

Stage 1 Pitt Town PS - Framework for Learning Term 3 Week 5

These learning tasks have been created for students who do not have access to a device. If you have a device please work in your Google Classroom. Please complete these tasks in an exercise book and bring it to school when we return.

You will need to date all tasks as you complete them. You should be completing most of these tasks each day. Please contact your teacher if you have any questions.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>Spelling: Please try to watch the spelling videos on Google Classroom if you can. This video introduces the new sounds words for the week. Complete the SMART Spelling Grid in your book. Spelling words are below.</p>	<p>Spelling: Write your spelling words in rainbow colours and write two complete sentences using correct punctuation. <i>Don't forget to date all work that you do in your book!</i></p>	<p>Spelling: Write your spelling words, and use colour for the vowels. Write two complete sentences using correct punctuation.</p>	<p>Spelling: Write your spelling words, and use colour for the sound of the week. Ask a parent to give you a spelling test for this week's words.</p>	<p>Spelling: Spelling Test and dictation. Ask an adult at home to test you on your words and create a dictation sentence using one or two of the spelling words.</p>
<p>Reading: Choose a book from your bookshelf and read to yourself or an adult. Draw a picture and write a sentence about what you have read today. Your heading should be the title of the book.</p>	<p>Reading: Choose a book from your bookshelf and read to yourself or an adult. Write 8 nouns from the book you have read and draw a picture to match each noun. A noun is a person, place or thing.</p>	<p>Reading: Choose a book from your bookshelf and read to yourself or an adult. Describe an interesting part of the book you have read. You should write at least 3 sentences. Draw a picture to match.</p>	<p>Reading: Choose a fiction book from your bookshelf and read to yourself or an adult. Choose one of the characters from the book and write at least 5 adjectives (describing words) to describe this character. Draw a picture of the character.</p>	<p>Reading: Choose a book from your bookshelf and read to yourself or an adult. Create a new book cover for the book you have read. Don't forget to include the title, author and illustrator. You may like to also write a blurb for the back cover of your book.</p>
<p>Crunch and Sip / Brain break</p> <p><i>Stand or sit with the right leg crossed over the leg at the ankles. Take your right wrist and cross it over the left wrist. Link your fingers so that the right wrist is on top. Bend the elbow out and gently turn the fingers in toward the body until they rest on the centre of your chest. Stay in this position. Breathe slowly and deeply for 2 minutes.</i></p>				
<p>Writing Write a recount of your weekend</p> <div data-bbox="69 1193 427 1417" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">Weekend Recount</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Title On the weekend I went to 2. Orientation with my 3. Sequence of Events First, 4. Conclusion Next, <li style="text-align: right;">Finally, <p style="font-size: small; color: purple;">I can write a recount of my weekend, using capital letters and full stops. I can read over and edit my work.</p> </div>	<p>Writing: Factual Description of The Sydney Opera House. Read the Information attached about The Sydney Opera House and write your Introduction... You need to introduce The Sydney Opera House. You might like to write about where the Opera House is located and some interesting facts you have learnt so far.</p>	<p>Writing: Factual Description of The Sydney Opera House. Today you will write your Descriptive Paragraph... You need to describe The Sydney Opera House and provide your reader with lots of information and detail. You might like to write about what the Opera House looks like and the special events that are held there.</p>	<p>Writing: Factual Description of The Sydney Opera House. Today you will write your Conclusion... You need to write about why the Sydney Opera House is a famous Australian landmark, and why it is a special place for people to visit.</p>	<p>Writing Journal Writing/Free Choice Write for 20 minutes about one of these topics or choose one of your own: Write a letter to a friend Write an Acrostic Poem about Sea Turtles Write about your favourite holiday</p>

	<p align="center">Mathematics</p> <p align="center"><i>Choose an activity from the Daily Mathematics Grid to practice.</i></p> <p align="center">Two-Dimensional Space</p> <p align="center">*Please read the instructions below for the Tuesday activity.</p>	<p align="center">Mathematics</p> <p align="center"><i>Choose an activity from the Daily Mathematics Grid to practice.</i></p> <p align="center">Money</p> <p align="center">*Please read the instructions below for the Wednesday activity.</p>	<p align="center">Mathematics</p> <p align="center"><i>Choose an activity from the Daily Mathematics Grid to practice.</i></p> <p align="center">Area</p> <p align="center">*Please read the instructions below for the Thursday activity.</p>	<p align="center">Mathematics</p> <p align="center"><i>Choose an activity from the Daily Mathematics Grid to practice.</i></p> <p align="center">Multiplication and Division</p> <p align="center">*Please read the instructions below for the Friday activity.</p>
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Break

Geography
Aboriginal Heritage of Sydney Harbour

Read the Aboriginal Heritage of Sydney Harbour information sheet below.

Discuss this information with an adult at home.

Complete the activity sheets.

If you do not have access to a printer at home, you can draw the different examples of Aboriginal heritage and label each picture. You may also like to include some information about each one.

This week is National Science Week!

National Science Week is Australia's annual celebration of Science and Technology. To recognise this important week, we have organised some fun science activities for Stage One students to participate in. These activities are based on this year's theme, Food: Different by design.

Please see below for 3 different science activities you might like to do at home. There are more activities on Google Classroom and also teacher videos for you to follow.


We hope you have fun experimenting at home!



Wellbeing Tasks

Bubble Breathes

Breathe in deeply and form a bubble in your mouth. Your cheeks should be puffed out. Blow your bubble out of your mouth and push it away from you by blowing out hard and strong. Do this slowly and picture your bubble floating away. Keep breathing in and out deeply. Close your eyes and think about where else your bubble could go.



Yoga

Practice holding each of these yoga poses for 10-20 seconds each. Make sure your tummy muscles are strong to support yourself.

GARDEN YOGA FOR KIDS



Pretend to be a tree
Tree Pose: Stand on one leg. Bend the other knee and place the side of your foot on your inner thigh. Sway like a tree in the breeze. Now the other side.




Pretend to be a frog
Squat Pose: Come down to a squat with your knees apart and arms resting between your knees. Touch your hands to the ground. Jump like a frog.



Pretend to be a seed
Child's Pose: Sit back on your heels and bring your forehead down to rest on the floor.

I am grateful for...

Draw a half circle on one side of a piece of paper and in it write "I am grateful for...". Off the circle draw lines to the edge of the page (like you would if you were drawing sun). In the gaps write all the things you are grateful for and then colour.



Cloud Gazer

Find a soft patch of grass where you can see the sky and lie down. Look closely at the sky and describe the clouds that you can see. What shape does the shape look like? What colour is the cloud? Find 5 clouds that look like something.

Water Painting

With a cup of water and a paintbrush, find an outside surface to paint on (wooden decks and dark surfaces work really well). See what you can paint before the sun dries your artwork.

Can you blow it far away? Can you blow it to a friend? Imagine your bubble is returning to you. Open your mouth and catch it for next time. Repeat.



Complete the spelling activities in your book. You will need to draw the grid in your book for Monday's activity.

WEEK 5		The diagraph /ea/ making the sound "e" as in beach.	
Red ★	Red	Orange	Green
eat	eat	meal	uneasy
each	each	real	meaningful
tea	tea	heat	reason
sea	sea	steam	season
seat	seat	dream	cleanest
cheap	cheap	scream	treatment
said	east	jeans	dreamy
was	leaf	reheat	seasonal

Write the word Say the word	How many sounds?	Write the letters: broken up into graphs, digraphs, trigraphs etc.	Tricky part
weekend	6	w ee k e n d	ee

Daily Mathematics Grid

Go for a walk with Mum or Dad and time how long you walk for	Choose a number, write the 5 numbers before and the 5 numbers after it	Play 'guess my number' with a family member. Ask questions to figure out the answer	Choose a number and represent that number as many ways as you can.
Skip count by 10s off the decade. (3, 13, 23.....)	Choose a hundred and count to the next hundred (100, 200, 300...)	Practice writing numerals using the correct formation	Go for a walk with Mum or Dad and write down all the even letterbox numbers you see.
Before you tidy up your toys, skip count to find the total.	Count the number of cars that drive past your house in 5 minutes.	If you go to the shops with Mum or Dad, find the total of 3 items.	Count how many star jumps you can do in 2 minutes.

Sydney Opera House

What Is It?

The Sydney Opera House is a famous building in Sydney, New South Wales. It sits on Sydney Harbour. Local people are proud of their landmark. It is visited every year by many overseas tourists.



How Was It Designed?

In 1956, the New South Wales government held a design competition. There weren't many rules for the competition. This was so the best designers in the world could enter. The only rule for the design was to include two halls - one for opera and one for concerts. In 1956, the winner of the competition was Jorn Utzon, a young Danish architect. He arrived in Sydney in 1957 to watch over the project.

When Was It Built?

The building of the Opera House began in March, 1959. First, the main podium was built, next, the outer shells and finally, the interior design was finished. The construction was completed in 1973. It took 14 years to build!

There were a few problems during construction. Bad weather regularly prevented the workmen from doing their job. A change in government occurred and the leaders made design changes which made Jorn Utzon angry. He later quit the project.

Read this information about The Sydney Opera House to help you write your factual description!

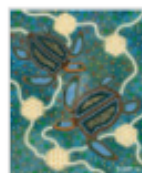
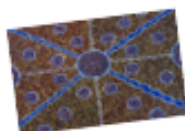


Interesting Facts

- The Opera House is 185 metres long and 120 metres wide.
- It has 1 million tiles on the roof.
- It has a total of 1000 rooms.
- Each year, the Opera House has an audience of 2 million people for various performances.
- It provides guided tours to over 200,000 people every year.

There are thousands of Aboriginal sites around Sydney Harbour. Many contain rock art painted or carved into Sydney sandstone. At least 1500 rock shelters have also been discovered. Stone tools, hearths, food remains including midden materials -plant seeds and bones, are found in a range of sites known collectively as occupation sites.

Aboriginal Heritage of Sydney Harbour



The original Aboriginal inhabitants of the City of Sydney local area are the Gadigal people. There are about 29 clan groups of the Sydney metropolitan area referred to collectively as the Eora Nation. The 'Eora people' was the name given to the coastal Aboriginal peoples around Sydney. 'Eora' means 'here' or 'from this place'. The Gadigal are a clan of the Eora Nation.

Shell Middens

Middens are shell mounds built up over hundreds and often thousands of years as a result of countless meals of shellfish.



Rock Paintings

Aboriginal paintings are found on the ceilings and walls of rock shelters. Figures include humans, kangaroos, emus, echidnas, grid patterns, animal tracks, boomerangs, axes, hand stencils and other motifs. Paintings are drawn with white, red, yellow and black pigments and charcoal drawings are also common.



Axe Grinding Grooves

These are grooves resulting from the production or sharpening and maintenance of an edge ground tool. These sites are generally located near creeks or rock pools. There are a number of grinding grooves located throughout the general Sydney area.



Rock Engraving

Around Sydney, there are probably more than 2000 engraving sites. Around the harbour designs include fish, animals, humans, wooden artefacts, and mythological beings.



Water Hole

Water holes in the local area were used by the local clans for sharpening tools and possibly as a source of fresh drinking water. The natural hollows were sometimes enlarged or linked to other holes with carved grooves using axe heads or similar tools.






Geography Activity - Sheet One

Label these
Aboriginal
artifacts.



Geography Activity - Sheet Two

<p>These Aboriginal Rock art and carvings were found around Sydney Harbour.</p> <p>What do YOU think they are of and mean?</p>		<p>What is it?</p>	<p>What do you think it means?</p>
		<p>What is it?</p>	<p>What do you think it means?</p>
		<p>What is it?</p>	<p>What do you think it means?</p>

How to Grow a Rainbow Science Experiment



You will need:

- Kitchen roll/paper towel
- Felt-tip pens
- Two small bowls of water
- Paperclip
- Thread

What To Do:

1. Cut the kitchen roll into the shape of a rainbow.
2. At each end, use the felt-tip pens to colour a rainbow about 2cm up from the bottom. Remember the order of the colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.
3. Attach the paperclip to the top of the rainbow and tie a piece of thread to it. This will allow you to hold your rainbow.
4. Add water to the two bowls.
5. Hold the rainbow with both ends slightly submerged into each bowl of water and watch your rainbow grow.

Sugar Crystal Sparklers

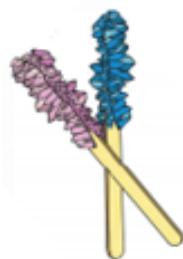
Science Experiment

You will need:

- Very hot water
- Jug
- Spoon
- Wooden skewer (blunt if possible)
- Sugar
- Food colouring
- Jar
- Clothes peg

Method

1. Before the activity, pour a cup of very hot water (just-boiled water works best so an adult should do this step) into the jug.
2. Add a cup of sugar to the mixture, a spoonful at a time and stir the mixture until all the sugar dissolves. As the water is still very hot, this step is best do to before children participate in the experiment.
3. Carefully pour the mixture into the clean jar.
4. Add a few drops of food colouring to the mixture and stir.
5. Dip the skewer into the warm mixture and then sprinkle some extra sugar onto the wet end of the skewer and leave it to dry.
6. Once the mixture in the jar has cooled, attach a clothes peg to the clean end of the skewer and balance it on the jar, so that the sugary end of the skewer is in the sugary mixture.
7. Leave the jar in a warm place for a few days and watch as sugar crystals develop on the end of the skewer, making a sugar crystal sparkler!



Bouncy Egg Observations

In this rubber egg science observation experiment you will learn to observe and record as they explore the process of osmosis. You will have a blast making predictions, conducting the experiment, and recording results. The best part is everything you need for this science experiment is probably right in your own kitchen!



Materials Needed:

- 2x Raw eggs
- White Vinegar- enough to cover the egg in a jar
- 2x clear jars
- Food dye

Directions:

1. Place the eggs in a tall clear container with a wide mouth.
2. Cover the eggs with vinegar.
3. Add food dye to the vinegar (leave one container free of food dye so that you can see the insides of the egg).
4. Record observations and let the eggs soak for 24 hours.
5. After 24 hours, drain the vinegar and recover with fresh vinegar. Record observations and allow eggs to sit for another 2 to 3 days. The longer the eggs sit, the more likely they are to be able to bounce.
6. After 2 to 3 days remove the eggs from the vinegar and gently rinse them with warm water.

* This week we are consolidating what we have learnt so far in mathematics this term. Each day there will be a different topic to revise.

Tuesday: Two-Dimensional Space

Point to each shape and count the number of sides. Draw a line to match the shape with its correct name.



circle

triangle

square

pentagon

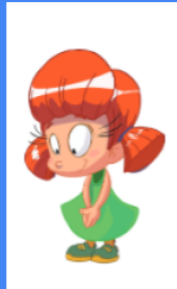
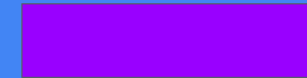
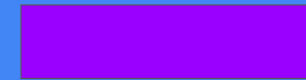
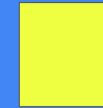
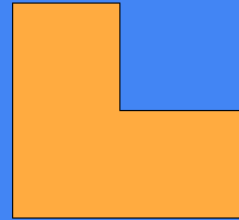
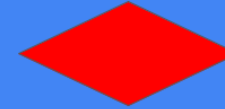
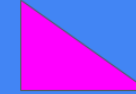
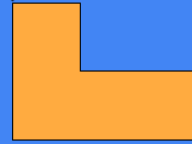
hexagon

rectangle

octagon



Pip loves being creative with shapes. Cut these shapes out. Slide, flip and turn these shapes to make a picture for Pip.



Glue your shapes in the space below.

Wednesday: Money





Underline the coins you need to make up each value.

30c	
60c	
75c	
95c	

Underline the coins you need to make up each value.

40c	
80c	
65c	
75c	

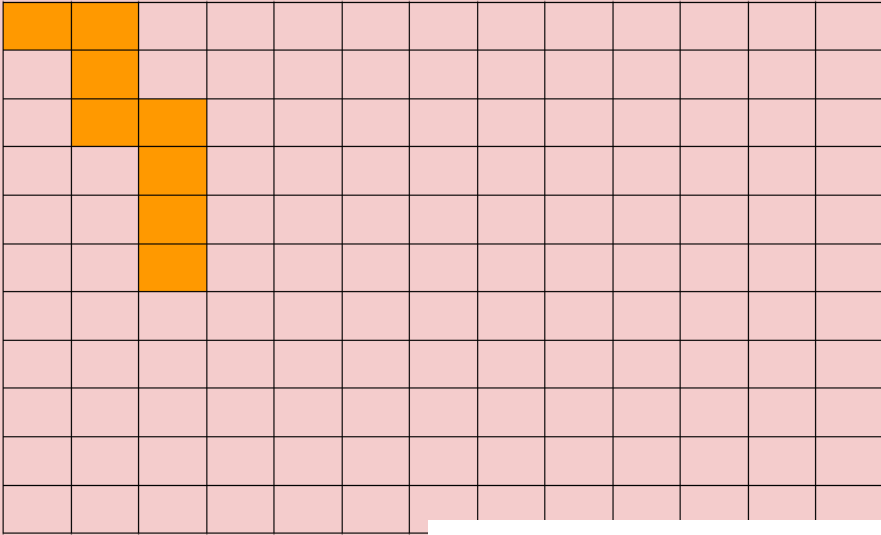
School Canteen Menu

 Sandwiches	 Hot Food
Super salad \$2	Burger with salad \$5
Chicken schnitzel \$3	Macaroni cheese \$2
Ham \$2	Pesto pasta \$2
Vegemite \$1	Beef noodles \$4
 Fruit	 Drinks
Apple 65c	Bottle of water 90c
Banana 65c	Carlton of juice \$2

1. Which sandwich costs the most?
2. Which hot food costs the least?
3. How much would it cost for Beef Noodles and a bottle of water?
4. How much would it cost for 4 Chicken Schnitzel sandwiches?
5. If this was your school canteen menu, what would you order?
6. How much would it cost you?
7. Why do you think fruit is the cheapest on the menu?

Thursday: Area

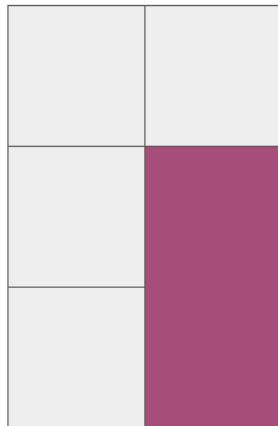
If every grid square is 1cm^2 , colour grid squares to cover the Area of 8cm^2 .



For this activity, you will need either some playing cards, a piece of paper or post-it notes.

Choose 4 surfaces and complete the table below. Try and choose different surfaces from the previous week.

<u>Object</u>	<u>Estimated Area</u>	<u>Actual Area</u>



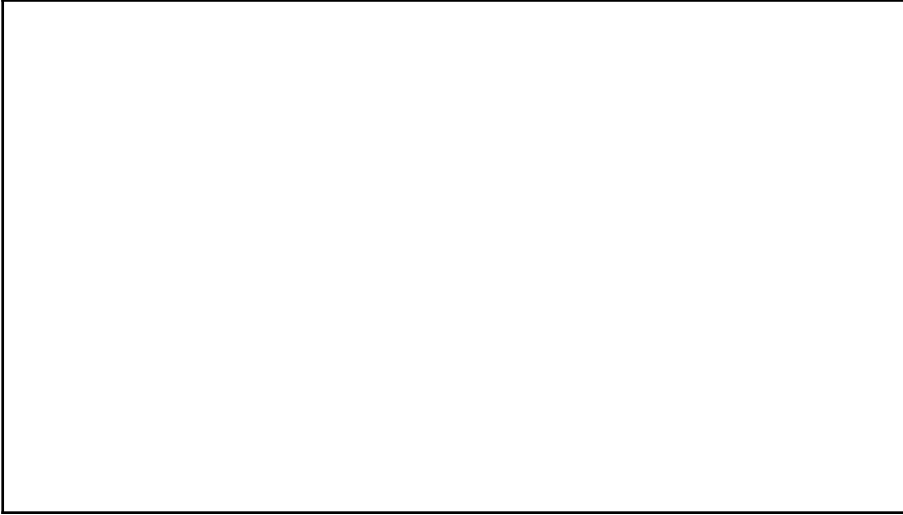
How many squares are needed to cover the Area of this shape? : _____

Friday: Multiplication and Division

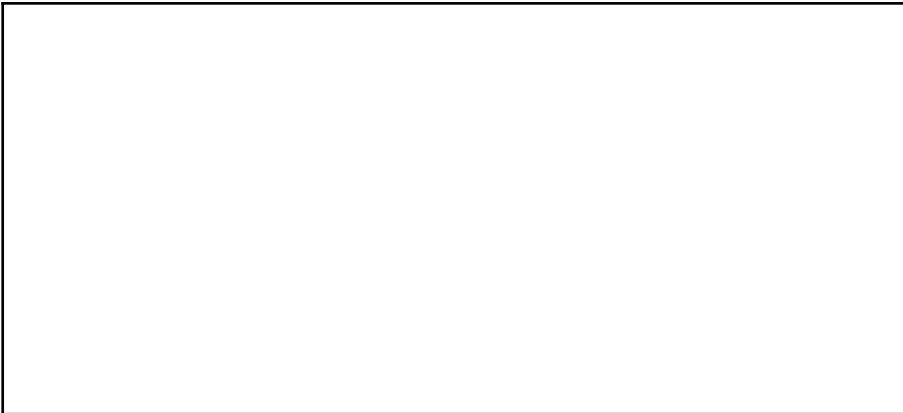
With an adult, go on a nature walk and collect at least 20 items. These items might be twigs, stones, leaves or other interesting objects you find.

1. Sort your items into 4 groups of 4. Draw your objects in the box below.

3. Sort your objects into 10 groups of 2. Draw them below.



2. Organise your objects into an Array of 20. Draw your objects in the box below.



Spend some time sorting your objects and placing them into different Arrays. Remember, you are welcome to write the multiplication sentence to match. For example, $4 \times 3 = 12$, or, 4 groups of 3 = 12