see that even a mouse can help a lion."



**A kindness is never wasted.**

## The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

Once upon a time, a town mouse took a trip to the countryside, where he met a country mouse. The country mouse invited the town mouse to his humble home for dinner. They sat down to eat a dinner



of fresh peas and corn. The town mouse tried to be polite, but the country mouse realised that he didn't like the country food.

"I've tried it, but this food is boring!" the town mouse said. "You should come and sample the delicious food in town."

"OK then, I will," replied the country mouse.

They set off excitedly for the town, scurrying as quickly as they could.



Soon, they arrived at the town mouse's house and headed straight for the cupboard. Inside, there were jars of jam, chutney, rice, pasta and much more. The country mouse was amazed at what they had found.

All of a sudden, the kitchen door swung open and the cook walked in. Terrified, the mice stopped eating, jumped out of the cupboard and raced across to the mouse hole.



Eventually, when the coast was clear, the mice ventured out to find more food. This time they went to the pantry and found a jar of prunes to eat.

## The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

"I've never eaten anything like it!" exclaimed the country mouse. "Thank you, town mouse."



The country mouse was munching through the prunes when the town mouse suddenly whispered "Quiet!" The cat had crept into the kitchen.

The mice tiptoed back to the hole. They went to the cellar. There was even more food. There were cheeses, meat, bags of fruit and even more!

The country mouse saw a tasty-looking piece of cheese in the corner. He ran towards it and was about to eat it.

"Stop!" yelled the town mouse. "It's a mousetrap!"



With that, the country mouse grabbed his things and went on his way. "I think it's time for me to go," he explained. "There are too many shocks here! I'd rather eat my boring food in peace than eat delicious food whilst surrounded by danger!"

**It is better to have a little and live in peace than have a lot and live in fear.**

# Questions

1. Find two words in the story that are used instead of the word 'said'.

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2. What was the first thing that scared the country mouse?

---

3. Which foods did the country mouse try in the town?

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4. The story uses the phrase 'when the coast was clear'. What does this mean?

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5. Why did the town mouse stop the country mouse from taking the cheese?

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6. The country mouse decided to go home at the end of the story. What would you have done? Explain your answer.

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# CRUNCH & SIP



# WRITING

Watch the short film "For the Birds" again.

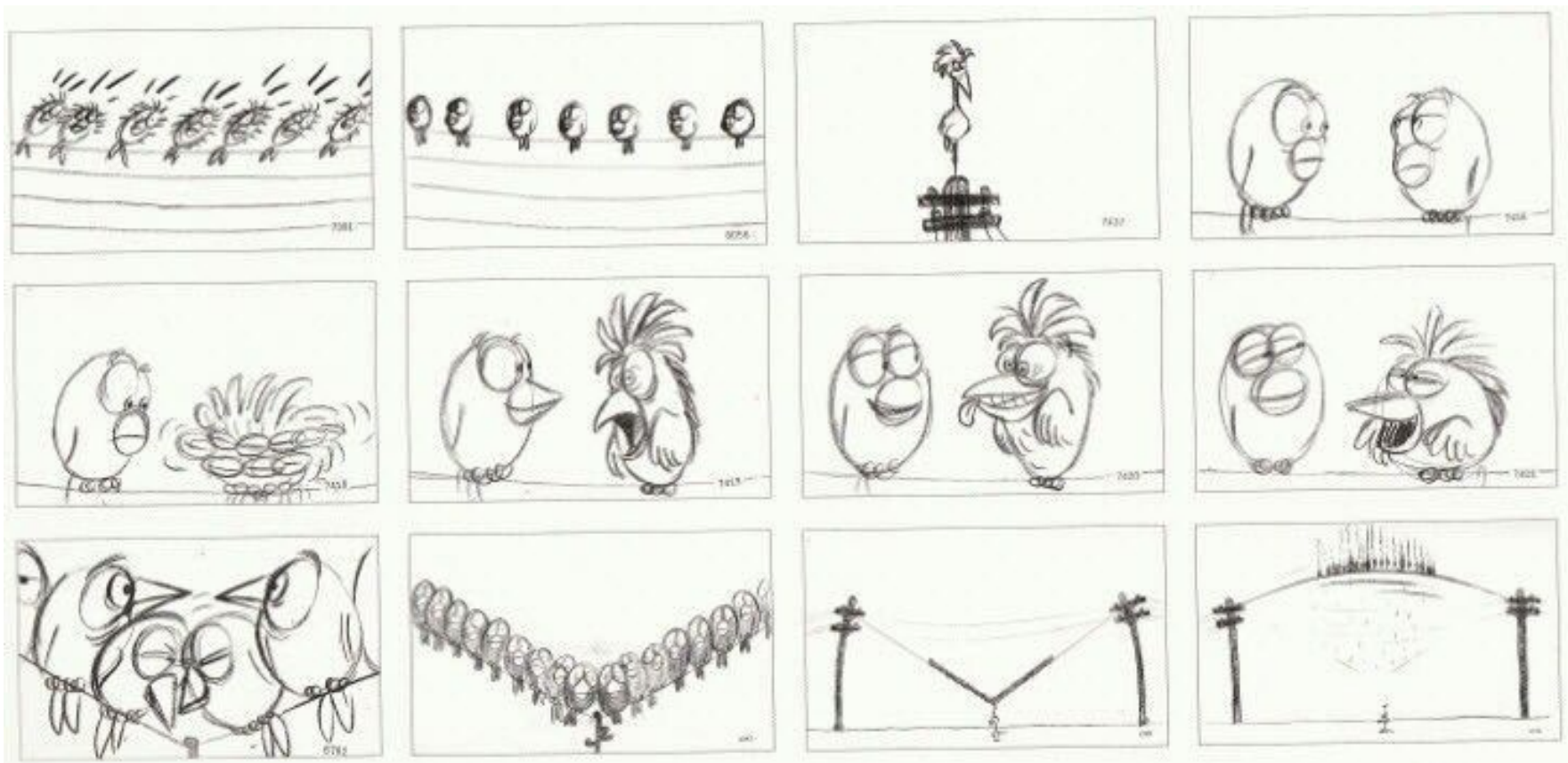
[For the Birds - YouTube](#)

Today you are going to create your own storyboard for this short film. Go back to your ideas you wrote yesterday to help you complete your drawings. You can use your work book or a blank piece of paper. Draw squares on your paper, you can draw 6, 8 or 12 squares. In each square draw a different picture to show what is happening in the short film. Your page could look like this:

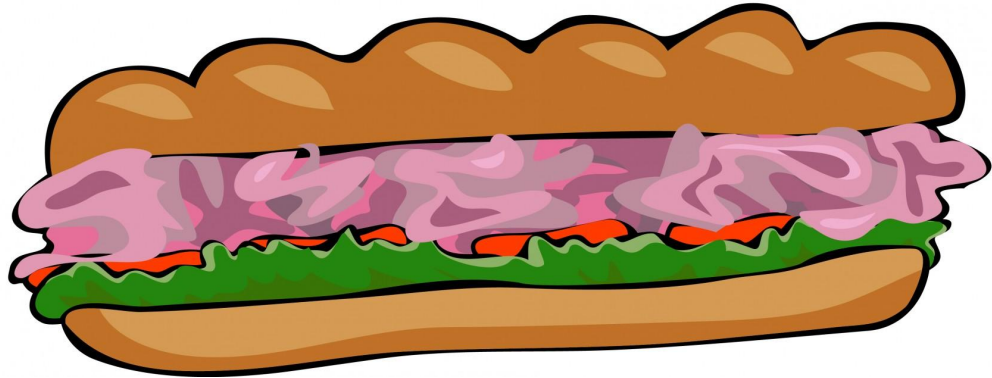
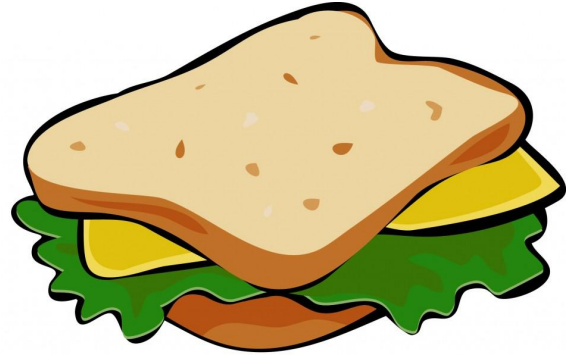
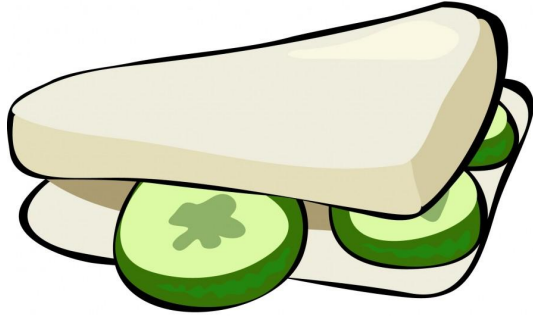

A storyboard is made up of illustrations drawn in the sequence of events or in this case the film (please look at the next slide for an example).. Take a photo and share with your teacher on google classroom or class dojo.



Below is an example of a storyboard to help you with ideas to create your own.



RECESS



Division

Watch the video:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rGMecZ\\_aERo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rGMecZ_aERo)

# MATHEMATICS

WARM UP:

EASY:

Count the number of teaspoons you have in the kitchen.

Multiply this number by 3.

MEDIUM:

Count the number of teaspoons you have in the kitchen.

Multiply this number by 3.

Double this number.

CHALLENGING:

Count the number of teaspoons you have in the kitchen.

Multiply this number by 3.

Double this number.

Multiply this number by 100.

Divide this number in half.



# Multiplication

<b>1</b> ONE	<b>2</b> TWO	<b>3</b> THREE	<b>4</b> FOUR	<b>5</b> FIVE	<b>6</b> SIX
$1 \times 1 = 1$ $1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 3 = 3$ $1 \times 4 = 4$ $1 \times 5 = 5$ $1 \times 6 = 6$ $1 \times 7 = 7$ $1 \times 8 = 8$ $1 \times 9 = 9$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ $1 \times 11 = 11$ $1 \times 12 = 12$	$2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $2 \times 12 = 24$	$3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $3 \times 12 = 36$	$4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $4 \times 12 = 48$	$5 \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $5 \times 12 = 60$	$6 \times 1 = 6$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $6 \times 12 = 72$
<b>7</b> SEVEN	<b>8</b> EIGHT	<b>9</b> NINE	<b>10</b> TEN	<b>11</b> ELEVEN	<b>12</b> TWELVE
$7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 12 = 84$	$8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 12 = 96$	$9 \times 1 = 9$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $9 \times 12 = 108$	$10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $10 \times 12 = 120$	$11 \times 1 = 11$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $11 \times 5 = 55$ $11 \times 6 = 66$ $11 \times 7 = 77$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $11 \times 9 = 99$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $11 \times 12 = 132$	$12 \times 1 = 12$ $12 \times 2 = 24$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times 4 = 48$ $12 \times 5 = 60$ $12 \times 6 = 72$ $12 \times 7 = 84$ $12 \times 8 = 96$ $12 \times 9 = 108$ $12 \times 10 = 120$ $12 \times 11 = 132$ $12 \times 12 = 144$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Division Tables



**Division Table - 1**

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



**Division Table - 2**

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



**Division Table - 3**

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



**Division Table - 4**

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



**Division Table - 5**

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



Here are some division strategies you can use

### Division Strategies

## Repeated Subtraction

You can use repeated subtraction to see how many times a smaller number goes into a bigger one.

$$15 \div 3 = ?$$



The number of times you can take 3 from 15 is 5.

$$15 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 = 0$$

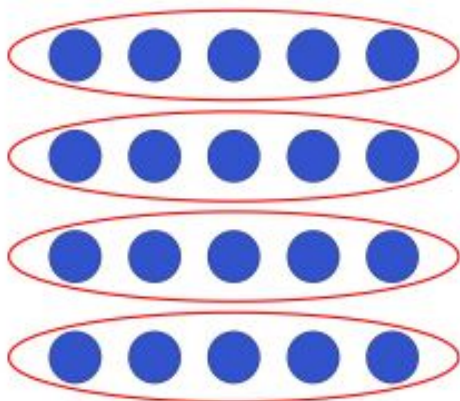
$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

### Division Strategies

## Grouping

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

20 divided by 5 gives 4 groups.



Grouping using arrays.

### Division Strategies

## Repeated Addition

$$28 \div 4 = 7$$

Draw a number line starting at 0.

Count on in 4s until you reach 28.

Count how many hops it took.

28 divided by 4 is 7.



You can take your time and write your answers in your workbook using a strategy from the slide above or you can challenge yourself by racing against the clock.

Set a timer for 5 minutes how many can you complete?

Repeat the challenge and see if you can better your 1st attempt.

$22 \div 11 =$	$33 \div 11 =$	$40 \div 5 =$	$27 \div 3 =$	$99 \div 11 =$	$25 \div 5 =$
$28 \div 7 =$	$16 \div 8 =$	$121 \div 11 =$	$48 \div 4 =$	$63 \div 7 =$	$8 \div 2 =$
$18 \div 6 =$	$12 \div 6 =$	$72 \div 8 =$	$99 \div 9 =$	$60 \div 12 =$	$18 \div 2 =$
$56 \div 8 =$	$8 \div 1 =$	$77 \div 11 =$	$28 \div 4 =$	$54 \div 6 =$	$24 \div 6 =$
$3 \div 1 =$	$55 \div 5 =$	$60 \div 10 =$	$45 \div 5 =$	$25 \div 5 =$	$18 \div 6 =$
$32 \div 8 =$	$36 \div 4 =$	$70 \div 7 =$	$40 \div 5 =$	$9 \div 9 =$	$18 \div 9 =$
$60 \div 5 =$	$24 \div 8 =$	$18 \div 2 =$	$22 \div 2 =$	$88 \div 8 =$	$40 \div 5 =$
$8 \div 8 =$	$96 \div 8 =$	$20 \div 2 =$	$132 \div 12 =$	$40 \div 8 =$	$12 \div 4 =$
$2 \div 2 =$	$48 \div 8 =$	$72 \div 8 =$	$110 \div 11 =$	$84 \div 7 =$	$20 \div 5 =$
$24 \div 3 =$	$77 \div 7 =$	$8 \div 4 =$	$48 \div 12 =$	$30 \div 5 =$	$84 \div 12 =$
$21 \div 7 =$	$9 \div 1 =$	$33 \div 3 =$	$27 \div 3 =$	$60 \div 5 =$	$48 \div 8 =$
$84 \div 12 =$	$35 \div 5 =$	$12 \div 12 =$	$25 \div 5 =$	$49 \div 7 =$	$12 \div 1 =$
$35 \div 7 =$	$120 \div 12 =$	$81 \div 9 =$	$80 \div 10 =$	$32 \div 8 =$	$10 \div 2 =$
$48 \div 4 =$	$66 \div 11 =$	$88 \div 8 =$	$8 \div 4 =$	$54 \div 9 =$	$35 \div 5 =$
$24 \div 8 =$	$72 \div 12 =$	$10 \div 1 =$	$88 \div 8 =$	$60 \div 5 =$	$54 \div 6 =$
$40 \div 10 =$	$16 \div 2 =$	$45 \div 9 =$	$7 \div 1 =$	$48 \div 6 =$	$21 \div 7 =$
$56 \div 8 =$	$88 \div 11 =$	$108 \div 9 =$	$32 \div 8 =$	$10 \div 2 =$	$54 \div 9 =$

# FITNESS ACTIVITY

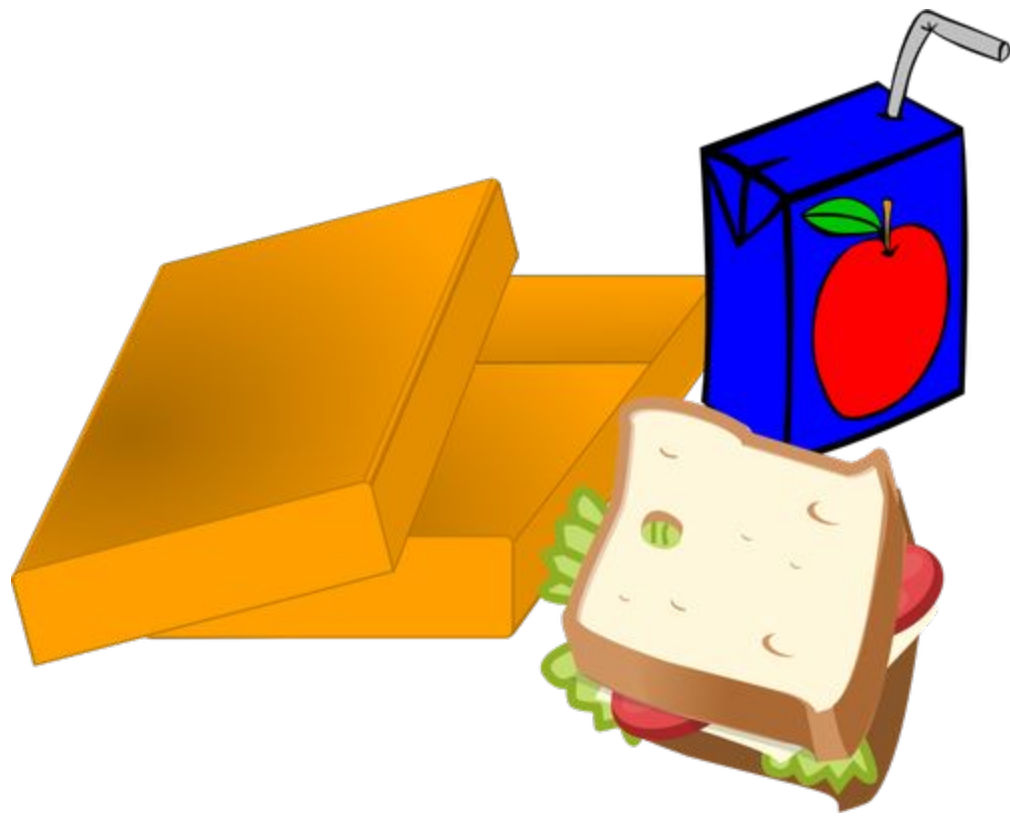
**Fun activity:** Here is a link to your fitness activity for today. Your family may like to join in too! If you are unable to click the link, type the link into youtube. Have fun!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tHh1XIykxyM>

Take a photo and upload to Class Dojo or Google Classroom



LUNCH



# CREATIVE ARTS



## Ads All Around

Get students to collect persuasive style ads from all sources. This includes:

- Magazines
- Newspapers
- Google Ads
- Anything online
- Junk mail
- Direct mail
- Email blasts
- TV ads
- Photos of posters/billboards

Form groups and discuss the persuasive techniques. Vote on which ones 'move' the reader the most.

## More Ideas For Ads All Around

1. Make a poster collage of all the different ads you've found from above.

THURSDAY

# SPELLING

1. High Frequency words - look, cover, write and check words daily.

circle	perhaps	earth	pressure
bicycle	natural	heart	difficult
interest	recent	while	because



# PUNCTUATION

## Correct the Sentence Punctuation

Write the correct sentence underneath by adding in capital letters, full stops and question marks.

1. my brother's dog is called tess

---

2. on sunday she went to the park

---

3. the titanic sank in 1912

---

4. toby and mark are going to spain in march

---

5. martha took her children to the zoo yesterday

---

6. when i go to the shop i will get some crisps

---

7. sameera and i are going to town on friday

---

8. did you sell buns at the fair

---

9. my mum has a cat he is called tom

---

10. have you got a dress for the prom

---

# What Is Minecraft?

Minecraft is a popular video game. Players can build with different types of blocks in digital, 3D worlds.

There are two ways to play Minecraft:  
**Survival** and **Creative**.

Survival Mode	Creative Mode
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Players need to find their own building supplies.</li><li>• Players need to find food.</li><li>• Players interact with mobs which are block-shaped creatures that move.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Players are given all the supplies they need.</li><li>• Players do not need to find or eat food.</li></ul>

To play Minecraft you will need:

- a computer or another digital device
- an online account (players aged 12 or under will need to have a parent make the account for them)

**Don't forget, you should always ask a parent before going online, even to play games like Minecraft!**



- Minecraft is an online game.
- Minecraft is a popular video game in which players use blocks to build and create digital, 3D worlds.
- Minecraft is a fun game that can be played on a computer.

2. Which Minecraft mode do you think you would prefer to play?  
Explain your answer.

---

---

3. Draw an example of what a mob might look like.

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a mob.

4. Colour the things that you could use to play Minecraft.



# Anh Do

## Anh Do - Set 1 Questions

Anh Do was born in Vietnam. He is best known as a beloved Australian author, actor, comedian and artist. Anh headed to Australia with his family on an old wooden fishing boat when he was a toddler in 1980. There were 14 people who lived in his childhood Vietnamese home. Just before Anh was born his father and uncle fought in the Vietnam War alongside soldiers from Australia and the United States, but lost.



Anh's family were scared that they would be persecuted by the victors, so they escaped Vietnam in an overcrowded boat. The voyage to Australia was terrifying and very dangerous. They encountered

brutal pirates and horrific storms, which caused giant waves that crashed on the little boat. Anh's family were finally rescued by the occupants of a German cargo ship. Before eventually reaching Australia, Anh spent several months in a Malaysian Refugee Camp.



When Anh arrived in Australia, he found it hard because he couldn't speak English and his family had very little money. His lunches were different to everyone else's. As Anh was growing up in Australia he encountered racism, in particular from his Year 9 history teacher, an opposing football team and a security guard at a club where he was booked to do a standup comedy routine.

1. In what year did Anh Do's family escape Vietnam?

---

2. Why did Anh's family decide to leave Vietnam?

---

---

3. Which country was Anh in a refugee camp?

---

4. Why did Anh find it hard when he arrived in Australia?

---

---

---

5. What is Anh most famous for?

---



# What Is Pokémon?

Pokémon is a Japanese media franchise centred around fictional creatures or pocket monsters known as 'Pokémon'. Over the years, it has grown to become a hugely popular worldwide franchise, including products such as video games, trading cards, an animated TV series, movies, toys and so much more.



## Pokémon Animation

The animated TV show 'Pokémon the Series' features the adventures of Ash and his Pokémon best friend Pikachu, along with many other friends and Pokémon. Their story has also extended to include a series of full-length animated films.

## Pokémon Trading Card Game

The Pokémon Trading Card Game lets players collect and build decks of cards to use in games to 'battle'. Each card depicts a detailed illustration of a Pokémon along with information or 'stats' about that Pokémon. Stats will usually include the energy type as well as the strengths and weaknesses of each Pokémon. Many fans like to collect these cards.

## Pokémon Video Games

There are a wide variety of Pokémon-themed video games for fans worldwide to enjoy. Some are very detailed role play and quest games, while others are quick and simple puzzle games.

# Questions

1. List three products that are included in the Pokémon franchise.

---

---

2. How was the animated TV series extended?

---

---

3. What is on a Pokémon trading card?

---

---

4. What are 'stats'?

---

---

5. Which word in the text means 'to show or represent with a picture'?

---

---

6. What kinds of Pokémon video games are available to play?

---

---

# CRUNCH & SIP



# WRITING

## Activity

The video you are going to watch below is called "Partly Cloudy". This is another animated film where the characters don't speak, so the story is told only with sound (music and sound effects).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7DmLkugdh9s>

Play the short story without watching it, just listen to the soundtrack.

After listening, write down in your work book your **prediction** of what the story may be about (e.g.) What did you hear? What might be making the sounds (e.g squeaky toys)? What might some of the sounds represent? (eg talking, laughing, teasing, asking questions fighting/arguing) What characters may be in the story? What do you imagine is happening?

Then watch the short story, were your predictions correct? Think about: how did the sound help tell the story?.

In your workbooks write down what codes and conventions relating to short films you noticed e.g. the length, setting, characters, key theme or message, and storyline.

Think about its underlying theme(s) of belonging/being excluded because of difference/bullying, etc.

Tomorrow you will be creating your own storyboard for this short film so today think about and write in your workbook some ideas that will help you complete your storyboard, such as:

The characters and how they are connected - Are all the storks and clouds the same as each other?.

Are there any characters that stand out?

Could we possibly give some of them names which describe their personalities or behaviour?

Are there any characters that are like people you know?

Did your feelings towards any of the storks or clouds change while watching or after watching the film?

# CODES & CONVENTIONS OF SHORT FILM

## Length

A short film will most commonly last between 3 to 20 minutes.

## Storylines

Storylines are generally kept simple and easy to follow and will be based over a short period of time. Characters are developed through images and actions.

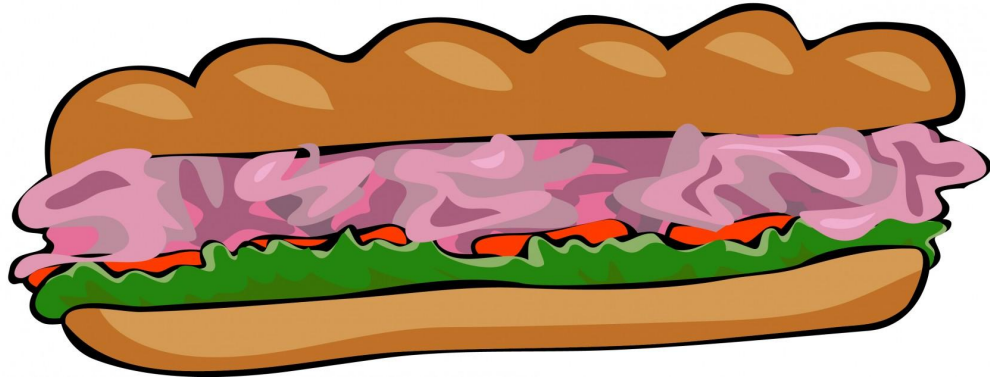
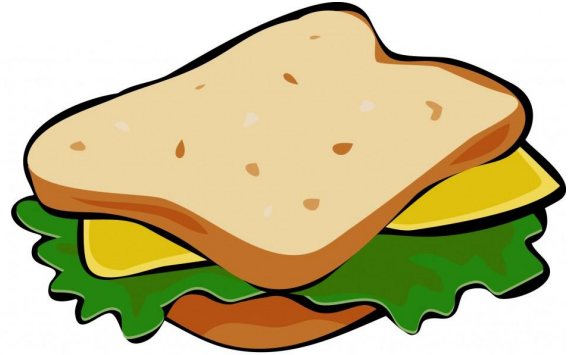
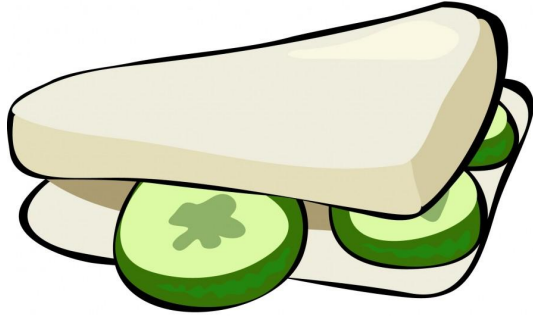
## Character

Due to the length and simplicity in storyline, a short film will usually introduce between 1 and 3 main characters. This is done in order to keep the audience engaged. Short films will usually last only long enough to connect the audience to few characters and will not have a developed enough storyline to hold a large cast.

## Twist

Including a twist is a common convention in short film although this is not a general rule and not all short films will use this format. However, a twist allows the film maker to tell a short story in an interesting way and they are able to do this as the short storyline gives less clues to the ending.

RECESS



# MATHEMATICS

## WARM UP:

### EASY:

How many doors are in your house?  
Double this number.

### MEDIUM:

How many doors are in your house?  
Double this number.  
Add 256 to this number.

### CHALLENGING:

How many doors are in your house?  
Double this number.  
Add 256 to this number.  
Add 1000 to this number.  
Divide this number by 2.



# Multiplication

<b>1</b> ONE	<b>2</b> TWO	<b>3</b> THREE	<b>4</b> FOUR	<b>5</b> FIVE	<b>6</b> SIX
$1 \times 1 = 1$ $1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 3 = 3$ $1 \times 4 = 4$ $1 \times 5 = 5$ $1 \times 6 = 6$ $1 \times 7 = 7$ $1 \times 8 = 8$ $1 \times 9 = 9$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ $1 \times 11 = 11$ $1 \times 12 = 12$	$2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $2 \times 12 = 24$	$3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $3 \times 12 = 36$	$4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $4 \times 12 = 48$	$5 \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $5 \times 12 = 60$	$6 \times 1 = 6$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $6 \times 12 = 72$
<b>7</b> SEVEN	<b>8</b> EIGHT	<b>9</b> NINE	<b>10</b> TEN	<b>11</b> ELEVEN	<b>12</b> TWELVE
$7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 12 = 84$	$8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 12 = 96$	$9 \times 1 = 9$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $9 \times 12 = 108$	$10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $10 \times 12 = 120$	$11 \times 1 = 11$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $11 \times 5 = 55$ $11 \times 6 = 66$ $11 \times 7 = 77$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $11 \times 9 = 99$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $11 \times 12 = 132$	$12 \times 1 = 12$ $12 \times 2 = 24$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times 4 = 48$ $12 \times 5 = 60$ $12 \times 6 = 72$ $12 \times 7 = 84$ $12 \times 8 = 96$ $12 \times 9 = 108$ $12 \times 10 = 120$ $12 \times 11 = 132$ $12 \times 12 = 144$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Division Tables



**Division Table - 1**

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



**Division Table - 2**

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



**Division Table - 3**

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



**Division Table - 4**

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



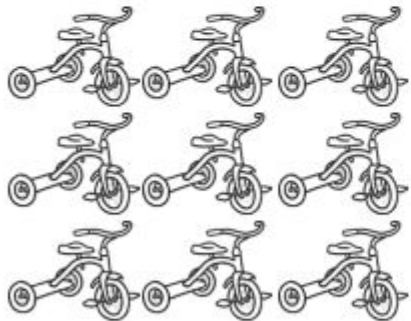
**Division Table - 5**

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



# Multiplication and Division Word Problems $\times 3$ $\times 4$ $\times 8$

1. How many wheels would 9 tricycles have?



2. 24 people travel to an airport in taxis. 4 people travel in each taxi. How many taxis are used?



3. Hanan is a keen archer. One day she shoots 5 arrows. Each arrow scores an 8. What is her total score?



4. Three judges award 27 marks overall. They each give the same score. What score did they each give?



5. Cinema tickets are \$8. Six people go to see a film. How much will they pay altogether?



6. Cans of lemonade are sold in packs of 4. Cherie wants 36 cans for a party. How many packs should she buy?



7. Trish, Karen and Layla share equally a packet of nuts. There are 21 nuts in the pack. How many nuts do each get?



8. A machine making mango pieces puts 8 pieces in each snack packet. The machine makes 88 pieces in 1 minute. How many packets are filled every minute?

9. A carpenter makes tables. Some have 3 legs and some have 4 legs. He plans to make 5 tables with 3 legs, and 4 tables with 4 legs. How many legs will he need?



If you are up for a challenge try these problems

## Year 4 Multiplication and Division Word Problems x6 x7 x9

1. There are 8 chocolates in a bag, and Josef has 6 bags to sell. How many chocolates are there in total?



2. Sarah gets \$4 pocket money from her parents every day of the week if she does all of her chores. How much pocket money would she get in a week?



3. The farmer plants carrots in rows of 9. He decides to plant 7 rows of carrots. How many carrots are there in total?



4. Mary downloaded the same number of apps for her phone each week. She downloaded 54 apps over a period of 9 weeks. How many apps did she download each week?



5. Joe plants 5 bushes in his garden. Each bush blooms 6 flowers. How many flowers are there in total?



6. If I save \$21 in one week (saving an equal amount each day), how much money do I save each day?



7. Frances is very good at hurdles. She can jump 9 hurdles in a 200 metre race. However, Johnathon can jump twice as many. How many hurdles can he jump?

8. It takes 24 minutes for Jessica to ride her bike to school. On the way, she stops at regular intervals to retie her shoelaces. She stops 4 times on her trip. How many minutes were between each stop?

9. My teacher decided to reward us with a pizza party at the end of the week. There are 21 people in my class, and each person is allowed 2 pieces of pizza. A pizza has 7 slices. How many pizzas does he need to buy?

# FITNESS TIME!

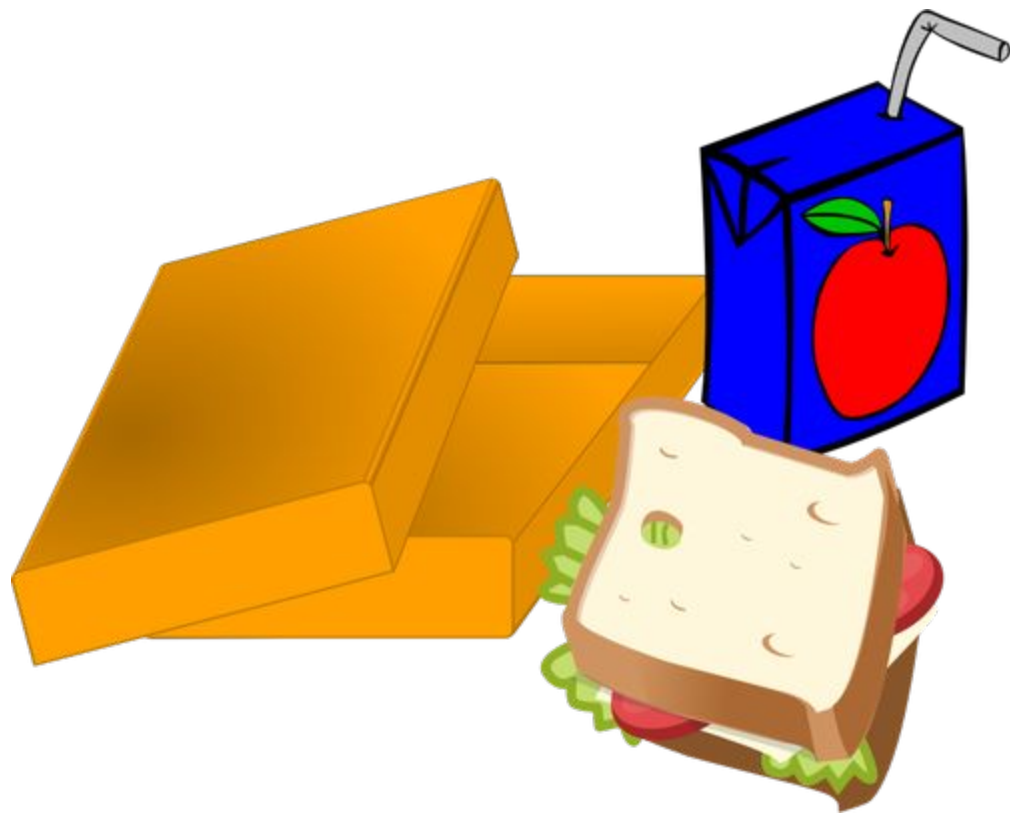
**Fun activity:** Here is a link to your fitness activity for today. Your family may like to join in too! If you are unable to click the link, type the link into youtube. Have fun!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y2AkYD10d7Q>

Upload a photo to Class Dojo or Google Classroom



LUNCH



# PDHPE

## Connections to the Community:

### Topic: Local park.

In PDHPE we are learning about our local community. Today you will need to create a poster that tells someone about the things that people can do in your local area. You will need to complete this poster in your workbooks (if you're working online) or on the blank slide on the next page (if you're using the paper packs).

Things to include:

- Pictures - draw some cool things in your chosen area (bike jumps, parks, takeaway shops)
- Information - about some of the shops/parks/activities to do
- You can make some things up if you're struggling to come up with information.

You could do a poster for Western Sydney/Blacktown/Tregear/Penrith etc.



Poster - complete poster here.

Today you will do some PE with Joe. Joe is a Youtuber who does videos for kids to do at home. Get your family to join in the fun as well!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rz0go1pTda8>

Skip video to 3:20 for the start of the workout.

FRIDAY

# SPELLING

Add a powerful adjective into each gap to describe the noun.

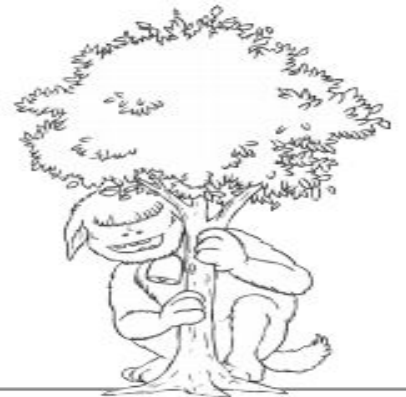
Use the word bank below to help you.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake shook the ground.
2. The people were \_\_\_\_\_ when the buildings shook.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ island lay in the middle of the ocean.
4. The crowd were \_\_\_\_\_ after watching the film.
5. "I'm \_\_\_\_\_ by what I've done," admitted Cathy.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ winner jumped for joy at the news.
7. The monster's attempts at hiding were \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Our new neighbours are \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Spelling test

2. Upload photo of  
spelling test with  
score

3. Adjectives  
activity



## Word Bank

terrified  
menacing  
shaken  
astonished

flabbergasted  
exquisite  
marvellous  
magnificent

appalled  
distraught  
pathetic  
absurd

abysmal  
eccentric  
delightful

# READING

1. Read your book of choice for 10-20 minute. Remember while reading to use fluency and expression. Your reading may be a magazine, newspaper article, book or reading eggs (if you have no reading available at home).
2. Complete any unfinished work
3. Reading Eggs 10-20 minutes
4. Phonics Hero 10-20 minutes
5. Life Cycle of a Chicken activity



# QUESTIONS

1. What are the groups that chickens live in called?
2. How many breeds of chicken are there?
3. Name 2 things that chickens eat
4. What colour can eggs be?
5. How do hens keep the eggs warm?
6. How long do chickens live?
7. What are baby chickens called?
8. Draw the life cycle of a Chicken

## Chicken Life Cycle

Chickens are the most common bird on earth.

Chickens live in groups called flocks.

There are about 60 breeds.

Chickens eat worms, insects, seeds, grains, fruits, vegetables and lots more.



### What happens during the first stage of the chicken life cycle?

#### Egg

The hen lays an egg.

Chicken eggs can be brown, white, blue, bluish green and pink. Only if the egg is fertilized by a cockerel, can it become a chick. The hen keeps the eggs warm by sitting on them.



### What happens during the second stage of the chicken life cycle?

#### Chick

Baby chickens are called chicks.

The chick hatches from an egg.

It pecks a hole in the shell with its egg tooth.

They are covered with tiny, soft, fluffy feathers called down to keep them warm.



### What happens during the third stage of the chicken life cycle?

#### Hen or Cockerel

The chick grows up and changes over time into a chicken.

Chickens can live between 10 and 15 years.

Chickens are raised for their meat and eggs.

Female chickens are called hens and male chickens are called cockerels.

Cockerels are bigger and more colourful than the hens. They do a little dance to impress the hens.

Hens can lay around 300 eggs every year.

# CRUNCH & SIP



# WRITING

Watch the short film "Partly Cloudy" again.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7DmLkugdh9s>

Today you are going to create your own storyboard for this short film. Go back to your ideas you wrote yesterday to help you complete your drawings. You can use your work book or a blank piece of paper, draw squares on your paper, you can draw 6, 8 or 12 squares. In each square draw a different picture to show what is happening in the short film. Your page could look like this:


Remember: A storyboard is made up of illustrations drawn in the sequence of events or in this case the film (please look at the next slide for an example)..

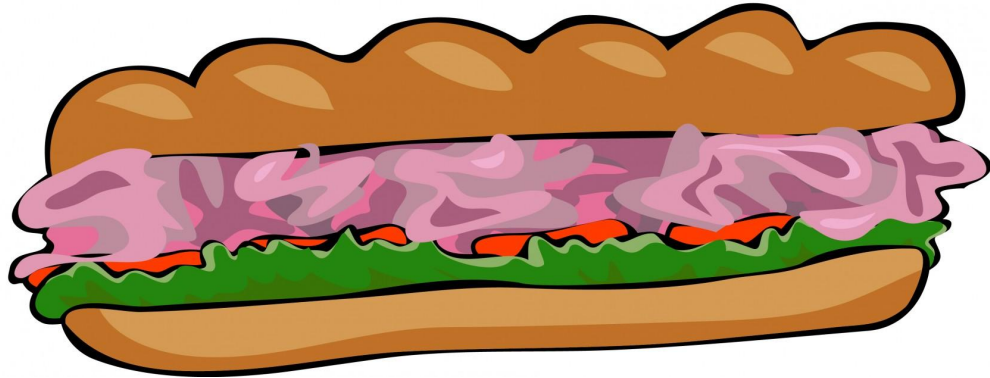
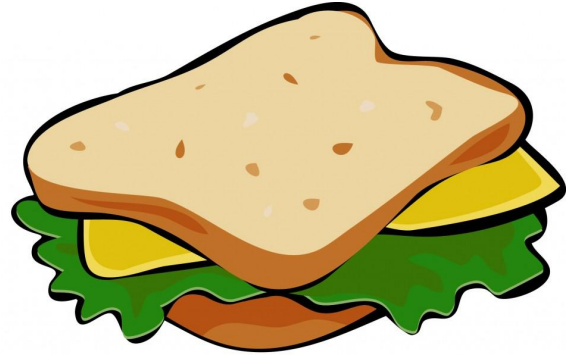
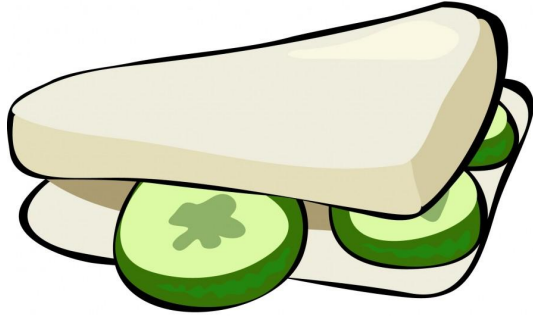
Take a photo and share with your teacher on google classroom or class dojo.



Below are a couple of examples of a storyboard to help you with ideas to create your own.



RECESS



# MATHEMATICS

WARM UP:

Choose and write out 2 of your times tables and 2 division tables.



# Multiplication

<b>1</b> ONE	<b>2</b> TWO	<b>3</b> THREE	<b>4</b> FOUR	<b>5</b> FIVE	<b>6</b> SIX
$1 \times 1 = 1$ $1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 3 = 3$ $1 \times 4 = 4$ $1 \times 5 = 5$ $1 \times 6 = 6$ $1 \times 7 = 7$ $1 \times 8 = 8$ $1 \times 9 = 9$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ $1 \times 11 = 11$ $1 \times 12 = 12$	$2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $2 \times 12 = 24$	$3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $3 \times 12 = 36$	$4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $4 \times 12 = 48$	$5 \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $5 \times 12 = 60$	$6 \times 1 = 6$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $6 \times 12 = 72$
<b>7</b> SEVEN	<b>8</b> EIGHT	<b>9</b> NINE	<b>10</b> TEN	<b>11</b> ELEVEN	<b>12</b> TWELVE
$7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 12 = 84$	$8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 12 = 96$	$9 \times 1 = 9$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $9 \times 12 = 108$	$10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $10 \times 12 = 120$	$11 \times 1 = 11$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $11 \times 5 = 55$ $11 \times 6 = 66$ $11 \times 7 = 77$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $11 \times 9 = 99$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $11 \times 12 = 132$	$12 \times 1 = 12$ $12 \times 2 = 24$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times 4 = 48$ $12 \times 5 = 60$ $12 \times 6 = 72$ $12 \times 7 = 84$ $12 \times 8 = 96$ $12 \times 9 = 108$ $12 \times 10 = 120$ $12 \times 11 = 132$ $12 \times 12 = 144$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Division Tables



**Division Table - 1**

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



**Division Table - 2**

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



**Division Table - 3**

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



**Division Table - 4**

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



**Division Table - 5**

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



## DIVISION TIC TAC TOE

(choose either this  
slide to play or the  
more challenging  
next slide based on  
your ability)

written strategies  
for problems  
where there are no  
remainders.

## PLAY WITH SOMEONE AT HOME

A box holds 8 chocolates.  
How many full boxes can be  
made with 224 chocolates?

---

A school of 530 people are  
going on an excursion. Each  
bus holds 107 passengers.  
How many buses will  
be needed?

---

The tennis club has \$620 to  
spend on new equipment.  
Each tennis set costs \$31.  
How many sets can the club  
afford to buy?

---

There is a queue of 264  
people for a new roller  
coaster. If the roller coaster  
holds 33 people, how many  
times does it need to run so  
each person gets a ride?

---

Kayla has \$6.50 to spend  
on trading cards. If each  
card costs 25 cents, how  
many cards can Kayla  
afford to buy?

---

A school has \$872 to spend  
on new carpet squares. Each  
square costs \$8. How many  
squares can the school  
afford to buy?

---

An art teacher wants to  
buy 748 new paintbrushes.  
Brushes come in packs of 17.  
How many packs will she  
need to buy?

---

Christopher is on holidays  
and wants to buy some  
souvenirs. He has \$155  
and each souvenir costs  
\$31. How many can he  
afford to buy?

---

A parent needs 864 slices  
of pizza for a party. If  
each pizza has 12 slices,  
how many pizzas does the  
parent need to buy?

---

## DIVISION TIC TAC TOE

For those who can solve problems involving division by a one-digit number where there are remainders.

## PLAY WITH SOMEONE AT HOME

424 visitors need to ride the lift to the top of Telstra tower. Each elevator can fit 9 people. How many trips will it take to get everyone to the top?

---

Maddie is making cupcakes. She has 157 sugar flowers to decorate the tops of her cakes. She wants to put 8 flowers on each one. How many cupcakes can she decorate?

---

A school has budgeted \$598 to purchase new white paper reams. If each ream costs \$6, how many can the school afford to purchase?

---

There is a crowd of 381 people all wanting to eat at a new cafe. If each table holds 6 people, how many tables will the restaurant need to seat the crowd?

---

Jake has saved \$782 to spend on figurines. If each figurine costs \$7, how many can he afford to buy?

---

An ice cream shop has 803 litres of ice cream in stock. How many 5 litre tubs of ice cream can the shop produce?

---

Rosie's egg farm has produced 722 eggs. How many half dozen cartons can she fill?

---

Harry and his friends want to buy popcorn at the movies. They have \$176 and each popcorn tub costs \$7. How many tubs can they afford?

---

A party organiser needs 932 glasses of fresh orange juice. If each bottle of orange juice fills 8 glasses, how many bottles will the organiser need to buy?

---

# FITNESS ACTIVITY

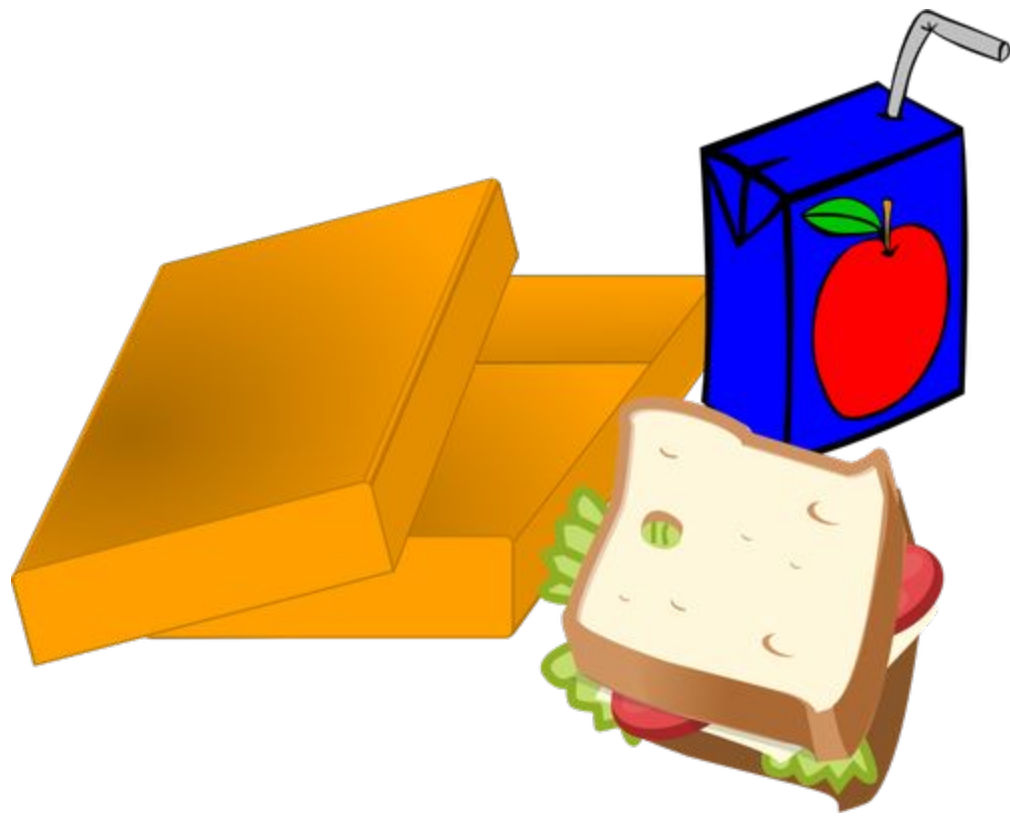
**Fun Activity:** Here is a link to your fitness activity for today. Your family may like to join in too! If you are unable to click the link, type the link into youtube. Have fun!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-yI7PU5Sxj0>

Take a photo and upload to Class Dojo or Google Classroom



LUNCH



# LEARNING JOURNAL

Now that you have completed your lessons for the week please click into your Week 6 Learning Journal and submit it through Google Classroom or Class Dojo.