Week 1 Grid – Term 4

The theme this week is 'Space'.

Watch this clip to get yourself into the mood. https://video.link/w/eQp8c

Highlighted activities can be submitted for feedback.

TUESDAY 5th October	WEDNESDAY 6th October	THURSDAY 7th October	FRIDAY 8th October
Check in by greeting your teacher.	Check in by greeting your teacher.	Check in by greeting your teacher.	Check in by greeting your teacher.
SPELLING SOUNDWAVES If you want to revise all of your sounds, sing along. https://video.link/w/qOF5c The sound for this week is 'z'. It is a noisy, buzzy sound. It can also be made by 'zz' and 's'. Introduce the sound. Practise saying the sound. Brainstorm 'z' words. Write as many as you can. Introduce the list words. Say the words. Discuss the meanings. Highlight / underline the sound in each word.	Revise your spelling list words. Remember the sound is 'z'. Say your words aloud. Break each word into sounds. Example: zip is z i p Write each of your spelling words into a good quality sentence. Remember to self-edit using a coloured pencil. Sentence Doctor Checklist Give yourself a tick for a capital letter at the beginning of your sentence. Give yourself a tick if you have ending punctuation like a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Give yourself a tick if you have read your sentence and it makes sense.	**SPELLING** Revise your spelling list words. Remember the sound is 'z'. Say your words aloud. Soundwaves textbook. Your teacher will upload a copy of the worksheets to complete this today. Did you try the Spelling City website yet? https://www.spellingcity.com/# There are some free activities, so no need to sign up. It can be used as an optional tool to work on skills. Grammar Rhyme, Noun and Onomatopoeia revision Read the poem 'Five Little Astronauts'. Answer the questions. *(Your teacher will upload this today).*	**SPELLING** Get someone in your family to test you on your spelling words. Make it a fun family game. Have a house spelling bee! ONLINE OPTIONAL Access the Soundwaves website for games and activities. Year 1 code: road273 Year 2 code: first475 
READING We have three e-books available. Pick only one of these books. ***Space – Easy text*** ***Voyagers in Space – Middle text*** ***Life in Space – Challenging text***	**READING** Shared reading Read along and listen to the text 'Nobody Owns the Moon'. https://vimeo.com/413152379 Activity: Retell the story to someone in your family orally.	**READING** Thinking Aloud Read along and listen to the text 'Nobody Owns the Moon' again. https://vimeo.com/413136842 Are you able to share what you are thinking aloud as you are listening to the story?	**READING** Shooting for the Stars Read the 'Shooting for the Stars' passage and answer the questions. *(Your teacher will upload this today).*

Select the book most appropriate to your reading level. Read this text each day. Little learners respond well to repetitive daily reading. See their confidence soar over the week with the texts! 	Option B Spend 25 minutes working through texts on the Reading Eggs / Reading Eggspress website. Option C *Does your child need a little extra support with their reading? This is an excellent website.* *https://www.speldsa.org.au/SPELD-SA-Phonic-Readers-New-Series* *You do not have to become a member to access resources.*	Thinking aloud helps us better understand what we read. Vocabulary Watch the video. https://vimeo.com/413121291 The instructional video mentions three worksheets. Today we are only focusing on Worksheet 1 - Compound words. List the compound words in 'Nobody Owns the Moon'.	Option B Spend 25 minutes working through texts on the Reading Eggs / Reading Eggspress website. Option C *Does your child need a little extra support with their reading? This is an excellent website.* *https://www.speldsa.org.au/SPELD-SA-Phonic-Readers-New-Series* *You do not have to become a member to access resources.*
WRITING Holiday Recount Write a recount about your holidays. Option 1 – Aim for at least 8 sentences. Option 2 – Aim to write 5 paragraphs. *On the weekend……* *First,….* *Next,…….* *Finally, …….* *My weekend was……..* Don't forget to use a coloured pencil to be a sentence doctor and edit your work.	**WRITING** Brainstorming Close your eyes. In your mind, I want you to imagine you are in space. What can you see? Make connections to what you have read, watched or listened to about space. Write down all the things you think can be found in space / beyond Earth. Now watch this video. https://video.link/w/Nof8c After watching the video, add anything you didn't have on your list. *Do you have more than 5 words? – Not bad!* *Do you have more than 10 words on your list? – Pretty good!* *Do you have more than 20 words on your list? – You are a Solar System superstar!* Select three words from your list. Write each of these words into a good quality sentence. *(Don't forget to self-edit and be a Sentence Doctor!)*	**WRITING** Ordering the Planets Part 1 Study the poster about the planets and their position from the Sun. *(Your teacher will upload this today).* Part 2 Cut and paste the planets into the correct order from the Sun. *(Your teacher will upload this today).* Part 3 Using the poster from Part 1, write three factual sentences about the planets. Remember to edit when you have finished writing. 	**WRITING** Handwriting Focus letters are 'o', 'd' and 'n'. Watch the video. https://vimeo.com/415859848 Use the practise writing sheet to work on 'o', 'd' and 'n'. 

SOMETHING FUN
(Optional)

Crack the Code

Answer the maths questions to crack the code about the Solar System.
(Your teacher will upload this today).

Sing the song to learn about the Solar System

https://video.link/w/muf8c

A Space Diorama

Do you know what a diorama is?

Watch this video to find out.

https://video.link/w/3lg8c

Over the week, you may like to take an old shoe box and make a diorama about Space.
Use any materials around your home to help create your Space scene.

There are examples below the grid.
Here are some examples that may give you some ideas to start your own.

SOMETHING FUN
(Optional)

Draw a Rocket

Watch the video and follow the steps to draw a rocket. Pause the video as needed.

https://video.link/w/n5X7c

Design a Spaceship

Now it's time to get creative and design your own spaceship.
You can do this on a blank piece of paper or use the sheet your teacher will upload today.

SOMETHING FUN
(Optional)

Planet Paper mache

Watch the video.

https://video.link/w/pog8c

If you have this equipment around the house, why don't you give it a go!

Night Sky Watching

Pick one night this week when the weather is dry and not too cloudy.
Place a blanket or towel in the yard.

Lay on the ground and just look up into the sky. Stay there for a few minutes and let your eyes adjust to the dark.

What can you see? Keep watching. Are you able to see any stars / planets / satellites / constellations?
Really take a moment to think of the size of the universe and what could be out there.

SOMETHING FUN
(Optional)

Making a Bottle Rocket

Watch the video.

https://video.link/w/zgg8c

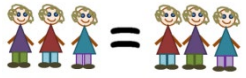
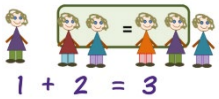
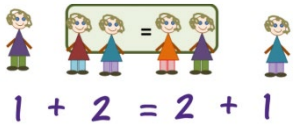
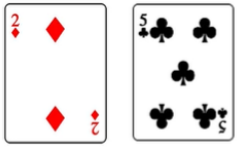
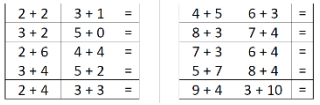
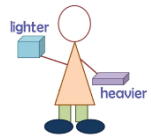
If you have the equipment, why not give it a go!

Space Viewing

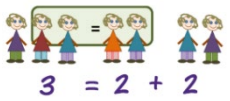
Below the grid is a links to programs on Space. Clickview is a site affiliated with the Department of Education. Simply log in the same way you would do so at school.
There are links to:

-The Magic School Bus – Gets Lost in Space

-Space Jam

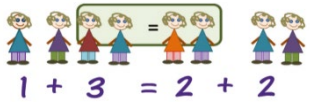
YEAR 1 MATHS REVISION SONGS Counting by 5s https://video.link/w/S3f8c	YEAR 1 MATHS REVISION SONGS Zero the Hero https://video.link/w/v5f8c	YEAR 1 MATHS REVISION SONGS Skip Count forwards and back by 10s https://video.link/w/N5f8c	YEAR 1 MATHS REVISION SONGS Days of the Week Rap https://video.link/w/C6f8c
YEAR 1 MATHS **Equivalent (equal) Number Sentences** **Watch the Video –** https://vimeo.com/594009073/acbfe061ef Today we are going to investigate the equals symbol. What does 'equals' mean?   When we use an equal sign, it means that both sides are equal, or the same (or equivalent). Both sides of the equal sign are still equal when we record it this way too.  Here is another way to record it. Is this number sentence true?  Does 1+2 = 2+1? Yes, it does!	**YEAR 1 MATHS** **Equivalent (equal) Number Sentences** For this activity use playing cards numbers A – 10 (extension - use Jack, Queen and King for 11, 12 and 13 as well). Pick 2 cards at random to add together. You are going to write 3 equivalent (equal) number sentences with **addition on one side of the equals sign and subtraction on the other side of the equals sign.** For example – If you pick the cards 2 and 5, use them for an addition number sentence and write this on the left- hand side. The left- hand side addition number sentence **will stay the same** each time.  2 + 5 = 10 - 3 2 + 5 = 9 - 2 2 + 5 = 8 - 1	**YEAR 1 MATHS** **Equivalent (equal) Number Sentences** Watch the video on equivalent number sentences. https://video.link/w/FIW7c Your teacher will upload some worksheets for today. Carefully, cut out all the addition number sentences and equals signs, on the 2 worksheets.  You now need to shuffle and mix up the number sentences and lay them all out in front of you. You are going to match equivalent addition number sentence and glue them onto a new sheet of paper. Remember to glue an 'equals' sign in between them. **CHALLENGE** -Before you start matching them… see if you can identify the addition number sentences that are Friends of Ten – there are 2 Doubles – there are 2 Near Doubles – there are 3. Identify which number sentence will you work out the answer to, by 'counting on'?	**YEAR 1 MATHS** **Comparing Mass on an Equal Arm Balance** Mass is how heavy or how light an object is. In Kindergarten you learnt that we cannot see mass. We investigated mass by **hefting.** We held and lifted objects to investigate mass.  In year 1, we are going to investigate mass using an equal arm balance.  It's called an equal arm balance because it has an arm that is horizontal when it is balanced. When we put a marble on the pan on the right – the arm will tilt down to the right because the right side will be heavier. 

Have a look at the next number sentence and decide if it is true-



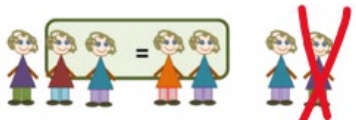
Does the left side of the number sentence equal the right side of the number sentence? NO!

To make it true, we can add 1 to the left-hand side of the number sentence, like this

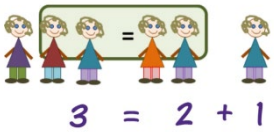


Both sides of the equal sign now equal 4.

Another way to make the number sentence true is to subtract 1 from the right side of the equals sign.



So now we have -



ACTIVITY –

Use playing cards from 4 – 10 and select a card at random. If you feel confident, you can include Jack, Queen and King cards for numbers 11, 12 and 13.

For example – for number 6. Use a group of 6

objects or a tower of 6 blocks that you can partition.

Record as many equivalent addition number sentences as you can. 6 = 4 + 2 6 = 5 + 1
6 = 1 + 5 6 = 2 + 4
6 = 3 + 3

Do this for 5 different numbers.

You will need to come up with the equivalent subtraction number sentences, that go on the right- hand side of the equals sign.
Both sides of these number sentences equal 7.

You might need small objects like counters or buttons to help you.
Use your knowledge of Friends of Ten and Doubles and Near Doubles to help you.

Do this for 5 pairs of randomly chosen playing cards.

Try to write 3 or more equivalent number sentence for each pair of playing cards.

Write your number sentence neatly!

Which number sentence do you automatically know the answer to?

Here are some video links to help you –

Friends of Ten -
https://video.link/w/COW7c

Doubles -
https://video.link/w/KOW7c

Near doubles– (or doubles plus 1)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AdZ9DLEjgto

Counting on -
https://video.link/w/LRW7c

Now, that you know all the addition strategies that you could use today, make sure use them to find equivalent number sentences.

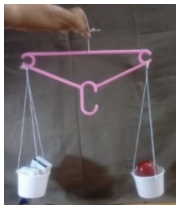
Glue them onto a new sheet of paper with an 'equal' sign between them.

If we put a marble in the left pan as well, then the arm will be horizontal again, because the pans will have the same **mass. The pans are balanced.**

When the pans have the same mass, they are 'equal'. That is why this is called 'equal arm balance'.

ACTIVITY- With the help of a grown up, you are going to make your own equal arm balance to use to investigate mass.

Watch for following video to learn how to do this-
https://video.link/w/fXg8c



Now, select 2 small objects from around your home and estimate which object will be heavier and which object will be lighter.

Use your equal arm balance to see which object is heavier and lighter.

Try with another 2 objects.
Send a photo of you using your equal arm balance to your teacher.

Keep your balance somewhere safe, you will need it next week!

YEAR 2 MATHS

Learning Intention: We are learning to -

- Describe, compare and order durations of events measured using a repeated informal unit.

Focus questions:

1. How can we use informal time units to time the duration of activities?
2. Why do we need to use uniform units to measure time? When we use informal units of measurement, for example clapping, will the time taken always be the same?
3. How do we measure time and why?

For this activity you will need someone to help you.

1. Choose an activity. Examples include: drawing 3 triangles, saying the alphabet, counting backwards from 20, tying your shoelace, writing your name 10 times, etc.
2. Select an informal unit of measurement. Examples include: clapping, stamping, jumping, etc.
3. Estimate the time it will take to complete your chosen activity, measuring time using your chosen informal unit. Example: I will be able to jump 22 times in the time it takes my mum to sing the alphabet.
4. Measure the time it takes to complete your chosen activity using your chosen informal unit of measurement.
5. Compare your estimation with your actual measurement. Were you close?
6. Try this a few times, changing activities but keeping the unit of measurement the same each time. Put the activities in order from shortest length of time to longest length of time.

YEAR 2 MATHS

Learning intention: We are learning to -

- Name and order months and seasons.

1. Watch *'Four Seasons in the Southern Hemisphere'*.
2. Name and order the months of year.
3. Write the number of days and weeks in each month.
4. *Thirty days hath September,*
April, June and November.
All the rest have 31,
Except for February alone,
Which hath 28 days clear
And 29 in each leap year.
5. Name and order the seasons and write the months that make up each season.
6. Describe or draw the environmental characteristics (weather) of each season/month.
7. List and describe or draw appropriate activities and clothing you could wear to match the weather patterns and activities in each season/month.

Background Information:

- The Earth is split into 2 hemispheres.
- The bottom half of our planet is the Southern Hemisphere.
- In Australia we live in the **Southern Hemisphere**.
- Other countries that are in the Southern Hemisphere include most of the countries in South America, Zimbabwe and New Zealand.
- The top half of Earth is called the Northern Hemisphere.

YEAR 2 MATHS

Learning intention: We are learning to -

- Recognise that in some cultures seasonal changes mark the passing of time.
- Recognise that some cultures use informal units of time.

Pre-thinking:

1. How do we track the passing of time and how do we know when seasons have changed?
2. How do we know what season we are in?

Background Information:

- First Nations people (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people) in different regions of Australia define different seasons according to their local climate.

Although abstract calendar months allocate seasonal transitions, in reality, dates of seasonal transition are defined by a change in actual weather, which is likely to be different in any given year.

- Indigenous cultures have less reliance on abstract representations and a stronger connection to Earth.
- Indigenous seasons define seasonal time in a more flexible way than Western seasons do; the change in season is marked by the progression of the natural environment and not a specific date.

3. Watch *'The Different Seasons in Australia's Indigenous Cultures'* and/or *'Ernie Dances to the Didgeridoo'*.

YEAR 2 MATHS

Learning Intention: We are learning to -

- Describe duration using months, weeks, days and hours.

1. Watch: *"Seconds, Minutes and Hours"* and answer the following questions.

2. How many:
a. Seconds in one minute?
b. Minutes in one hour?
c. Hours in one day?
d. Days in one week?
e. Weeks in one year?
f. Days one year?
g. Minutes in half an hour?
h. Minutes in one quarter of an hour?
i. Seconds in 5 minutes?
j. Minutes in 3 hours?
k. Hours in 2 and a half days?

1. List and illustrate activities or events that could take one second/a few seconds, one minute, one hour, half an hour, a quarter of an hour, a couple (approximately 2) of weeks, a month and a year.

2. Look at the calendar provided at the end of the grid and answer the following questions. Mark your answers on the calendar.

a. What is today's date?

b. What will the date be tomorrow?

c. What was the date yesterday?

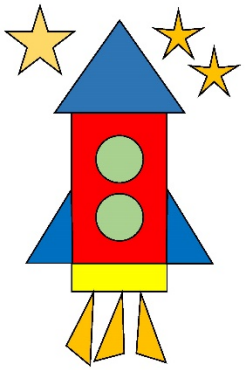
d. What was the date 1 week ago?

Problem solving: 7. Jim and Daniella took turns to time each other writing their names by clapping. Which person most likely took fewer claps to write their name and why? 8. Number sense – Use a number line, partitioning, split strategy or another known strategy to work out the following problem. Show your thinking and your working out. Mike has 57 action figures. Alex has 186 action figures. How many action figures do Mike and Alex have altogether? Option: Develop your number sense through *'Number of the Day – Junior'*.	• Countries like North America and all the countries in the continent of Europe like England, Germany and Greece are in the Northern Hemisphere. • Because of the way the earth is tilted the two hemispheres experience the seasons at opposite times of the year. 8. Use this knowledge to write the seasons of the Northern Hemisphere and their months. Example: When Australia and the Southern Hemisphere is in summer for December, January and February, then the northern hemisphere is in winter. So winter for the Northern Hemsiphere consists of December, January and February. 9. Why do you think it's important to keep track of time by months and seasons? Problem solving: Number sense – Use a number line, partitioning, split strategy or another known strategy to work out the following problem. Show your thinking and your working out. 10. Max has 96 stamps. Pat has 79 stamps. How many more stamps does Max have than Pat? Extension: Watch *'Why are there seasons'* explain in your own words why the Earth has four main seasons. Option: Develop your number sense through *'Number of the Day – Junior'*.	4. Finish this sentence: Instead of using dates to mark the change of a season, Indigenous Australians follow the cycle of… *5.* Use *'Indigenous Weather Knowledge – D'harawal Calendar'* and/or *'Aboriginal Seasons – D'harawal Tribe'* PowerPoint to find out more about the Indigenous People's understanding of weather in the Sydney area. 6. Use the *'Aboriginal Australian Seasons and European Seasons'* Venn Diagram worksheet to compare and contrast similarities and differences between the use of the 4 European seasons and the Indigenous Australian people track the changing seasons. 7. Draw tree pictures that show all of the Indigenous seasons in the D'harawal area. Instead of four trees for four seasons, use the number of trees that corresponds to the number of Indigenous seasons in your local area (6). Write the Indigenous name of the season on the tree, and then draw or glue in a picture that represents a typical marker of that season. 8. How do you use knowledge about the seasons in your everyday life? 9. Why is it valuable in Australia to explore Indigenous knowledge about seasons as well as European knowledge. Option: Number of the Day Develop your number sense through *'Number of the Day – Junior'*.	e. Pick 2 dates within October that are 1 week apart. What are the two dates, what are the dates between your 2 chosen dates and how many days are there from your first chosen date to your second? f. Pick 2 dates in October that are more than 1 week apart. What are the two dates, what are the dates between your 2 chosen dates and how many days are there from your first chosen date to your second? g. Pick 1 date in October and 1 date in another month this year. What are the two dates, what are the dates between your 2 chosen dates and how many days are there from your first chosen date to your second? h. Pick a significant date to you (birthday, Christmas, Eid). What is the date of that event? Work out how many days, weeks and/or months until that event. Show your working out. Extension: - A school year in Australia is 180 days. Can you work out how many school weeks (Monday to Friday) that is? - How many seconds in one day? - How many minutes in one week?

ART

2D Rocket

You are going to create a rocket using 2D shapes. The shapes are not in the right place and they're missing some colour. Your job is to design a super rocket! See picture for inspiration.



After you have coloured in the 2D shapes on the template, cut them out and stick them onto another piece of paper in the correct position. You may like to decorate the background a bit more to make it feel really spacey.
If you don't want to print the template out, draw and colour your own 2D shapes and place into a rocket. Upload a photo for your teacher.

SPORT

PE with Joe

Follow along with Joe Wicks for a 30 minute workout.

https://video.link/w/HAN8c

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

Guide to making new friends.
Watch Kid Presidents Guide to Making New Friends.

https://video.link/w/49N8c

Create your own guide with 5-10 things you can to do make new friends.
You may wish to present this as a poster, just like Kid President did!

HISTORY

Family Connections

In many Aboriginal communities, people live in large clans or family groups. These groups share the same land, language, traditions, beliefs and kinship. The people in these communities help to care for and look after each other and their Country. Have a look at the diagram of the child's family group. It shows the way Aboriginal families are connected.

Have a look at Dante's family tree and think about your own family tree. Do you have as many cousins as Dante? What does Dante call his grandparents?

(*This is posted below the grid)*

A kinship group is made up of the people we care about. Not all of them are related to us but we can think of them like family.

Complete the kinship group worksheet by drawing or writing about who is in your kinship group. You could include close family friends, neighbours, best friends etc.

SCIENCE

What are Earth's resources?

This term we are continuing to look at Changes All Around in our environment which can happen naturally or are managed by humans. Today we will be looking at TREASURE! Not gold treasure but the Earth's treasures which are precious and valuable.
Today you will be identifying what are some of the Earth's resources.
Have a think about Planet Earth. Do you think it is a great planet? What words would you use to describe Planet Earth? Tell your thoughts to an adult.

Watch the clip – Earth's Treasures: https://www.inquisitive.com/video/1094-earths-treasures
Do you have any new thoughts about Planet Earth? What were the treasures which were found? Watch clip again and on the page with the hill – Page 7 – label the natural resources you see in the picture. Draw and other natural resources around the picture.
We can usually sort the treasures into different groups – living things, water, air/ wind, as well as rocks/minerals/soils.

Go on a treasure hunt around your home to find some of Earth's natural resources. Use your 5 senses when studying them (sight, touch, hearing, smell – taste: I would be very cautious about tasting things and probably wouldn't. Take notice of the colour and size of the treasures. Take photographs or drawings of the treasures. Make a picture collage of treasures that you have found.

YEAR 2 Maths

Monday:

- Duration of time using informal units: https://vimeo.com/576992140/26e853e267

Tuesday:

- Four Seasons in the Southern Hemisphere | Jack Hartmann: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=061ePX3k-hA
- Why Are There Seasons?: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQjT5uKp2hg

Wednesday:

- The Different Seasons in Australia's Indigenous Cultures - Behind the News: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_vQVjCdq-2I
- Ernie Dances to the Didgeridoo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMlBA5npSig
- Number of the Day: https://mathsstarters.net/activity/numdaystudent (choose 2 or 3 digit under 'Junior Stages') Thursday: Time:
- "Seconds, Minutes and Hours" by StoryBots | Netflix Jr: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEStq1e1Qrc

Friday:

- Number of the Day: https://mathsstarters.net/activity/numdaystudent (choose 2 or 3 digit under 'Junior Stages')

2021 OCTOBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

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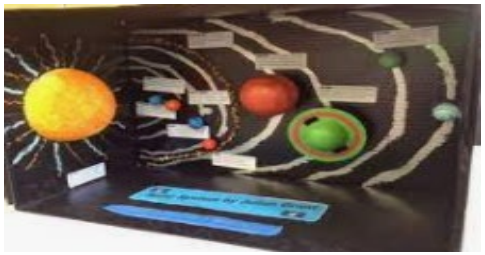
Monday – Something Fun Optional

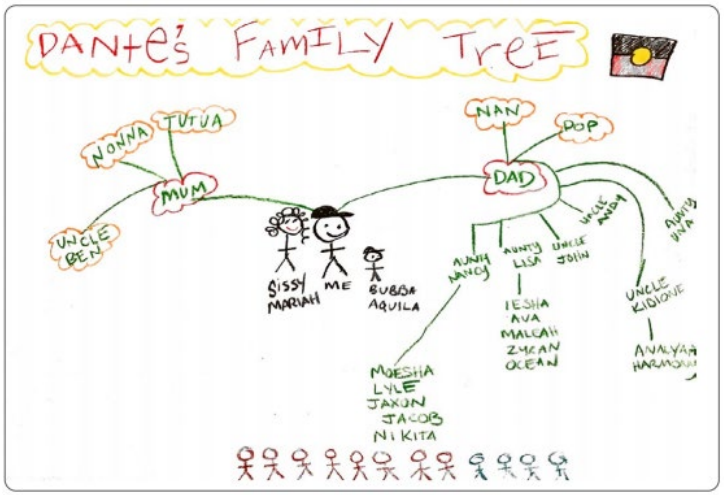
Here are some examples that may give you some ideas to start your own diorama about Space.



CLICKVIEW – Log in with your class log in details, just like you log in at school.

Space Jam https://online.clickview.com.au/libraries/videos/8087463/space-jam Rating: G Running time: 1 hour 23 minutes	The Magic School Bus – Gets Lost in Space https://online.clickview.com.au/libraries/videos/40543/gets-lost-in-space Rating: G Running time: 25 minutes

HISTORY



YEAR 1 SPELLING

YEAR 1 RED	YEAR 1 BLUE	YEAR 1 WHITE
his	fizz	squeeze
has	buzz	quizzes
was	maze	size
does	pays	please
goes	these	always
zip	close	present
zero	closing	sneeze
zest	always	sizzle
zone	because	busy
zebra	sometimes	closing

YEAR 2 SPELLING

YEAR 2 RED	YEAR 2 BLUE	YEAR 1 WHITE
his	fizz	babies
has	buzz	busiest
was	maze	craze
does	pays	dizzy
goes	these	doze
zip	close	dozen
zero	closing	drizzle
zest	always	frozen
zone	because	ladies
zebra	sometimes	lazily

YEAR 1 SOUNDWAVES

Unit 30

z zz s — zebra puzzle bears

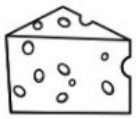
List Words			
is	zoo	zoom	fizz
his	zip	quiz	buzz
as	zero	prize	buzzing
was	does	zebra	puzzle

Letters	Words

1 **Underline** the letter or letters for z zz s in each List Word. If any of these are not in the sound box, write them with a word example in the box above.

2 **Colour** the picture if you hear z zz s in the picture name. **Write** a stroke below the picture for each sound in the picture name, like this: *zip* /z/i/p/ ///.



3 **Write** z, zz, s or Z to finish the words. **Read** the poem. **Draw** the picture.

__oe i__ a __ebra,
Striped black and white.
__oe play__ with pu___le__,
And a bu___ing kite.

4 **Write** List Words to rhyme with these words.
Colour the letters for z zz s in each word.

has	you	room	his
_____	_____	_____	f_____
cries	hero	buzz	is
_____	_____	_____	q_____

5 **Count** the sounds in the words. **Write** the letter or letters for each sound in a separate box. The first one is done for you.

zoom	z	oo	m	
was				
quiz				
zero				
does				

s si

treasure television

What sound do you hear after e in ?
Say this sound every time you see s si.

6 **Colour** the picture if you hear s si in the picture name.
Colour the letters for s si in the words for these pictures.

treasure

measure

present

noise

television

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YEAR 2 SOUNDWAVES

Unit 30

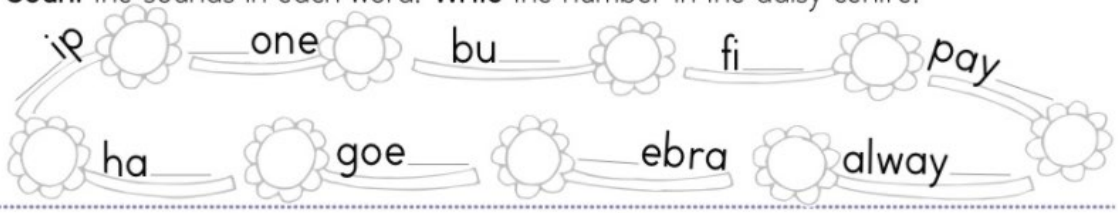
z zz s se zebra puzzle bears cheese

List Words			
his	zip	fizz	close
has	zero	buzz	closing
was	zest	maze	always
does	zone	pays	because
goes	zebra	these	sometimes

Letters	Words

1 **Underline** the letter or letters for z zz s se in each List Word. If any of these are not in the sound box, write them with a word example in the box above.

2 **Finish** these words with a letter or letters for z zz s se.
Count the sounds in each word. **Write** the number in the daisy centre.



3 **Write** these words in the boxes. **Write** the letter or letters for each sound in one box.

his					
zest					
fizz					
because					
always					

4 **Colour** the words with s or se for z zz s se.

does	house
horse	rise
close (shut)	was
close (near)	busy
pays	easy
bees	nose

5 **Join** the words in alphabetical order.

always because close

does

fizz goes his

maze pays sometimes

was

zero zip zone

What letters did you find?

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6 **Unjumble** these List Words. The clues will help you.

belongs to him – ihs _____

bees do this – zuzb _____

a puzzle – emza _____

shut – leocs _____

shutting – gslcion _____

everytime – saylaw _____

rhymes with *bees* – eehst _____

7 **Write** List Words to match these clues.

3 sounds 5 letters _____

5 sounds 5 letters _____

5 sounds 7 letters _____

7 sounds 9 letters _____

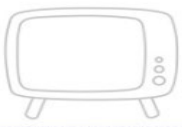
4 sounds 5 letters _____

6 sounds 7 letters _____

5 sounds 6 letters _____

s si treasure television

Draw a treasure chest on top of the television.



10 **Draw** some treasure to be measured in the pans of the scales.

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Worksheet 1 – compound words

Learning intention:
To understand how an author uses precise vocabulary to make their story more effective.
Success criteria:
I can identify some compound words the author used to make their story more interesting.

Compound words put two words together to make a new meaning.

For example, the words

- ‘farm’ and ‘yard’ become farmyard
- ‘make’ and ‘up’ become make-up

Write down some compound words from Nobody Owns the Moon.

Can you use these words to make some compound words? None of these compound words use a hyphen.

cut	day	ball	fire	plane	flower	police
dream	woman	fighter	foot	sun	air	hair

Can you think of any other compound words?

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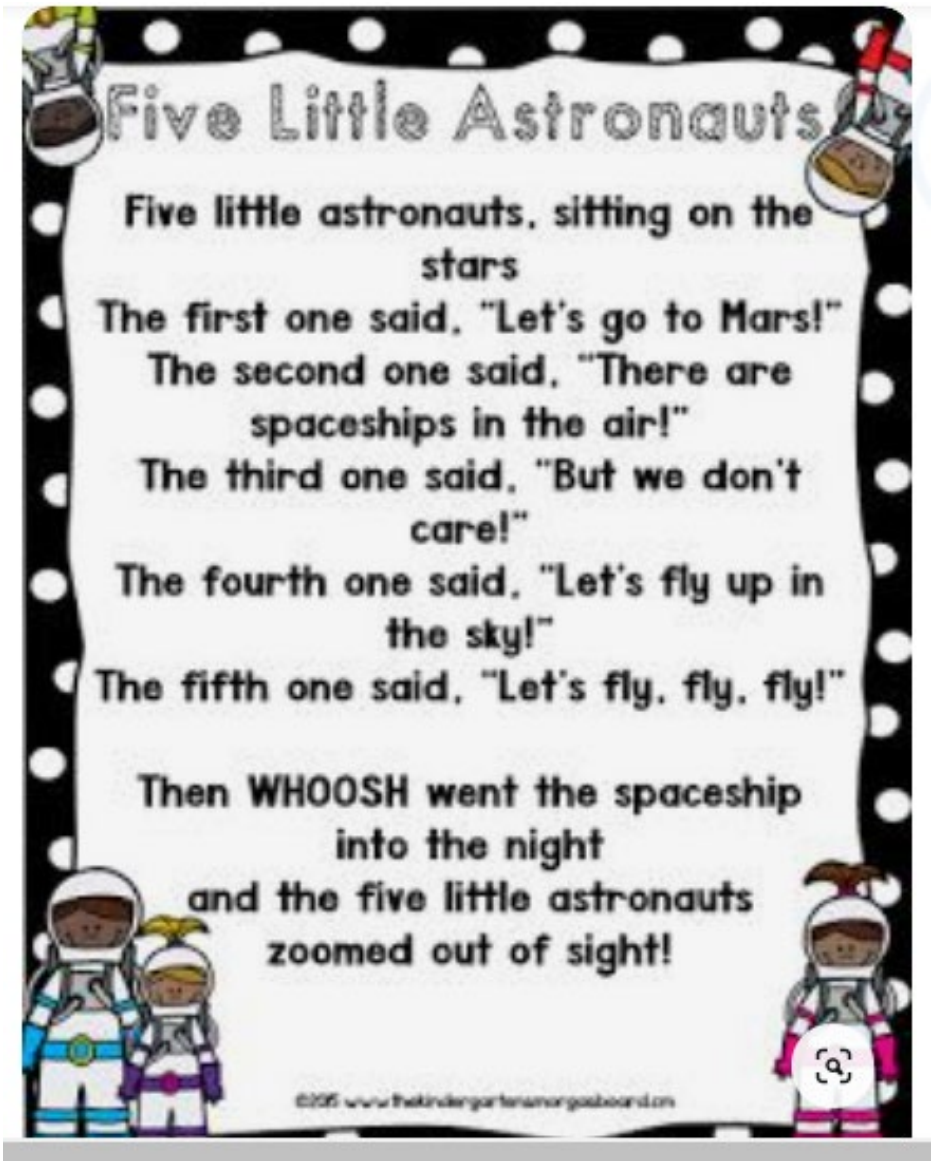

GRAMMAR – Revision

1. Find the word in the poem that rhymes with these words.
   stars _____
   air _____
   sky _____
   night _____
2. Nouns are the names of people, places and things.
   Write down any three nouns from the poem.
   _____ _____ _____
3. Onomatopoeia are sound words. Example: Boom! Woof! Ka-pow!
   Can you find any onomatopoeia in the poem? Write it down.
   _____

Voyagers in Space

A Reading A–Z Level M Leveled Book
Word Count: 489

LEVELED BOOK • M

Voyagers in Space

MULTI LEVEL M•P•S

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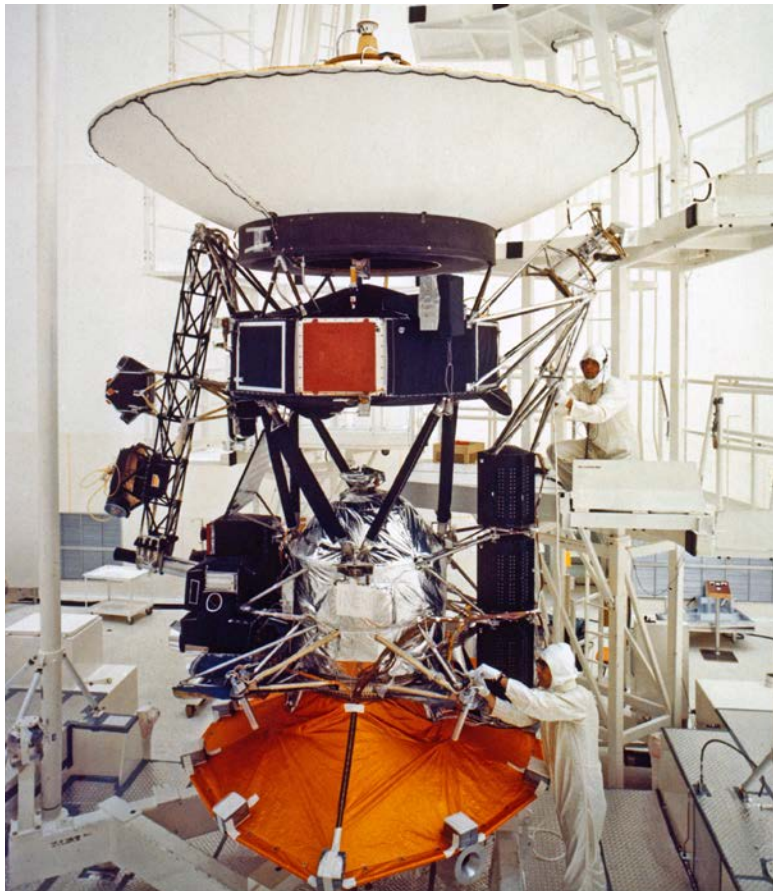
Voyagers in Space



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Title page: A NASA scientist checks a test model of a *Voyager* spacecraft in 1977 at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Page 3: Saturn and one of its moons as photographed by *Voyager 1* on November 3, 1980. The shadow of the moon appears on the planet's cloud tops.

Voyagers in Space
Level M Leveled Book
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Correlation

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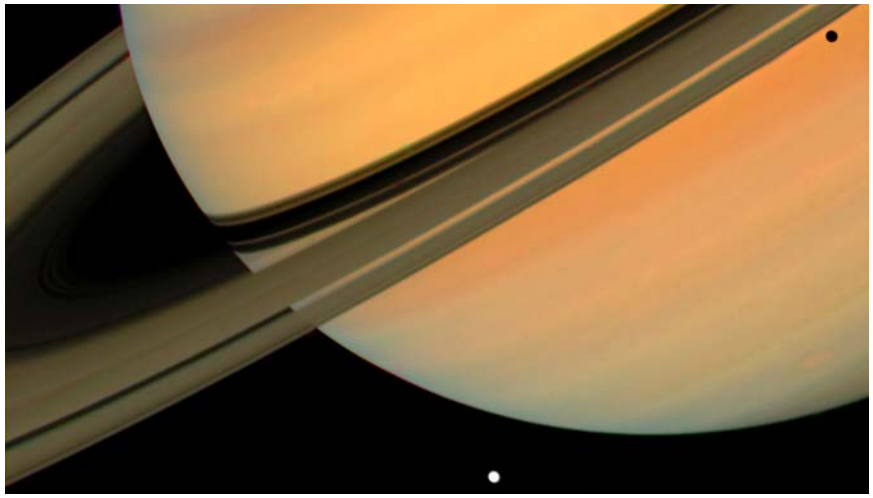


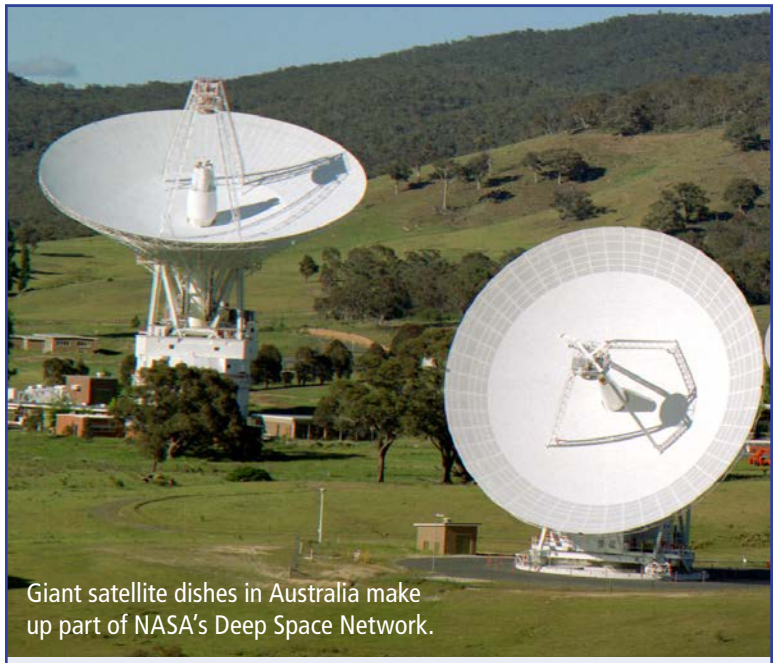
Table of Contents

Voyager 2 launches from Kennedy Space Center in Florida on August 20, 1977. A Titan/Centaur rocket carries it into space.

One Tough Job

The United States sent two *Voyager* **spacecraft** into space in 1977. Their job was to fly past Jupiter and Saturn, two giant **planets** in our **solar system**.

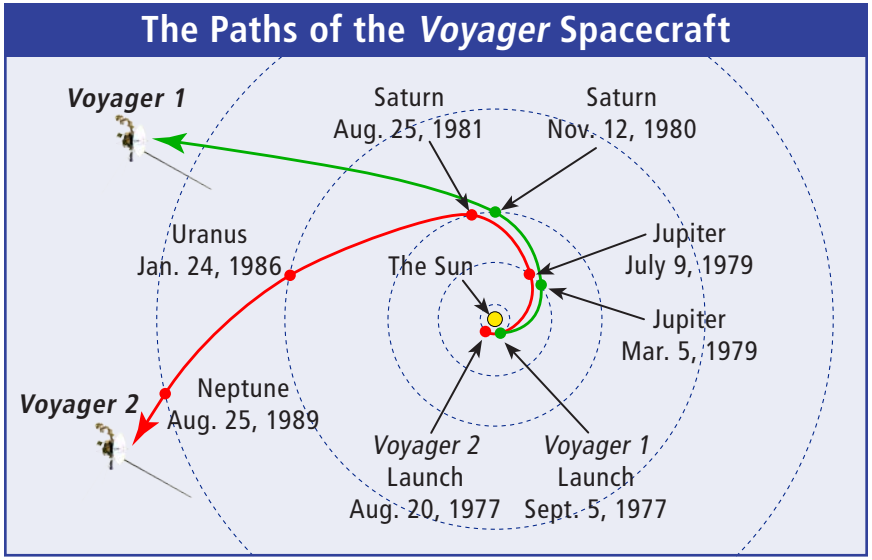
Scientists built the *Voyagers* to be tough. Still, they thought the *Voyagers* would only work for about five years. More than thirty-five years later, both spacecraft are still working.



Giant satellite dishes in Australia make up part of NASA's Deep Space Network.

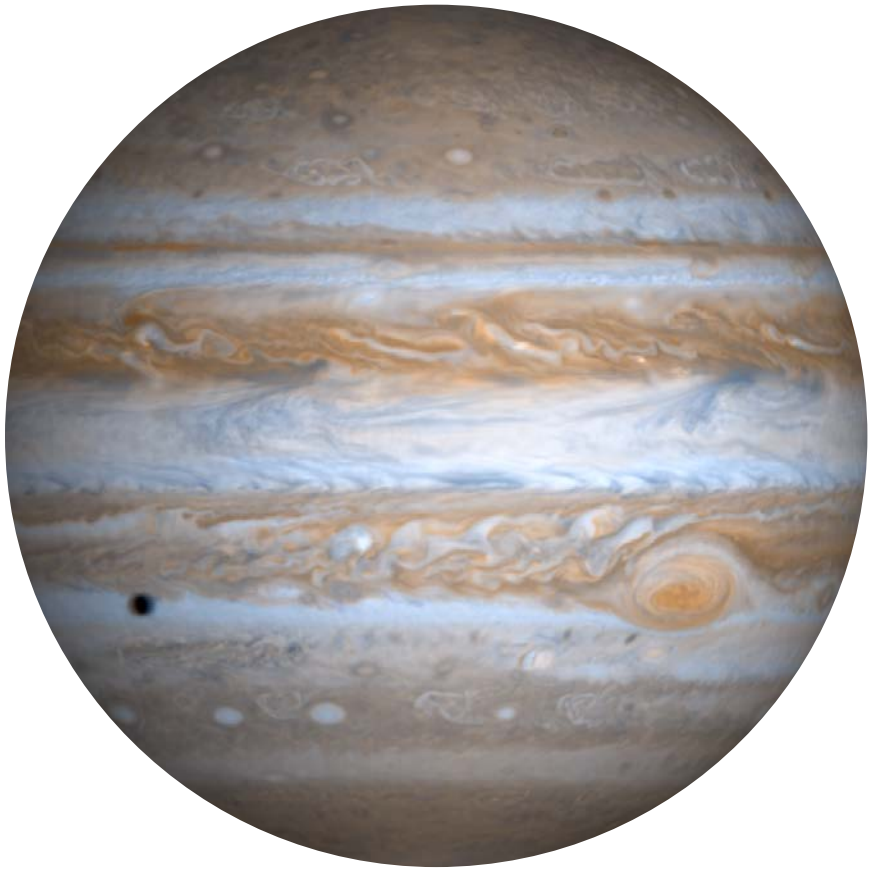
Can You Hear Me Now?

As of 2014, *Voyager 1* is about twelve billion miles away from Earth. It sends messages home using a radio. That radio is only about as powerful as the lightbulb in a refrigerator, though. The messages take about seventeen hours to travel back to Earth. NASA uses giant satellite dishes around the world to catch the weak signal.



Planning

The trip was carefully planned. The planets all move around the Sun at different speeds. Sometimes they are on the same side of the Sun. Sometimes they are on opposite sides. In the late 1970s, the four biggest planets in our solar system all lined up near each other. They were close enough together that the *Voyagers* could visit them all in one trip.



Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the first of the outer planets.

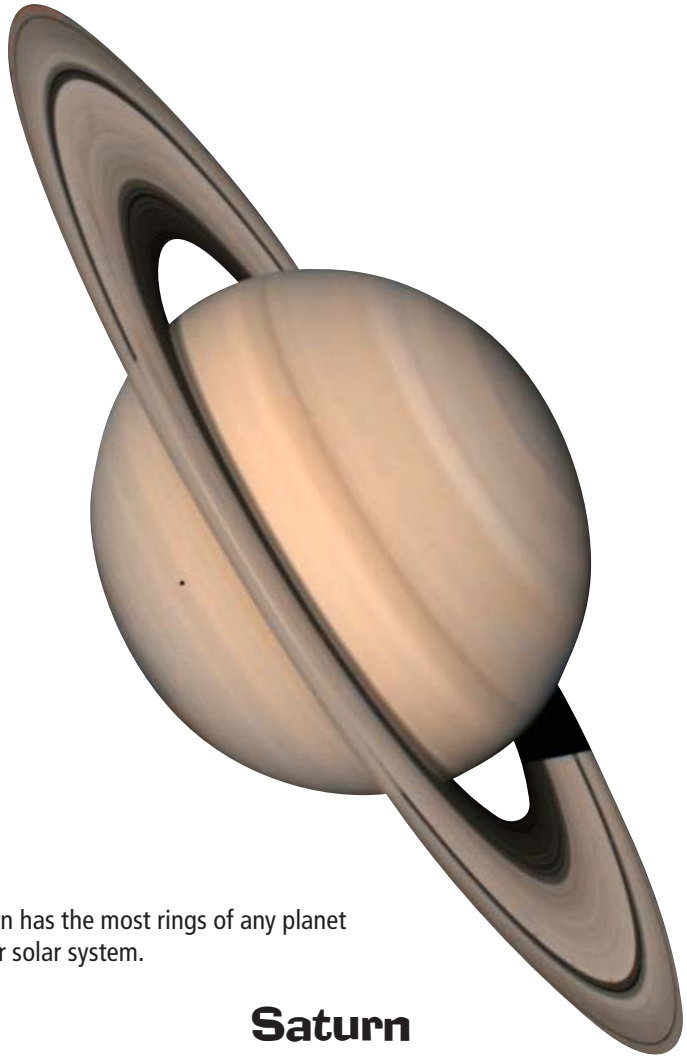
The Main Task

The *Voyagers'* first job was to study Jupiter and Saturn, their larger **moons**, and Saturn's **rings**. As the two spacecraft flew, they made **discoveries** about our solar system.

The Great Red Spot on Jupiter is the size of two or three Earths.

Jupiter

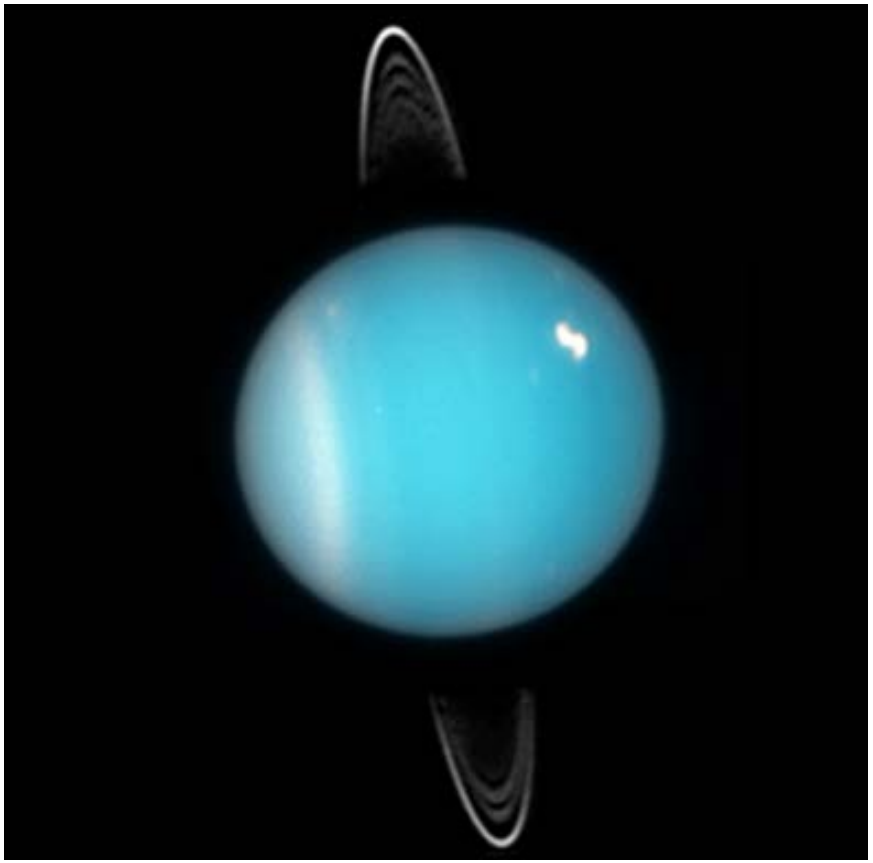
The *Voyagers'* first target was Jupiter, the solar system's largest planet. People had already seen Jupiter through **telescopes**, but the *Voyagers* gave a much better view. They showed that the Great Red Spot was a huge, spinning storm. They discovered a ring around Jupiter, like the ones around Saturn. They also helped scientists learn more about Jupiter's moons.



Saturn has the most rings of any planet in our solar system.

Saturn

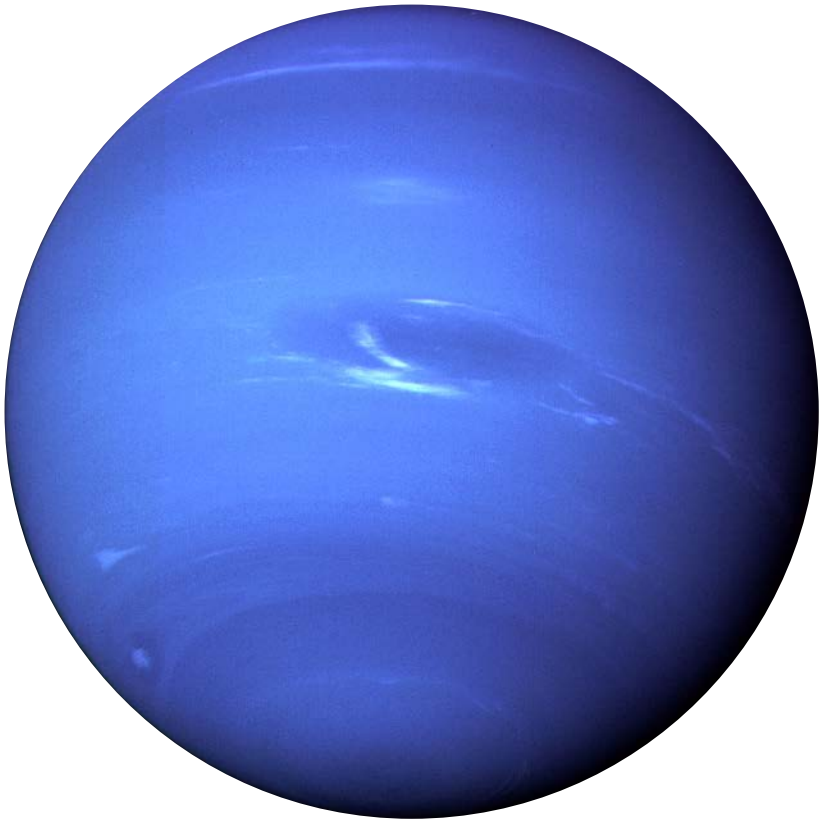
The *Voyagers* arrived at Saturn nine months apart in 1980 and 1981. They took pictures that showed new rings around the solar system's second-largest planet.



The rings around Uranus clearly show how the planet is tipped on its side.

Uranus

After passing Saturn, *Voyager 1* headed toward deep space. *Voyager 2* kept going toward Uranus. This strange light blue planet is tipped on its side. *Voyager 2* passed Uranus in early 1986.

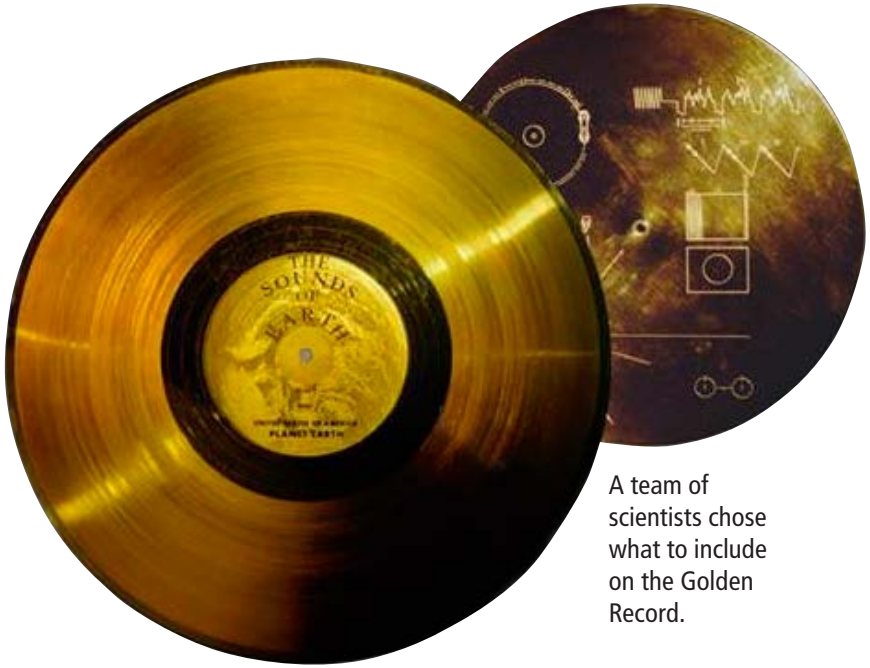


A type of gas in Neptune's atmosphere gives the planet its deep blue color.

Neptune

Next, *Voyager 2* flew toward Neptune. It passed the planet in August of 1989 and discovered five new moons.

Then, like *Voyager 1, Voyager 2* began its **journey** toward deep space.



A team of scientists chose what to include on the Golden Record.

The Golden Record

The *Voyagers* aren't just collecting information. They are also carrying a message. It's a greeting to other living things that may be in space.

The message is on a "Golden Record" on the side of each spacecraft. The record has music, art, and people from around the world saying "hello" on it.

Time Line: Important Dates for the *Voyager* Missions

1977 *Voyager 1* and *Voyager 2* launch 16 days apart

1979 Jupiter flybys, with discovery of volcanoes and ice on Jupiter's moons

1980 Saturn flybys, with discovery of atmosphere on Titan; *Voyager 1* begins trip out of solar system

1986 *Voyager 2* reaches Uranus

1989 *Voyager 2* reaches Neptune and begins trip out of solar system

1990 *Voyager* given task of exploring deep space

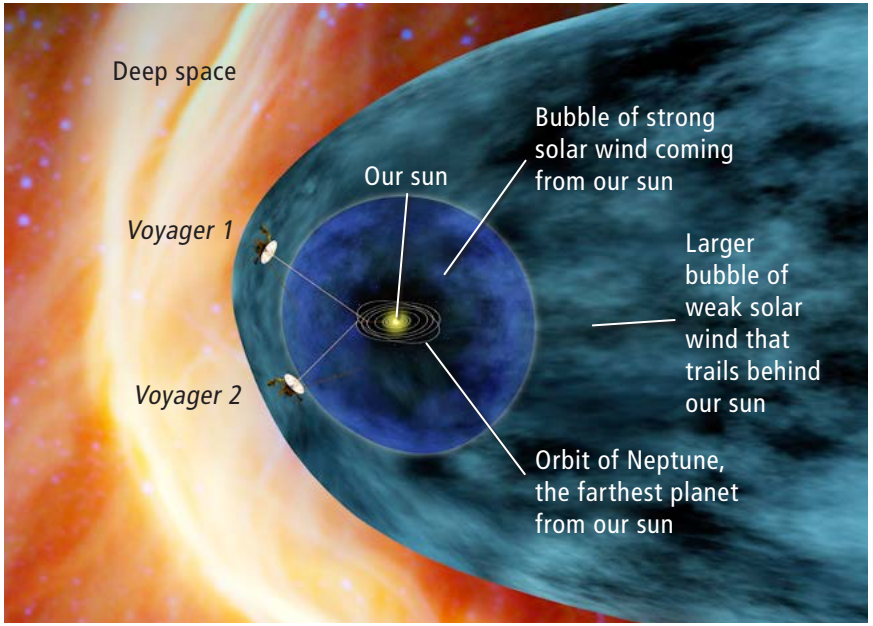
1998 *Voyager 1* passes *Pioneer 10*, becoming the most distant human-made object in space

2012 *Voyager 1* enters deep space

The outside of the record has a map that shows where Earth is. Other living things could use the map to find our planet, but that probably won't happen soon. *Voyager 1* won't come close to another star for at least forty thousand years!

The Final Task

Now that the *Voyagers* have finished **exploring** planets, they have a new task. Their job is to explore space beyond our solar system. In August 2012, *Voyager 1* left our solar system and began this new journey. The spacecraft is the first thing made by people ever to leave our solar system.



Beyond the Moon are some of the many photographs taken by the *Voyager* spacecraft during their trip.

Conclusion

Voyager "has opened up our solar system," says project scientist Dr. Edward Stone. The two spacecraft flew past all of the solar system's giant outer planets and many moons. Now the *Voyagers* are giving us a first look at deep space while carrying a message from Earth.

Glossary

discoveries *(n.)* acts of finding or uncovering something for the first time (p. 7)

exploring *(v.)* observing and learning about an area by traveling over or through it (p. 14)

journey *(n.)* a long trip (p. 11)

moons *(n.)* huge balls of rock that travel around a planet (p. 7)

planets *(n.)* large, round objects that travel around a star (p. 4)

rings *(n.)* bands of dust and ice that circle a planet (p. 7)

solar system *(n.)* a group of objects in space that orbit a star (p. 4)

spacecraft *(n.)* a vehicle used for traveling in space (p. 4)

telescopes *(n.)* instruments used to make distant objects look closer (p. 8)

Planets Sort and Order

Cut out the planets and paste them in order.

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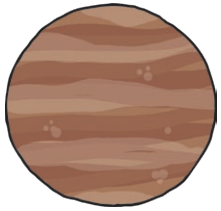
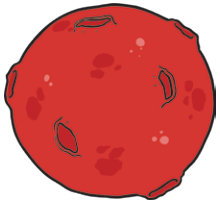
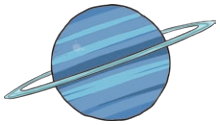
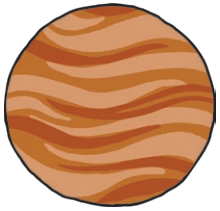
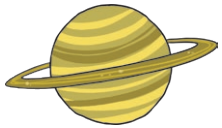
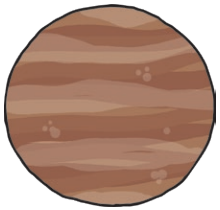
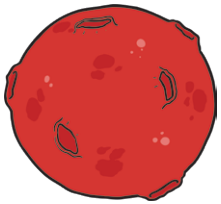
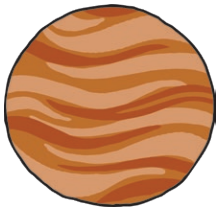
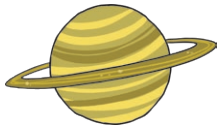
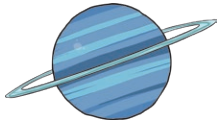
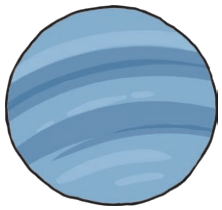
 Venus	 Mars	 Uranus	 Mercury	 Jupiter	 Earth	 Saturn	 Neptune

Planets Sort and Order **Answers**

Cut out the planets and paste them in order.

							
Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune

Shooting for the Stars

Our Planet

We live on planet Earth. Our planet is covered in land and water.

In the water, there are lots of amazing fish and sea creatures.

On land, we build houses, grow plants and take care of animals.

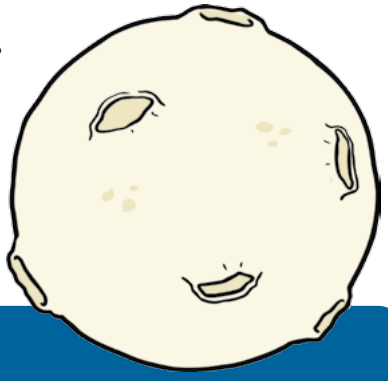
Our Solar System

The Sun is at the middle of our solar system. There are 8 planets in our solar system that all move around the Sun.

The planet closest to the Sun is Mercury. The planet furthest away from the Sun is Neptune.

The Moon

The Moon travels around the Earth. Astronauts travelled to the Moon in a rocket to see what they could find.



Did You know?

The first astronaut to land on the Moon was Neil Armstrong in 1969.

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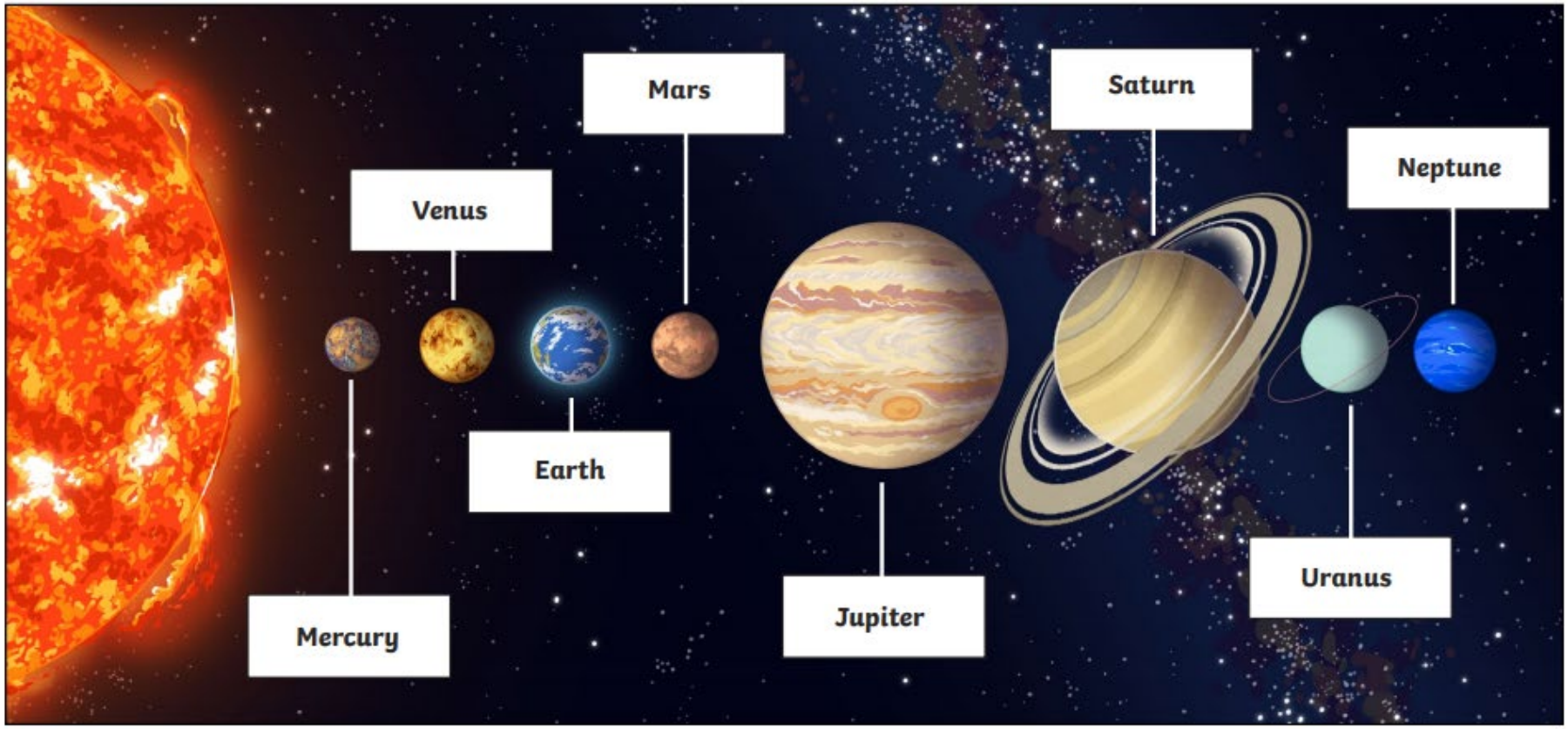
Questions

1. What is the name of the planet that we live on? Tick one.
   - ☐ Jupiter
   - ☐ Earth
   - ☐ Mars
2. Where do fish live? Tick one.
   - ☐ on land
   - ☐ in water
   - ☐ in trees
3. What is in the middle of our solar system? Tick one.
   - ☐ Mars
   - ☐ the Sun
   - ☐ the Moon
4. Who has travelled to the surface of the Moon? Tick one.
   - ☐ doctor
   - ☐ astronauts
   - ☐ firefighters
5. Choose an answer from the drop down menu to complete each sentence.

On land,	Please select the answer:
The Moon travels	Please select the answer:
The planet closest to the Sun is	Please select the answer:


Mars
Saturn
Venus
Neptune
Earth
Mercury
Jupiter
Uranus

Handwriting practice sheet - Stage 1

Handwriting practice sheet - Stage 1

Aboriginal Seasons

The D'harawal Tribe

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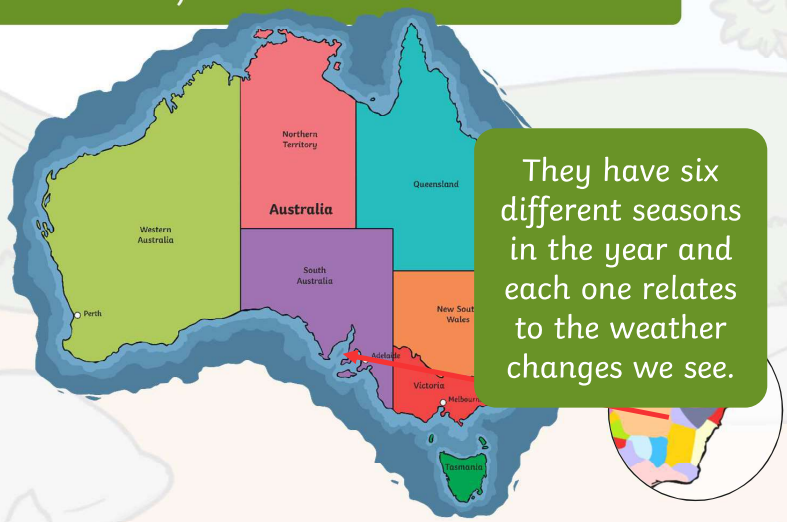
Seasons

The D'harawal Tribe (also known as the Tharawal Tribe) are based in New South Wales.



They have six different seasons in the year and each one relates to the weather changes we see.

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Burran

Burran is the season from January to March.
It is the dry and hot season.

During this time, fires must not be lit near bushland and must be done on sand because of the risk of fire spreading. There is a chance of storms and heavy rains. This time of the year is known because the Acacia plants bloom.

uggled to catch
ıe male kangaroos
ınd the meat can
the heat.

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Marrai'gang

Marrai'gang is the season from April and May.
The weather during this season is wet and becoming cooler.

This is the time where the Lilly Pilly berries ripen and are ready for eating. In traditional times, when the berries began to fall to the ground, it was a sign that it was time to bring out the cloaks, prepare for cooler weather and move to the coastal areas.

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Burrugin

Burrugin is the season from June to July.
The weather in Burrugin is cold and frosty.

In this season, it is not a good time to eat in t
shellfish and the people know to avoid them
until the Acacia plants bloom again.

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Wiritjiribin

Wiritjiribin is the season in August.
The weather in Wiritjiribin is cold and windy.

The Acacia flower also is a sign of
the end of the cold, windy weather
and the beginning of warmer rains.

ants begin to flower again
n that the fish in the rivers
ready to be hunted.

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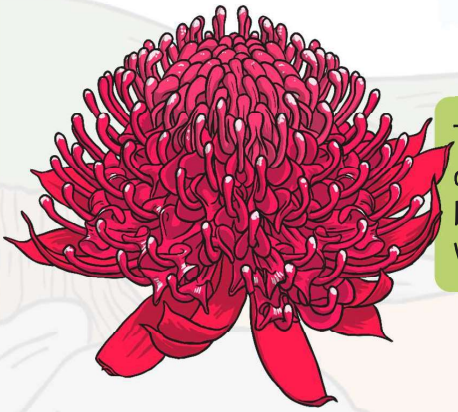
Ngoonungi

Ngoonungi is the season in September and October.
The weather in this season is cool but becoming warmer.



This is an important season for celebrations which begin once the bright red colour of the New South Wales Waratah can be seen.

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Parra'dowee

Parra'dowee is the season in November and December.
It is a warm, wet season.

The Acacia Binervia begin to bloom which is a sign that the fish have returned to the bays.

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2 + 2	3 + 1	=
3 + 2	5 + 0	=
2 + 6	4 + 4	=
3 + 4	5 + 2	=
2 + 4	3 + 3	=

4 + 5	6 + 3	=
8 + 3	7 + 4	=
7 + 3	6 + 4	=
5 + 7	8 + 4	=
9 + 4	3 + 10	=

YEAR 2 Maths – Thursday

October 2021

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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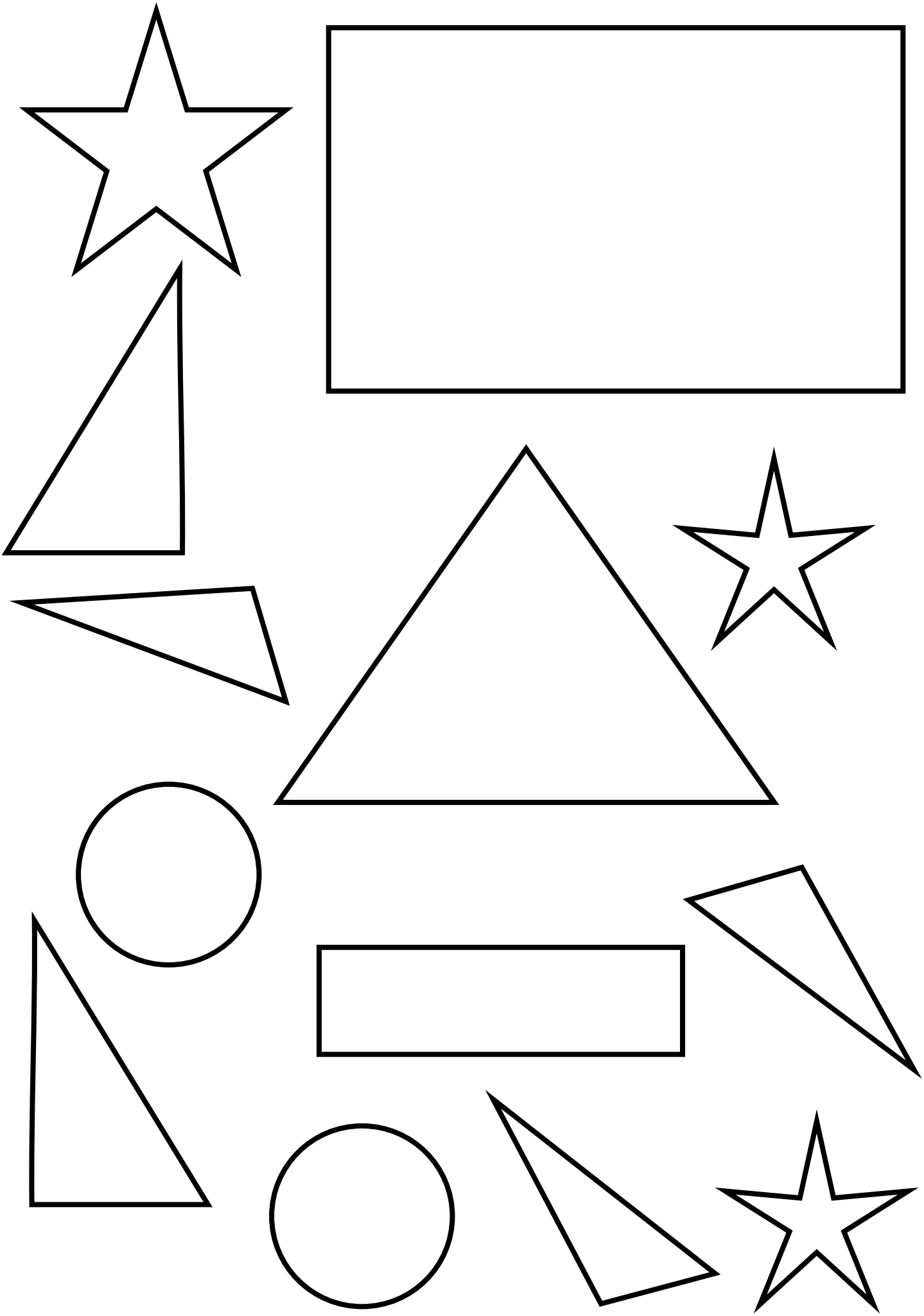

7 Draw and label a collage of the natural resources you found around your school.

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Design a Spaceship

Design your own spaceship below.
Can you label the important features?

A kinship group is made up of the people we care about. Not all of them are related to us but we can think of them like family.

10 Who's in your kinship group? Draw or write about them below.

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Solar System Code Breaker

Amazing Fact

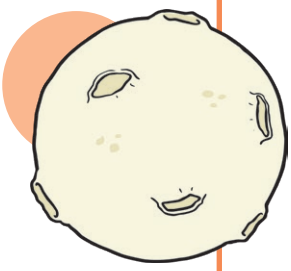
The sun is so big that it could fit approximately 1.3 million Earths inside it (if they were squashed up).

Challenge

Crack the codes on the following page using the table below to work out the solar system words.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26



You could also try to find out:

- what the sun would look like from the other planets in our Solar System;
- what the biggest planet is in our Solar System;
- how far away Earth is from the Sun.

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Solar System

Code Breaker

20 - 1 = _____

13 + 7 = _____

16 - 15 = _____

12 + 6 = _____

9 + 10 = _____

Word: _____

12 - 9 = _____

7 + 8 = _____

5 + 8 = _____

12 - 7 = _____

12 + 8 = _____

15 + 4 = _____

Word: _____

10 + 4 = _____

15 - 10 = _____

8 + 8 = _____

20 + 0 = _____

25 - 4 = _____

7 + 7 = _____

13 - 8 = _____

Word: _____

6 + 7 = _____

16 - 11 = _____

10 + 8 = _____

7 - 4 = _____

14 + 7 = _____

26 - 8 = _____

31 - 6 = _____

Word: _____

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Solar System Code Breaker

Answers

20 - 1	=	**19**
13 + 7	=	**20**
16 - 15	=	**1**
12 + 6	=	**18**
9 + 10	=	**19**

Word: **Stars**

12 - 9	=	**3**
7 + 8	=	**15**
5 + 8	=	**13**
12 - 7	=	**5**
12 + 8	=	**20**
15 + 4	=	**19**

Word: **Comets**

10 + 4	=	**14**
15 - 10	=	**5**
8 + 8	=	**16**
20 + 0	=	**20**
25 - 4	=	**21**
7 + 7	=	**14**
13 - 8	=	**5**

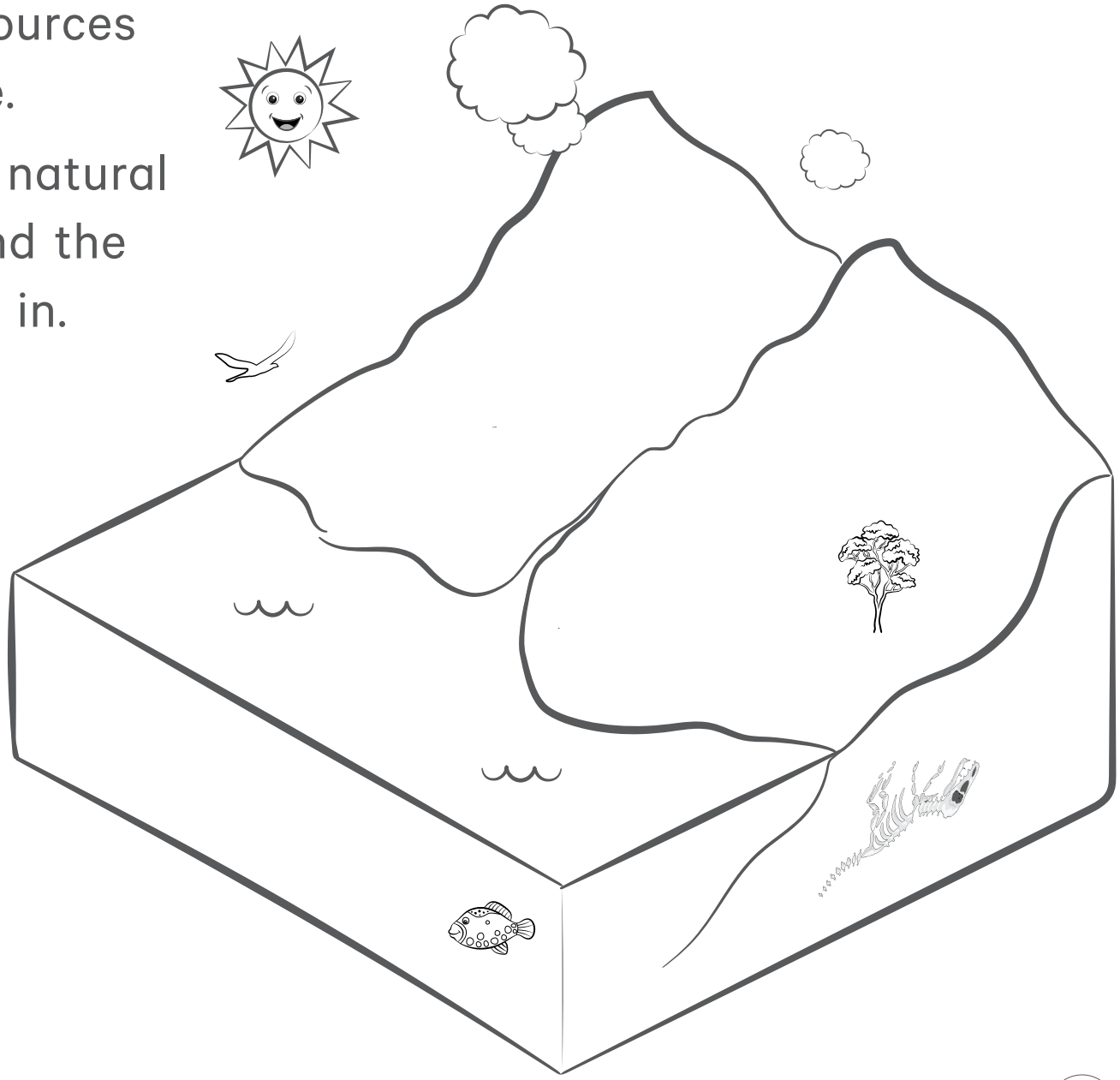
Word: **Neptune**

6 + 7	=	**13**
16 - 11	=	**5**
10 + 8	=	**18**
7 - 4	=	**3**
14 + 7	=	**21**
26 - 8	=	**18**
31 - 6	=	**25**

Word: **Mercury**

8 Label the natural resources you see in the picture.

Draw and label other natural resources on or around the picture, then colour it in.



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