



**Gunnedah South Public School**



# Home Learning Booklet

## Week 2



# Year 4





# Monday

**Week 2**

Time	Subject	Lesson Focus	Worksheet
9 to 9.30	Reading	Teacher read aloud. View and comprehend an information report. Reading Eggs.	Pages 1 and 2
9.30 to 10	Writing	Weekend recount	Pages 3, 4 and 5
10 to 10.30	Spelling	Use and write contractions correctly	Pages 6, 7, 8 and 9
10.30 to 11	Handwriting	Form letters correctly	Pages 10 and 11
11 to 11.30	<b>Recess Break</b>		
11.30 to 12	Mathematics	Compare and measure shapes using cm <sup>2</sup>	Pages 12 and 13
12 to 12.30	Mathletics		
12.30 to 1	Daily PE	How to throw a ball correctly	
1 to 2	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
2 to 2.30	PBL	Wellbeing	Page 14
2.30 to 3	PDHPE	How to adapt to change and challenges	Pages 15 and 16

# Dolphins

## ANALYSIS

Reports give facts clearly without unnecessary information or opinions.

Read this report about dolphins.

## Dolphins

Dolphins are toothed-whales and belong to the biggest group of mammals, called cetaceans.

Dolphins may range in size from the largest, called the killer whale (or orca), which can be about 7 metres long and four tonnes in weight to the smallest, called Commerson's dolphin, which is about 1.2 metres long and 30 kg in weight.

In general they are not brightly coloured and their dull greys and blacks help them merge in with the sea. The killer whale, however, has distinctive black and white patterns.

Dolphins have sharp, cone-shaped teeth, set in both the upper and lower jaws. Most species have from 100 to 200 teeth, for gripping slippery squid and fish. Larger dolphins can also eat seabirds, sharks, turtles, seals and other dolphins. They must work hard to survive and need a regular food supply.

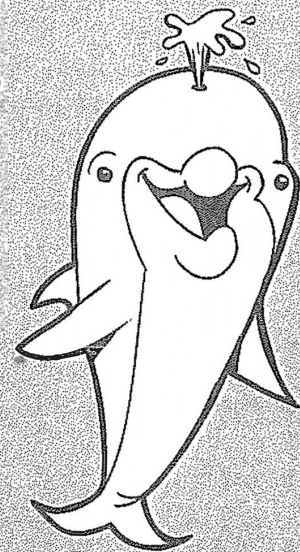
A dolphin's nose, known as a 'blowhole', is located on top of its head. This opens when it comes to the surface of the water to breathe, then closes very tightly when it is underwater.

Dolphins have a bony skeleton, intestines, lungs and the other usual mammal body parts. Their flippers (front limbs) help them to steer and turn, while their tail flukes help them swim by moving up and down.

Baby dolphins (or calves) are born live, feed on milk and remain with their mothers until they are able to care for themselves.

Common dolphins are found in oceans all over the world and are usually in family groups (or pods). They are famous for their friendly nature and are among the most 'intelligent' of animals.

Dolphins remain under threat from pollution, fishing nets and decreasing supplies of fish. Care will be needed to ensure that these fascinating and interesting creatures are preserved.

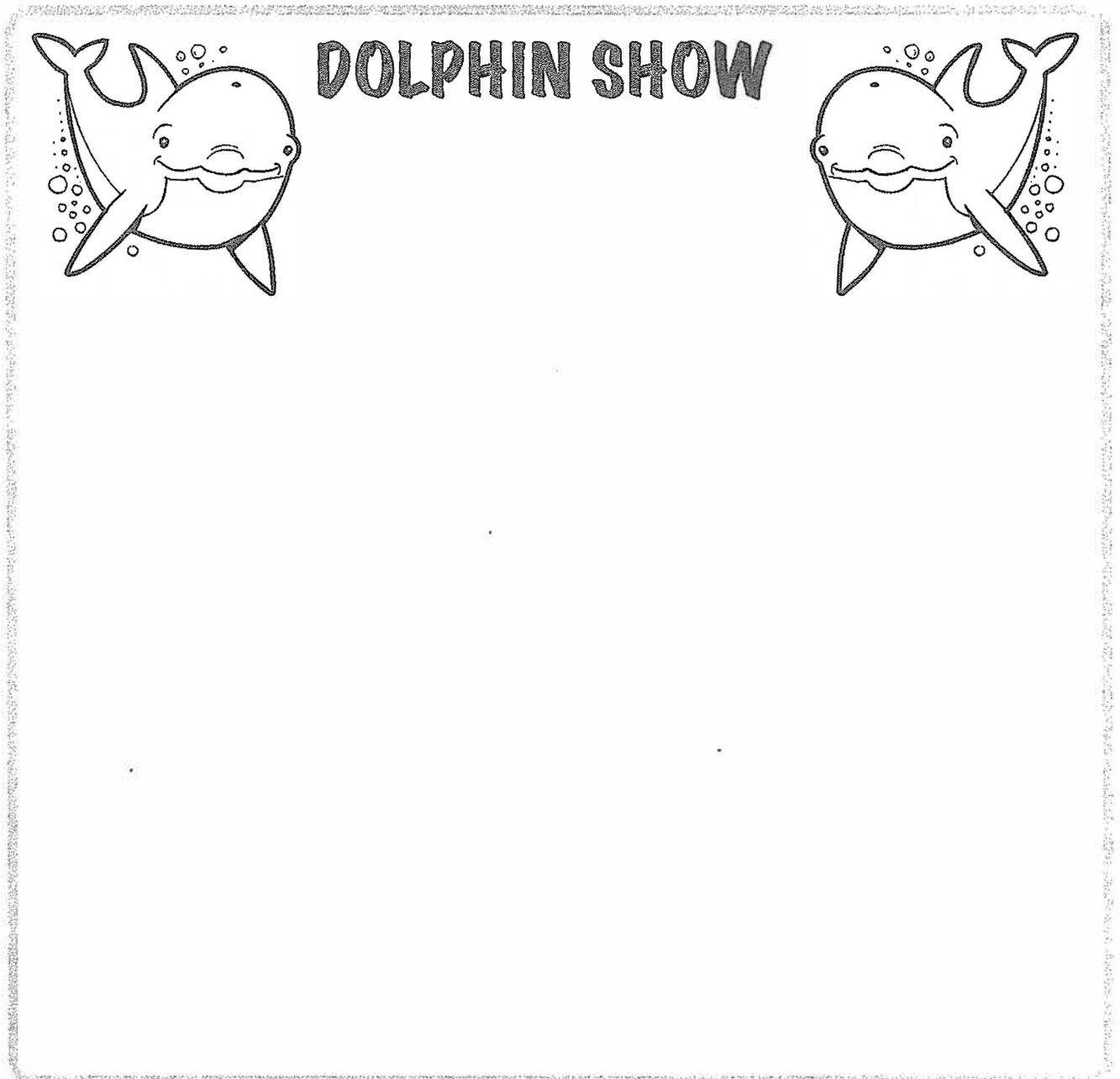


## Applying your knowledge

1. Design a poster advertising a dolphin show at Sea Cove Park using the plan below. Give details about:

the names of the dolphins  
the tricks they will be doing  
the dolphins' trainer  
the place  
the time  
the cost

Make your poster attractive and informative.



## Writing- Lesson 6

WALT: Write a recount of your weekend

### Success Criteria:

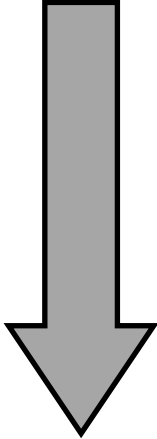
- What did you do?
  - What did you enjoy?
  - What didn't you enjoy?
  - Use correct punctuation and capital letters.
  - Remember what a recount is. (refer to our introduction video)
  - What are some ideas that you could try next weekend? Could you create a new game?
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## SPELLING WEEK TWO TERM TWO

WALT: Use and write contractions correctly

			Rule of the Week!
I'll	wasn't	don't	<b>Contractions</b> 
they'll	couldn't	hasn't	
they're	might've	hadn't	
can't	they've	who's	
would've	where's	we're	
shouldn't	didn't	we've	
isn't	doesn't	we'll	

A contraction is a word or phrase that has been shortened by dropping one or more letters. In writing, an apostrophe is used to indicate the place of the missing letters. Contractions are commonly used in speech or written work.

A link to follow for more  
instructions!

<https://youtu.be/xrdznzrjiF8>



# What are contractions?

A **contraction** is a word made by shortening and combining two words. Words like **can't** (can + not), **don't** (do + not), and **I've** (I + have) are all contractions.




People use contractions in both **speaking** and **writing**. They're so common that movies and books often try to make characters seem old-fashioned or strange by having them **never** use contractions. This is a little silly because English speakers have been using contractions for centuries—although not always the same ones we use today.



# Writing Contractions

All contractions include a punctuation mark that looks like this:

you're



This is an **apostrophe**. Knowing where to put the apostrophe can seem tricky, but there's a pretty simple rule that works with every contraction.

Remember how we said contractions are made of two words that have been shortened? The apostrophe **replaces** any letters that are in the original words, but that **aren't** in the contraction.

For instance, the contraction **couldn't** means **could not**. As you can see, the **o** in **not** isn't in the word **couldn't**. The apostrophe goes in its place, right between the **n** and **t**.

couldn't  
could + not

WALT: to complete a vocabulary sprint for the word **could**

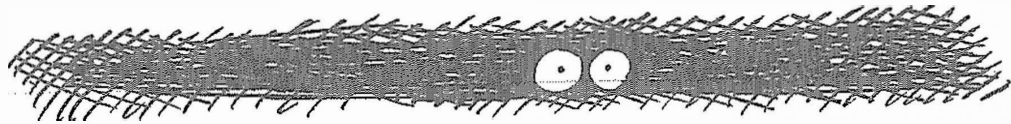
Definition

Sentence

Synonyms/Antonyms

Draw a picture

un,dis, mis **Prefixes/Suffixes** s,ed, ing, ful, ly



The deep ocean is a cold, dark

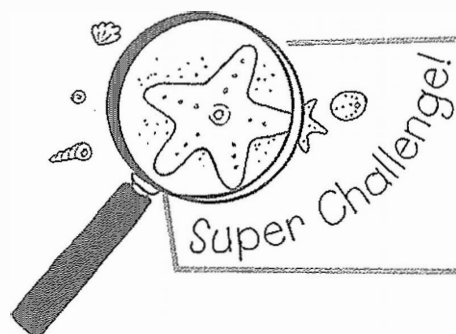
place. The animals living there

have adapted to these conditions.

Some of these animals emit

light from their bodies to lure

prey or scare predators.



- Circle the diagonal joins to s.
- Underline the horizontal joins to s.

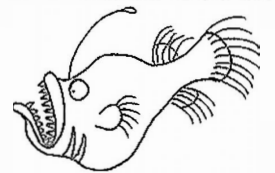
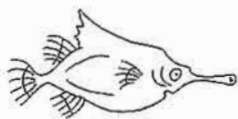
Trace and copy these deep sea fish names.

Anglerfish Squid-like Fish

Spookfish Bottomfish Rat-tails

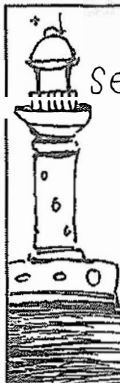
Underfish Ghost shark

Deep-sea shark Vampire squidfish



Trace then copy these letter combinations.

ss ss ss ss ss ss ss



# self Assessment

Rate your joins to s.

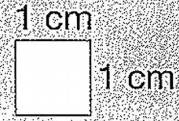
Needs work

Good effort

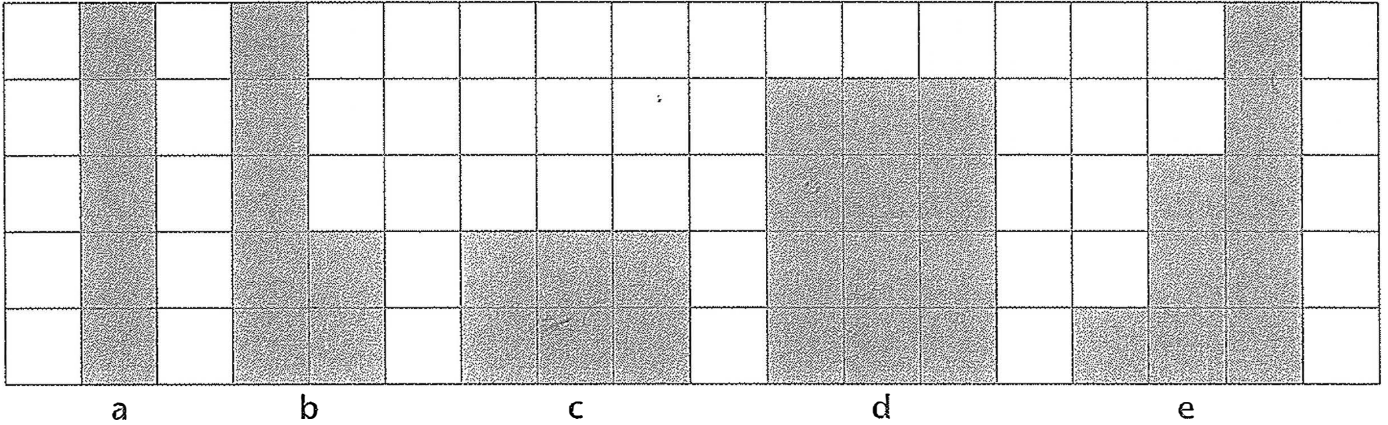
Best ever!



Small areas are measured using **square centimetres**.  
The symbol for square centimetres is **cm<sup>2</sup>**.

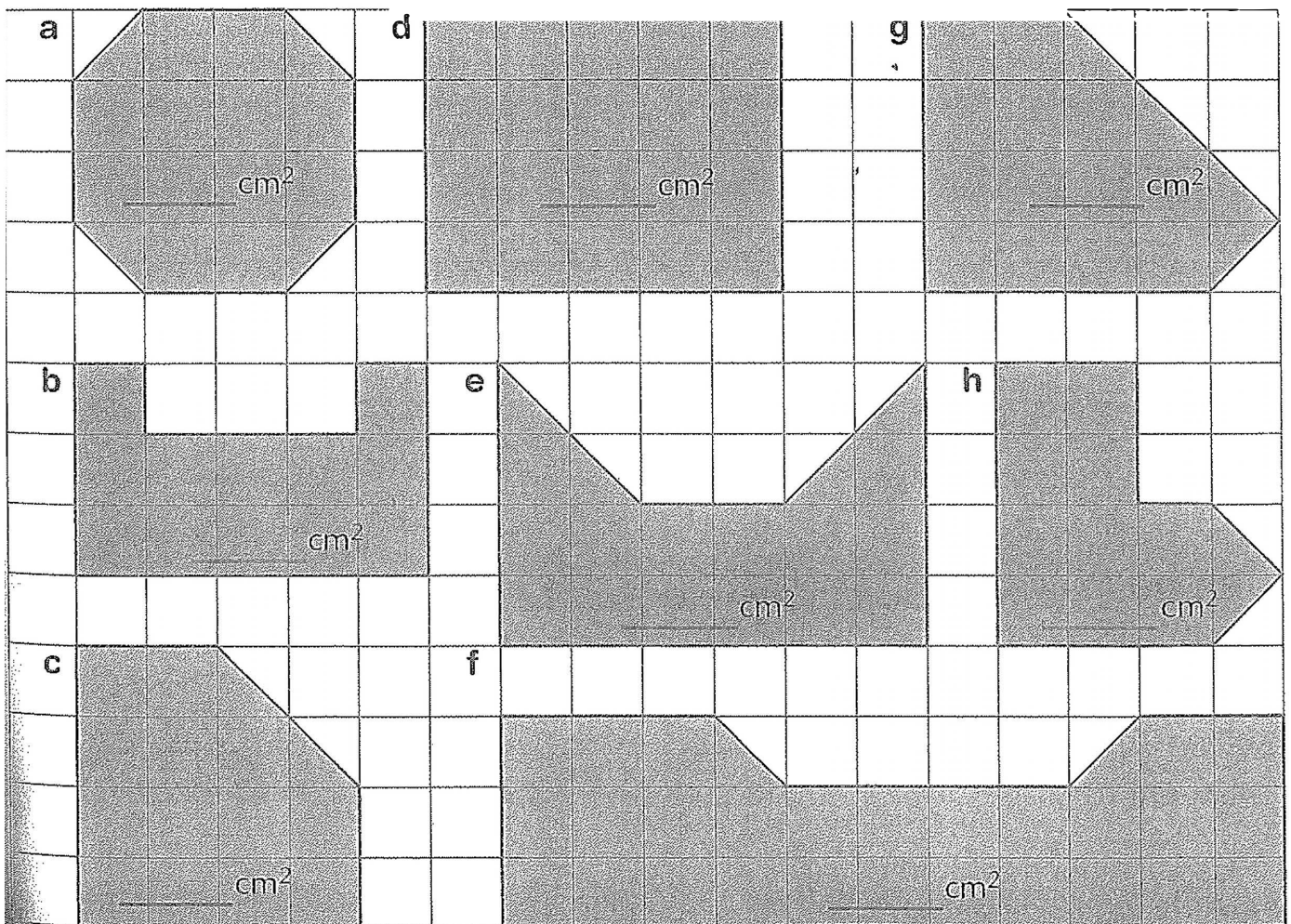


- 9 Each Base 10 one or centicube covers an area of 1 square centimetre (cm<sup>2</sup>).  
How many Base 10 ones fit on these areas?



a Area \_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>   b Area \_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>   c Area \_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>   d Area \_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>   e Area \_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

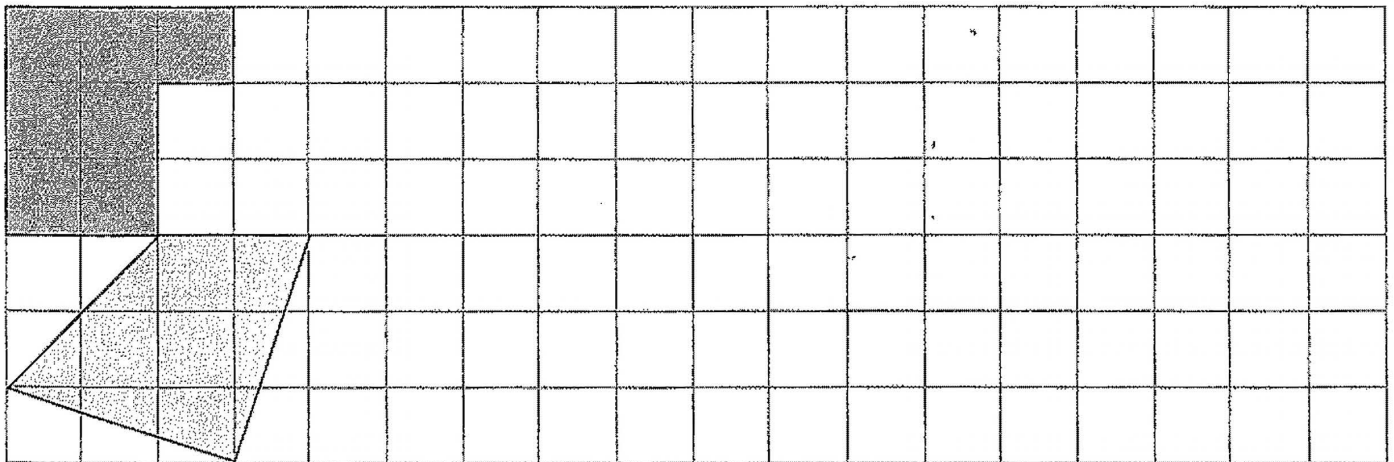
- 10 Calculate the area of the shapes by counting the square centimetres.



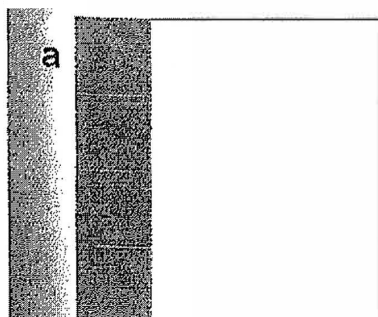
- 12 Use the one square centimetre (cm<sup>2</sup>) grid paper to design shapes of the given areas.

a	4 square centimetres	b	6 square centimetres	c	12 square centimetres

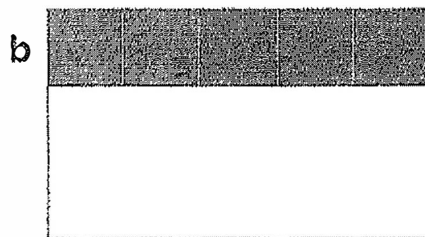
- 13 Sketch shapes that have an area of 7 square centimetres. Two examples have been given below.



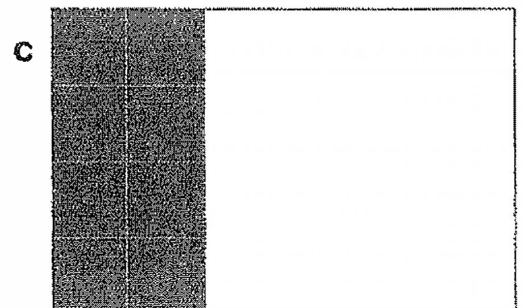
Jessica has placed some centicubes on these shapes to help estimate their areas. Estimate and then measure the area of each shape.



Est.	
Area	



Est.	
Area	



Est.	
Area	



*We are learning to identify how to be safe, respectful, learners at home.*

*We are all in different learning environments at the moment. Write expectations on how you are being safe, respectful learners at home. Southey would love to see what expectations you come up with.*

<b>GUNNEDAH SOUTH HOME MATRIX</b>			
<b>VALUES</b>	<b>SAFE</b>	<b>RESPECTFUL</b>	<b>LEARNER</b>
<b>AT HOME</b>			



## PDHPE- Week 2

### WALT: How to adapt to changes and challenges.

1. Brainstorm ways, on the mind map below, how we could respond positively to challenges or adversity.

What does it mean to respond positively? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



2. Who are diverse people?

\*How can overcoming a challenge or adversity unite a group of diverse people?

\* You may like to think about what is happening now and how everyone is overcoming it.

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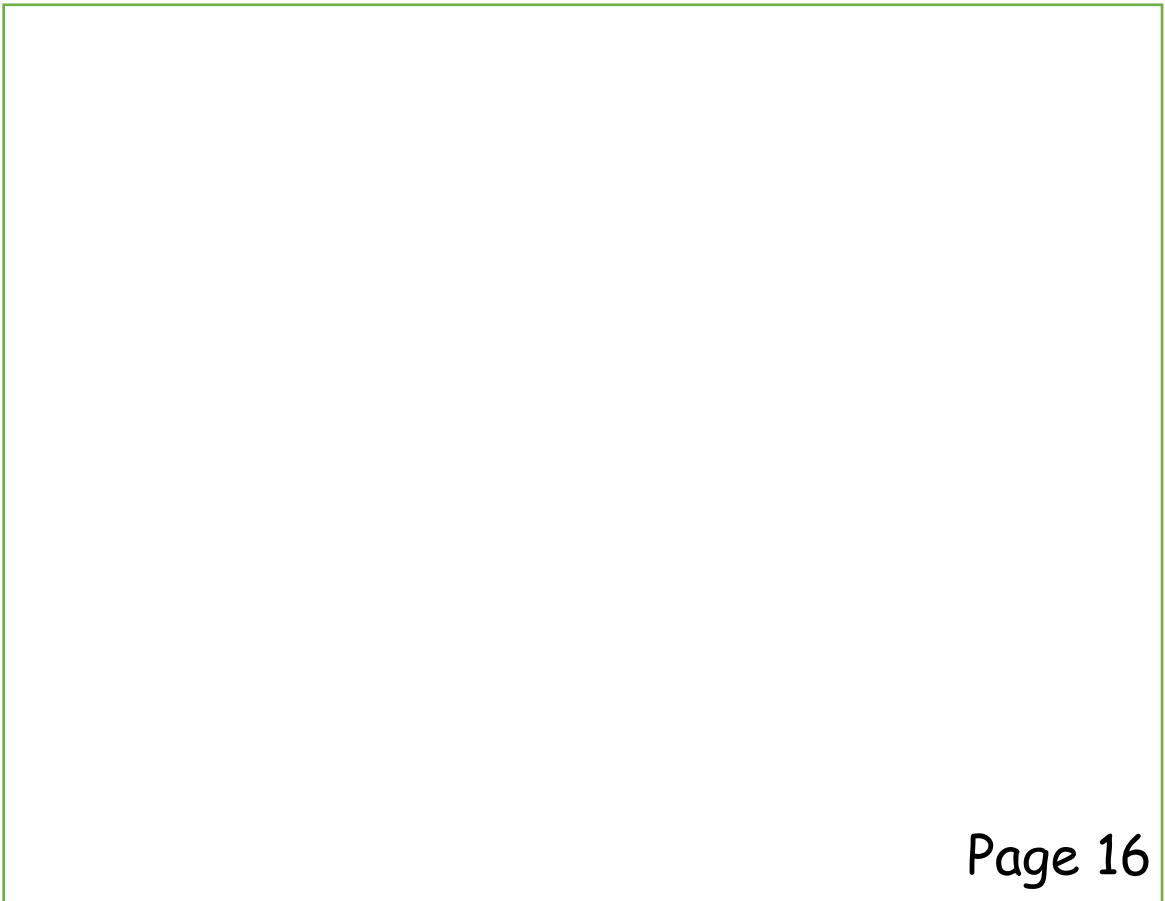
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3. Challenge Time! Draw yourself. Around your picture, place words or pictures that you would use to identify yourself. For example, you may be sporty, like reading or like being with family.





# Tuesday

**Week 2**

Time	Subject	Lesson Focus	Worksheet
9 to 9.30	Reading	Teacher read aloud. View and comprehend an information report. Reading Eggs.	Pages 1 and 2
9.30 to 10	Writing	Write a persuasive text	Pages 3, 4 and 5
10 to 10.30	Spelling	Write spelling words into sentences	Pages 6, 7 and 8
10.30 to 11	Handwriting	Form letters correctly	Pages 9 and 10
11 to 11.30	<b>Recess Break</b>		
11.30 to 12	Mathematics	Measure and compare length	Page 11 and 12
12 to 12.30	Mathletics		
12.30 to 1	Daily PE	How to throw a ball correctly	
1 to 2	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
2 to 2.30	Geography	Are we there yet?	Pages 13, 14 and 15
2.30 to 3			

**Plurals**

Changing a word from singular (one) to plural (more than one) can be easy. For example:

one dolphin	ten dolphins
one whale	two whales

Sometimes 'es' is added to make the plural easier to say. For example:

one beach	two beaches
one dish	two dishes
one fox	two foxes
one dress	two dresses
one bus	two buses
one waltz	two waltzes



Notice that these words end in **ch**, **sh**, **x**, **s**, **ss** and **z**.

1. Write plurals of these words. It may help to say the words.

- |             |       |            |       |
|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| (a) flipper | _____ | (b) box    | _____ |
| (c) match   | _____ | (d) jaw    | _____ |
| (e) group   | _____ | (f) glass  | _____ |
| (g) brush   | _____ | (h) animal | _____ |

These words ending with **y** have the **y** changed to **i** before **es** is added. For example:

one body	two bodies
one fly	ten flies

2. Write plurals of these words.

- |            |       |            |       |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| (a) lady   | _____ | (b) supply | _____ |
| (c) family | _____ | (d) lolly  | _____ |
| (e) puppy  | _____ | (f) fairy  | _____ |
| (g) ferry  | _____ | (h) city   | _____ |

These words ending with **f** have the **f** changed to **v** before **es** is added. For example:

one calf	three calves
one knife	two knives

3. Write plurals of these words.

- |          |       |           |       |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| (a) half | _____ | (b) self  | _____ |
| (c) wolf | _____ | (d) shelf | _____ |
| (e) wife | _____ | (f) thief | _____ |

4. The elves rode the calves through the leaves as they ran for their lives away from the hungry wolves.

- (a) Underline all the plurals in the sentence above.
- (b) Carefully copy the sentence then draw the funny picture in the box.

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(c) Write a funny sentence of your own using five plurals and draw a picture of it.

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# Writing- Lesson 7

WALT: Write a persuasive text.



**VS**



Success Criteria:

- I can write a persuasive text on the topic Home vs School.
- I can argue my point of view.
- I can give reasons for my point of view.
- I can follow this link on what goes into a persuasive text:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hD9arWXliddM>
- I can write in paragraphs and use punctuation and capital letters.

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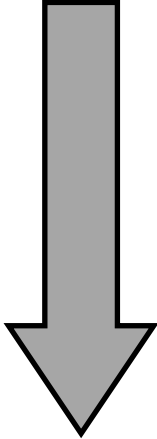






## SPELLING WEEK TWO TERM TWO

WALT: Use and write contractions correctly

			Rule of the Week!
I'll	wasn't	don't	<b>Contractions</b> 
they'll	couldn't	hasn't	
they're	might've	hadn't	
can't	they've	who's	
would've	where's	we're	
shouldn't	didn't	we've	
isn't	doesn't	we'll	

A contraction is a word or phrase that has been shortened by dropping one or more letters. In writing, an apostrophe is used to indicate the place of the missing letters. Contractions are commonly used in speech or written work.

A link to follow for more  
instructions!

<https://youtu.be/xrdznzrjiF8>





# Tricky joins – Horizontal join to e

So far these letter combinations have not been joined.

oe re ve  
we xe

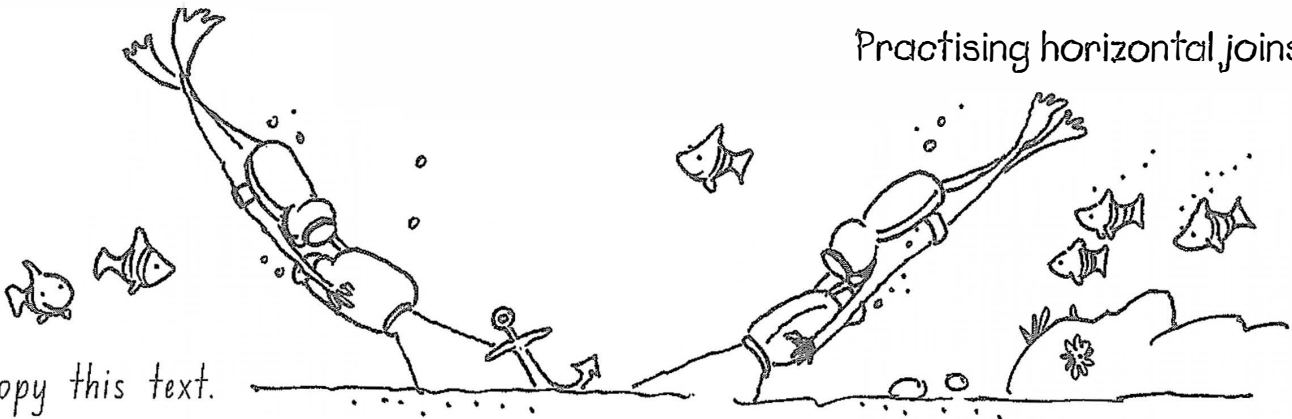
They can be joined with a horizontal join. The horizontal join has a bigger dip than usual.

oe re ve we xe

bigger dip  
we

Trace then copy to practise these joins to e.

Trace and copy these words.



Copy this text.

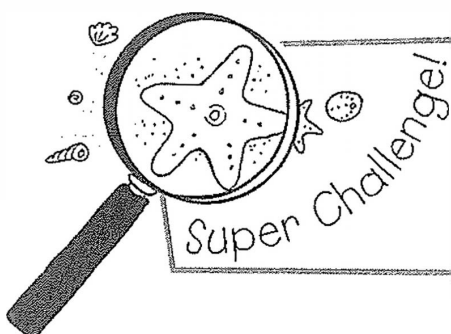
Maritime archaeologists explore

the bottom of the ocean. On

their dives, they look for evidence

of shipwrecks. These wrecks give

us clues to our sea-faring past.

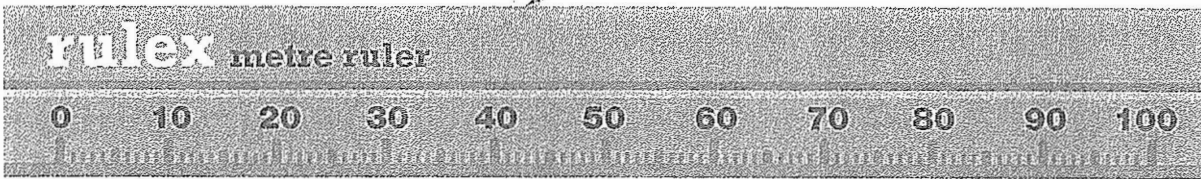


- Underline the horizontal joins to e.
- Put a tick above any diagonal joins to e.

Length can be measured in centimetres. A centimetre is one-hundredth of a metre.

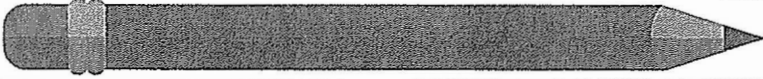
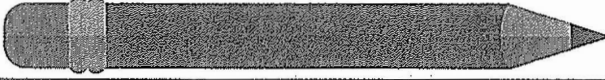
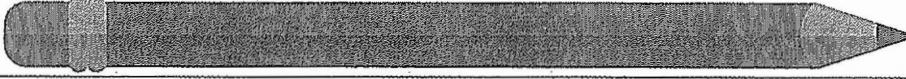


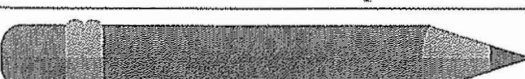

11 Use a ruler to measure the length of these lines in centimetres. :

- a \_\_\_\_\_ cm
- b \_\_\_\_\_ cm
- c \_\_\_\_\_ cm
- d \_\_\_\_\_ cm
- e \_\_\_\_\_ cm
- f \_\_\_\_\_ cm



12 How many centimetres are in a metre ruler? \_\_\_\_\_

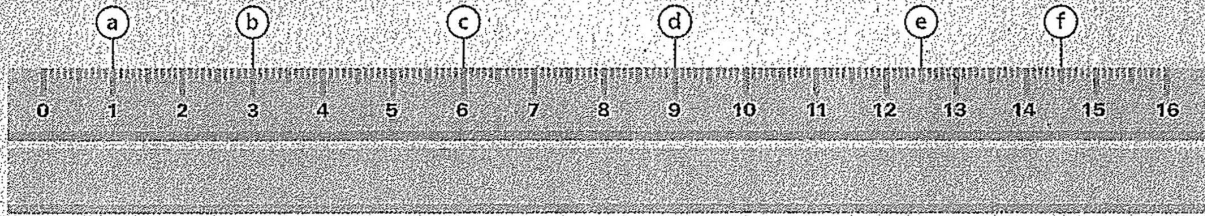
13 Estimate and measure the length of each pencil.

	Estimate	Centimetres
a 		
b 		
c 		
d 		
e 		
f 		
g 		

14 Convert each metre measurement into centimetres.

- a 1 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    d 6 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    g  $\frac{1}{2}$  m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    j  $\frac{1}{4}$  m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm
- b 3 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    e 8 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    h  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    k  $\frac{3}{4}$  m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm
- c 4 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    f 7 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    i  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm    l  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm

Length can be measured in **millimetres**. The symbol for millimetres is **mm**.  
Facts: There are 10 millimetres in 1 centimetre and 1000 millimetres in 1 metre.



- 11 What is the length in millimetres for each letter on the ruler.  
 a \_\_\_\_\_ mm    b \_\_\_\_\_ mm    c \_\_\_\_\_ mm    d \_\_\_\_\_ mm    e \_\_\_\_\_ mm    f \_\_\_\_\_ mm
- 12 Estimate the height of these illustrations in millimetres. Measure the actual height and record your measurements on the grid.

**a**

**b**

**c**

**d**

	Glue stick	Flour	Dinosaur	Skeleton
Estimate				
Actual				

- 13 Use the 5 mm dot paper to draw the following lines.
- a 70 mm
  - b 75 mm
  - c 90 mm
  - d 110 mm

- 14 Name something that could be measured in millimetres.
-

## Lesson 2: Worksheet 1

- Who is telling the story of the family's journey around Australia?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What is the name of the family's hometown? \_\_\_\_\_

- In what season was the journey taken? \_\_\_\_\_

- Who looked after the family's pets (Buffy, Tigger and Bess)?

\_\_\_\_\_

- In what did the family stay while on their travels?

\_\_\_\_\_

- Why did Luke choose to sleep under the stars?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- What was the first place they visited on the journey?

\_\_\_\_\_

- Why did seeing the pelican make them laugh?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Where did the family sleep on the first night?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What did the children do to entertain themselves at Streaky Bay and Murphy's Haystacks?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- How long did it take to cross the Nullarbor Plain? What did the children do to pass the time?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



12. What did they see at the Head of the Bight?

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13. What was the sound made by the whales likened too?

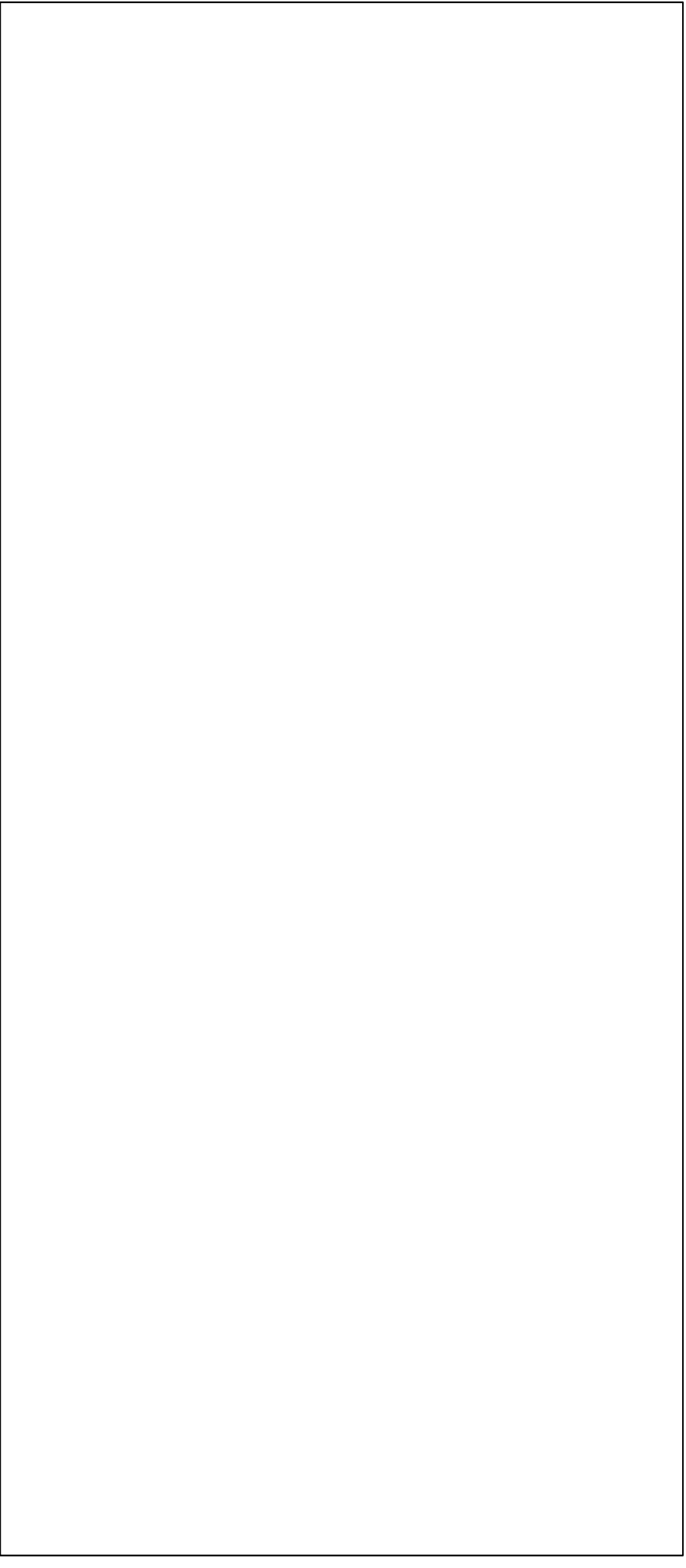
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## ***Lesson 2: Worksheet 2***

***Task:*** Draw a plan of a camper trailer you would like to travel around Australia in. Include all the features that they think would be necessary to cater for your family on the journey.





# Wednesday

**Week 2**

Time	Subject	Lesson Focus	Worksheet
9 to 9.30	Reading	Teacher read aloud. View and comprehend an information report. Reading Eggs.	Pages 1 and 2
9.30 to 10	Writing	Write a persuasive letter	Pages 3, 4 and 5
10 to 10.30	Spelling	Write a paragraph that includes spelling words	Pages 6 and 7
10.30 to 11	Handwriting	Form letters correctly	Pages 8 and 9
11 to 11.30	<b>Recess Break</b>		
11.30 to 12	Mathematics	Convert between m and cm	Page 10
12 to 12.30	Mathletics		
12.30 to 1	Daily PE	How to throw a ball correctly	
1 to 2	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
2 to 2.30	CAPA	Landscape Artwork	Page 11
2.30 to 3		Drama with Miss Christie	

**Prepositions**

Prepositions are words that connect one thing with another. They show how things are related. For example:

The dolphin is **in** the pool.  
It swam **through** the water.

1. Use these prepositions to tell the story of Jade and Kellie's trip to the park.

near      among      above      beside      off      to  
through      over      on      under      with      along



Jade went \_\_\_\_\_ the park w\_\_\_\_\_ Kelly. They got  
o\_\_\_\_\_ the bus and walked a\_\_\_\_\_ the path  
b\_\_\_\_\_ the lake. They jumped o\_\_\_\_\_ the stepping stones,  
then walked u\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge n\_\_\_\_\_ the trees. After  
crawling \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel they sat o\_\_\_\_\_ the grass  
a\_\_\_\_\_ the flowers and watched the birds flying a\_\_\_\_\_  
their heads.

2. Choose the correct preposition to write in each sentence.

- (a) The boy was accused (of, with) \_\_\_\_\_ breaking the window.
- (b) The teacher was disgusted (on, with) \_\_\_\_\_ Jason's behaviour.
- (c) Mark prefers swimming (than, to) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
- (d) My picture is different (that, from) \_\_\_\_\_ yours.
- (e) Georgia is popular (with, for) \_\_\_\_\_ her friends.



Prepositions can tell about **time** or **place**. For example:

I go to basketball **on** Tuesday. (time)  
 The party is **at** John's house. (place)

3. Write **time** or **place** after each sentence. The prepositions are highlighted.

- (a) Dad arrived home **after** dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) The school is **near** the park. \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) The horse ran **around** the paddock. \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) The surfer carried his board **to** the beach. \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) It rains a lot **in** winter. \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Don't go **near** the edge of the cliff. \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) I'll meet you **about** six o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Use these words as prepositions of **time** in a sentence.

- (a) before \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) during \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) about \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# Writing- Lesson 8

WALT: Write a persuasive letter.



VS



Success Criteria:

- I can write a persuasive LETTER on the topic technology vs no technology.
- I can argue my point of view.
- I can give reasons for my point of view.
- I know what form a letter comes in.
- I can write in paragraphs and use punctuation and capital letters.
- I can finish the letter by saying who it is from.

Street address \_\_\_\_\_  
City, state, zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Name, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Closing, \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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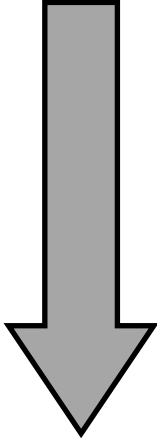






## SPELLING WEEK TWO TERM TWO

WALT: Use and write contractions correctly

			Rule of the Week!
I'll	wasn't	don't	<b>Contractions</b> 
they'll	couldn't	hasn't	
they're	might've	hadn't	
can't	they've	who's	
would've	where's	we're	
shouldn't	didn't	we've	
isn't	doesn't	we'll	

A contraction is a word or phrase that has been shortened by dropping one or more letters. In writing, an apostrophe is used to indicate the place of the missing letters. Contractions are commonly used in speech or written work.

A link to follow for more  
instructions!

<https://youtu.be/xrdznzrjiF8>

## WEDNESDAY WEEK 2

**WALT:** Write a paragraph which includes your spelling words.

- Success Criteria:**
- Use capital letters, finger spaces and full stops.
  - Underline your spelling word.
  - Re-read and edit your work.

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Artefacts recovered from  
shipwrecks include knives,  
forks, spoons, jewellery, pocket  
watches, weapons, sea lanterns  
and even brassware like

Trace, to practise these letter combinations.

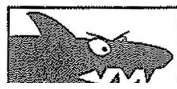
oe re ve we ee oe re ve we

 self Assessment

Rate your joins to e.

Needs work      Good effort      Best ever!



Show how these letters join in cursive writing.

os rs ws xs fs as cs ds

es is ks ls ms ns ts us

Write these words in cursive.

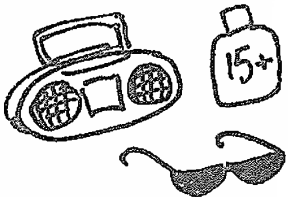
hosts asks sews emus surfs

Show how these letters join in cursive writing.

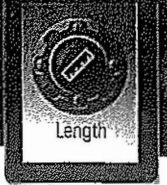
oe re ve we xe re ve we


Write these words in cursive.

wave hoes reef faxes weevil



Teacher





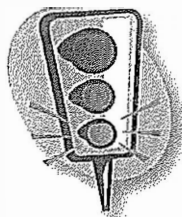
Guesses			
Name	Height of snowman		
Sandy	1 m 28 cm	128 cm	1.28 m
Jack	1 m 37 cm		
Josh		119 cm	
Suellen			1.08 m
Teri		124 cm	
Kim	1 m 10 cm		
Vito			1.42 m

At the Winter Carnival there was a competition to guess the height of the snowman.

- 1 Complete the guessing chart.
- 2 Write the guesses in decending order using the numbers in the middle column.

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- 3 The snowman was 1 m 31 cm tall.
  - a Whose guess was the closest? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b How close was it? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c Whose guess was the furthest away? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What is the difference in cm between the highest and lowest guesses? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Write your height three ways. \_\_\_\_\_



**Challenge!** Using the Internet find the heights of the (a) tallest and (b) shortest man and woman. Write their heights three ways.

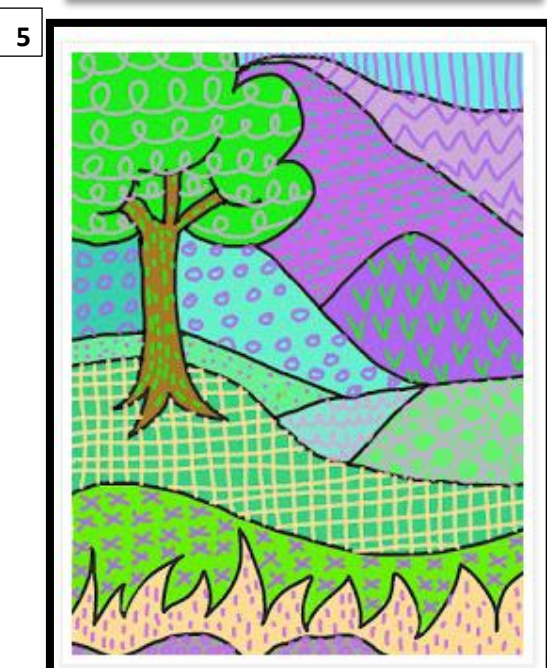
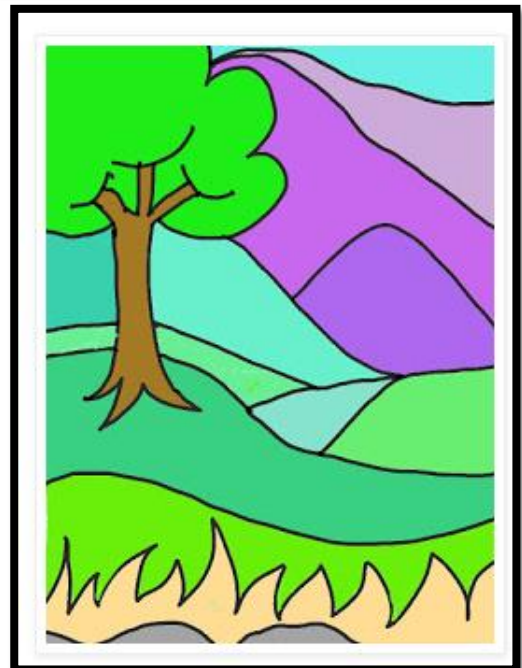
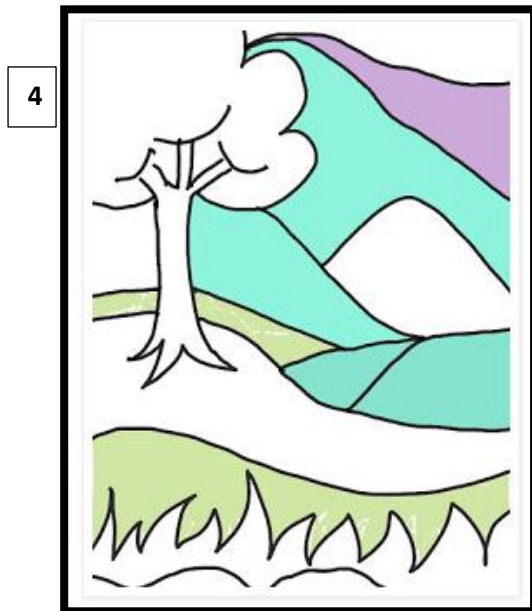
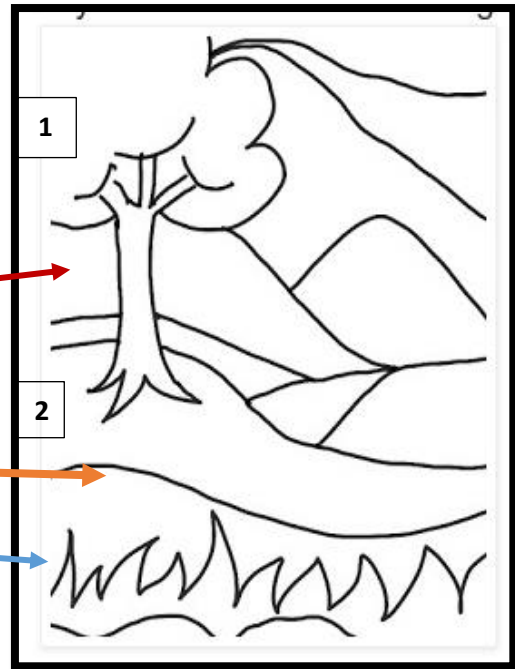
Man	a		b	
Woman	a		b	

## DESIGN A LANDSCAPE

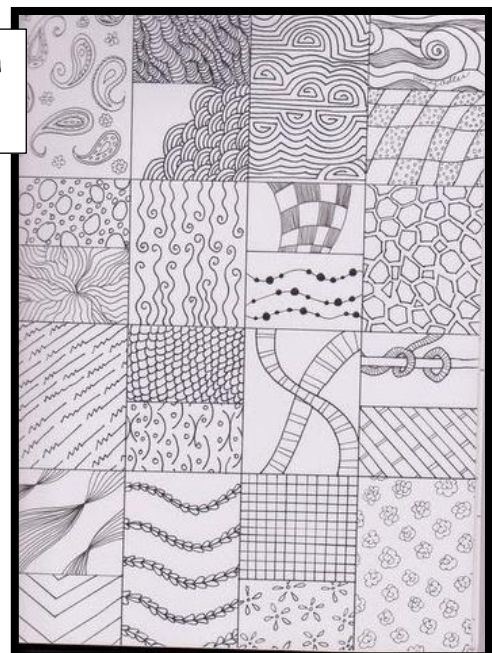
**We are learning to:** design a landscape using line design.

**Success criteria:** I know I'm successful when I can:

1. Add a tree to the side of the page, half way up.
2. Create foreground background and layers in between, by using wavy lines.
3. Add grass to the foreground.
4. Shade areas lightly with different colours.
5. Then draw different patterns in each section.



Pattern ideas.





# Thursday

**Week 2**

Time	Subject	Lesson Focus	Worksheet
9 to 9.30	Reading	Teacher read aloud. View and comprehend an information report. Reading Eggs.	Page 1
9.30 to 10	Writing	Write a persuasive speech	Pages 2, 3 and 4
10 to 10.30	Spelling	Write spelling words into alphabetical order	Pages 5 and 6
10.30 to 11	Handwriting	Form letters correctly	Pages 7 and 8
11 to 11.30	<b>Recess Break</b>		
11.30 to 12	Mathematics	Calculate the perimeter of shapes	Pages 9 and 10
12 to 12.30	Mathletics		
12.30 to 1	Daily PE	How to throw a ball correctly	
1 to 2	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
2 to 2.30	Science	Mrs Pepper's Science Lesson	Pages 11, 12 and 13
2.30 to 3			

Choose a topic for a report from the box below and use the plan to record your ideas. Remember to use **facts** not **opinions**. You may need to research your facts from a variety of resources. Make sure that the information you include is relevant.

*starfish*  
*whales*

*prawns*  
*sharks*

*seahorses*  
*turtles*

TITLE:

CLASSIFICATION (Type): \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

**What** they look like?

**Where** they are found?

**What** they do?

Any special features?

CONCLUSION:

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## Writing- Lesson 9

**WALT:** Write a persuasive speech.

### **Success Criteria:**

- I can write a persuasive SPEECH on a topic you are passionate about. For example: Sport, School, Family.
- I can argue my point of view.
- I can give reasons for my point of view.
- I know what form a speech comes in. Introduction, View 1, View 2, View 3, Conclusion.
- I can write in paragraphs and use punctuation and capital letters.

### **Process**

1. Choose an issue. Brainstorm arguments which support your view.
2. Select your three strongest arguments. Research evidence to support your arguments and record it on the graphic organiser provided.
3. Plan your speech, using the planning template provided.
4. Write your speech, using the appropriate structure, language and devices.
5. Use the checklist to make sure your speech contains all the necessary features of a persuasive text.

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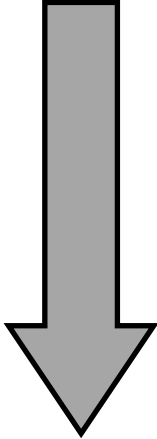
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## SPELLING WEEK TWO TERM TWO

WALT: Use and write contractions correctly

			Rule of the Week!
I'll	wasn't	don't	<b>Contractions</b> 
they'll	couldn't	hasn't	
they're	might've	hadn't	
can't	they've	who's	
would've	where's	we're	
shouldn't	didn't	we've	
isn't	doesn't	we'll	

A contraction is a word or phrase that has been shortened by dropping one or more letters. In writing, an apostrophe is used to indicate the place of the missing letters. Contractions are commonly used in speech or written work.

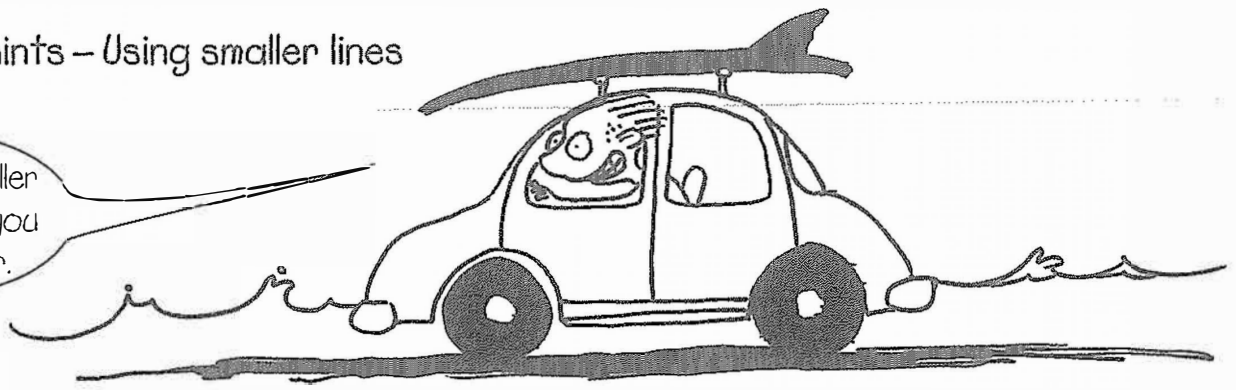
A link to follow for more  
instructions!

<https://youtu.be/xrdznzrjiF8>



## Handwriting hints – Using smaller lines

Writing in smaller lines will help you write faster.



Copy.

Maritime archaeologists and marine biologists

do a lot of diving in the course of

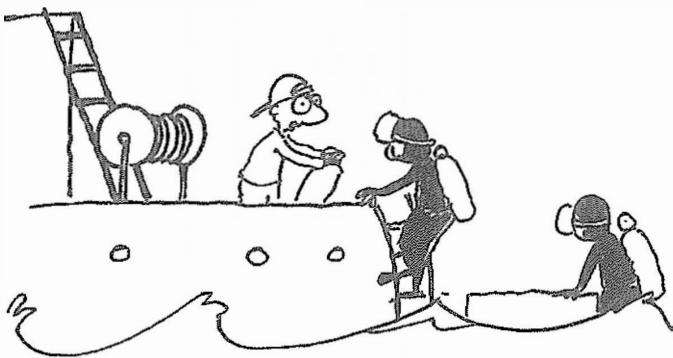
their work. Other people have jobs that

involve diving too, including police divers,

marine park rangers and Navy SEALs.

These highly trained divers use specialised

equipment to keep them safe under water.





Copy this list of great diving sites around the world.

Great Barrier Reef, Australia

Sharm-el-Sheikh, Red Sea, Egypt

Sulawesi, Indonesia

Madang, Papua New Guinea

Monterey Bay, California, U.S.

Bali, Indonesia

Andaman Islands, India

Antarctic Peninsula, Antarctica



## self Assessment

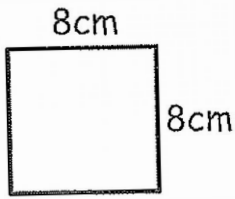
Uneven spacing

Look at the letters in each word.  
Are they spaced evenly?  
Rate your letter spacing.

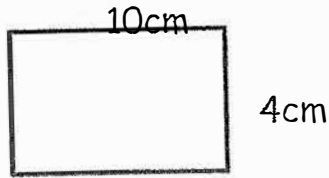
# Perimeter

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

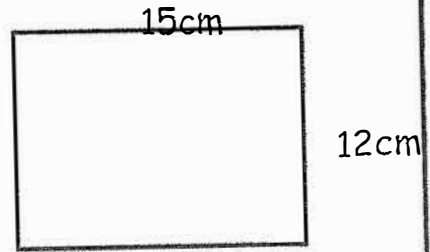
Calculate the perimeter of these shapes:



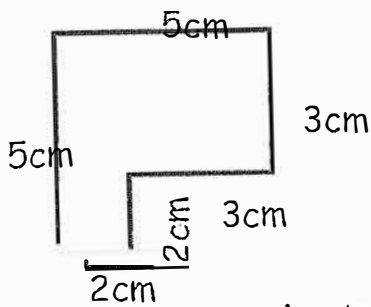
perimeter = \_\_\_ cm



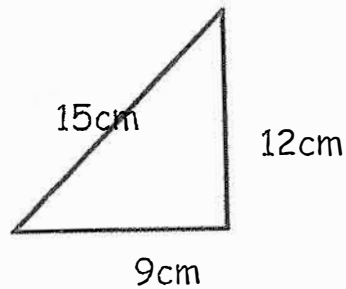
perimeter = \_\_\_ cm



perimeter = \_\_\_ cm



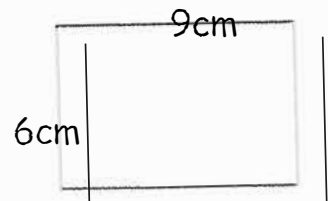
perimeter = \_\_\_ cm



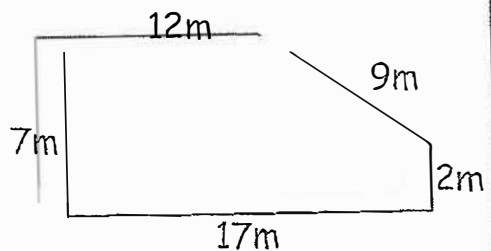
perimeter = \_\_\_ cm

## Working Mathematically

1) Henry the ant walked around this shape twice.  
How far did he walk? \_\_\_\_\_



2) How many metres of fencing does Sally need for her paddock? \_\_\_\_\_

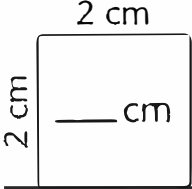


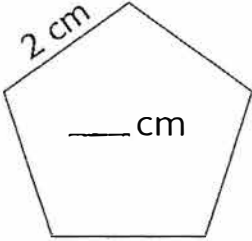
3) What is the perimeter of a square with 12cm sides? \_\_\_\_\_

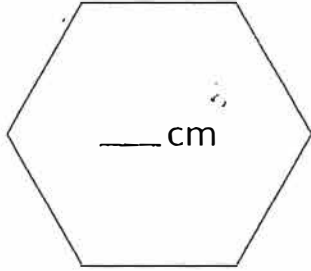


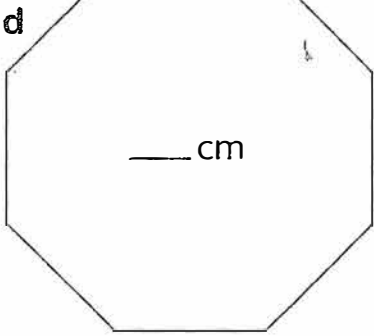
**Perimeter** is the distance around the outside of a shape.  
(The length of its boundary.)

9 Measure the perimeter of these shapes.

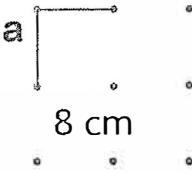
a 

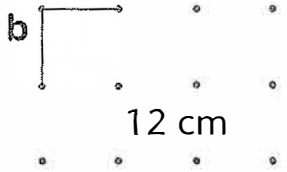
b 

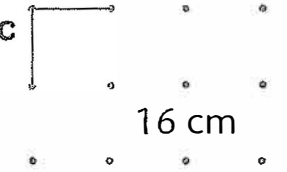
c 

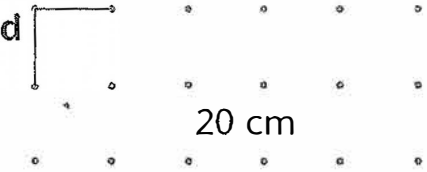
d 

10 Use the 1 cm grid paper to construct squares of the given perimeters. Starting points have been given.

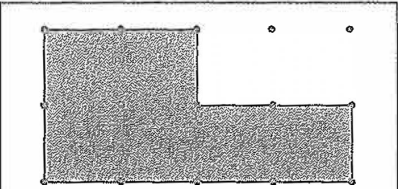
a 

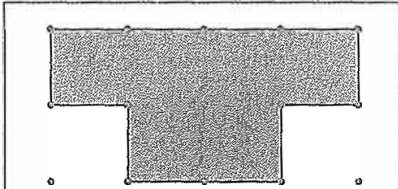
b 

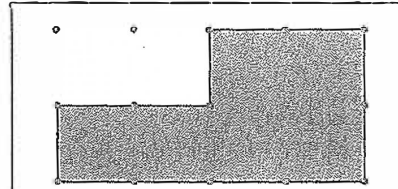
c 

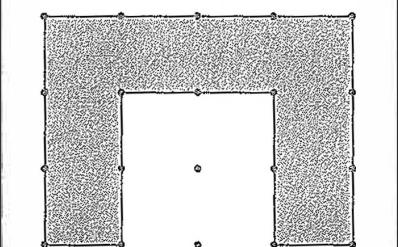
d 

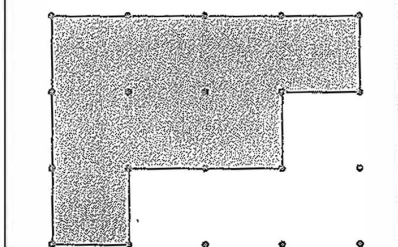
11 Use the 1 cm dot paper to calculate the perimeter of each shape.

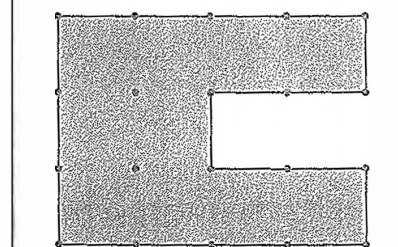
a 

b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

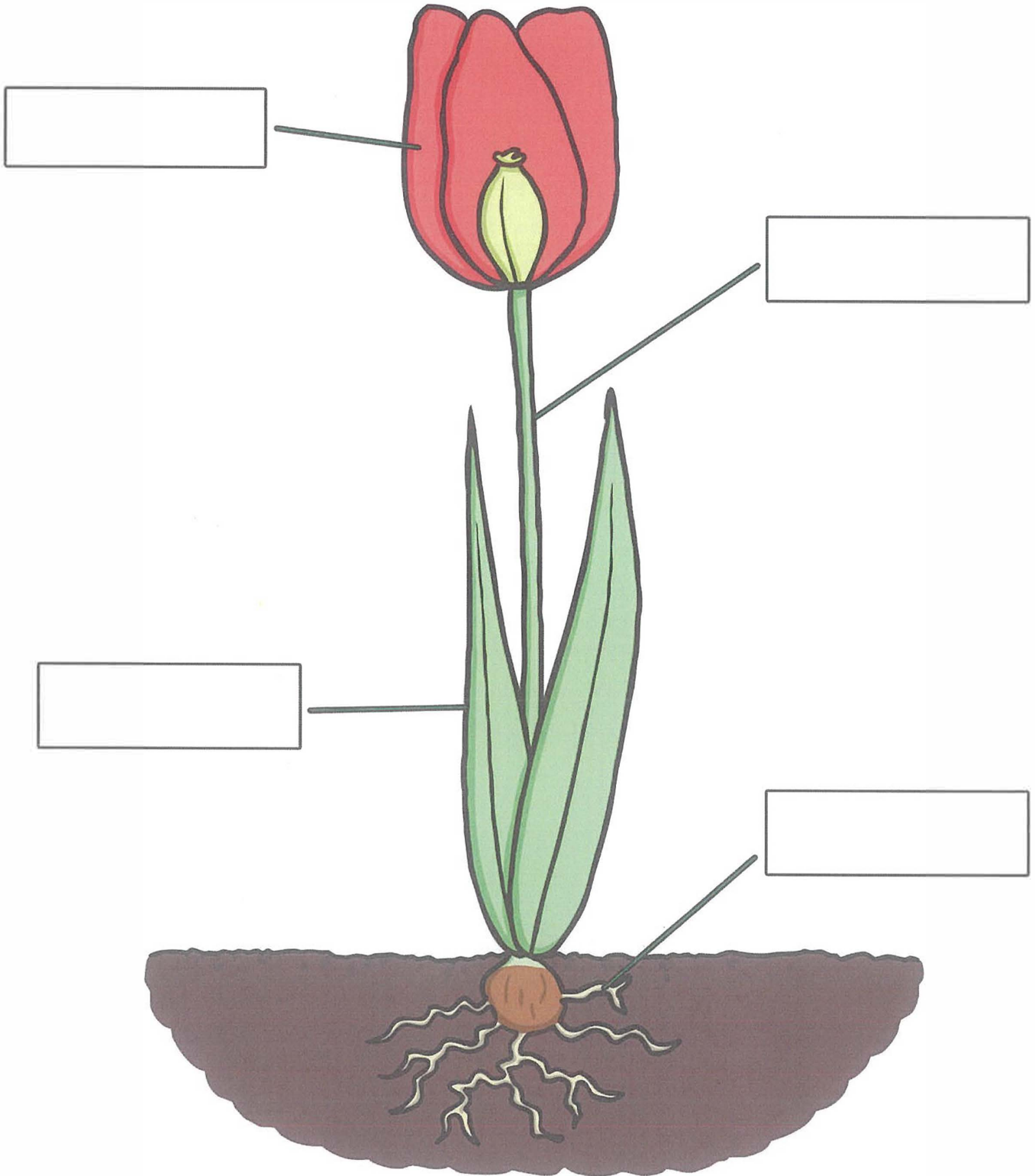
# Parts of a Plant

stem

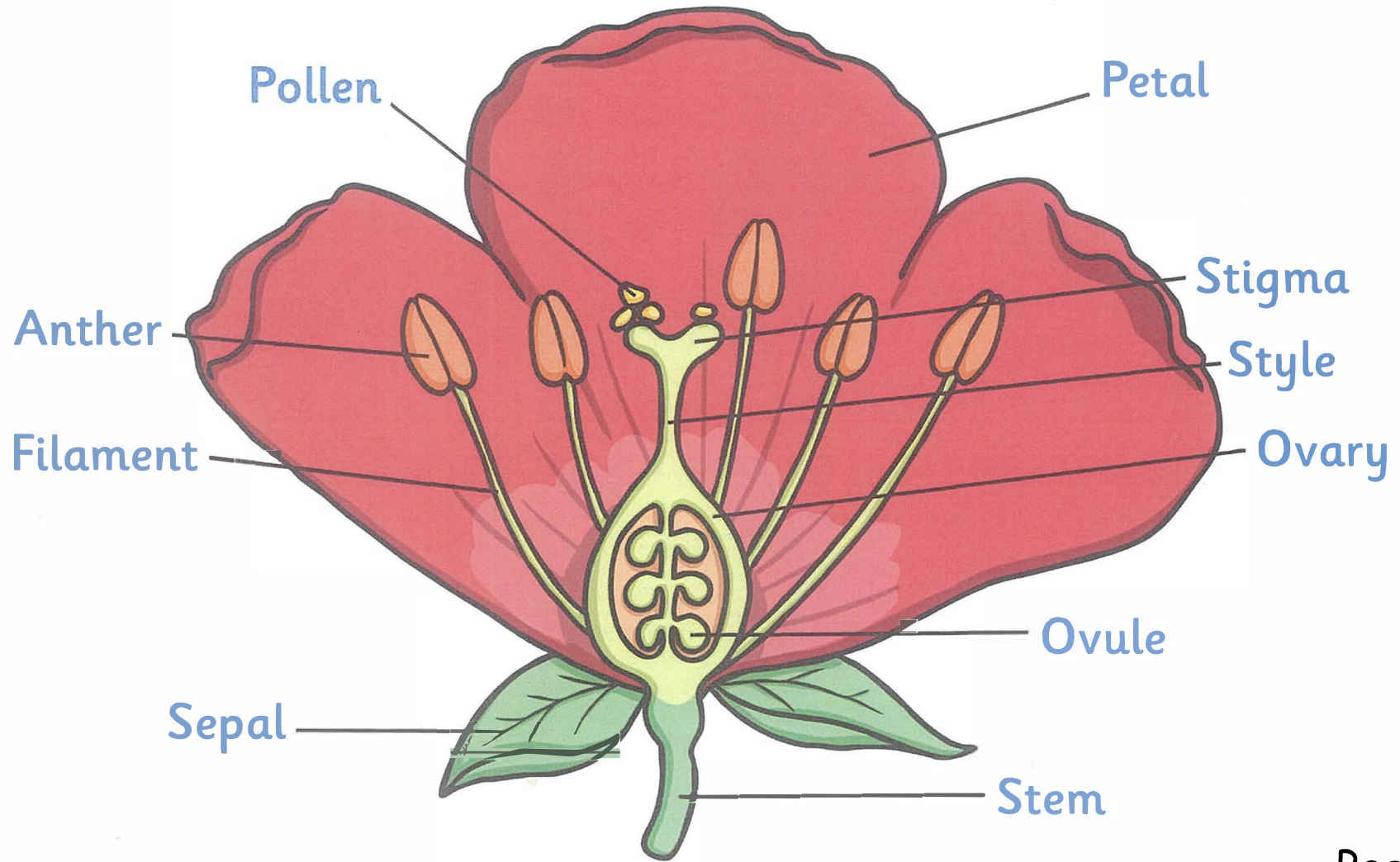
roots

flower

leaf



# Parts of a Flower



## Flower parts

Flowers are the parts of a plant that help it reproduce.

**Stamens:** These are the **male parts** of the flower. They are made up of the anther at the top and the filament. The stamens produce pollen.

**Pistil:** This is the **female part** of the flower. It is made up of the stigma, style and ovary. It is the part of the plant that receives the pollen.

**Anther:** This is the part of the stamen that contains the pollen. It is usually on top of a long stalk that looks like a fine hair.

**Stigma:** This is the sticky bulb that you see in the centre of the flower that 'catches' the pollen grains.

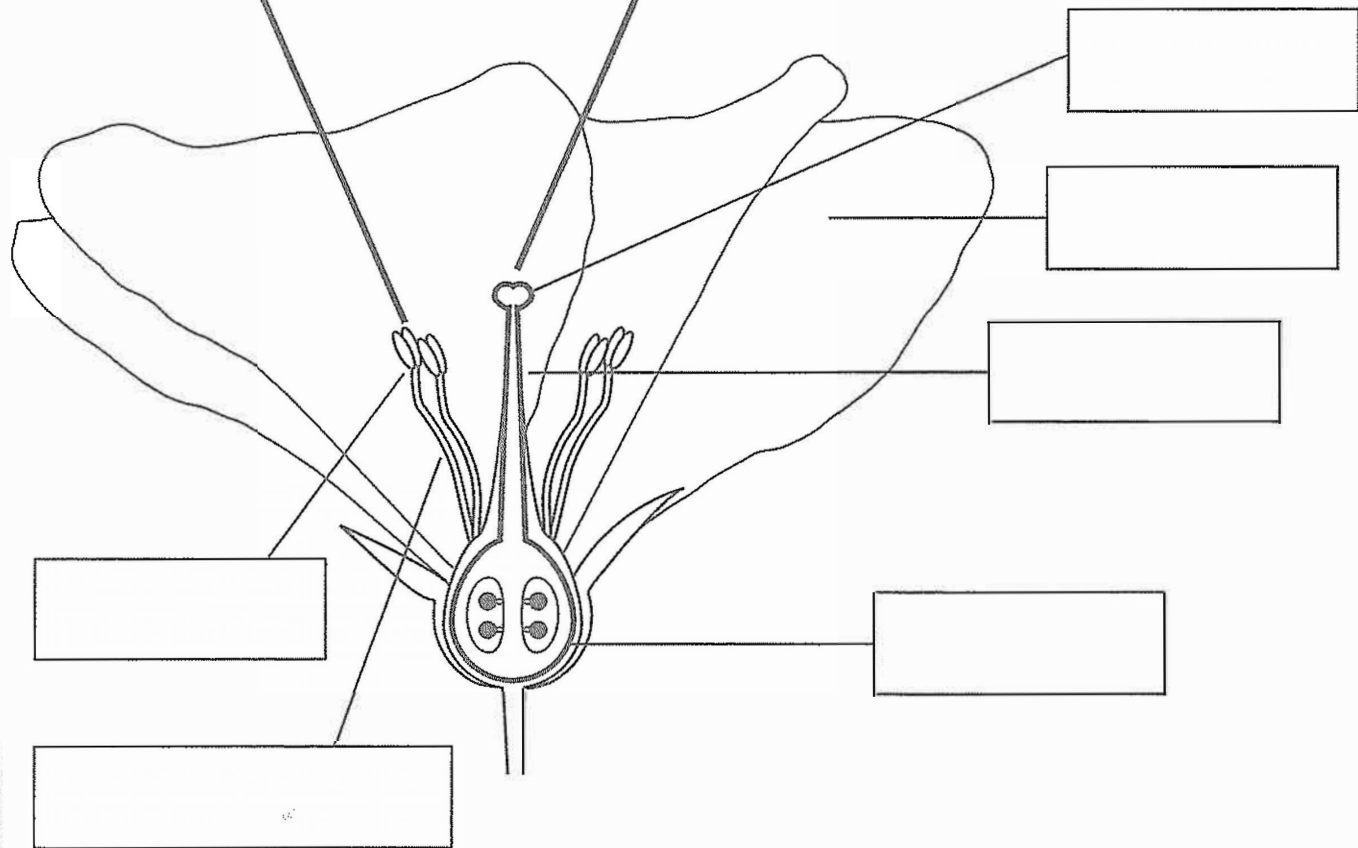
**Filament:** This is the fine hair-like stalk that the anther sits on top of.

**Style:** This is the tube that the stigma sits on top of and the pollen travels down.

**Ovary:** The part of the plant that has the seeds inside and turns into the fruit.

**Petal:** The part of the flower that can help to attract insects and birds due to its shape and colour (not all flowers have visible petals).

One of these parts seems to be missing from a eucalyptus flower. Which one is it?





# Friday

## Week 2

Time	Subject	Lesson Focus	Worksheet
9 to 9.30	Reading	Teacher read aloud. View and comprehend an information report. Reading Eggs.	Page 1
9.30 to 10	Writing	Write a persuasive speech	Pages 2 and 3
10 to 10.30	Spelling	Use a dictionary to find the meaning of spelling words	Pages 4, 5 and 6
10.30 to 11	Handwriting	Form letters correctly	Pages 7 and 8
11 to 11.30	<b>Recess Break</b>		
11.30 to 12	Mathematics	Measure the perimeter of shapes	Page 9
12 to 12.30	Mathletics		
12.30 to 1	Daily PE	How to throw a ball correctly	
1 to 2	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
2 to 2.30	Aboriginal Language and Culture	Mrs Walters' Lesson	Page 10
2.30 to 3	Virtual Assembly		

Choose a topic for a report from the box below and use the plan to record your ideas. Remember to use **facts** not **opinions**. You may need to research your facts from a variety of resources. Make sure that the information you include is relevant.

*starfish*  
*whales*

*prawns*  
*sharks*

*seahorses*  
*turtles*

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION (Type): \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

**What** they look like?

**Where** they are found?

**What** they do?

Any special features?

CONCLUSION:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

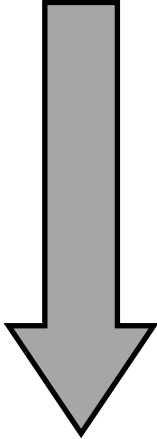






## SPELLING WEEK TWO TERM TWO

WALT: Use and write contractions correctly

			Rule of the Week!
I'll	wasn't	don't	<b>Contractions</b> 
they'll	couldn't	hasn't	
they're	might've	hadn't	
can't	they've	who's	
would've	where's	we're	
shouldn't	didn't	we've	
isn't	doesn't	we'll	

A contraction is a word or phrase that has been shortened by dropping one or more letters. In writing, an apostrophe is used to indicate the place of the missing letters. Contractions are commonly used in speech or written work.

A link to follow for more  
instructions!

<https://youtu.be/xrdznzrjiF8>

## FRIDAY WEEK 2

**WALT:** Using a dictionary to find the meaning of the list words

**Success Criteria:**

- use a dictionary to find the meaning of the beginning part of each word.
- set out your work correctly

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**I:-** the person speaking or writing

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miss a line!

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**They:-**

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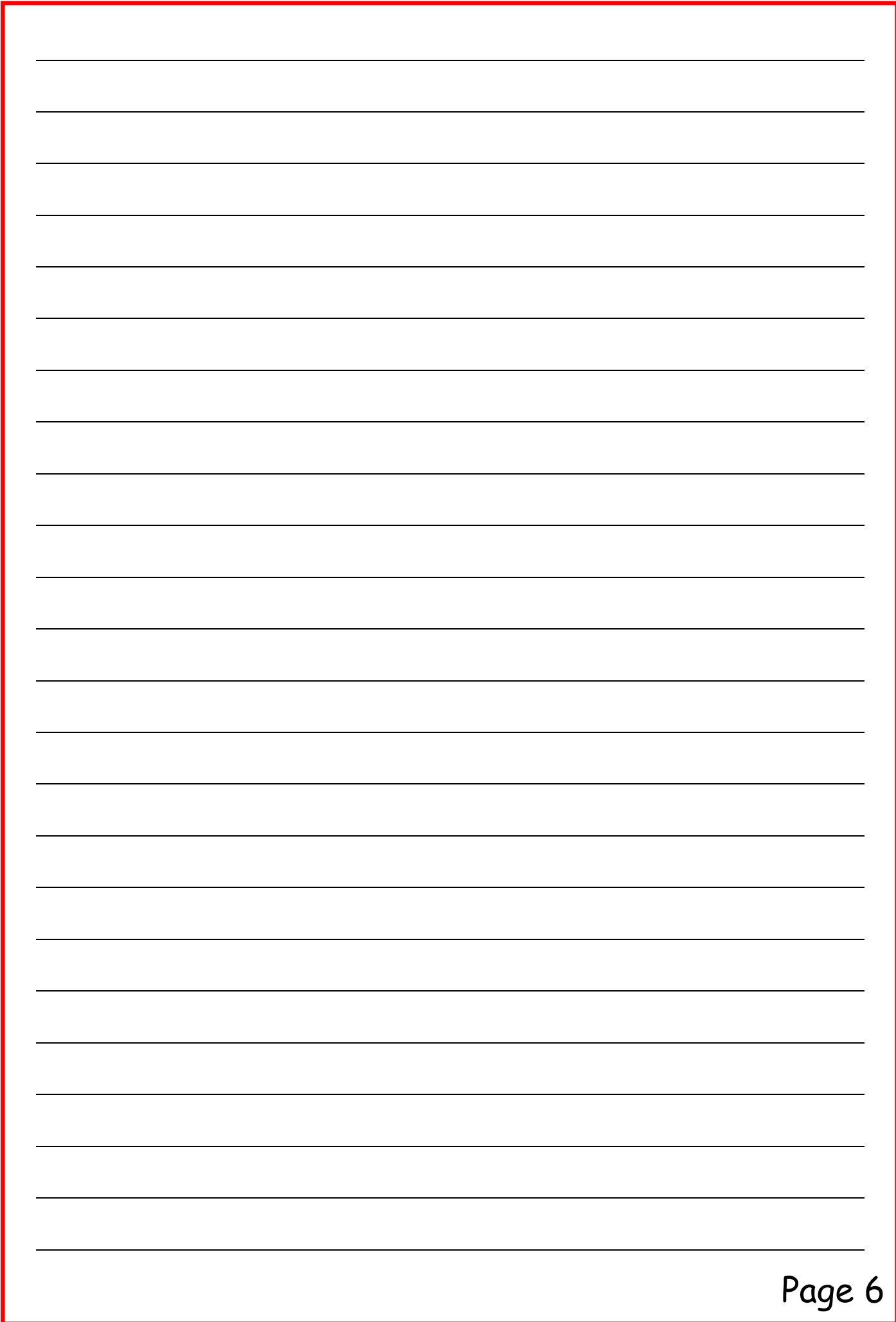
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## Handwriting hints – Spacing between words



Rewrite this passage, using even spaces between the words.

Make the spaces between words as even in size as you can. When words are too close together or too far apart, it makes the writing very difficult to read. When words are spaced evenly, writing is much easier to read.

### self Assessment

Rate your spacing between words.

Uneven spacing

Even spacing

Copy. Make the spacing between words as even as you can.

Drift netting is a method of fishing. It

involves suspending a strong plastic net

between two buoys. Sometimes the net can

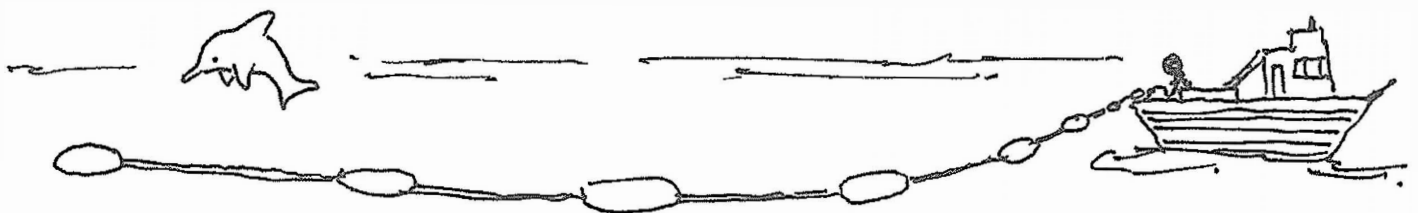
be over 60 km long. This type of net

catches anything that swims into it,

including dolphins and turtles.



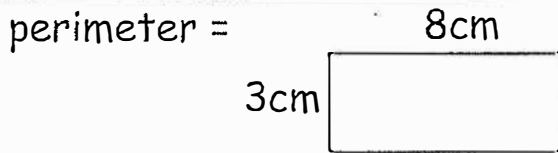
Write some arguments against the use of drift netting.



# Perimeter

Name:

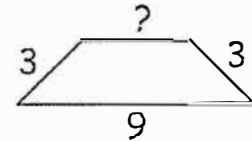
Date:



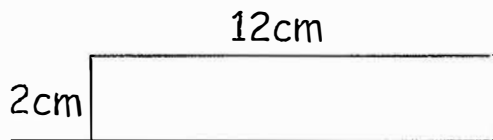
- 11cm       24cm  
 22cm       38cm

Calculate the length of the missing side.

perimeter = 22



- 37       9       7       6



perimeter =  cm

Henry walked around his paddock twice. How far did he walk?

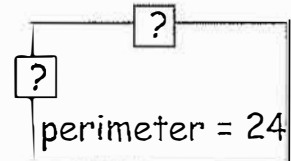
One lap = 350m

- 700m       450m  
 600m       350m

What is the perimeter of a square that has 8m sides.

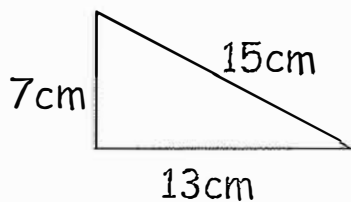
- 32m       56m  
 34m       64m

What are the missing sides. Choose two answers.



- 4       6       8       10

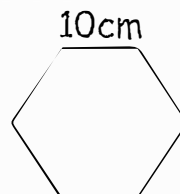
Perimeter =



- 32cm       34cm  
 33cm       35cm

Shape: square      Each Side: 15cm

perimeter =  cm



perimeter =  cm

The perimeter of a pentagon with 6 cm sides is:

- 20cm       30cm  
 25cm       35cm

## *Significant Places - Week 2*

*We are learning to research a place that is significant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.*

Draw a picture

Name of site

Location (region, state)

Type of sacred site (rock art, natural site of significance, scarred trees etc)

Who sees this site as being significant or sacred (tribal groups)?

Why is this site so significant?

Interesting facts about this site?